

# WiNG 5.8.5

**Wireless Controller,  
Service Platform, and  
Access Point**

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**CLI Reference Guide**



# **WING 5.8.5 CLI REFERENCE GUIDE**

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# ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This manual supports the following wireless controllers, service platforms, and access points:

- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX5500, NX6500, NX6524, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600
- Access Points – AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP7131, AP7161, AP7181, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8122, AP8132, AP8163, AP8222, AP8232, AP8432, AP8533



**NOTE:** ES6510 is an *Ethernet Switch* managed by a wireless controller or service platform, such as RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, and NX9600. ES6510 does not have radios and does not provide WLAN support.

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**NOTE:** In this guide,

- AP7131, AP7161, and AP7181 are collectively represented as AP71XX.
  - AP8122, AP8132, and AP8163 are collectively represented as AP81XX. AP8163 is an outdoor mesh supporting access point.
  - AP8222 and AP8232 are collectively represented as AP82XX.
  - NX7510, NX7520, and NX7530 are collectively represented as NX75XX series.
  - NX9500 and NX9510 are collectively represented as NX95XX series.
- 
- 

A simplified version of the WiNG operating system *user interface* (UI) is available on the following access point and service platform models:

- AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6562, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562
- NX7510

This new UI, referred to as the WiNG *Express* (WE) UI, simplifies configuration and monitoring of small access point deployments by limiting monitoring, analytics, and configuration capabilities. The WE UI is designed for single-site access point deployments not exceeding more than 24 access points of the same model.

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**CAUTION:** If using the WiNG *Express* (WE) UI, to configure a WE access point, use the WE UI exclusively. Do not use the *command line interface* (CLI) along with it. Similarly, when using the CLI to configure the WE access point, do not use the WE UI along with it.

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This section is organized into the following topics:

- [Document Conventions](#)
- [Notational Conventions](#)
- [End-User Software License Agreement](#)



## Document Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document to draw your attention to important information:



**NOTE:** Indicates tips or special requirements.

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**CAUTION:** Indicates conditions that can cause equipment damage or data loss.

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**WARNING!** Indicates a condition or procedure that could result in personal injury or equipment damage.

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**Switch Note:** Indicates caveats unique to a RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, or NX9600 model controller.

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## Notational Conventions

The following notational conventions are used in this document:

- Italics are used to highlight specific items in the general text, and to identify chapters and sections in this and related documents
- Bullets (•) indicate:
  - lists of alternatives
  - lists of required steps that are not necessarily sequential
  - action items
- Sequential lists (those describing step-by-step procedures) appear as numbered lists

### Understanding Command Syntax

<variable>	<p>Variables are described with a short description enclosed within a '&lt;' and a '&gt;' pair.</p> <p>For example, the command,</p> <pre> rfs7000-37FABE&gt;show interface ge 1 </pre> <p>is documented as:</p> <pre> show interface ge &lt;1-4&gt; </pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show – is the command – displays information</li> <li>• interface – is the keyword – represents the interface type</li> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – is the variable – represents the ge interface index value</li> </ul>
	<p>The pipe symbol. This is used to separate the variables/keywords in a list.</p> <p>For example, the command,</p> <pre> rfs7000-37FABE&gt; show ..... </pre> <p>is documented as:</p> <pre> show [adoption bonjour boot  ..... </pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show – is the command – displays information</li> <li>• [adoption bonjour .....] – indicates the different keywords that can be combined with the show command. However, only one of the above option can be used at a time.</li> </ul> <pre> show adoption ... show bonjour ... show boot ... </pre>

<p>[]</p>	<p>Of the different keywords and variables listed inside a '[' &amp; ']' pair, only one can be used. Each choice in the list is separated with a ' ' (pipe) symbol.</p> <p>For example, the command,</p> <pre>rfs7000-37FABE#clear ...</pre> <p>is documented as:</p> <pre>clear [arp-cache bonjour cdp counters crypto  event-history firewall gre ip ipv6  l2tpv3-stats license lldp logging  mac-address-table mint role rtls  spanning-tree traffic-shape vrrp]</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear – is the command</li> <li>• [arp-cache cdp bonjour counters crypto event-history firewall gre ip ipv6 l2tpv3-stats license lldp logging mac-address-table mint role rtls spanning-tree traffic-shape vrrp] – indicates that these keywords are available for this command. However, only one can be used at a time.</li> </ul>
<p>{ }</p>	<p>Any command/keyword/variable or a combination of them inside a '{ &amp; }' pair is optional. All optional commands follow the same conventions as listed above. However, they are displayed italicized.</p> <p>For example, the command,</p> <pre>rfs7000-37FABE&gt; show adoption ....</pre> <p>is documented as:</p> <pre>show adoption info {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre> <p>here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show adoption info – is the command. This command can also be used as:</li> </ul> <pre>show adoption info</pre> <p>The command can also be extended as:</p> <pre>show adoption info {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre> <p>here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;} – is the keyword, which is optional.</li> </ul>
<p>command / keyword</p>	<p>The first word is always a command. Keywords are words that must be entered as is. Commands and keywords are mandatory.</p> <p>For example, the command,</p> <pre>rfs7000-37FABE&gt;show wireless</pre> <p>is documented as:</p> <pre>show wireless</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show – is the command</li> <li>• wireless – is the keyword</li> </ul>

()	<p>Any command/keyword/variable or a combination of them inside a '(' &amp; ') pair are recursive. All recursive commands can be listed in any order and can be used once along with the rest of the commands.</p> <p>For example, the command,</p> <pre>crypto pki export request generate-rsa-key test autogen-subject-name ...</pre> <p>is documented as:</p> <pre>rfs7000-37FABE#crypto pki export request generate-rsa-key test autogen-subject-name (&lt;URL&gt;,email &lt;EMAIL&gt;,fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;,ip-address &lt;IP&gt;)</pre> <p>here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>crypto pki export request generate-rsa-key &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; auto-gen-subject-name</code> – is the command</li><li>• <code>&lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt;</code> – is the RSA keypair name (in this example, the keypair name is 'test'), and is a variable</li><li>• <code>(&lt;URL&gt;,email &lt;EMAIL&gt;,fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;,ip-address &lt;IP&gt;)</code> – is the set of recursive parameters (separated by commas) that can be used in any order.</li></ul>
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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the commands available within a device's *Command Line Interface* (CLI) structure. CLI is available for wireless controllers, access points (APs), and service platforms.

Access the CLI by using:

- A terminal emulation program running on a computer connected to the serial port on the device (access point, wireless controller, and service platform).
- A Telnet session through *Secure Shell* (SSH) over a network.

### Configuration for connecting to a Controller using a terminal emulator

If connecting through the serial port, use the following settings to configure your terminal emulator:

<i>Bits Per Second</i>	19200 <b>Note:</b> For AP8432, AP8533, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP6511, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562 model access points set this value to 115200.
<i>Data Bits</i>	8
<i>Parity</i>	None
<i>Stop Bit</i>	1
<i>Flow Control</i>	None

When a CLI session is established, complete the following (user input is in **bold**):

```
login as: <username>  
administrator's login password: <password>
```

### User Credentials

Use the following credentials when logging into a device for the first time:

<i>User Name</i>	admin
<i>Password</i>	admin123

When logging into the CLI for the first time, you are prompted to change the password.

### Examples in this reference guide

Examples used in this reference guide are generic to each supported wireless controller, service platform, and AP model. Commands that are not common, are identified using the notation “Supported in the following platforms:” For an example, see below:

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller – RFS6000

The above example indicates the command is only available for a RFS6000 model wireless controller.

This chapter is organized into the following sections:

- [CLI Overview](#)
- [Getting Context Sensitive Help](#)
- [Using the No Command](#)
- [Using CLI Editing Features and Shortcuts](#)
- [Using CLI to Create Profiles and Enable Remote Administration](#)

## 1.1 CLI Overview

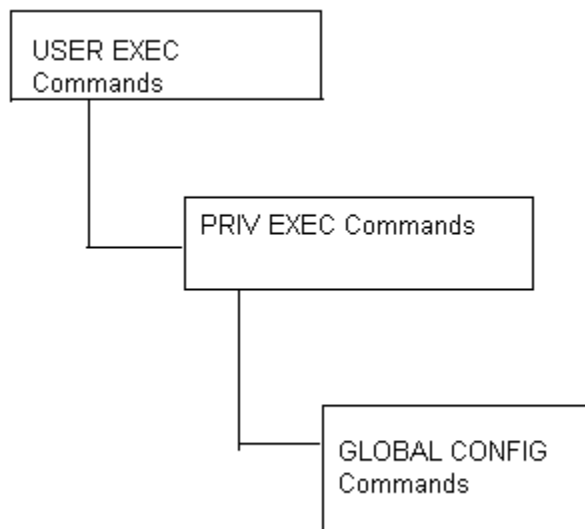
### ► INTRODUCTION

The CLI is used for configuring, monitoring, and maintaining the network. The user interface allows you to execute commands on supported wireless controllers, service platforms, and APs, using either a serial console or a remote access method.

This chapter describes basic CLI features. Topics covered include an introduction to command modes, navigation and editing features, help features and command history.

The CLI is segregated into different command modes. Each mode has its own set of commands for configuration, maintenance, and monitoring. The commands available at any given time depend on the mode you are in, and to a lesser extent, the particular model used. Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to view a list of commands available for each command mode/instance.

Use specific commands to navigate from one command mode to another. The standard order is: USER EXEC mode, PRIV EXEC mode and GLOBAL CONFIG mode.



**Figure 1-1** Hierarchy of User Modes

## Command Modes

A session generally begins in the USER EXEC mode (one of the two access levels of the EXEC mode). For security, only a limited subset of EXEC commands are available in the USER EXEC mode. This level is reserved for tasks that do not change the device's (wireless controller, service platform, or AP) configuration.

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

The system prompt signifies the device name and the last three bytes of the device MAC address.

To access commands, enter the PRIV EXEC mode (the second access level for the EXEC mode). Once in the PRIV EXEC mode, enter any EXEC command. The PRIV EXEC mode is a superset of the USER EXEC mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE>enable
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

Most of the USER EXEC mode commands are one-time commands and are not saved across device reboots. Save the command by executing 'commit' command. For example, the show command displays the current configuration and the clear command clears the interface.

Access the GLOBAL CONFIG mode from the PRIV EXEC mode. In the GLOBAL CONFIG mode, enter commands that set general system characteristics. Configuration modes, allow you to change the running configuration. If you save the configuration later, these commands are stored across device reboots.

Access a variety of protocol specific (or feature-specific) modes from the global configuration mode. The CLI hierarchy requires you to access specific configuration modes only through the global configuration mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

You can also access sub-modes from the global configuration mode. Configuration sub-modes define specific features within the context of a configuration mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#aaa-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

The following table summarizes available CLI commands:

**Table 1.1** Controller CLI Modes and Commands

User Exec Mode	Priv Exec Mode	Global Configuration Mode
captive-portal-page-upload	archive	aaa-policy
change-passwd	boot	aaa-tacacs-policy
clear	captive-portal-page-upload	alias
clock	cd	ap650
cluster	change-passwd	ap6511
commit	clear	ap6521
connect	clock	ap6522
create-cluster	cluster	ap6532
crypto	commit	ap6562
crypto-cmp-cert-update	configure	ap71XX
database	connect	ap7502
database-backup	copy	ap7522
database-restore	cpe (RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)	ap7532

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**Table 1.1** Controller CLI Modes and Commands

User Exec Mode	Priv Exec Mode	Global Configuration Mode
debug	create-cluster	ap7562
device-upgrade	crypto	ap81xx
disable	crypto-cmp-cert-update	ap82xx
enable	database	ap8432
file-sync	database-backup	ap8533
help	database-restore	application
join-cluster	debug	application-policy
l2tpv3	delete	association-acl-policy
logging	device-upgrade	auto-provisioning-policy
mint	diff	bgp
no	dir	bonjour-gw-discovery-policy
on	disable	bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy
opendns	edit	bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy
page	enable	captive-portal
ping	erase	clear
ping6	ex3500	client-identity
revert	factory-reset	client-identity-group
service	file-sync	clone
show	halt	crypto-cmp-policy
smart-cache (NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000)	help	customize
ssh	join-cluster	database-client-policy (supported only on VX9000)
telnet	l2tpv3	database-policy
terminal	logging	device
time-it	mint	device-categorization
traceroute	mkdir	dhcp-server-policy
traceroute6	more	dhcp6-server-policy
watch	no	dns-whitelist
write	on	event-system-policy
clrscr	opendns	ex3500

**Table 1.1** Controller CLI Modes and Commands

User Exec Mode	Priv Exec Mode	Global Configuration Mode
exit	page	ex3500-management-policy
	ping	ex3500-qos-class-map-policy
	ping6	ex3500-qos-policy-map
	pwd	ex3524
	raid (NX9500 and NX7530)	ex3548
	re-elect	firewall-policy
	reload	global-association-list
	remote-debug	guest-management
	rename	help
	revert	host
	rmdir	igmp-snoop-policy (This command has been deprecated. IGMP snooping is now configurable under the profile/device configuration mode. For more information, see <a href="#">ip</a> .)
	self	inline-password-encryption
	service	ip
	show	ipv6
	smart-cache (NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)	ipv6-router-advertisement-policy
	ssh	l2tpv3
	t5 (RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)	mac
	telnet	management-policy
	terminal	meshpoint
	time-it	meshpoint-qos-policy
	traceroute	mint-policy
	traceroute6	nac-list
	upgrade	no
	upgrade-abort	nsight-policy
	watch	nx5500 (NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)
	write	nx75xx (NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)

*Table 1.1 Controller CLI Modes and Commands*

User Exec Mode	Priv Exec Mode	Global Configuration Mode
	clrscr	nx9000 (NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)
	exit	nx9600 (NX9600)
		passpoint-policy
		password-encryption
		profile
		radio-qos-policy
		radius-group
		radius-server-policy
		radius-user-pool-policy
		rename
		rf-domain
		rfs4000
		rfs6000
		rfs7000
		roaming-assist-policy
		role-policy
		route-map
		routing-policy
		rtl-server-policy
		schedule-policy
		self
		sensor-policy
		smart-cache-policy (NX9500, NX9600, VX9000)
		smart-rf-policy
		t5 (RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)
		url-filter
		url-list (NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000)
		vx9000 (NX95XX, and NX9600, VX9000)



*Table 1.1 Controller CLI Modes and Commands*

User Exec Mode	Priv Exec Mode	Global Configuration Mode
		web-filter-policy
		wips-policy
		wlan
		wlan-qos-policy
		write
		clrscr
		commit
		do
		end
		exit
		revert
		service
		show

## 1.2 Getting Context Sensitive Help

### ▶ INTRODUCTION

Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to display a list of commands available for each mode. Obtain a list of arguments and keywords for any command using the CLI context-sensitive help.

Use the following commands to obtain help specific to a command mode, command name, keyword or argument:

Command	Description
(prompt)#help	Displays a brief description of the help system
(prompt)#abbreviated-command-entry?	Lists commands in the current mode that begin with a particular character string
(prompt)#abbreviated-command-entry[TAB]	Completes a partial command name
(prompt)#?	Lists all commands available in the command mode
(prompt)#command ?	Lists the available syntax options (arguments and keywords) for the command
(prompt)#command keyword ?	Lists the next available syntax option for the command



**NOTE:** The system prompt varies depending on the configuration mode.



**NOTE:** Enter Ctrl + V to use ? as a regular character and not as a character used for displaying context sensitive help. This is required when the user has to enter a URL that ends with a ?



**NOTE:** The escape character used through out the CLI is "\". To enter a "\" use "\\" instead.

When using context-sensitive help, the space (or lack of a space) before the question mark (?) is significant. To obtain a list of commands that begin with a particular sequence, enter the characters followed by a question mark (?). Do not include a space. This form of help is called word help, because it completes a word.

```
rfs7000-37FABE#service?
service Service Commands
rfs7000-37FABE#service
```

Enter a question mark (?) (in place of a keyword or argument) to list keywords or arguments. Include a space before the "?". This form of help is called command syntax help. It shows the keywords or arguments available based on the command/keyword and argument already entered.

```
rfs7000-37FABE#service ?
  block-adopter-config-update      Block configuration updates from the
                                   adopter
  bluetooth                        Bluetooth service commands
  clear                             Clear adoption history
  cli-tables-skin                   Choose a formatting layout/skin for CLI
                                   tabular outputs
  cluster                           Cluster Protocol
  copy                              Copy from one file to another
  delete                            Delete sessions
  delete-offline-aps                Delete Access Points that are configured
                                   but offline
  force-send-config                 Resend configuration to the device
  force-update-vm-stats             Force VM statistics to be pushed up to the
                                   NOC
  load-balancing                    Wireless load-balancing service commands
  load-ssh-authorized-keys          Load Ssh authorized keys
  locator                           Enable leds flashing on the device
  mint                              MiNT protocol
  pktcap                            Start packet capture
  pm                                Process Monitor
  radio                             Radio parameters
  radius                            Radius test
  request-full-config-from-adopter  Request full configuration from the
                                   adopter
  set                               Set validation mode
  show                              Show running system information
  signal                            Send a signal to a process
  smart-rf                          Smart-RF Management Commands
  snmp                              Snmp
  ssm                               Command related to ssm
  start-shell                       Provide shell access
  syslog                            Test the syslog server configuration
  trace                             Trace a process for system calls and
                                   signals
  troubleshoot                       Troubleshooting
  wireless                           Command related to wireless
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

It is possible to abbreviate commands and keywords to allow a unique abbreviation. For example, “configure terminal” can be abbreviated as **confi g t**. Since the abbreviated command is unique, the controller accepts the abbreviation and executes the command.

Enter the help command (available in any command mode) to provide the following description:

```
rfs7000-37FABE>help
```

When using the CLI, help is provided at the command line when typing '?'.

If no help is available, the help content will be empty. Backup until entering a '?' shows the help content.

There are two styles of help provided:

1. Full help. Available when entering a command argument (e.g. 'show ?'). This will describe each possible argument.
2. Partial help. Available when an abbreviated argument is entered. This will display which arguments match the input (e.g. 'show ve?').

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

## 1.3 Using the No Command

### ▶ INTRODUCTION

Almost every command has a `no` form. Use `no` to disable a feature or function or return it to its default. Use the command without the `no` keyword to re-enable a disabled feature.

### 1.3.1 Basic Conventions

Keep the following conventions in mind while working within the CLI structure:

- Use `?` at the end of a command to display available sub-modes. Type the first few characters of the sub-mode and press the tab key to add the sub-mode. Continue using `?` until you reach the last sub-mode.
- Pre-defined CLI commands and keywords are case-insensitive: `cfg` = `Cfg` = `CFG`. However (for clarity), CLI commands and keywords are displayed (in this guide) using mixed case. For example, `apPolicy`, `trapHosts`, `channelInfo`.
- Enter commands in uppercase, lowercase, or mixed case. Only passwords are case sensitive.

## 1.4 Using CLI Editing Features and Shortcuts

### ▶ INTRODUCTION

A variety of shortcuts and edit features are available. The following sections describe these features:

- [Moving the Cursor on the Command Line](#)
- [Completing a Partial Command Name](#)
- [Command Output Pagination](#)

### 1.4.1 Moving the Cursor on the Command Line

#### ▶ Using CLI Editing Features and Shortcuts

The following table shows the key combinations or sequences to move the command line cursor. `Ctrl` defines the control key, which must be pressed simultaneously with its associated letter key. `Esc` means the escape key (which must be pressed first), followed by its associated letter key. Keys are not case sensitive. Specific letters are used to provide an easy way of remembering their functions.

**Table 1.2** Keystrokes Details

Keystrokes	Function Summary	Function Details
Left Arrow or Ctrl-B	Back character	Moves the cursor one character to the left When entering a command that extends beyond a single line, press the Left Arrow or Ctrl-B keys repeatedly to move back to the system prompt.
Right Arrow or Ctrl-F	Forward character	Moves the cursor one character to the right
Esc- B	Back word	Moves the cursor back one word
Esc- F	Forward word	Moves the cursor forward one word
Ctrl-A	Beginning of line	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line
Ctrl-E	End of line	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line
Ctrl-D		Deletes the current character
Ctrl-U		Deletes text up to cursor

Table 1.2 Keystrokes Details

Keystrokes	Function Summary	Function Details
Ctrl-K		Deletes from the cursor to end of the line
Ctrl-P		Obtains the prior command from memory
Ctrl-N		Obtains the next command from memory
Esc-C		Converts the letter at the cursor to uppercase
Esc-L		Converts the letter at the cursor to lowercase
Esc-D		Deletes the remainder of a word
Ctrl-W		Deletes the word up to the cursor
Ctrl-Z		Returns to the root prompt
Ctrl-T		Transposes the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor
Ctrl-L		Clears the screen

## 1.4.2 Completing a Partial Command Name

### ▶ Using CLI Editing Features and Shortcuts

If you cannot remember a command name (or if you want to reduce the amount of typing you have to perform), enter the first few letters of a command, then press the Tab key. The command line parser completes the command if the string entered is unique to the command mode. If your keyboard does not have a Tab key, press Ctrl-L.

The CLI recognizes a command once you have entered enough characters to make the command unique. If you enter “conf” within the privileged EXEC mode, the CLI associates the entry with the configure command, since only the configure command begins with **conf**.

In the following example, the CLI recognizes a unique string in the privileged EXEC mode when the Tab key is pressed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE#conf [TAB]
rfs7000-37FABE#configure
```

When using the command completion feature, the CLI displays the full command name. The command is not executed until the Return or Enter key is pressed. Modify the command if the full command was not what you intended in the abbreviation. If entering a set of characters (indicating more than one command), the system lists all commands beginning with that set of characters.

Enter a question mark (?) to obtain a list of commands beginning with that set of characters. Do not leave a space between the last letter and the question mark (?).

For example, entering U lists all commands available in the current command mode:

```
rfs7000-37FABE#co?
commit      Commit all changes made in this session
configure   Enter configuration mode
connect     Open a console connection to a remote device
copy        Copy from one file to another
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```



**NOTE:** The characters entered before the question mark are reprinted to the screen to complete the command entry.

### 1.4.3 Command Output Pagination

#### ▶ [Using CLI Editing Features and Shortcuts](#)

Output often extends beyond the visible screen length. For cases where output continues beyond the screen, the output is paused and a

```
--More--
```

prompt displays at the bottom of the screen. To resume the output, press the Enter key to scroll down one line or press the Spacebar to display the next full screen of output.

## 1.5 Using CLI to Create Profiles and Enable Remote Administration

#### ▶ [INTRODUCTION](#)

The following sections describe the following essential procedures:

- [Creating Profiles](#)
- [Changing the default profile by creating vlan 150 and mapping to ge3 Physical interface](#)
- [Enabling Remote Administration](#)

### 1.5.1 Creating Profiles

#### ▶ [Using CLI to Create Profiles and Enable Remote Administration](#)

Profiles are sort of a 'template' representation of configuration. The system has:

- a default profile for each of the following devices:
  - RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- a default profile for each of the following service platforms:
  - NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000
- a default profile for each of the following access points:
  - AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

To modify the default profile to assign an IP address to the management port:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#interface me1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-me1)#ip address 172.16.10.2/24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-me1)#commit
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#exit
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

The following command displays a default AP71XX profile configuration:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#profile ap71xx default-ap71xx
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-ap71xx)#
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-ap71xx)#show context
profile ap71xx default-ap71xx
  autoinstall configuration
  autoinstall firmware
  device-upgrade persist-images
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
  crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
  crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  crypto remote-vpn-client
  interface radio1
  interface radio2
```

```

interface radio3
interface ge1
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
interface ge2
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
--More--

```

## 1.5.2 Changing the default profile by creating vlan 150 and mapping to ge3 Physical interface

### ► [Using CLI to Create Profiles and Enable Remote Administration](#)

Logon to the controller in config mode and follow the procedure below:

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#interface vlan 150
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan150)#ip address 192.168.150.20/24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan150)#exit
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#interface ge 3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge3)#switchport access vlan 150
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge3)#commit write
[OK]
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge3)#show interface vlan 150
Interface vlan150 is UP
  Hardware-type: vlan, Mode: Layer 3, Address: 00-15-70-37-FA-BE
  Index: 8, Metric: 1, MTU: 1500
  IP-Address: 192.168.150.20/24
    input packets 43, bytes 12828, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
    input errors 0, length 0, overrun 0, CRC 0, frame 0, fifo 0, missed 0
    output packets 0, bytes 0, dropped 0
    output errors 0, aborted 0, carrier 0, fifo 0, heartbeat 0, window 0
    collisions 0

```

### 1.5.2.1 Viewing Configured APs

To view previously configured APs, enter the following command:

```

rfs7000-6DCD4B#show wireless ap configured
-----
  IDX      NAME                MAC                PROFILE            RF-DOMAIN          ADOPTED-BY
-----
  1      ap7131-11E6C4      00-23-68-11-E6-C4  default-ap71xx    default            un-adopted
  2      ap8132-711728      B4-C7-99-71-17-28  default-ap81xx    default            00-15-70-81-74-2D
  3      ap81xx-74B45C      B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C  default-ap81xx    default            un-adopted
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B#

```

## 1.5.3 Enabling Remote Administration

### ► [Using CLI to Create Profiles and Enable Remote Administration](#)

A terminal server may function in remote administration mode if either the terminal services role is not installed on the machine or the client used to invoke the session has enabled the admin controller.

- A terminal emulation program running on a computer connected to the serial port on the controller. The serial port is located on the front of the controller.
- A Telnet session through a Secure Shell (SSH) over a network. The Telnet session may or may not use SSH depending on how the controller is configured. It is recommended you use SSH for remote administration tasks.

This section is organized into the following sub sections:

- [Configuring Telnet for Management Access](#)
- [Configuring SSH](#)

## 1.5.3.1 Configuring Telnet for Management Access

### ▶ Enabling Remote Administration

Login through the serial console. Perform the following:

1. A session generally begins in the USER EXEC mode (one of the two access levels of the EXEC mode).
2. Access the GLOBAL CONFIG mode from the PRIV EXEC mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE>en
rfs7000-37FABE#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

3. Go to 'default-management-policy' mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#management-policy ?
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#management-policy default
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#
```

4. Enter Telnet and the port number at the command prompt. The port number is optional. The default port is 23. Commit the changes after every command. Telnet is enabled.

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#telnet
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#commit write
```

5. Connect to the controller through Telnet using its configured IP address. Use the following credentials when logging on to the device for the first time:

<b>User Name</b>	admin
<b>Password</b>	admin123

When logging into the controller for the first time, you are prompted to change the password.

To change user credentials:

1. Enter the username, password, role and access details.

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#user testuser password test@123
role helpdesk access all
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#commit
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#show context
management-policy default
telnet
http server
https server
ssh
user admin password 1
ba7da2bf2f7945af1d3ae1b8b762b541bd5bac1f80a54cd4488f38ed44b91ecd role superuser
access all
user operator password 1
0be97e9e30d29dfc4733e7c5f74a7be54570c2450e855cea1a696b0558a40401 role monitor access
all
user testuser password 1
bca381b5b93cddb0c209elda8a9d387fa09bfae14cc987438a4d144cb516ffcb role helpdesk access
all
snmp-server community public ro
snmp-server community private rw
snmp-server user snmptrap v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 test@123
snmp-server user snmpoperator v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 operator
snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 test@123
rfs7000-37FABE (config-management-policy-default)#
```

2. Logon to the Telnet console and provide the user details configured in the previous step to access the controller.

```
rfs7000 release 5.8.5.0-008D
rfs7000-37FABE login: testuser
Password:
Welcome to CLI
Starting CLI...
rfs7000-37FABE>
```



### 1.5.3.2 Configuring SSH

#### ▶ *Enabling Remote Administration*

By default, SSH is enabled from the factory settings on the controller. The controller requires an IP address and login credentials.

To enable SSH access in the default profile, login through the serial console. Perform the following:

1. Access the GLOBAL CONFIG mode from the PRIV EXEC mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE>en
rfs7000-37FABE#configure
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

2. Go to 'config-management-policy-default' mode.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#management-policy default
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-default)#
```

3. Enter SSH at the command prompt.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-default)#ssh
```

4. Log into the controller through SSH using appropriate credentials.
5. Use the following credentials when logging on to the device for the first time:

<b>User Name</b>	admin
<b>Password</b>	admin123

When logging into the controller for the first time, you are prompted to change the password.

To change the user credentials:

```
rfs7000 release 5.8.5.0-008D
rfs7000-37FABE login: testuser
Password:
Welcome to CLI
Starting CLI...
rfs7000-37FABE>
```



# CHAPTER 2

## USER EXEC MODE COMMANDS

Logging in to the wireless controller places you within the USER EXEC command mode. Typically, a login requires a user name and password. You have three login attempts before the connection attempt is refused. USER EXEC commands (available at the user level) are a subset of the commands available at the privileged level. In general, USER EXEC commands allow you to connect to remote devices, perform basic tests, and list system information.

To list available USER EXEC commands, use ? at the command prompt. The USER EXEC prompt consists of the device host name followed by an angle bracket (>).

```
<DEVICE>>?
Command commands:
captive-portal-page-upload  Captive portal advanced page upload
change-passwd               Change password
clear                       Clear
clock                       Configure software system clock
cluster                     Cluster commands
commit                      Commit all changes made in this session
connect                     Open a console connection to a remote device
create-cluster              Create a cluster
crypto                      Encryption related commands
crypto-cmp-cert-update      Update the cmp certs
database                   Database
database-backup             Backup database
database-restore            Restore database
debug                       Debugging functions
device-upgrade              Device firmware upgrade
disable                     Turn off privileged mode command
enable                      Turn on privileged mode command
file-sync                   File sync between controller and adoptees
help                        Description of the interactive help system
join-cluster                Join the cluster
l2tpv3                      L2tpv3 protocol
logging                     Modify message logging facilities
mint                        MiNT protocol
no                           Negate a command or set its defaults
on                           On RF-Domain
opendns                     Opendns username/password configuration
page                         Toggle paging
ping                        Send ICMP echo messages
ping6                       Send ICMPv6 echo messages
revert                      Revert changes
service                     Service Commands
show                         Show running system information
smart-cache                 Content Cache Operation
ssh                         Open an ssh connection
telnet                      Open a telnet connection
terminal                    Set terminal line parameters
```

## 2-2 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

time-it	Check how long a particular command took between request and completion of response
tracert	Trace route to destination
tracert6	Trace route to destination(IPv6)
virtual-machine	Virtual Machine
watch	Repeat the specific CLI command at a periodic interval
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal
clrscr	Clears the display screen
exit	Exit from the CLI
<DEVICE>>	

## 2.1 User Exec Commands

► *USER EXEC MODE COMMANDS*

The following table summarizes the User Exec Mode commands:

**Table 2.1** *User Exec Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>captive-portal-page-upload</i></a>	Uploads captive portal advanced pages	<a href="#">page 2-5</a>
<a href="#"><i>change-passwd</i></a>	Changes the password of a logged user	<a href="#">page 2-8</a>
<a href="#"><i>clear</i></a>	Resets the last saved command	<a href="#">page 2-9</a>
<a href="#"><i>clock</i></a>	Configures the system clock	<a href="#">page 2-19</a>
<a href="#"><i>cluster</i></a>	Accesses the cluster context	<a href="#">page 2-20</a>
<a href="#"><i>connect</i></a>	Establishes a console connection to a remote device	<a href="#">page 2-21</a>
<a href="#"><i>create-cluster</i></a>	Creates a new cluster on a specified device	<a href="#">page 2-22</a>
<a href="#"><i>crypto</i></a>	Enables encryption	<a href="#">page 2-24</a>
<a href="#"><i>crypto-cmp-cert-update</i></a>	Triggers a CMP certificate update on a specified device or devices	<a href="#">page 2-33</a>
<a href="#"><i>database</i></a>	Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight)	<a href="#">page 2-34</a>
<a href="#"><i>database-backup</i></a>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server	<a href="#">page 2-35</a>
<a href="#"><i>database-restore</i></a>	Restores a previously exported database [captive-portal and/or NSight]. Previously exported databases (backed up to a specified FTP or SFTP server) are restored to the original database.	<a href="#">page 2-36</a>
<a href="#"><i>device-upgrade</i></a>	Configures device firmware upgrade settings	<a href="#">page 2-37</a>
<a href="#"><i>disable</i></a>	Turns off (disables) the privileged mode command set	<a href="#">page 2-46</a>
<a href="#"><i>enable</i></a>	Turns on (enables) the privileged mode command set	<a href="#">page 2-47</a>
<a href="#"><i>file-sync</i></a>	Configures parameters enabling syncing of PKCS#12 certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points	<a href="#">page 2-48</a>
<a href="#"><i>join-cluster</i></a>	Adds a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) to an existing cluster of devices	<a href="#">page 2-51</a>
<a href="#"><i>l2tpv3</i></a>	Establishes or brings down <i>Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Version 3</i> (L2TPV3) tunnels	<a href="#">page 2-53</a>
<a href="#"><i>logging</i></a>	Modifies message logging facilities	<a href="#">page 2-55</a>
<a href="#"><i>mint</i></a>	Configures MiNT protocol	<a href="#">page 2-57</a>
<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 2-59</a>
<a href="#"><i>on</i></a>	Executes the following commands in the RF Domain context: clrsr, do, end, exit, help, service, show	<a href="#">page 2-61</a>

Table 2.1 User Exec Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">opendns</a>	Connects to the OpenDNS site using OpenDNS registered credentials (username, password) to obtain the device-id. This command is a part of the process integrating access points and controllers with the OpenDNS service.	<a href="#">page 2-62</a>
<a href="#">page</a>	Toggles a device's (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) paging function	<a href="#">page 2-64</a>
<a href="#">ping</a>	Sends ICMP echo messages to a user-specified location	<a href="#">page 2-65</a>
<a href="#">ping6</a>	Sends ICMPv6 echo messages to a user-specified IPv6 address	<a href="#">page 2-67</a>
<a href="#">ssh</a>	Opens an SSH connection between two network devices	<a href="#">page 2-68</a>
<a href="#">telnet</a>	Opens a Telnet session	<a href="#">page 2-69</a>
<a href="#">terminal</a>	Sets the length and width of the terminal window	<a href="#">page 2-70</a>
<a href="#">time-it</a>	Verifies the time taken by a particular command between request and response	<a href="#">page 2-71</a>
<a href="#">traceroute</a>	Traces the route to its defined destination	<a href="#">page 2-72</a>
<a href="#">traceroute6</a>	Traces the route to a specified IPv6 destination	<a href="#">page 2-73</a>
<a href="#">watch</a>	Repeats a specific CLI command at a periodic interval	<a href="#">page 2-74</a>
<a href="#">smart-cache</a>	Pre-fetches content cache from the specified list of URLs	<a href="#">page 2-76</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

---



---



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, if used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore (\_) character.

---



---

## 2.1.1 captive-portal-page-upload

► *User Exec Commands*

Uploads captive portal advanced pages to connected access points. Use this command to provide connected access points with specific captive portal configurations so that they can successfully provision login, welcome, and condition pages to requesting clients attempting to access the wireless network using the captive portal.



**NOTE:** Ensure that the captive portal pages uploaded are \*.tar files.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
captive-portal-page-upload [<CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>|cancel-upload|delete-file|load-file]
```

```
captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|rf-domain]
captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all]
{upload-time <TIME>}
```

```
captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]
{from-controller} {(upload-time <TIME>)}
```

```
captive-portal-page-upload cancel-upload [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|on rf-domain
<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
```

```
captive-portal-page-upload delete-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <FILE-NAME>
```

```
captive-portal-page-upload load-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <URL>
```

**Parameters**

- captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all] {upload-time <TIME>}

captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>	Uploads advanced pages of the captive-portal identified by the <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify the captive portal's name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
<MAC/HOSTNAME>	Uploads to a specified AP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify AP's MAC address or hostname.</li> </ul>
all	Uploads to all APs
upload-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an AP upload time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify upload time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The scheduled upload time is your local system's time. It is not the access point, controller, service platform, or virtual controller time and it is not synched with the device.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To view a list of uploaded captive portal files, execute the <code>show &gt; captive-portal-page-upload &gt; list-files &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt;</code> command.</p>

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- `captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all] {from-controller} {(upload-time <TIME>)}`

captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>	Uploads advanced pages of the captive portal identified by the <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify captive portal's name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME> all]	Uploads to all APs within a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Uploads to APs within a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> <li>• all – Uploads to APs across all RF Domains</li> </ul>
from-controller	Optional. Uploads to APs from the adopted device
upload-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an AP upload time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify upload time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The scheduled upload time is your local system's time. It is not the access point, controller, service platform, or virtual controller time and it is not synched with the device.

- `captive-portal-page-upload cancel-upload [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|on rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]`

captive-portal-page-upload cancel-upload	Cancels a scheduled AP upload
cancel-upload [<MAC/HOSTNAME> all on rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME> all]]	Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled upload to a specified AP. Specify the AP's MAC address or hostname.</li> <li>• all – Cancels all scheduled AP uploads</li> <li>• on rf-domain – Cancels all scheduled uploads within a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled uploads within a specified RF Domain. Specify RF Domain name.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled uploads across all RF Domains</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `captive-portal-page-upload delete-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <FILE-NAME>`

captive-portal-page-upload delete-file	Deletes a specified captive portal's uploaded captive-portal internal page files
<CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <FILE-NAME>	Deletes a captive portal's, identified by the <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> keyword, uploaded internal page files <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify the captive portal's name.</li> <li>• &lt;FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the file name. The specified internal captive portal page is deleted.</li> </ul>

- `captive-portal-page-upload load-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <URL>`

captive-portal-page-upload load-file	Loads captive-portal advanced pages
<CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <URL>	Specify the captive portal's name and location. The captive portal should be existing and configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specifies location of the captive-portal's advanced pages. Use one of the following formats to specify the location:</li> </ul> Contd..



contd..	<p>IPv4 URLs:</p> <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file cf:/path/file usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file</pre> <p>IPv6 URLs:</p> <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> The captive portal pages are downloaded to the controller from the location specified here. After downloading use the <i>captive-portal-page-upload &gt; &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; &gt; &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</i> command to upload these pages to APs.</p>
---------	---

**Examples**

```
ap6562-B1A214>captive-portal-page-upload load-file captive_portal_test tftp://
89.89.89.17/pages_new_only.tar
ap6562-B1A214>
```

```
ap6562-B1A214>show captive-portal-page-upload load-image-status
Download of captive_portal_test advanced page file is complete
ap6562-B1A214>
```

```
ap6562-B1A214>captive-portal-page-upload captive_portal_test all
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
FC-0A-81-B1-A2-14   Success         Added 6 APs to upload queue
-----
```

```
ap6562-B1A214>
```

```
ap6562-B1A214>show captive-portal-page-upload status
Number of APs currently being uploaded : 1
Number of APs waiting in queue to be uploaded : 0
```

```
-----
AP          STATE          UPLOAD TIME PROGRESS RETRIES LAST UPLOAD ERROR UPLOADED BY
-----
ap6562-B1A738  downloading   immediate   100      0      -      None
-----
ap6562-B1A214>
```

### 2.1.2 *change-passwd*

#### ▶ *User Exec Commands*

Changes the password of a logged user. When this command is executed without any parameters, the password can be changed interactively.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
change-passwd {<OLD-PASSWORD>} <NEW-PASSWORD>
```

#### Parameters

- `change-passwd {<OLD-PASSWORD>} <NEW-PASSWORD>`

<OLD-PASSWORD>	Optional. Specify the password to be changed.
<NEW-PASSWORD>	Specify the new password. <b>Note:</b> The password can also be changed interactively. To do so, press <b>[Enter]</b> after the command.

#### Usage Guidelines

A password must be from 1 - 64 characters.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>change-passwd
Enter old password:
Enter new password:
Password for user 'admin' changed successfully
Please write this password change to memory(write memory) to be persistent.
rfs7000-37FABE#write memory
OK
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

## 2.1.3 clear

### ► User Exec Commands

Clears parameters, cache entries, table entries, and other similar entries. The clear command is available for specific commands only. The information cleared, using this command, depends on the mode where the clear command is executed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** When using the `clear` command, refer to the interface details provided in [Chapter 7, interface](#).

### Syntax

```
clear [arp-cache|bonjour|cdp|counters|crypto|event-history|gre|ip|ipv6|lldp|
      mac-address-table|mint|role|rtls|smart-cache|spanning-tree|traffic-shape|vrrp]

clear arp-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear bonjour cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear [cdp|lldp] neighbors {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear counters [ap|radio|wireless-client]
clear counters [ap {<MAC>}|radio {<MAC/DEVICE-NAME>} {<1-X>}|wireless-client {<MAC>}]
      {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

clear crypto [ike|ipsec] sa
clear crypto ike sa [<IP>|all] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear crypto ipsec sa {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear event-history

clear gre stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear ip [bgp|dhcp|ospf]

clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external|process]
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {in/on/out/soft}
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {in prefix-filter} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {out} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {soft {in/out}} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear ip bgp process {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear ip dhcp bindings [<IP>|all] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear ip ospf process {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear ipv6 neighbor-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear mac-address-table {address/interface/vlan} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear mac-address-table {address <MAC>/vlan <1-4094>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear mac-address-table {interface [<IF-NAME>|ge <1-X>|port-channel <1-X>]
      t1e1 <1-4> <1-1>|up <1-X>|xge <1-4>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear mint mlcp history {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear role ldap-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

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```
clear rtls [aer scout|ekahau]
clear rtls [aer scout|ekahau] {<MAC/DEVICE-NAME> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}|
  on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {interface|on}
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-X>|me1|
  port-channel <1-X>|pppoe1|up1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1]} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear traffic-shape statistics class <1-4> {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

clear vrrp [error-stats|stats] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- clear arp-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

arp-cache	Clears <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) cache entries on a device. This protocol matches layer 3 IP addresses to layer 2 MAC addresses.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears ARP cache entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- clear bonjour cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

bonjour cache	Clears all Bonjour cached statistics. Once cleared the system has to re-discover available Bonjour services.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears all Bonjour cached statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- clear [cdp|lldp] neighbors {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

cdp	Clears <i>Cisco Discovery Protocol</i> (CDP) table entries
lldp	Clears <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP) table entries
neighbors	Clears CDP or LLDP neighbor table entries based on the option selected in the preceding step
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears CDP or LLDP neighbor table entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- clear counters [ap {<MAC>}|radio {<MAC/DEVICE-NAME>} {<1-X>}|wireless-client {<MAC>}] { (on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

counters	Clears counters based on the parameters passed. The options are: AP, radio, and wireless clients.
ap <MAC>	Clears counters for all APs or a specified AP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the AP's MAC address.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> If no MAC address is specified, all AP counters are cleared.

radio <MAC/DEVICE-NAME> <1-X>	<p>Clears radio interface counters on a specified device or on all devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the device’s hostname or MAC address. Optionally, append the radio interface number (to the radio ID) using one of the following formats: AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX (where RX is the interface number).</li> <li>• &lt;1-X&gt; – Optional. Identifies the radio interface by its index. Specify the radio interface index, if not specified as part of the radio ID. The number of radio interfaces available varies with the access point type.</li> </ul> <p>If no device name or MAC address is specified, all radio interface counters are cleared.</p>
wireless-client <MAC>	<p>Clears counters for all wireless clients or a specified wireless client</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the wireless client’s MAC address.</li> </ul> <p>If no MAC address is specified, all wireless client counters are cleared.</p>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following option is common to all of the above keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears AP, radio, or wireless client counters on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<p>• clear crypto ike sa [&lt;IP&gt; all] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</p>	
crypto	Clears encryption module database
ike sa [<IP> all]	<p>Clears <i>Internet Key Exchange (IKE) security associations (SAs)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Clears IKE SA entries for the peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword</li> <li>• all – Clears IKE SA entries for all peers</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears IKE SA entries, for a specified peer or all peers, on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<p>• clear crypto ipsec sa {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</p>	
crypto	Clears encryption module database
ipsec sa on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Clears <i>Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) database SAs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears IPSec SA entries on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<p>• clear gre stats {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</p>	
gre stats	Clears GRE tunnel statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears GRE tunnel statistics on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<p>• clear event-history</p>	
event-history	Clears event history cache entries

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- `clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {in prefix-filter} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

ip bgp [<IP> all external]	<p>Clears on-going BGP sessions based on the option selected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Clears BGP session with the peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword. Specify the BGP peer's IP address.</li> <li>• all – Clears all BGP peer sessions</li> <li>• external – Clears <i>external BGP</i> (eBGP) peer sessions</li> </ul> <p>This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p> <p>Modifications made to BGP settings (BGP access lists, weight, distance, route-maps, versions, routing policy, etc.) take effect only after on-going BGP sessions are cleared. The <code>clear &gt; ip &gt; bgp</code> command clears BGP sessions. To reduce lose of route updates during the process, use the 'soft' option. Soft reconfiguration stores inbound/outbound route updates to be processed later and updated to the routing table. This requires high memory usage.</p>
in prefix-filter	<p>Optional. Clears inbound route updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prefix-filter – Optional. Clears the existing <i>Outbound Route Filtering</i> (ORF) prefix-list</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears route updates on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {out} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

ip bgp [<IP> all external]	<p>Clears on-going BGP sessions based on the option selected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Clears BGP session with the peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword. Specify the BGP peer's IP address.</li> <li>• all – Clears all BGP peer sessions</li> <li>• external – Clears eBGP peer sessions</li> </ul> <p>This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p> <p>Modifications made to BGP settings (BGP access lists, weight, distance, route-maps, versions, routing policy, etc.) take effect only after on-going BGP sessions are cleared. The <code>clear &gt; ip &gt; bgp</code> command clears BGP sessions. To reduce lose of route updates during the process, use the 'soft' option. Soft reconfiguration stores inbound/outbound route updates to be processed later and updated to the routing table. This requires high memory usage.</p>
out	<p>Optional. Clears outbound route updates. Optionally specify the device on which to execute this command.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and optional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears BGP sessions on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {soft {in/out}} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

ip bgp [<IP> all external]	<p>Clears on-going BGP sessions based on the option selected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Clears the BGP peer session with the peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword. Specify the BGP peer's IP address.</li> <li>• all – Clears all BGP peer sessions</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>external – Clears eBGP peer sessions</li> </ul> <p>This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
soft {in out}	<p>Optional. Initiates soft-reconfiguration of route updates for the specified IP address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in – Optional. Enables soft reconfiguration of inbound route updates</li> <li>out – Optional. Enables soft reconfiguration of outbound route updates</li> </ul> <p>Modifications made to BGP settings (BGP access lists, weight, distance, route-maps, versions, routing policy, etc.) take effect only after on-going BGP sessions are cleared. The <code>clear &gt; ip &gt; bgp</code> command clears BGP sessions. To reduce loss of route updates during the process, use the 'soft' option. Soft reconfiguration stores inbound/outbound route updates to be processed later and updated to the routing table. This requires high memory usage.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Initiates soft reconfiguration inbound/outbound route updates on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip bgp process {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip bgp process	<p>Clears all BGP processes running</p> <p>This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears all BGP processes on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip dhcp bindings [&lt;IP&gt; all] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip	<p>Clears a <i>Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol</i> (DHCP) server's IP address binding entries</p>
dhcp bindings	<p>Clears DHCP connections and server bindings</p>
<IP>	<p>Clears specific address binding entries. Specify the IP address to clear binding entries.</p>
all	<p>Clears all address binding entries</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears a specified address binding or all address bindings on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip ospf process {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip ospf process	<p>Clears already enabled <i>Open Shortest Path First</i> (OSPF) process and restarts the process</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears OSPF process on a specified device</p> <p>OSPF is a link-state <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (IGP). OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighboring routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer, which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

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- `clear ipv6 neighbor-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<code>clear ipv6 neighbor-cache</code>	Clears IPv6 neighbor cache entries
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	Optional. Clears IPv6 neighbor cache entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear mac-address-table {address <MAC>/vlan <1-4094>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<code>mac-address-table</code>	Clears the MAC address forwarding table
<code>address &lt;MAC&gt;</code>	Optional. Clears a specified MAC address from the MAC address table. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Specify the MAC address in one of the following formats: AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF or AA:BB:CC;DD:EE:FF or AABB.CCDD.EEFF</li> </ul>
<code>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</code>	Optional. Clears all MAC addresses for a specified VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-4094&gt;</code> – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	Optional. Clears a single MAC entry or all MAC entries, for the specified VLAN on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear mac-address-table interface [<IF-NAME>|ge <1-X>|port-channel <1-X>|t1e1 <1-4> <1-1>|up <1-2>|xge <1-4>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<code>mac-address-table</code>	Clears the MAC address forwarding table
<code>interface</code>	Clears all MAC addresses for the selected interface. Use the options available to specify the interface.
<code>&lt;IF-NAME&gt;</code>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified layer 2 interface (Ethernet port) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IF-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the layer 2 interface name.</li> </ul>
<code>ge &lt;1-X&gt;</code>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified GigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-X&gt;</code> – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - X</li> </ul>
<code>port-channel &lt;1-X&gt;</code>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified port-channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-X&gt;</code> – Specify the port-channel interface index from 1 - X.</li> </ul> <p>The number of port-channel interfaces supported varies for different device types. For example, the RFS4000 model device supports 3 port-channels.</p>
<code>up &lt;1-X&gt;</code>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the WAN Ethernet interface <p>The number of WAN Ethernet interfaces supported varies for different devices. The RFS4000 and RFS6000 devices support 1 WAN Ethernet interface.</p>
<code>xge &lt;1-4&gt;</code>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified TenGigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-4&gt;</code> – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	Optional. Clears the MAC address forwarding table, for the selected interface, on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>



- `clear mint mlcp history {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

mint	Clears MiNT related information
mlcp history	Clears <i>MiNT Link Creation Protocol</i> (MLCP) client history
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears MLCP client history on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear role ldap-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

role ldap-stats	Clears <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) server statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears LDAP server statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear rtls [aeroscout|ekahau] {<MAC/DEVICE-NAME> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}| on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

rtls	Clears <i>Real Time Location Service</i> (RTLS) statistics
aeroscout	Clears RTLS Aeroscout statistics
ekahau	Clears RTLS Ekahau statistics
<MAC/DEVICE-NAME>	This keyword is common to the ‘aeroscout’ and ‘ekahau’ parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears Aeroscout or Ekahau RTLS statistics on a specified AP, wireless controller, or service platform. Specify the AP’s MAC address or hostname.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	This keyword is common to the ‘aeroscout’, ‘ekahau’, and <MAC/DEVICE-NAME> parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears Aeroscout or Ekahau RTLS statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

spanning-tree	Clears spanning tree entries on an interface, and restarts protocol migration
detected-protocols	Restarts protocol migration
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears spanning tree entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-X>|me1|port-channel <1-X>|pppoe1|up1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1]} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

spanning-tree	Clears spanning tree entries on an interface and restarts protocol migration
detected-protocols	Restarts protocol migration

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<pre>interface &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt;  ge &lt;1-X&gt; me1  port-channel &lt;1-X&gt;  pppoe1 up1  vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;  wwan1]</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears spanning tree entries on different interfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries on a specified interface. Specify the interface name.</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-X&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the selected GigabitEthernet interface. Select the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - X.</li> <li>• me1 – Clears FastEthernet interface spanning tree entries</li> <li>• port-channel &lt;1-X&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the selected port channel interface. Select the port channel index from 1 - X.</li> </ul> <p>The number of port-channel interfaces supported varies for different device types. For example, the RFS4000 model device supports 3 port-channels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pppoe1 – Clears detected spanning tree entries for <i>Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet</i> (PPPoE) interface</li> <li>• up1 – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the WAN Ethernet interface</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the selected VLAN interface. Select a <i>Switch Virtual Interface</i> (SVI) VLAN ID from 1- 4094.</li> <li>• wwan1 – Clears detected spanning tree entries for wireless WAN interface.</li> </ul>
<pre>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears spanning tree entries on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• clear traffic-shape statistics class &lt;1-4&gt; { (on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
<pre>traffic-shape statistics</pre>	Clears traffic shaping statistics
<pre>class &lt;1-4&gt;</pre>	<p>Clears traffic shaping statistics for a specific traffic class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the traffic class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the traffic class is not specified, the system clears all traffic shaping statistics.</p>
<pre>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears traffic shaping statistics for the specified traffic class on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring traffic-shape, see <a href="#">traffic-shape</a>.</p>
<pre>• clear vrrp [error-stats stats] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
<pre>vrrp</pre>	<p>Clears a device's <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP) statistics</p> <p>VRRP allows a pool of routers to be advertised as a single virtual router. This virtual router is configured by hosts as their default gateway. VRRP elects a master router, from this pool, and assigns it a virtual IP address. The master router routes and forwards packets to hosts on the same subnet. When the master router fails, one of the backup routers is elected as the master and its IP address is mapped to the virtual IP address.</p>
<pre>error-stats</pre>	Clears global error statistics
<pre>stats</pre>	Clears VRRP related statistics
<pre>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'error-stats' and 'stats' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears VRRP statistics on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- clear smart-cache storage [all|url-regex <WORD>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

smart-cache	<p>Clears the smart-cache storage</p> <p>Smart caching is a licensed service that allows the temporary storage of frequently accessed Web content (Web pages, graphics, audio and video files, etc.) on network infrastructure devices. When this content is requested, it is retrieved from a local content cache and not from the origin server. For more information on enabling content caching, see <a href="#">smart-cache-policy</a>.</p>
storage [all regex <WORD>]	<p>Clears stored content based on the parameters passed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Clears all cached content</li> <li>• regex &lt;WORD&gt; – Clears only those URLs matching the specified expression</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the URL in the following format: e.g. \\.\xxx\.\.+\.(\flv mp4).</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears stored content on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear event-history
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface port-channel 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface ge 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>show lldp neighbors
```

```
-----
Chassis ID: 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
System Name: rfs4000-880DA7
Platform: RFS-4011-11110-US, Version 5.8.5.0-008D

Capabilities: Bridge WLAN Access Point Router
Enabled Capabilities: Bridge WLAN Access Point Router
Local Interface: ge5, Port ID (outgoing port): ge5
TTL: 176 sec
Management Addresses: 192.168.13.8,192.168.0.1,1.2.3.4
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear lldp neighbors
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>show lldp neighbors
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>show cdp neighbors
```

```
-----
```

Device ID	Platform	Local Intrfce	Port ID	Duplex
rfs4000-880DA7	RFS-4011-11110-US	ge1	ge1	full
rfs7000-37FDF2	RFS-7010-1000-WR	ge1	ge1	full
rfs6000-434CAA	RFS6000	ge1	ge1	full
ap7131-139B34	AP7131N	ge1	ge1	full

```
-----
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear cdp neighbors
```

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```
rfs4000-229D58>show cdp neighbors
```

```
-----  
Device ID           Platform           Local Intrfce      Port ID           Duplex  
-----  
-----
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear role ldap-stats
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>show role ldap-stats
```

```
No ROLE LDAP statistics found.
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>show mac-address-table
```

```
-----  
BRIDGE VLAN PORT           MAC                               STATE  
-----  
1       1       ge5           00-02-B3-28-D1-55 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-0F-8F-19-BA-4C forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-5C-FA-8E forward  
1       1       ge5           00-23-68-0F-43-D8 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-15-70-38-06-49 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-23-68-13-9B-34 forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-58-72-58 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-15-70-81-74-2D forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-5C-FA-2B forward  
1       1       ge5           00-15-70-37-FD-F2 forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-71-17-28 forward  
1       1       ge5           5C-0E-8B-18-10-91 forward  
1       1       ge5           3C-CE-73-F4-47-83 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-23-68-88-0D-AC forward  
1       1       ge5           00-A0-F8-68-D5-5C forward  
-----
```

```
Total number of MACs displayed: 16
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>clear mac-address-table address 00-02-B3-28-D1-55
```

In the following example the first MAC address in the table has been cleared. Now the table has only 15 entries.

```
rfs4000-229D58>show mac-address-table
```

```
-----  
BRIDGE VLAN PORT           MAC                               STATE  
-----  
1       1       ge5           00-0F-8F-19-BA-4C forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-5C-FA-8E forward  
1       1       ge5           00-23-68-0F-43-D8 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-15-70-38-06-49 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-23-68-13-9B-34 forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-58-72-58 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-15-70-81-74-2D forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-5C-FA-2B forward  
1       1       ge5           00-15-70-37-FD-F2 forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 forward  
1       1       ge5           B4-C7-99-71-17-28 forward  
1       1       ge5           5C-0E-8B-18-10-91 forward  
1       1       ge5           3C-CE-73-F4-47-83 forward  
1       1       ge5           00-23-68-88-0D-AC forward  
1       1       ge5           00-A0-F8-68-D5-5C forward  
-----
```

```
Total number of MACs displayed: 15
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>
```

## 2.1.4 clock

▶ *User Exec Commands*

Sets a device's system clock. By default all WiNG devices are shipped with the time zone and time format set to UTC and 24-hour clock respectively. If a device's clock is set without resetting the time zone, the time is displayed relative to the *Universal Time Coordinated* (UTC) – Greenwich Time. For example, San Jose is approximately 7 or 8 hours (depending on the time of the year) behind the UTC time. If the time at Greenwich, UK is 15:00:00 UTC, at San Jose it will display as 8:00:00 or 7:00:00 UTC. To display time in the local time zone format, in the device's configuration mode, use the `timezone` command to reset the time zone. You can also reset the time zone at the RF Domain level. When configured as RF Domain setting, it applies to all devices within the domain. Configuring the local time zone prior to setting the clock is recommended. For more information on configuring RF Domain time zone, see [timezone](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
clock set <HH:MM:SS> <1-31> <MONTH> <1993-2035> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- `clock set <HH:MM:SS> <1-31> <MONTH> <1993-2035> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

clock set	Sets a device's software system clock
<HH:MM:SS>	Sets the current time (in military format hours, minutes, and seconds) <b>Note:</b> By default, the WiNG software displays time in the 24-hour clock format. This setting cannot be changed.
<1-31>	Sets the numerical day of the month
<MONTH>	Sets the month of the year (Jan to Dec)
<1993-2035>	Sets a valid four digit year from 1993 - 2035
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Sets the clock on a specified device • <DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.

**Examples**

The following commands set the time zone and clock for the logged device:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#timezone America/Los_Angeles
nx9500-6C8809>clock set 11:24:30 21 Sep 2016
nx9500-6C8809>show clock
2016-09-21 12:14:14 PDT
nx9500-6C8809>
```

Note, if the clock is set without resetting the time zone, the time displays as UTC time, as shown in the following example:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#no timezonenx9500-6C8809(config-device-
B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#commit
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show clock
2016-09-21 19:15:55 UTC
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

## 2.1.5 cluster

### ▶ User Exec Commands

Initiates cluster context. The cluster context provides centralized management to configure all cluster members from any one member.

Commands executed under this context are executed on all members of the cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
cluster start-election
```

### Parameters

- cluster start-election

start-election	Starts a new cluster master election
----------------	--------------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>cluster start-election
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">create-cluster</a>	Creates a new cluster on the specified device
<a href="#">join-cluster</a>	Adds a wireless controller or service platform, as a member, to an existing cluster of controllers

## 2.1.6 connect

► *User Exec Commands*

Begins a console connection to a remote device using the remote device's MiNT ID or name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

connect [mint-id <MINT-ID>|<REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME>]

**Parameters**

- connect [mint-id <MINT-ID>|<REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME>]

mint-id <MINT-ID>	Connects to the remote system using its MiNT ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MINT-ID&gt; – Specify the remote device's MiNT ID.</li> </ul>
<REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME>	Connects to the remote system using its name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the remote device's name.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4>show mint lsp-db
9 LSPs in LSP-db of 19.6D.B5.D4:
LSP 19.6C.88.09 at level 1, hostname nx9500-6C8809", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1294555
LSP 19.6D.B5.D4 at level 1, hostname "rfs6000-6DB5D4", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1915724
LSP 19.74.B4.5C at level 1, hostname "ap8132-74B45C", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1468229
LSP 4D.80.C2.AC at level 1, hostname "ap7532-80C2AC", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 649244
LSP 4D.83.30.A4 at level 1, hostname "ap7522-8330A4", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 202821
LSP 4D.84.A2.24 at level 1, hostname "ap7562-84A224", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 380340
LSP 68.88.0D.A7 at level 1, hostname "rfs4000-880DA7", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1494523
LSP 68.99.BB.7C at level 1, hostname "ap7131-99BB7C", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 831532
rfs6000-6DB5D4>

rfs6000-6DB5D4>connect mint-id 19.6C.88.09

Entering character mode
Escape character is '^]'.

NX9500 release 5.8.5.0-015D
nx9500-6C8809 login:
```

## 2.1.7 create-cluster

### ► User Exec Commands

Creates a new device cluster with the specified name and assigns it an IP address and routing level

A cluster (or redundancy group) is a set of controllers or service platforms (nodes) uniquely defined by a profile configuration. Within the cluster, members discover and establish connections to other members and provide wireless network self-healing support in the event of member's failure.

A cluster's load is typically distributed evenly amongst its members. An administrator needs to define how often the profile is load balanced for radio distribution, as radios can come and go and members join and exit the cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
create-cluster name <CLUSTER-NAME> ip <IP> {level [1|2]}
```

### Parameters

- create-cluster name <CLUSTER-NAME> ip <IP> {level [1|2]}

create-cluster	Creates a cluster
name <CLUSTER-NAME>	Configures the cluster name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLUSTER-NAME&gt; – Specify a cluster name. Define a name for the cluster name unique to its configuration or profile support requirements. The name cannot exceed 64 characters.</li> </ul>
ip <IP>	Specifies the device's IP address used for cluster creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the device's IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
level [1 2]	Optional. Configures the cluster's routing level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures level 1 (local) routing</li> <li>• 2 – Configures level 2 (inter-site) routing</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58>create-cluster name TechPubs ip 192.168.13.13 level 1
... creating cluster
... committing the changes
... saving the changes
Please Wait .
[OK]
rfs4000-229D58>

rfs4000-229D58>show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity Android-2-2
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 01792103061c333a3b
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii "dhcpcd 4.0.15"
!
.....
ipv6 enable
  no ipv6 request-dhcpv6-options
  ipv6 address 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2/64
interface vlan2
  ip address 1.2.3.5/24
```



```
no ipv6 enable
no ipv6 request-dhcpv6-options
cluster name TechPubs
cluster mode active
cluster member ip 192.168.13.13 level 1
cluster member ip 192.168.13.8 level 1
logging on
logging console debugging
logging buffered warnings
!
!
end
rfs4000-229D58>
```

**Related Commands**

<i>cluster</i>	Initiates cluster context. The cluster context provides centralized management to configure all cluster members from any one member.
<i>join-cluster</i>	Adds a device, as a member, to an existing cluster of devices

## 2.1.8 crypto

### ► User Exec Commands

Enables digital certificate configuration and RSA Keypair management. Digital certificates are issued by CAs and contain user or device specific information, such as name, public key, IP address, serial number, company name, etc. Use this command to generate, delete, export, or import encrypted RSA Keypairs and generate *Certificate Signing Request* (CSR).

This command also enables trustpoint configuration. Trustpoints contain the CA's identity and configuration parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
crypto [key|pki]

crypto key [export|generate|import|zeroize]

crypto key export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL> {background|on|passphrase}
crypto key export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL>
  {background|passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto key generate rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [2048|4096] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

crypto key import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL> {background|on|passphrase}
crypto key import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL>
  {background|passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto key zeroize rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> {force} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki [authenticate|export|generate|import|zeroize]

crypto pki authenticate <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <LOCATION-URL> {background}
  {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki export [request|trustpoint]

crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key|short|use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>
  [autogen-subject-name|subject-name]
crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>
  autogen-subject-name (<EXPORT-TO-URL>,email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,fqdn <FQDN>,
  ip-address <IP>)
crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key|short [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key] |
  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> subject-name <COMMON-NAME> <COUNTRY> <STATE> <CITY>
  <ORGANIZATION> <ORGANIZATION-UNIT> (<EXPORT-TO-URL>,email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,
  fqdn <FQDN>,ip-address <IP>)

crypto pki export trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL>
  {background|passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key]
  <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [autogen-subject-name|subject-name]
crypto pki generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key]
  <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> autogen-subject-name {(email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,
  fqdn <FQDN>,ip-address <IP>,on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
crypto pki generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key]
  <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> subject-name <COMMON-NAME> <COUNTRY> <STATE> <CITY>
  <ORGANIZATION> <ORGANIZATION-UNIT> {(email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,fqdn <FQDN>,
  ip-address <IP>,on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki import [certificate|crl|trustpoint]
```

```
crypto pki import [certificate|crl] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL>
    {background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
crypto pki import trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL>
    {background}/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki zeroize trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {del-key} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

**Parameters**

- `crypto key export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL> {background}/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Exports an existing RSA Keypair to a specified destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> </ul>
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	Specify the RSA Keypair destination address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. After specifying the destination address (where the RSA Keypair is exported), configure one of the following parameters: background or passphrase.
background	Optional. Performs export operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Encrypts RSA Keypair before exporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify a passphrase to encrypt the RSA Keypair.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs export operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs export operation on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `crypto key generate rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [2048|4096] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
generate rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [2048 4096]	Generates a new RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> <li>• [2048 4096] – Sets the size of the RSA key in bits. The options are 2048 bits and 4096 bits. The default size is 2048 bits.</li> </ul> After specifying the key size, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to generate the key on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Generates the new RSA Keypair on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `crypto key import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL> {background}/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
-----	--

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import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Imports a RSA Keypair from a specified source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> </ul>
<IMPORT-FROM-URL>	Specify the RSA Keypair source address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. After specifying the source address (where the RSA Keypair is imported from), configure one of the following parameters: background or passphrase.
background	Optional. Performs import operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Decrypts the RSA Keypair after importing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify the passphrase to decrypt the RSA Keypair.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs import operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point, controller, or service platform) to perform the import on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and common to the 'background' and 'passphrase' keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs import operation on a specific device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto key zeroize rsa &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; {force} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
zeroize rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Deletes a specified RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> All device certificates associated with this key will also be deleted.
force	Optional. Forces deletion of all certificates associated with the specified RSA Keypair. Optionally specify a device on which to force certificate deletion.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Deletes all certificates associated with the RSA Keypair on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto pki authenticate &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;URL&gt; {background} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
pki	Enables <i>Private Key Infrastructure</i> (PKI) management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated <i>Certificate Authority</i> (CA) certificates.
authenticate <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Authenticates a trustpoint and imports the corresponding CA certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name.</li> </ul>
<URL>	Specify CA's location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. <b>Note:</b> The CA certificate is imported from the specified location.

background	Optional. Performs authentication in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point, controller, or service platform) to perform the export on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs authentication on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; autogen-subject-name (&lt;EXPORT-TO-URL&gt;, email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;)</li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
export request	Exports CSR to the CA for digital identity certificate. The CSR contains applicant's details and RSA Keypair's public key.
[generate-rsa-key  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR- NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
autogen-subject-name	Auto generates subject name from configuration parameters. The subject name identifies the certificate.
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	Specify the CA's location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. <b>Note:</b> The CSR is exported to the specified location.
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Exports CSR to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the CA's e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Exports CSR to a specified <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the CA's FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Exports CSR to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Specify the CA's IP address.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key short [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key]   use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; subject-name &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; &lt;COUNTRY&gt; &lt;STATE&gt; &lt;CITY&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION-UNIT&gt; (&lt;EXPORT-TO-URL&gt;, email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;)</li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
export request	Exports CSR to the CA for a digital identity certificate. The CSR contains applicant's details and RSA Keypair's public key.
[generate-rsa-key  short [generate-rsa- key use-rsa-key]] use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR- NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>short [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] – Generates and exports a shorter version of the CSR</li> <li>generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication. If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it.</li> </ul> Contd..

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> <li>• use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
subject-name <COMMON-NAME>	<p>Configures a subject name, defined by the &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; keyword, to identify the certificate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; – Specify the common name used with the CA certificate. The name should enable you to identify the certificate easily (2 to 64 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<COUNTRY>	Sets the deployment country code (2 character ISO code)
<STATE>	Sets the state name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<CITY>	Sets the city name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION>	Sets the organization name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION-UNIT>	Sets the organization unit (2 to 64 characters in length)
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	<p>Specify the CA's location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The CSR is exported to the specified location.</p>
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	<p>Exports CSR to a specified e-mail address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the CA's e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	<p>Exports CSR to a specified FQDN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the CA's FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	<p>Exports CSR to a specified device or system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the CA's IP address.</li> </ul>
<p>• crypto pki export trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;EXPORT-TO-URL&gt; {background passphrase &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; background} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;) }</p>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
export trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	<p>Exports a trustpoint along with CA certificate, <i>Certificate Revocation List</i> (CRL), server certificate, and private key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul>
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	<p>Specify the destination address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. The trustpoint is exported to the address specified here.</p>
background	Optional. Performs export operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	<p>Optional. Encrypts the key with a passphrase before exporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify the passphrase to encrypt the trustpoint. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Optional. Performs export operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and common to the 'background' and 'passphrase' keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs export operation on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• crypto pki generate self-signed &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; autogen-subject-name { (email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;, on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated certificates.
generate	Generates a certificate and a trustpoint
self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Generates a self-signed certificate and a trustpoint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the certificate and its trustpoint.</li> </ul>
[generate-rsa-key  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair, or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>&lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul>
autogen-subject-name	Auto generates the subject name from the configuration parameters. The subject name helps to identify the certificate.
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified FQDN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Specify the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• crypto pki generate self-signed &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; subject-name &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; &lt;COUNTRY&gt; &lt;STATE&gt; &lt;CITY&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION-UNIT&gt; { (email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;, on &lt;DEVICE- NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated certificates.
generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Generates a self-signed certificate and a trustpoint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the certificate and its trustpoint.</li> </ul>
[generate-rsa-key  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair, or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>&lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul>

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subject-name <COMMON-NAME>	Configures a subject name, defined by the <COMMON-NAME> keyword, to identify the certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; – Specify the common name used with this certificate. The name should enable you to identify the certificate easily and should not exceed 2 to 64 characters in length.</li> </ul>
<COUNTRY>	Sets the deployment country code (2 character ISO code)
<STATE>	Sets the state name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<CITY>	Sets the city name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION>	Sets the organization name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION-UNIT>	Sets the organization unit (2 to 64 characters in length)
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified FQDN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
<pre>• crypto pki import [certificate crl] &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;IMPORT-FROM-URL&gt; {background}   { (on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
import	Imports certificates, <i>Certificate Revocation List</i> (CRL), or a trustpoint to the selected device
[certificate crl] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Imports a signed server certificate or CRL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certificate – Imports signed server certificate</li> <li>• crl – Imports CRL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<IMPORT-FROM-URL>	Specify the signed server certificate or CRL source address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. The server certificate or the CRL (based on the parameter passed in the preceding step) is imported from the location specified here.
background	Optional. Performs import operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs import operation on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>• crypto pki import trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;IMPORT-FROM-URL&gt;   {background} passphrase &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; background} { (on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.



import	Imports certificates, CRL, or a trustpoint to the selected device
trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Imports a trustpoint and its associated CA certificate, server certificate, and private key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul>
<IMPORT-FROM-URL>	Specify the trustpoint source address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.
background	Optional. Performs import operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Decrypts trustpoint with a passphrase after importing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify the passphrase. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device to perform import on.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs import operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs import operation on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto pki zeroize trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; {del-key} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;) }</code></li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
zeroize trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Deletes a trustpoint and its associated CA certificate, server certificate, and private key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul>
del-key	Optional. Deletes the private key associated with the server certificate. Optionally specify the device to perform deletion on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Deletes the trustpoint on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

The system supports both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats. Provide source and destination locations using any one of the following options:

- IPv4 URLs:
  - tftp://<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
  - ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
  - sftp://<user>@<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
  - http://<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
  - cf:/path/file
  - usb<n>:/path/file

- IPv6 URLs:

```
tftp://<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
```

```
ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
```

```
sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
```

```
http://<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
```

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>crypto key generate rsa key 1025
RSA Keypair successfully generated
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>crypto key import rsa test123 url passphrase word background
RSA key import operation is started in background
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>crypto pki generate self-signed word generate-rsa-key word autogen-
subject-name fqdn word
Successfully generated self-signed certificate
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>crypto pki zeroize trustpoint word del-key
Successfully removed the trustpoint and associated certificates
%Warning: Applications associated with the trustpoint will start using default-trustpoint
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>crypto pki authenticate word url background
Import of CA certificate started in background
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>crypto pki import trustpoint word url passphrase word
Import operation started in background
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes server certificates, trustpoints and their associated certificates
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## 2.1.9 crypto-cmp-cert-update

▶ *User Exec Commands*

Triggers a *Certificate Management Protocol (CMP)* certificate update on a specified device or devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
crypto-cmp-cert-update <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- crypto-cmp-cert-update <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

<pre>crypto-cmp-cert- update &lt;TRUSTPOINT- NAME&gt; on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Triggers a CMP certificate update on a specified device or devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the target trustpoint name. A trustpoint represents a CA/identity pair containing the identity of the CA, CA specific configuration parameters, and an association with an enrolled identity certificate. Use the crypto-cmp-policy context mode to configure the trustpoint.</li> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Initiates a CMP certificate update and response on a specified device or devices. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform. Multiple devices can be provided as a comma separated list.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58>crypto-cmp-cert-update test on B4-C7-99-71-17-28  
CMP Cert update success  
rfs4000-229D58>
```

## 2.1.10 database

### ► User Exec Commands

Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight). Vacuuming a database refers to the process of finding and reclaiming space left over from previous DELETE statements.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
database [drop|repair]
```

```
database drop [all|captive-portal|nsight]
```

```
database repair {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- database drop [all|captive-portal|nsight]

database drop [all captive-portal  nsight]	Drops (deletes) all or a specified database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Drops all databases, captive portal and NSight.</li> <li>• captive-portal – Drops captive-portal database only</li> <li>• nsight – Drops NSight database only</li> </ul>
--	---

- database repair {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

database repair on <DEVICE-NAME>	Enables automatic repairing of all databases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the name of the device hosting the database. When specified, databases on the specified device are periodically checked through to identify and remove obsolete data documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no device is specified, the system repairs all databases.</p>
-------------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809>database repair on nx9500-6C8809
nx9500-6C8809>
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">database-backup</a>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server
<a href="#">database-restore</a>	Restores a previously exported database [captive-portal and/or NSight]

## 2.1.11 database-backup

▶ *User Exec Commands*

Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

database-backup database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>

**Parameters**

- database-backup database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>

database-backup database [captive-portal nsight]	Backs up captive portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file. Select the database to backup <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• captive-portal – Backs up captive portal database</li> <li>• nsight – Backs up NSight database</li> </ul> After specifying the database type, configure the destination location and file name.
<URL>	Configures the destination location. The database is backed up at the specified location. Specify the location URL in one of the following formats: ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz tftp://<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809>database-backup database nsight ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/backups/nsight/nsight.tar.gz
```

**Related Commands**

<i>database</i>	Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight)
<i>database-restore</i>	Restores a previously exported (backed up) database [captive-portal and/or NSight]

## 2.1.12 database-restore

### ▶ User Exec Commands

Restores a previously exported database [captive-portal and/or NSight]. Previously exported databases (backed up to a specified FTP or SFTP server) are restored from the backed-up location to the original database.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
database-restore database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>
```

### Parameters

- database-restore database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>

database-restore database [captive-portal  nsight]	Restores previously exported (backed up) captive-portal and/or NSight database. Specify the database type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• captive-portal – Restores captive portal database</li> <li>• nsight – Restores NSight database</li> </ul> After specifying the database type, configure the destination location and file name from where the files are restored.
<URL>	Configures the destination location. The database is restored from the specified location. Specify the location URL in one of the following formats: ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz tftp://<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809>database-restore database nsight  
ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/backups/nsight/nsight.tar.gz
```

### Related Commands

<i>database</i>	Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight)
<i>database-backup</i>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server

## 2.1.13 *device-upgrade*

### ▶ *User Exec Commands*

Enables firmware upgrade on an adopted device or a set of adopted devices (access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms). In an *hierarchically managed* (HM) network, this command enables centralized device upgradation across the network.

The WiNG HM network defines a three-tier structure, consisting of multiple wireless sites managed by a single *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller. The NOC controller constitutes the first and the site controllers constitute the second tier of the hierarchy. The site controllers may or may not be grouped to form clusters. The site controllers in turn adopt and manage access points that form the third tier of the hierarchy.



**NOTE:** Hierarchical management allows the NOC controller to upgrade controllers and access points that are directly or indirectly adopted to it. However, ensure that the NOC controller is loaded with the correct firmware version.

All adopted devices (access points and second-level controllers) are referred to as the 'adoptee'. The adopting devices are the 'adopters'. A controller cannot be configured as an adoptee and an adopter simultaneously. In other words, a controller can either be an adopter (adopts another controller) or an adoptee (is adopted by another controller).

Network administrators can use the *device-upgrade* command to schedule firmware upgrades across adopted devices within the network. Devices are upgraded based on their device names, MAC addresses, or RF Domain. The firmware image used for the upgrade can either be user-defined or built-in.

The user-defined image is pulled from the defined location and applied to the device(s). Use the *device-upgrade > load-image* command to provide the image file name and location. User-defined images always get precedence over built-in images.

NOC and site controllers possess built-in firmware images for the various device types. If the administrator has not specified an image file name and location, the image on the controller is used to upgrade the device. The following example describes the various scenarios possible in the absence of a user-defined image.

A site controller has been scheduled to upgrade all adopted AP6562s. Before executing the upgrade, the site controller compares the image it possesses with the image on the NOC controller. In case of an image version mismatch, the site controller does the following:

1. If the site controller is a cluster member, it pulls the image:
  - From a cluster peer, provided the AP6562 image version on the peer and the NOC controller matches.
  - From the NOC controller, if the AP6562 image version on the peer and the NOC controller are mismatched.
  - From the NOC controller, if none of the cluster members possess a AP6562 image.
2. If the site controller is not a cluster member, it pulls the image from the NOC controller.

When upgrading devices in a RF Domain, the process is controlled and driven by the NOC controller. For example, in case of a scheduled upgrading of all AP6562s within an *RF Domain*, the NOC controller:

1. Adopts all controllers, in the RF Domain, to the NOC cluster and gets the status of each controller.
2. Upgrades all controllers, in the cluster, without rebooting them.

Once the upgrade is complete, the following two scenarios are possible:

Scenario 1: *If the upgrade/reboot options ARE NOT specified by the network administrator, the NOC controller:*

- a. Pushes the AP6562 image on to the RF Domain manager.
- b. Reboots the active controller within the RF Domain.
- c. Reboots standby controllers after the active controller has successfully rebooted.

If the controllers are auto upgrade enabled, all AP6562s are upgraded after the controllers have rebooted and the APs have been re-adopted.

Scenario 2: *If the upgrade/reboot options ARE specified by the network administrator, the NOC controller:*

- a. Reboots the active controller followed by the standby controllers.
- b. Pushes the AP6562 image file on to the RF Domain manager.
- c. Initiates upgrades on all AP6562 within the RF Domain.

Ensure the RF Domain controllers are auto upgrade enabled.



**NOTE:** If the *persist-images* option is selected, the RF Domain manager retains the old firmware image, or else deletes it. For more information on enabling device upgrade on profiles and devices (including the 'persist-images' option), see [device-upgrade](#).



**NOTE:** A NOC controller's capacity is equal to, or higher than that of a site controller. The following devices can be deployed at NOC and sites:

- NOC controller – RFS7000, NX95XX (NX9500 and NX9510), NX9600
- Site controller – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, or NX95XX



**NOTE:** Standalone devices have to be manually upgraded.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
device-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|
ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000|cancel-upgrade|load-image|rf-domain]

device-upgrade <MAC/HOSTNAME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME>
{no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}}

device-upgrade all {force/no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot|
reboot-time <TIME>}} {(staggered-reboot)}

device-upgrade [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|
nx9600|vx9000] all {force/no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME>
{no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}} {(staggered-reboot)}

device-upgrade cancel-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|
ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|
rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000|
on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]

device-upgrade load-image [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|
nx9000|nx9600|vx9000] {<IMAGE-URL>/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

device-upgrade rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all|containing <WORD>|filter location
<WORD>] [all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|
nx9600|vx9000] {(<MAC/HOSTNAME>|force|from-controller|no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|
staggered-reboot|upgrade-time <TIME>)}
```



**Parameters**

- `device-upgrade <MAC/HOSTNAME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}}`

<code>&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt;</code>	Upgrades firmware on the device identified by the <code>&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt;</code> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt;</code> – Specify the device’s MAC address or hostname.</li> </ul>
<code>no-reboot</code>	Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)
<code>reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;</code>	Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul>
<code>upgrade-time &lt;TIME&gt; {no-reboot reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</code>	Optional. Schedules an automatic device firmware upgrade on a specified day and time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. The following actions can be performed after a scheduled upgrade:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>no-reboot</code> – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)</li> <li>• <code>reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `device-upgrade all {force|no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}} {staggered-reboot}`

<code>all</code>	Upgrades firmware on all devices
<code>force</code>	Optional. Select this option to force upgrade on the selected device(s). When selected, the devices are upgraded even if they have the same firmware as the upgrading access point, wireless controller, or service platform. If forcing a device upgrade, optionally specify any one of the following options: <code>no-reboot</code> , <code>reboot-time</code> , <code>upgrade-time</code> , or <code>staggered-reboot</code> .
<code>no-reboot</code>	Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)
<code>reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;</code>	Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul>
<code>upgrade-time &lt;TIME&gt; {no-reboot reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</code>	Optional. Schedules an automatic device firmware upgrade on all devices on a specified day and time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. The following actions can be performed after a scheduled upgrade:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>no-reboot</code> – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted).</li> <li>• <code>reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>staggered-reboot</code>	This keyword is recursive and common to all of the above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional. Enables staggered device reboot (one at a time) without network impact</li> </ul>

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• device-upgrade [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000] all {force/no-reboot/reboot-time <TIME>/upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot/reboot-time <TIME>}} {(staggered-reboot)}

device-upgrade <DEVICE-TYPE> all	Upgrades firmware on all devices of a specific type. Select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. After selecting the device type, schedule an automatic upgrade and/or an automatic reboot.
force	Optional. Select this option to force upgrade on the selected device(s). When selected, the devices are upgraded even if they have the same firmware as the upgrading access point, wireless controller, or service platform. If forcing a device upgrade, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or staggered-reboot.
no-reboot	Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)
reboot-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade • <TIME> – Optional. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.
upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot  reboot-time <TIME>}	Optional. Schedules an automatic firmware upgrade on all devices, of the specified type, on a specified day and time • <TIME> – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. The following actions can be performed after a scheduled upgrade: • no-reboot – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted) • reboot-time <TIME> – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.
staggered-reboot	This keyword is recursive and common to all of the above. • Optional. Enables staggered device reboot (one at a time) without network impact
• device-upgrade cancel-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME> all ap650 ap6511 ap6521 ap6522 ap6532 ap6562 ap71xx ap7502 ap7522 ap7532 ap7562 ap81xx ap82xx ap8432 ap8533 rfs4000 rfs6000 rfs7000 nx5500 nx75xx nx9000 nx9600 vx9000 on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME> all]]	
cancel-upgrade	Cancels a scheduled firmware upgrade based on the parameters passed. This command provides the following options to cancel scheduled firmware upgrades: • Cancels upgrade on specific device(s). The devices are identified by their MAC addresses or hostnames. • Cancels upgrade on all devices within the network • Cancels upgrade on all devices of a specific type. Specify the device type. • Cancels upgrade on specific device(s) or all device(s) within a specific RF Domain or all RF Domains. Specify the RF Domain name.
cancel-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME>  all]	Cancels a scheduled firmware upgrade on a specified device or on all devices • <MAC/HOSTNAME> – Cancels a scheduled upgrade on the device identified by the <MAC/HOSTNAME> keyword. Specify the device's MAC address or hostname. • all – Cancels scheduled upgrade on all devices

<p>cancel-upgrade &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; all</p>	<p>Cancels scheduled firmware upgrade on all devices of a specific type. Select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</p>
<p>cancel-upgrade on rf-domain [&lt;RF-DOMAIN- NAME&gt; all]</p>	<p>Cancels scheduled firmware upgrade on all devices in a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled device upgrade on all devices in a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled device upgrade on all devices across all RF Domains</li> </ul>
<p>• device-upgrade load-image [ap650   ap6511   ap6521   ap6522   ap6532   ap6562   ap71xx   ap7502   ap7522   ap7532   ap7562   ap81xx   ap82xx   ap8432   ap8533   rfs4000   rfs6000   rfs7000   nx500   nx9000   nx9600   vx9000] {&lt;IMAGE-URL&gt;/on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</p>	
<p>load-image &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;</p>	<p>Loads device firmware image from a specified location. Use this command to specify the device type and the location of the corresponding image file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the device type, provide the location of the required device firmware image.</p>
<p>&lt;IMAGE-URL&gt;</p>	<p>Specify the device's firmware image location in one of the following formats:</p> <p>IPv4 URLs:</p> <pre> ftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file cf:/path/file usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file </pre> <p>IPv6 URLs:</p> <pre> ftp://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file </pre>
<p>on &lt;DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Specify the name of the device or RF Domain. The image, of the specified device type is loaded from the device specified here. In case of an RF Domain, the image available on the RF Domain manager is loaded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

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```
• device-upgrade rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all|containing <WORD>|filter location
<WORD>] [all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|
vx9000] {(<MAC/HOSTNAME>|force|from-controller|no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|staggered-
reboot|upgrade-time <TIME>) }
```

<p>rf-domain [&lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all  containing &lt;WORD&gt;  filter location &lt;WORD&gt;]</p>	<p>Upgrades firmware on devices in a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains. Devices within a RF Domain are upgraded through the RF Domain manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Upgrades devices in the RF Domain identified by the &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; keyword. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• all – Upgrades devices across all RF Domains</li> <li>• containing &lt;WORD&gt; – Filters RF Domains by their names. RF Domains with names containing the sub-string identified by the &lt;WORD&gt; keyword are filtered. Devices on the filtered RF Domains are upgraded.</li> <li>• filter location &lt;WORD&gt; – Filters devices by their location. All devices with location matching the &lt;WORD&gt; keyword are upgraded.</li> </ul>
<p>&lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;</p>	<p>After specifying the RF Domain, select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</p> <p>After specifying the RF Domain and the device type, configure any one of the following actions: force devices to upgrade, or initiate an upgrade through the adopting controller.</p>
<p>&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Use this option to identify specific devices for upgradation. Specify the device's MAC address or hostname. The device should be within the specified RF Domain and of the specified device type. After identifying the devices to upgrade, configure any one of the following actions: force devices to upgrade, or initiate an upgrade through the adopting controller.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If no MAC address or hostname is specified, all devices of the type selected are upgraded.</p>
<p>force</p>	<p>Optional. Select this option to force upgrade for the selected device(s). When selected, the devices are upgraded even if they have the same firmware as the upgrading access point, wireless controller, or service platform. If forcing a device upgrade, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or reboot-time.</p>
<p>from-controller</p>	<p>Optional. Upgrades a device through the adopted device. If initiating an upgrade through the adopting controller, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or reboot-time.</p>
<p>no-reboot {staggered-reboot}</p>	<p>Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)</p>
<p>reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt; {staggered-reboot}</p>	<p>Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</p>
<p>staggered-reboot</p>	<p>This keyword is common to all of the above.</p> <p>Optional. Enables staggered reboot (one at a time) without network impact</p>
<p>upgrade-time &lt;TIME&gt; {no-reboot  reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</p>	<p>Optional. Schedules an automatic firmware upgrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> <p>After a scheduled upgrade, the following actions can be performed.</p>

- no-reboot – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)
- reboot-time <TIME> – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.

**Examples**

nx9500-6C8809>show adoption status

```
-----
DEVICE-NAME      VERSION          CFG-STAT        MSGS  ADOPTED-BY      LAST-ADOPTION
UPTIME
-----
rfs6000-81742D   5.8.5.0-013R    configured      No   nx9500-6C8809   1 days 00:50:26
1 days 00:53:35
rfs4000-880DA7   5.8.5.0-014R    configured      No   nx9500-6C8809   0 days 03:09:07
0 days 03:11:32
rfs6000-6DB5D4   5.8.5.0-013R    configured      No   nx9500-6C8809   0 days 21:59:37
1 days 00:53:44
t5-ED7C6C        5.4.2.0-010R    configured      No   nx9500-6C8809   1 days 00:57:28
1 days 00:58:22
-----
```

Total number of devices displayed: 4  
nx9500-6C8809>

nx9500-6C8809>show device-upgrade versions

```
-----
CONTROLLER      DEVICE-TYPE      VERSION
-----
nx9500-6C8809   ap621            5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap622            5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap650            5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap6511           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap6521           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap6522           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap6532           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap6562           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap71xx           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap7502           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap7522           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap7532           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap7562           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap81xx           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap82xx           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap8432           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   ap8533           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   nx45xx           none
nx9500-6C8809   nx5500           none
nx9500-6C8809   nx65xx           none
nx9500-6C8809   nx75xx           none
nx9500-6C8809   nx9000           none
nx9500-6C8809   rfs4000          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809   rfs6000          5.8.5.0-013R
nx9500-6C8809   rfs7000          5.8.5.0-013R
nx9500-6C8809   vx9000           none
-----
```

nx9500-6C8809>

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```
nx9500-6C8809#device-upgrade load-image rfs6000 ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.16
8.13.10/LatestBuilds/W585/RFS6000-LEAN.img
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
nx9500-6C8809      Success        Successfully initiated load image
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show device-upgrade load-image-status
Download of rfs6000 firmware file is complete
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>show device-upgrade versions
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          DEVICE-TYPE     VERSION
-----
nx9500-6C8809      ap621           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap622           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap650           5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap6511          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap6521          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap6522          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap6532          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap6562          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap71xx          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap7502          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap7522          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap7532          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap7562          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap81xx          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap82xx          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap8432          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      ap8533          5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      nx45xx          none
nx9500-6C8809      nx5500          none
nx9500-6C8809      nx65xx          none
nx9500-6C8809      nx75xx          none
nx9500-6C8809      nx9000          none
nx9500-6C8809      rfs4000         5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      rfs6000         5.8.5.0-014R
nx9500-6C8809      rfs7000         5.8.5.0-013R
nx9500-6C8809      vx9000          none
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>device-upgrade rf-domain TechPubs all
In progress ....
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
B4-C7-99-6C-88-09  Success        TechPubs(device type(s) rfs6000
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>show device-upgrade status
Number of devices currently being upgraded : 2
Number of devices waiting in queue to be upgraded : 0
Number of devices currently being rebooted : 0
Number of devices waiting in queue to be rebooted : 0
Number of devices failed upgrade : 0
```

```
-----
DEVICES STATE      UPGRADE TIME REBOOT TIME PROGRESS RETRIES LAST UPDATE
ERROR   UPGRADED BY
-----
```

```

    rfs6000-6DB5D4  downloading  immediate  No reboot  0      63    -
nx9500-6C8809
    rfs6000-81742D  downloading  immediate  No reboot  0      63    -
nx9500-6C8809

```

```

-----
nx9500-6C8809>

```

```

nx9500-6C8809>show adoption status

```

```

-----
DEVICE-NAME      VERSION      CFG-STAT      MSGS ADOPTED-BY      LAST-ADOPTION
UPTIME
-----
rfs6000-81742D   5.8.5.0-014R  configured    No nx9500-6C8809      1 days 00:51:31
1 days 00:54:40
rfs4000-880DA7   5.8.5.0-014R  configured    No nx9500-6C8809      0 days 03:10:12
0 days 03:12:37
rfs6000-6DB5D4   5.8.5.0-014R  configured    No nx9500-6C8809      0 days 22:00:42
1 days 00:54:49
t5-ED7C6C        5.4.2.0-010R  configured    No nx9500-6C8809      1 days 00:58:33
1 days 00:59:27
-----

```

```

-----
Total number of devices displayed: 4
nx9500-6C8809>

```

```

nx9500-6C8809>show device-upgrade history

```

```

-----
Device          RESULT      TIME                RETRIES  UPGRADED-BY      LAST-UPDATE-ERROR
-----
ap7131-11E6C4   done       2016-06-01 01:59:21      0        nx9500-6C8809      -
rfs4000-880DA7  failed    2016-06-21 01:19:48      3        nx9500-6C8809      Reboot failed
rfs7000-6DCD4B  done      2016-10-13 15:52:39      1        nx9500-6C8809      Reboot failed
ap7131-99BB7C   done      2016-06-21 00:41:17      0        nx9500-6C8809      -
ap71xx-9C63D4   done      2016-06-21 00:43:29      0        nx9500-6C8809      -
ap7131-99BB7C   done      2016-10-12 11:50:01      0        nx9500-6C8809      -
--More--
nx9500-6C8809>

```

### 2.1.14 *disable*

#### ▶ *User Exec Commands*

This command can be executed in the Priv Exec Mode only. This command turns off (disables) the privileged mode command set and returns to the User Executable Mode. The prompt changes from rfs7000-37FABE# to rfs7000-37FABE>.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

disable

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#disable  
rfs7000-37FABE>
```



## 2.1.15 *enable*

### ▶ *User Exec Commands*

Turns on (enables) the privileged mode command set. The prompt changes from rfs7000-37FABE> to rfs7000-37FABE#. This command does not do anything in the Privilege Executable mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

`enable`

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>enable  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

## 2.1.16 file-sync

### ► User Exec Commands

Syncs EAP-TLS X.509 (PKCS#12) certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points. Use this command to configure parameters that enable syncing of PKCS#12 certificate.

When enabling file syncing, consider the following points:

- The X.509 certificate needs synchronization only if the client-bridge access point is configured to use EAP-TLS authentication
- Execute the command on the controller adopting the access point
- Ensure that the X.509 certificate file is installed on the controller
- If the adopting device is a site controller with layer 3 adoption to the NOC, ensure that the X.509 certificate is synced across the hierarchically managed setup – between the NOC, site-controller (the staging-controller), and the client-bridge access points.

Syncing of wireless client-bridge certificate can to be automated. To automate file syncing, in the controller's device/profile configuration mode, execute the following command: `file-sync [auto|count <1-20>]`. For more information, see [file-sync](#).

For more information on configuring a AP client-bridge, see [bridge](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP51XX, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
file-sync [cancel|load-file|trustpoint|wireless-bridge]
```

```
file-sync cancel [trustpoint|wireless-bridge]
```

```
file-sync cancel [trustpoint|wireless-bridge] [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|
rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
```

```
file-sync load-file [trustpoint|wireless-bridge]
```

```
file-sync load-file [trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|wireless-bridge] <URL>
```

```
file-sync trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
{from-controller} {reset-radio/upload-time <TIME>}
```

```
file-sync wireless-bridge [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
{from-controller} {reset-radio/upload-time <TIME>}
```

### Parameters

- `file-sync cancel [trustpoint|wireless-bridge] [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]`

<pre>file-sync cancel [trustpoint  wireless-bridge] [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;  all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;  all]]</pre>	<p>Cancels following file synchronization events scheduled between the controller and adoptees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>trustpoint</code> – Cancels scheduled trustpoint synchronization on a specified AP, all APs, or APs within a specified RF Domain</li> <li>• <code>wireless-bridge</code> – Cancels scheduled wireless-bridge certificate synchronization on a specified AP, all APs, or APs within a specified RF Domain</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>
---	---

<p>contd..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on the AP identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the AP's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all APs</li> <li>• rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all APs in a specified RF Domain or in all RF Domains             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all APs within the RF Domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the RF Domain's name.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all RF Domains</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• file-sync load-file [trustpoint wireless-bridge] &lt;URL&gt;</p>	
<p>file-sync load-file [trustpoint  wireless-bridge] &lt;URL&gt;</p>	<p>Loads the following files on to the staging controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trustpoint – Loads the trustpoint, including CA certificate, server certificate and private key</li> <li>• wireless-bridge – Loads the wireless-bridge certificate to the staging controller</li> </ul> <p>Use this command to load the certificate to the controller before scheduling or initiating a certificate synchronization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Provide the trustpoint/certificate location using one of the following formats:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>cf:/path/file</li> <li>usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Both IPv4 and IPv6 address types are supported.</p>
<p>• file-sync trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] {from-controller}] {reset-radio/upload-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</p>	
<p>file-sync trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;  all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;  all] from-controller]</p>	<p>Configures file-syncing parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Enables syncing of a specified trustpoint between controller and its adopted devices             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>These file-sync options can be applied to a specified AP, all APs, or all APs within a specified RF Domain or on all RF Domains.</p> <p>After specifying the trustpoint name, configures the following file-sync parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Applies these parameters to the AP identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the AP's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>• all – Applies these parameters to all APs</li> <li>• rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] from-controller – Applies these parameters to all APs in a specified RF Domain or in all RF Domains             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Select to apply to APs within the RF Domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the RF Domain's name.</li> <li>• all – Select to apply these parameters to APs in all RF Domains                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from-controller – Optional. Loads certificate to the APs from the adopting controller and not the RF Domain manager</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>After specifying the access points, specify the following options: reset-radio and upload-time.</p>

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reset-radio	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. Optional. Resets the radio after file synchronization. Reset the radio in case the certificate is renewed along with no changes made to the 'bridge EAP username' and 'bridge EAP password'.
upload-time <TIME>	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>upload-time – Optional. Schedules certificate upload at a specified time</li> <li>&lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. If no time is configured, the process is initiated as soon as the command is executed.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>file-sync wireless-bridge [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] {from-controller}] {reset-radio/upload-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
file-sync wireless-bridge [<DEVICE-NAME>  all rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>  all] from-controller]	<p>Configures the following file-sync parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>post certificate synchronization action</li> <li>upload time</li> </ul> <p>These file-sync options can be applied to a specified AP, all APs, or all APs within a specified RF Domain or on all RF Domains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Applies these parameters to the AP identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the AP's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>all – Applies these parameters to all APs</li> <li>rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] – Applies these parameters to all APs in a specified RF Domain or in all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Select to apply to APs within the RF Domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the RF Domain's name.</li> <li>all – Select to apply these parameters to APs in all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from-controller – Optional. Loads certificate to the APs from the adopting controller and not the RF Domain manager</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>After specifying the access points to load certificate, specify the following options: reset-radio and upload-time.</p>
reset-radio	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. Optional. Resets the radio after file synchronization. Reset the radio in case the certificate is renewed along with no changes made to the 'bridge EAP username' and 'bridge EAP password'.
upload-time <TIME>	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. Optional. Schedules certificate upload at a specified time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. If no time is configured, the process is initiated as soon as the command is executed.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>file-sync wireless-bridge ap7131-11E6C4 upload-time 12/12/2015-12:30
-----
CONTROLLER                STATUS                MESSAGE
-----
B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B        Success                Queued 1 APs to upload
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

The following uploads certificate to all access points:

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4>file-sync wireless-bridge all upload-time 06/05/2015-23:42
```

## 2.1.17 join-cluster

► *User Exec Commands*

Adds a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform), as a member, to an existing cluster of devices. Assign a static IP address to the device before adding to a cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
join-cluster <IP> user <USERNAME> password <WORD> {level|mode}
join-cluster <IP> user <USERNAME> password <WORD> {level [1|2]|mode [active|standby]}
```

**Parameters**

- join-cluster <IP> user <USERNAME> password <WORD> {level [1|2]|mode [active|standby]}

join-cluster	Adds a access point, wireless controller, or service platform to an existing cluster
<IP>	Specify the cluster member’s IP address.
user <USERNAME>	Specify a user account with super user privileges on the new cluster member
password <WORD>	Specify password for the account specified in the user parameter
level [1 2]	Optional. Configures the routing level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures level 1 routing</li> <li>• 2 – Configures level 2 routing</li> </ul>
mode [active standby]	Optional. Configures the cluster mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active – Configures this cluster as active</li> <li>• standby – Configures this cluster to be on standby mode</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

To add a device to an existing cluster:

- Configure a static IP address on the device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform).
- Provide username and password for superuser, network admin, system admin, or operator accounts.

After adding the device to a cluster, execute the “write memory” command to ensure the configuration persists across reboots.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>join-cluster 192.168.13.15 user admin password superuser level 1
mode standby
... connecting to 192.168.13.15
... applying cluster configuration
... committing the changes
... saving the changes
[OK]
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE>show context
!
! Configuration of RFS7000 version 5.8.5.0-008D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
.....
interface vlan1
  ip address 192.168.13.15/24
  no ipv6 enable
  no ipv6 request-dhcpv6-options
  cluster name TechPubs
  cluster mode standby
  cluster member ip 192.168.13.15
  logging on
  logging console warnings
  logging buffered warnings
!
!
end
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

### Related Commands

<i>cluster</i>	Initiates cluster context. The cluster context enables centralized management and configuration of all cluster members from any one member.
<i>create-cluster</i>	Creates a new cluster on a specified device

## 2.1.18 l2tpv3

► *User Exec Commands*

Establishes or brings down an *Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3* (L2TPV3) tunnel

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
l2tpv3 tunnel [<TUNNEL-NAME>|all]
l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down|session|up]
l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> session <SESSION-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel all [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel	Establishes or brings down L2TPv3 tunnels
<TUNNEL-NAME> [down up]	Specifies the tunnel name to establish or bring down <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down – Brings down the specified tunnel</li> <li>• up – Establishes the specified tunnel</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Establishes or brings down a tunnel on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> session <SESSION-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel	Establishes or brings down L2TPv3 tunnels
<TUNNEL-NAME> [session <SESSION-NAME>] [down up]	Establishes or brings down a specified session inside an L2TPv3 tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TUNNEL-NAME&gt; – Specify the tunnel name.</li> <li>• session &lt;SESSION-NAME&gt; – Identifies a specific session                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SESSION-NAME&gt; – Specify the session name.</li> <li>• down – Brings down the session identified by the &lt;SESSION-NAME&gt; keyword</li> <li>• up – Establishes the session identified by the &lt;SESSION-NAME&gt; keyword</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Establishes or brings down a tunnel session on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- l2tpv3 tunnel all [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel	Establishes or brings down L2TPv3 tunnels
all [down up]	Establishes or brings down all L2TPv3 tunnels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down – Brings down all tunnels</li> <li>• up – Establishes all tunnels</li> </ul>

---

on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Establishes or brings down all tunnels on a specified device • <DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.
---------------------	---

---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1 session Tunnel1Session1 up on rfs7000-37FABE
```

---

---



**NOTE:** For more information on the L2TPv3 tunnel configuration mode and commands, see [Chapter 22, L2TPV3-POLICY](#).

---

---



## 2.1.19 logging

### ► User Exec Commands

Modifies message logging settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
logging monitor {<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|
notifications|warnings}
```

### Parameters

- logging monitor {<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings}

monitor	<p>Sets the terminal lines logging levels. The logging severity levels can be set from 0 - 7. The system configures default settings, if no logging severity level is specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Optional. Specify the logging severity level from 0-7. The various levels and their implications are as follows:</li> <li>• alerts – Optional. Immediate action needed (severity=1)</li> <li>• critical – Optional. Critical conditions (severity=2)</li> <li>• debugging – Optional. Debugging messages (severity=7)</li> <li>• emergencies – Optional. System is unusable (severity=0)</li> <li>• errors – Optional. Error conditions (severity=3)</li> <li>• informational – Optional. Informational messages (severity=6)</li> <li>• notifications – Optional. Normal but significant conditions (severity=5)</li> <li>• warnings – Optional. Warning conditions (severity=4)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Before configuring the message logging level, ensure logging module is enabled. To enable message logging, in the device's configuration mode, execute the <i>logging &gt; on</i> command. Message logging can also be enabled on a profile. All devices using the profile will have message logging enabled.</p>
---------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B)#logging on
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>logging monitor debugging
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>show logging
```

```
Logging module: enabled
  Aggregation time: disabled
  Console logging: level debugging
  Monitor logging: disabled
  Buffered logging: level warnings
  Syslog logging: level warnings
  Facility: local7
```

```
Log Buffer (103 bytes):
```

```
Nov 16 10:21:43 2016: rfs7000-6DCD4B : %SYSTEM-3-LOGIN_FAIL: Log-in failed for user
'admin' from 'ssh'
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets terminal lines logging levels
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 2.1.20 mint

► *User Exec Commands*

Uses MiNT protocol to perform a ping and traceroute to a remote device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
mint [ping|traceroute]
```

```
mint ping <MINT-ID> {(count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>|timeout <1-10>)}
```

```
mint traceroute <MINT-ID> {(destination-port <1-65535>|max-hops <1-255>|
source-port <1-65535>|timeout <1-255>)}
```

**Parameters**

- `mint ping <MINT-ID> {(count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>|timeout <1-10>)}`

ping <MINT-ID>	Sends a MiNT echo message to a specified destination • <MINT-ID> – Specify the destination device’s MiNT ID.
count <1-10000>	Optional. Sets the pings to the MiNT destination • <1- 10000> – Specify a value from 1 - 10000. The default is 3.
size <1-64000>	Optional. Sets the MiNT payload size in bytes • <1-64000> – Specify a value from 1 - 640000 bytes. The default is 64 bytes.
timeout <1-10>	Optional. Sets a response time in seconds • <1-10> – Specify a value from 1 sec - 10 sec. The default is 1 second.

- `mint traceroute <MINT-ID> {(destination-port <1-65535>|max-hops <1-255>|
source-port <1-65535>|timeout <1-255>)}`

traceroute <MINT-ID>	Prints the route packets trace to a device • <MINT-ID> – Specify the destination device’s MiNT ID.
destination-port <1-65535>	Optional. Sets the <i>Equal-cost Multi-path</i> (ECMP) routing destination port • <1- 65535> – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 45.
max-hops <1-255>	Optional. Sets the maximum number of hops a traceroute packet traverses in the forward direction • <1- 255> – Specify a value from 1 - 255. The default is 30.
source-port <1-65535>	Optional. Sets the ECMP source port • <1- 65535> – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 45.
timeout <1-255>	Optional. Sets the minimum response time period in seconds • <1- 255> – Specify a value from 1 sec - 255 sec. The default is 30 seconds.

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>mint ping 68.22.9D.58 count 5 size 120
MiNT ping 68.22.9D.58 with 120 bytes of data.
  Response from 68.22.9D.58: id=1 time=0.341 ms
  Response from 68.22.9D.58: id=2 time=0.313 ms
  Response from 68.22.9D.58: id=3 time=0.314 ms
  Response from 68.22.9D.58: id=4 time=0.333 ms
  Response from 68.22.9D.58: id=5 time=0.291 ms

--- 68.22.9D.58 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.291/0.318/0.341 ms
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

## 2.1.21 *no*

### ► *User Exec Commands*

Use the `no` command to revert a command or to set parameters to their default. This command turns off an enabled feature or reverts settings to default.



**NOTE:** The commands have their own set of parameters that can be reset.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [adoption|captive-portal|crypto|debug|logging|page|service|terminal|virtual-machine|wireless]
```

```
no adoption {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```



**NOTE:** The `no > adoption` command resets the adoption state of a specified device (and all devices adopted to it) *or* devices within a specified RF Domain. When executed without specifying the device or RF Domain, the command resets the adoption state of the logged device and all devices, if any, adopted to it.

```
no captive-portal client [captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>|mac <MAC>]
  {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
no crypto pki [server|trustpoint]
no crypto pki [server|trustpoint] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {del-key {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}|
  on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
no logging monitor
```

```
no page
```

```
no service [block-adopter-config-update|locator|snmp|ssm|wireless]
```

```
no service snmp sysoid wing5
```

```
no service block-adopter-config-update
```

```
no service ssm trace pattern {<WORD>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
no service wireless [trace pattern {<WORD>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}]|unsanctioned ap
  air-terminate <BSSID> {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}]}
```

```
no service locator {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
no terminal [length|width]
```

```
no virtual-machine assign-usb-ports {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
no wireless client [all|<MAC>]
```

```
no wireless client all {filter/on}
```

```
no wireless client all {filter [wlan <WLAN-NAME>]}
```

```
no wireless client all {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>} {filter [wlan <WLAN-NAME>]}
```

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```
no wireless client mac <MAC> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Resets or reverts settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>no adoption
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>no page
```

## 2.1.22 on

### ▶ User Exec Commands

Executes the following commands in the RF Domain context: clrscr, do, end, exit, help, service, and show

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all]
```

### Parameters

- on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all]

<pre>on rf-domain [&lt;RF-DOMAIN- NAME&gt; all]</pre>	<p>Enters the RF Domain context based on the parameter specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name. Enters the specified RF Domain context.</li> <li>• all – Specifies all RF Domains.</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(rf-domain-all) >?
```

```
on RF-Domain Mode commands:
```

```

clrscr  Clears the display screen
do      Run commands from Exec mode
end     End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit    End current mode and down to previous mode
help    Description of the interactive help system
service Service Commands
show    Show running system information
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(rf-domain-all) >
```

## 2.1.23 *opendns*

### ► User Exec Commands

Retrieves the OpenDNS device-id from the OpenDNS site

This command integrates access points and controllers with OpenDNS. It obtains the device-id (16 character hex-string) from OpenDNS. This device-id is configured under all WLANs that are to be OpenDNS enabled. When configured and enabled on a WLAN, DNS queries from all wireless clients on the WLAN are redirected to OpenDNS (208.67.220.220 or 208.67.222.222) resolvers. These OpenDNS resolvers act as proxy DNS servers, and also provide additional features, such as Web filtering, performance improvements, etc.



**NOTE:** OpenDNS is a free, alternative DNS service that is faster and more reliable than other DNS services available. OpenDNS enables swift navigation of the Web without the outages that are frequent in other ISP provided DNS services. It also blocks inappropriate Web sites, phishing sites, and prevents virus and malware attacks.



**NOTE:** The 'username' and 'password' values passed in this command should be pre-registered with the OpenDNS site. The 'label' can be any value. Only with a combination of a valid 'username', 'password', and any 'label' the OpenDNS server returns a device-id.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
opendns username <USERNAME> password <OPENDNS-PSWD> label <LABEL>
```

### Parameters

- `opendns username <USERNAME> password <OPENDNS-PSWD> label <LABEL>`

<code>opendns</code>	Retrieves the OpenDNS device-id from the OpenDNS site
<code>username &lt;USERNAME&gt;</code>	Configures the OpenDNS user name (should be valid username registered with OpenDNS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;USERNAME&gt;</code> – Provide the OpenDNS user name.</li> </ul>
<code>password &lt;OPENDNS-PSWD&gt;</code>	Configures the password associated with the user configured in the previous step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;OPENDNS-PSWD&gt;</code> – Provide the OpenDNS password for the user.</li> </ul>
<code>label &lt;LABEL&gt;</code>	Configures the network label. This the label (the user friendly name) of your network, and should be the same as the label (name) configured on the OpenDNS portal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;LABEL&gt;</code> – Specify your OpenDNS server label.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For every unique set of username, password, and label only one device-id is returned. Apply this device-id in WLANs that are to be OpenDNS enabled. For information on configuring the device-id in the WLAN context, see <a href="#">opendns</a>.</p>



**Usage Guidelines**

Use your OpenDNS credentials to logon to the *opendns.org* site and use the *labels*, *edit settings*, and *customize content filtering* options to configure Web filtering settings.

**Examples**

```
ap7131-E6D512>opendns username bob@examplecompany.com password opendns label  
company_name  
Connecting to OpenDNS server...  
device_id = 0014AADF8EDC6C59  
ap7131-E6D512>
```

---

### 2.1.24 *page*

#### ▶ *User Exec Commands*

Toggles a device's paging function. Enabling this command displays the CLI command output page by page, instead of running the entire output at once.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

`page`

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>page  
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

#### **Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables device paging
-----------	------------------------

## 2.1.25 ping

► User Exec Commands

Sends *Internet Controller Message Protocol* (ICMP) echo messages to a user-specified location

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ping <IP/HOSTNAME> {count <1-10000>|dont-fragment {count|size}|size <1-64000>|
source [<IP>|pppoe|vlan <1-4094>|wwan]}
```

**Parameters**

```
• ping <IP/HOSTNAME> {count <1-10000>|dont-fragment {count|size}|size <1-64000>|
source [<IP>|pppoe|vlan <1-4094>|wwan]}
```

<IP/HOSTNAME>	Specify the destination IP address or hostname. When entered without any parameters, this command prompts for an IP address or a hostname.
count <1-10000>	Optional. Sets the pings to the specified destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10000. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
dont-fragment {count size}	Optional. Sets the don't fragment bit in the ping packet. Packets with the dont-fragment bit specified are not fragmented. When a packet, with the dont-fragment bit specified, exceeds the specified <i>maximum transmission unit</i> (MTU) value, an error message is sent from the device trying to fragment it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• count &lt;1-10000&gt; – Optional. Sets the pings to the specified destination from 1 - 10000. The default is 5.</li> <li>• size &lt;1-64000&gt; – Optional. Sets the ping payload size from 1 - 64000 bytes. The default is 100 bytes.</li> </ul>
size <1-64000>	Optional. Sets the ping payload size in bytes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64000&gt; – Specify the ping payload size from 1 - 64000. The default is 100 bytes.</li> </ul>
source [<IP> pppoe vlan <1-4094> wwan]	Optional. Sets the source address or interface name. This is the source of the ICMP packet to the specified destination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the source IP address</li> <li>• pppoe – Selects the PPP over Ethernet interface</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Selects the VLAN interface from 1 - 4094</li> <li>• wwan – Selects the wireless WAN interface</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>ping 172.16.10.4 count 6
PING 172.16.10.4 (172.16.10.4): 100 data bytes
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.851 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.430 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.509 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.507 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.407 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.402 ms

--- 172.16.10.4 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.402/0.517/0.851 ms
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

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```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>ping 10.2.0.99 source vlan 1
PING 10.2.0.99 (10.2.0.99) from 172.18.0.2 vlan1: 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.09 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.648 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.735 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.746 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.732 ms

--- 10.2.0.99 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.648/0.790/1.091/0.156 ms
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

## 2.1.26 ping6

► *User Exec Commands*

Sends ICMPv6 echo messages to a user-specified IPv6 address

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ping6 <IPv6/HOSTNAME> {<INTF-NAME>} {(count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>)}
```

**Parameters**

```
• ping <IPv6/HOSTNAME> {<INTF-NAME>} {(count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>)}
```

<IPv6/ HOSTNAME>	Specify the destination IPv6 address or hostname.
<INTF-NAME>	Specify the interface name for link local/broadcast address
count <1-10000>	Optional. Sets the pings to the specified IPv6 destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10000. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
size <1-64000>	Optional. Sets the IPv6 ping payload size in bytes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64000&gt; – Specify the ping payload size from 1 - 64000. The default is 100 bytes.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

To configure a device's IPv6 address, in the VLAN interface configuration mode, use the *ipv6 > address <IPv6-ADDRESS> command*. After configuring the IPv6 address, use the *ipv6 > enable* command to enable IPv6. For more information, see [ipv6](#).

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-1B3596(config-device-00-23-68-1B-35-96-if-ge4)#show ipv6 interface brief
-----
INTERFACE  IPV6 MODE  IPV6-ADDRESS/MASK          TYPE          STATUS  PROTOCOL
-----
vlan1      True      fe80::223:68ff:fe88:da7/64  Link-Local    UP      up
vlan1      True      2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1/64  Global-Permanent  UP      up
vlan2      False     UNASSIGNED                  None          UP      up
-----
rfs4000-1B3596(config-device-00-23-68-1B-35-96-if-ge4)#

rfs4000-229D58>ping6 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1 count 6
PING 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1(2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1) 100 data bytes
108 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.401 ms
108 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.311 ms
108 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.300 ms
108 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.309 ms
108 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.299 ms
108 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.313 ms

--- 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 6999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.299/0.318/0.401/0.031 ms
rfs4000-229D58>
```

### 2.1.27 ssh

#### ▶ User Exec Commands

Opens a *Secure Shell* (SSH) connection between two network devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ssh <IP/HOSTNAME> <USER-NAME> {<INF-NAME/LINK-LOCAL-ADD>}
```

#### Parameters

- ssh <IP/HOSTNAME> <USER-NAME> {<INF-NAME/LINK-LOCAL-ADD>}

<IP/HOSTNAME>	Specify the remote system's IP address or hostname.
<USERNAME>	Specify the name of the user requesting SSH connection with the remote system.
<INF-NAME/ LINK-LOCAL-ADD>	Optional. Specify the interface's name or link local address.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809>ssh 192.168.13.15 admin
admin@192.168.13.15's password:
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

## 2.1.28 telnet

► *User Exec Commands*

Opens a Telnet session between two network devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

telnet <IP/HOSTNAME> {<TCP-PORT>} {<INTF-NAME>}

**Parameters**

- telnet <IP/HOSTNAME> {<TCP-PORT>} {<INTF-NAME>}

<IP/HOSTNAME>	Configures the destination remote system's IP (IPv4 or IPv6) address or hostname. The Telnet session is established between the connecting system and the remote system. • <IP/HOSTNAME> – Specify the remote system's IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname.
<TCP-PORT>	Optional. Specify the <i>Transmission Control Protocol</i> (TCP) port number.
<INTF-NAME>	Optional. Specify the interface name for the link local address.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809#telnet 192.168.13.10
```

```
Entering character mode
Escape character is '^]'.

```

```
Welcome to Microsoft Telnet Service
```

```
login:
```

## 2.1.29 terminal

### ► User Exec Commands

Sets the length and width of the CLI display window on a terminal

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
terminal [length|width] <0-512>
```

### Parameters

- terminal [length|width] <0-512>

length <0-512>	Sets the number of lines displayed on the terminal window <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-512&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 512.</li> </ul>
width <0-512>	Sets the width (the number of characters displayed in one line) of the terminal window <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-512&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 512.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>terminal length 150
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>terminal width 215
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>show terminal
Terminal Type: xterm
Length: 150      Width: 215
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the width or length of the terminal window
-----------	---



### 2.1.30 *time-it*

▶ *User Exec Commands*

Verifies the time taken by a particular command between request and response

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`time-it <COMMAND>`

**Parameters**

- `time-it <COMMAND>`

<code>time-it &lt;COMMAND&gt;</code>	Verifies the time taken by a particular command to execute and provide a result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;COMMAND&gt;</code> – Specify the command.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>time-it enable
That took 0.00 seconds..
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

## 2.1.31 traceroute

### ► User Exec Commands

Traces the route to a defined destination

Use '--help' or '-h' to display a complete list of parameters for the traceroute command

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
traceroute <LINE>
```

### Parameters

- traceroute <LINE>

traceroute <LINE>	Traces the route to a destination IP address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the destination IPv6 address or hostname.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>traceroute --help
BusyBox v1.14.1 () multi-call binary
```

```
Usage: traceroute [-FIldnrv] [-f 1st_ttl] [-m max_ttl] [-p port#] [-q nqueries]
        [-s src_addr] [-t tos] [-w wait] [-g gateway] [-i iface]
        [-z pausemsecs] HOST [data size]
```

Trace the route to HOST

Options:

```
-F          Set the don't fragment bit
-I          Use ICMP ECHO instead of UDP datagrams
-l          Display the ttl value of the returned packet
-d          Set SO_DEBUG options to socket
-n          Print hop addresses numerically rather than symbolically
-r          Bypass the normal routing tables and send directly to a host
-v          Verbose
-m max_ttl  Max time-to-live (max number of hops)
-p port#    Base UDP port number used in probes (default is 33434)
-q nqueries Number of probes per 'ttl' (default 3)
-s src_addr IP address to use as the source address
-t tos      Type-of-service in probe packets (default 0)
-w wait     Time in seconds to wait for a response (default 3 sec)
-g          Loose source route gateway (8 max)
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>traceroute 192.168.13.16
traceroute to 192.168.13.16 (192.168.13.16), 30 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1 192.168.13.16 (192.168.13.16)  5.071 ms  0.294 ms  0.283 ms
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

## 2.1.32 *traceroute6*

▶ *User Exec Commands*

Traces the route to a specified IPv6 destination

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`traceroute6 <LINE>`

**Parameters**

- `traceroute6 <LINE>`

<code>traceroute6 &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Traces the route to a destination IPv6 address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;LINE&gt;</code> – Specify the destination IPv6 address or hostname.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58>traceroute6 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1
traceroute to 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1 (2001:10:10:10:10:10:1) from
2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2, 30 hops max, 16 byte packets
 1  2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1 (2001:10:10:10:10:10:1)  6.054 ms  0.448 ms  0.555 ms
rfs4000-229D58>
```

## 2.1.33 watch

### ► User Exec Commands

Repeats the specified CLI command at periodic intervals

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
watch <1-3600> <LINE>
```

### Parameters

- watch <1-3600> <LINE>

watch	Repeats a CLI command at a specified interval (in seconds)
<1-3600>	Select an interval from 1 - 3600 sec. Pressing CTRL-Z halts execution of the command.
<LINE>	Specify the CLI command.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>watch 40 ping 192.168.13.16
PING 192.168.13.16 (192.168.13.16) 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 192.168.13.16: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.565 ms
108 bytes from 192.168.13.16: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.393 ms
108 bytes from 192.168.13.16: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.344 ms
108 bytes from 192.168.13.16: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.433 ms
108 bytes from 192.168.13.16: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.352 ms

--- 192.168.13.16 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 3997ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.344/0.417/0.565/0.082 ms

rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

## 2.1.34 *exit*

### ▶ *User Exec Commands*

Ends the current CLI session and closes the session window

For more information, see [exit](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### **Syntax**

`exit`

### **Parameters**

None

### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>exit
```

### 2.1.35 *smart-cache*

▶ [User Exec Commands](#)

Pre-fetches cached content from the specified list of URLs

Smart caching is a licensed service that allows the temporary storage of frequently accessed Web content (Web pages, graphics, audio and video files, etc.) on network infrastructure devices. When this content is requested, it is retrieved from a local content cache and not from the origin server. For more information on enabling content caching, see [smart-cache-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
smart-cache pre-fetch-immediate <URL-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `smart-cache pre-fetch-immediate <URL-LIST-NAME>`

smart-cache	Pre-fetches content from the specified list of URLs
pre-fetch-immediate <URL-LIST-NAME>	Provide the URL list names (should be existing and configured). For more information on configuring URL lists, see <a href="#">url-list</a> .

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809>smart-cache pre-fetch-immediate ?  
URL-LIST  URL List to be Pre Fetched
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>
```

# CHAPTER 3

## PRIVILEGED EXEC MODE

### COMMANDS

Most PRIV EXEC commands set operating parameters. Privileged-level access should be password protected to prevent unauthorized use. The PRIV EXEC command set includes commands contained within the USER EXEC mode. The PRIV EXEC mode also provides access to configuration modes, and includes advanced testing commands.

The PRIV EXEC mode prompt consists of the hostname of the device followed by a pound sign (#).

To access the PRIV EXEC mode, enter the following at the prompt:

```
<DEVICE>>enable
<DEVICE>#
```

The PRIV EXEC mode is often referred to as the enable mode, because the enable command is used to enter the mode.

There is no provision to configure a password to get direct access to PRIV EXEC (enable) mode.

```
<DEVICE>#?
Privileged command commands:
  archive          Manage archive files
  boot             Boot commands
  captive-portal-page-upload Captive portal internal and advanced page upload
  cd              Change current directory
  change-passwd   Change password
  clear           Clear
  clock          Configure software system clock
  cluster        Cluster commands
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  configure      Enter configuration mode
  connect        Open a console connection to a remote device
  copy           Copy contents of one dir to another
  cpe            T5 CPE configuration
  create-cluster Create a cluster
  crypto         Encryption related commands
  crypto-cmp-cert-update Update the cmp certs
  database       Database
  database-backup Backup database
  database-restore Restore database
  debug          Debugging functions
  delete         Deletes specified file from the system
  device-upgrade Device firmware upgrade
  diff           Display differences between two files
  dir            List files on a filesystem
  disable        Turn off privileged mode command
  edit           Edit a text file
  enable         Turn on privileged mode command
  erase          Erase a filesystem
```

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ex3500	EX3500 commands
factory-reset	Delete startup configuration on device(s), reload the device(s) and remove configuration entry from the controller
file-sync	File sync between controller and adoptees
format	Format file system
halt	Halt the system
help	Description of the interactive help system
join-cluster	Join the cluster
l2tpv3	L2tpv3 protocol
logging	Modify message logging facilities
mint	MiNT protocol
mkdir	Create a directory
more	Display the contents of a file
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
on	On RF-Domain
opendns	Opendns username/password configuration
page	Toggle paging
ping	Send ICMP echo messages
ping6	Send ICMPv6 echo messages
pwd	Display current directory
raid	RAID operations
re-elect	Perform re-election
reload	Halt and perform a warm reboot
remote-debug	Troubleshoot remote system(s)
rename	Rename a file
revert	Revert changes
rmdir	Delete a directory
self	Config context of the device currently logged into
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
smart-cache	Content Cache Operation
ssh	Open an ssh connection
t5	T5 commands
telnet	Open a telnet connection
terminal	Set terminal line parameters
time-it	Check how long a particular command took between request and completion of response
traceroute	Trace route to destination
traceroute6	Trace route to destination(IPv6)
upgrade	Upgrade software image
upgrade-abort	Abort an ongoing upgrade
virtual-machine	Virtual Machine
watch	Repeat the specific CLI command at a periodic interval
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal
clrscr	Clears the display screen
exit	Exit from the CLI

<DEVICE>#



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( \_ ) character.

---

---



## 3.1 Privileged Exec Mode Commands

### ► PRIVILEGED EXEC MODE COMMANDS

The following table summarizes the PRIV EXEC Mode commands:

**Table 3.1** Privileged Exec Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">archive</a>	Manages file archive operations	<a href="#">page 3-6</a>
<a href="#">boot</a>	Specifies the image used after reboot	<a href="#">page 3-8</a>
<a href="#">captive-portal-page-upload</a>	Uploads captive portal advanced pages	<a href="#">page 3-9</a>
<a href="#">cd</a>	Changes the current directory	<a href="#">page 3-12</a>
<a href="#">change-passwd</a>	Changes the password of a logged user	<a href="#">page 3-13</a>
<a href="#">clear</a>	Clears parameters, cache entries, table entries, and other similar entries	<a href="#">page 3-14</a>
<a href="#">clock</a>	Configures the system clock	<a href="#">page 3-26</a>
<a href="#">cluster</a>	Initiates a cluster context	<a href="#">page 3-27</a>
<a href="#">configure</a>	Enters the global configuration mode	<a href="#">page 3-28</a>
<a href="#">connect</a>	Begins a console connection to a remote device	<a href="#">page 3-29</a>
<a href="#">copy</a>	Copies a file from any location to the wireless controller, service platform, or access point	<a href="#">page 3-30</a>
<a href="#">cpe</a>	Enables a WiNG controller to perform certain operations on an adopted T5 <i>Customer Premises Equipment</i> (CPE) device. This command is specific to the RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX95XX devices.	<a href="#">page 3-31</a>
<a href="#">create-cluster</a>	Creates a new cluster on a specified device	<a href="#">page 3-33</a>
<a href="#">crypto</a>	Enables encryption	<a href="#">page 3-35</a>
<a href="#">crypto-cmp-cert-update</a>	Triggers a CMP certificate update on a specified device or devices	<a href="#">page 3-44</a>
<a href="#">database</a>	Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight)	<a href="#">page 3-45</a>
<a href="#">database-backup</a>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server	<a href="#">page 3-46</a>
<a href="#">database-restore</a>	Restores a previously exported database [captive-portal and/or NSight]. Previously exported databases (backed up to a specified FTP or SFTP server) are restored to the original database.	<a href="#">page 3-47</a>
<a href="#">delete</a>	Deletes a specified file from the system	<a href="#">page 3-48</a>
<a href="#">device-upgrade</a>	Configures device firmware upgrade parameters	<a href="#">page 3-49</a>
<a href="#">diff</a>	Displays the differences between two files	<a href="#">page 3-55</a>
<a href="#">dir</a>	Displays the list of files on a file system	<a href="#">page 3-56</a>
<a href="#">disable</a>	Disables the privileged mode command set	<a href="#">page 3-57</a>

Table 3.1 Privileged Exec Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>edit</i>	Edits a text file	<a href="#">page 3-58</a>
<i>enable</i>	Turns on (enables) the privileged mode commands set	<a href="#">page 3-59</a>
<i>erase</i>	Erases a file system	<a href="#">page 3-60</a>
<i>ex3500</i>	Enables EX3500 switch firmware management. Use this command to perform the following operations: boot, copy, delete, and IP related configurations.	<a href="#">page 3-62</a>
<i>factory-reset</i>	Erases startup configuration on a specified device or all devices within a specified RF Domain	<a href="#">page 3-69</a>
<i>file-sync</i>	Configures parameters enabling syncing of PKCS#12 certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points	<a href="#">page 3-73</a>
<i>format</i>	Formats a device's compact flash file system	<a href="#">page 3-76</a>
<i>halt</i>	Halts a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform)	<a href="#">page 3-77</a>
<i>join-cluster</i>	Adds a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform), as cluster member, to an existing cluster of devices	<a href="#">page 3-78</a>
<i>l2tpv3</i>	Establishes or brings down <i>Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Version 3</i> (L2TPV3) tunnels	<a href="#">page 3-80</a>
<i>logging</i>	Modifies message logging parameters	<a href="#">page 3-82</a>
<i>mint</i>	Configures MiNT protocols	<a href="#">page 3-84</a>
<i>mkdir</i>	Creates a new directory in the file system	<a href="#">page 3-86</a>
<i>more</i>	Displays the contents of a file	<a href="#">page 3-87</a>
<i>no</i>	Reverts a command or sets values to their default	<a href="#">page 3-88</a>
<i>on</i>	Executes the following commands in the RF Domain context: clrscr, do, end, exit, help, service, show	<a href="#">page 3-90</a>
<i>opendns</i>	Connects to the OpenDNS site using OpenDNS registered credentials (username, password) to obtain the device-id. This command is a part of the process integrating access points and controllers with the OpenDNS service.	<a href="#">page 3-91</a>
<i>page</i>	Toggles a device's (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) paging function	<a href="#">page 3-93</a>
<i>ping</i>	Sends ICMP echo messages to a user-specified location	<a href="#">page 3-94</a>
<i>ping6</i>	Sends ICMPv6 echo messages to a user-specified location	<a href="#">page 3-96</a>
<i>pwd</i>	Displays the current directory	<a href="#">page 3-97</a>
<i>re-elect</i>	Re-elects the tunnel controller (wireless controller, service platform, or access point)	<a href="#">page 3-98</a>
<i>reload</i>	Halts a device (wireless controller, service platform, or access point) and performs a warm reboot	<a href="#">page 3-99</a>

*Table 3.1 Privileged Exec Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>rename</i>	Renames a file in the existing file system	<a href="#">page 3-104</a>
<i>rmdir</i>	Deletes an existing file from the file system	<a href="#">page 3-105</a>
<i>self</i>	Displays the configuration context of the device	<a href="#">page 3-106</a>
<i>ssh</i>	Connects to another device using a secure shell	<a href="#">page 3-107</a>
<i>t5</i>	Executes the following operations on a T5 device: copy, rename, delete, and write. This command is specific to the RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX95XX devices.	<a href="#">page 3-108</a>
<i>telnet</i>	Opens a Telnet session	<a href="#">page 3-110</a>
<i>terminal</i>	Sets the length and width of the terminal window	<a href="#">page 3-111</a>
<i>time-it</i>	Verifies the time taken by a particular command between request and response	<a href="#">page 3-112</a>
<i>traceroute</i>	Traces the route to a defined destination	<a href="#">page 3-113</a>
<i>traceroute6</i>	Sends ICMPv6 echo messages to a user-specified location	<a href="#">page 3-114</a>
<i>upgrade</i>	Upgrades the software image	<a href="#">page 3-115</a>
<i>upgrade-abort</i>	Aborts an ongoing software image upgrade	<a href="#">page 3-119</a>
<i>watch</i>	Repeats a specified CLI command at a periodic interval	<a href="#">page 3-120</a>
<i>smart-cache</i>	Pre-fetches content cache from the specified list of URLs	<a href="#">page 3-122</a>
<i>raid</i>	Enables RAID management This command is specific to the NX7530, NX9500, and NX9510 service platforms.	<a href="#">page 3-123</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

---



---



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, if used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( \_ ) character.

---



---

### 3.1.1 archive

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Manages file archive operations

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
archive tar /table [<FILE>|<URL>]
archive tar /create [<FILE>|<URL>] <FILE>
archive tar /xtract [<FILE>|<URL>] <DIR>
```

#### Parameters

- archive tar /table [<FILE>|<URL>]

tar	Manipulates (creates, lists, or extracts) a tar file
/table	Lists the files in a tar file
<FILE>	Defines a tar filename
<URL>	Sets the tar file URL

- archive tar /create [<FILE>|<URL>] <FILE>

tar	Manipulates (creates, lists or extracts) a tar file
/create	Creates a tar file
<FILE>	Defines tar filename
<URL>	Sets the tar file URL

- archive tar /xtract [<FILE>|<URL>] <DIR>

tar	Manipulates (creates, lists or extracts) a tar file
/xtract	Extracts content from a tar file
<FILE>	Defines tar filename
<URL>	Sets the tar file URL
<DIR>	Specify a directory name. When used with /create, dir is the source directory for the tar file. When used with /xtract, dir is the destination file where contents of the tar file are extracted.

**Examples**

Following examples show how to zip the folder flash:/log/?

```
nx9500-6C8809#dir flash:/
Directory of flash:/

-rw-   62937      Tue Nov 24 16:00:06 2015   run-config-backup.txt
drwx                               Thu Sep 22 00:12:07 2016   crashinfo
drwx                               Sat Sep 17 05:14:43 2016   upgrade
drwx                               Mon Sep 28 09:48:33 2015   tmptpd
drwx                               Tue Sep 27 09:59:12 2016   log
drwx                               Mon Sep 26 09:58:54 2016   archived_logs
drwx                               Tue May 24 22:23:54 2016   cache
drwx                               Thu Feb 19 08:53:45 2015   floorplans
-rw-   29708288  Wed Mar 18 06:32:13 2015   in.tar
drwx                               Mon Sep 15 03:40:02 2014   hotspot
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#archive tar /create flash:/in.tar flash:/log/
log/
log/adopts.log.2
log/user_reg_report-426543113.csv
log/dpd2.log
log/mart_websock_server.log
log/nuxi/
log/nuxi/beanyaml.log
log/nuxi/statsreqresp.1.log
log/nuxi/hadoop.log.2014-08-03
log/nuxi/puts.log
log/nuxi/copy2w.log
log/nuxi/obj2yaml.log
log/nuxi/infl.log
log/nuxi/copy2mb.log
log/nuxi/amf.log
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#dir flash:/
Directory of flash:/

-rw-   62937      Tue Nov 24 16:00:06 2015   run-config-backup.txt
drwx                               Thu Sep 22 00:12:07 2016   crashinfo
drwx                               Sat Sep 17 05:14:43 2016   upgrade
drwx                               Mon Sep 28 09:48:33 2015   tmptpd
drwx                               Tue Sep 27 09:59:12 2016   log
drwx                               Mon Sep 26 09:58:54 2016   archived_logs
drwx                               Tue May 24 22:23:54 2016   cache
drwx                               Thu Feb 19 08:53:45 2015   floorplans
-rw-   42018304  Tue Sep 27 10:19:24 2016   in.tar
drwx                               Mon Sep 15 03:40:02 2014   hotspot
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 3.1.2 boot

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Specifies the image used after reboot

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
boot system [primary|secondary] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- boot system [primary|secondary] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

system [primary secondary]	Specifies the image used after a device reboot <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary – Uses the primary image after reboot</li> <li>• secondary – Uses the secondary image after reboot</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the primary or secondary image location on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show boot
```

```
-----
```

IMAGE	BUILD DATE	INSTALL DATE	VERSION
Primary	11/08/2016 14:55:06	11/10/2016 09:16:02	5.8.5.0-012B
Secondary	11/03/2016 19:25:09	11/04/2016 08:33:40	5.8.5.0-012D

```
-----
```

```
Current Boot      : Primary
Next Boot        : Primary
Software Fallback : Enabled
VM support       : Not present
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#boot system secondary
Updated system boot partition
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show boot
```

```
-----
```

IMAGE	BUILD DATE	INSTALL DATE	VERSION
Primary	11/08/2016 14:55:06	11/10/2016 09:16:02	5.8.5.0-012B
Secondary	11/03/2016 19:25:09	11/04/2016 08:33:40	5.8.5.0-012D

```
-----
```

```
Current Boot      : Primary
Next Boot        : Secondary
Software Fallback : Enabled
VM support       : Not present
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 3.1.3 captive-portal-page-upload

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Uploads captive portal advanced pages to connected access points. Use this command to provide connected access points with specific captive portal configurations so they can successfully provision login, welcome, and condition pages to requesting clients attempting to access the wireless network using the captive portal.



**NOTE:** Ensure that the captive portal pages to be uploaded are \*.tar files.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
captive-portal-page-upload [<CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>|cancel-upload|delete-file|load-file]
captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|rf-domain]
captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all]
    {upload-time <TIME>}
captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]
    {from-controller} {(upload-time <TIME>)}
captive-portal-page-upload cancel-upload [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|on rf-domain
    [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
captive-portal-page-upload delete-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <FILE-NAME>
captive-portal-page-upload load-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <URL>
```

**Parameters**

- captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all] {upload-time <TIME>}

captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>	Uploads advanced pages specified by the <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify captive portal name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
<MAC/HOSTNAME>	Uploads to a specified AP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the AP's MAC address or hostname.</li> </ul>
all	Uploads to all APs
upload-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an upload time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify upload time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The scheduled upload time is your local system's time. It is not the access point, controller, service platform, or virtual controller time and it is not synched with the device.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To view a list of uploaded captive portal files, execute the <i>show &gt; captive-portal-page-upload &gt; list-files &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt;</i> command.</p>

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- captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all] {from-controller} {(upload-time <TIME>)}

captive-portal-page-upload <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>	Uploads advanced pages specified by the <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify captive portal name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME> all]	Uploads to all APs within a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Uploads to APs within a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> <li>• all – Uploads to APs across all RF Domains</li> </ul>
from-controller	Optional. Uploads to APs from the adopted device
upload-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an AP upload <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify upload time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The scheduled upload time is your local system's time. It is not the access point, controller, service platform, or virtual controller time and it is not synched with the device.</p>

- captive-portal-page-upload cancel-upload [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|on rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]

captive-portal-page-upload cancel-upload	Cancels a scheduled AP upload
cancel-upload [<MAC/HOSTNAME> all on rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME> all]]	Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Cancels a scheduled upload to a specified AP. Specify the AP MAC address or hostname.</li> <li>• all – Cancels all scheduled AP uploads</li> <li>• on rf-domain – Cancels all scheduled uploads within a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled uploads within a specified RF Domain. Specify RF Domain name.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled uploads across all RF Domains</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- captive-portal-page-upload delete-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <FILE-NAME>

captive-portal-page-upload delete-file	Deletes a specified captive portal's uploaded captive-portal internal page files
<CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <FILE-NAME>	Deletes a captive portal's, identified by the <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> keyword, uploaded internal page files <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify the captive portal's name.</li> <li>• &lt;FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the file name. The specified internal captive portal page is deleted.</li> </ul>

- captive-portal-page-upload load-file <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME> <URL>

captive-portal-page-upload load-file	Loads captive-portal advanced pages
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------



<p>&lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; &lt;URL&gt;</p>	<p>Specify captive portal name (should be existing and configured) and location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;URL&gt; – Specifies location of the captive-portal's advanced pages. Use one of the following formats:</li> </ul> <p>IPv4 URLs:</p> <pre> ftf://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file ftf://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file cf:/path/file usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file </pre> <p>IPv6 URLs:</p> <pre> ftf://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file ftf://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file </pre> <p><b>Note:</b> The captive portal pages are downloaded to the controller from the location specified here. After downloading use the <i>captive-portal-page-upload</i> &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; &gt; &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; command to upload these pages to APs.</p>
--	--

**Examples**

```

ap6562-B1A214#captive-portal-page-upload load-file captive_portal_test tftp://
89.89.89.17/pages_new_only.tar
ap6562-B1A214#

```

```

ap6562-B1A214#show captive-portal-page-upload load-image-status
Download of captive_portal_test advanced page file is complete
ap6562-B1A214#

```

```

ap6562-B1A214#captive-portal-page-upload captive_portal_test all

```

CONTROLLER	STATUS	MESSAGE
FC-0A-81-B1-A2-14	Success	Added 6 APs to upload queue

```

ap6562-B1A214#

```

```

ap6562-B1A214#show captive-portal-page-upload status
Number of APs currently being uploaded : 1
Number of APs waiting in queue to be uploaded : 0

```

AP	STATE	UPLOAD TIME	PROGRESS	RETRIES	LAST UPLOAD	ERROR	UPLOADED BY
ap6562-B1A738	downloading	immediate	100	0	-		None

```

ap6562-B1A214#

```

The following example lists captive portal CP-BW uploaded files:

```

nx7500-7F2C13#show captive-portal-page-upload list-files CP-BW

```

NAME	SIZE	LAST MODIFIED
CP-BW-1.tar.gz	6133	2016-05-16 10:38:40
CP-BW.tar.gz	3370	2016-05-16 10:45:44

```

nx7500-7F2C13#

```

### 3.1.4 cd

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Changes the current directory

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
cd {<DIR>}
```

**Parameters**

- cd {<DIR>}

<DIR>	Optional. Changes the current directory to the directory identified by the <DIR> keyword. If a directory name is not provided, the system displays the current directory.
-------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#cd flash:/log/  
rfs7000-37FABE#pwd  
flash:/log/  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.5 *change-passwd*

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Changes the password of a logged user. When this command is executed without any parameters, the password can be changed interactively.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
change-passwd {<OLD-PASSWORD>} <NEW-PASSWORD>
```

#### Parameters

- `change-passwd {<OLD-PASSWORD>} <NEW-PASSWORD>`

<OLD-PASSWORD>	Optional. Specify the password to be changed.
<NEW-PASSWORD>	Specify the new password. <b>Note:</b> The password can also be changed interactively. To do so, press <b>[Enter]</b> after the command.

#### Usage Guidelines

A password must be from 1 - 64 characters.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#change-passwd
Enter old password:
Enter new password:
Password for user 'admin' changed successfully
Please write this password change to memory(write memory) to be persistent.
rfs7000-37FABE#write memory
OK
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.6 clear

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Clears parameters, cache entries, table entries, and other entries. The clear command is available for specific commands only. The information cleared using this command varies depending on the mode where the clear command is executed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** When using the *clear* command, refer to the interface details provided in [Chapter 7, interface](#).

#### Syntax

```
clear [arp-cache|bonjour|cdp|counters|crypto|event-history|firewall|gre|ip|ipv6|
12tpv3-stats|license|lldp|logging|mac-address-table|mint|role|rtls|smart-cache|
spanning-tree|traffic-shape|vrrp]

clear arp-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear bonjour cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear [cdp|lldp] neighbors {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear counters [all|ap|bridge|interface|radio|router|thread|wireless-client]
clear counters [all|bridge|router|thread]
clear counters [ap|wireless-client] {<MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
clear counters interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|all|ge <1-X>|me1|port-channel <1-X>|pppoe1|
vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|xge <1-4>]
clear counters radio {<MAC/HOSTNAME>|on}
clear counters radio {<MAC/HOSTNAME> <1-X>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

clear crypto [ike|ipsec]
clear crypto ike sa [<IP>|all] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear crypto ipsec sa {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear event-history

clear firewall [dhcp snoop-table|dos stats|flows [ipv4|ipv6]|neighbors snoop-table]
{on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear gre stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear ip [bgp|dhcp|ospf]

clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external|process]
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {in|out|soft}
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {in prefix-filter} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {out} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

clear ip bgp [<IP>|all|external] {soft {in|out}} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear ip bgp process {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear ip dhcp bindings [<IP>|all] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear ip ospf process {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear ipv6 neighbor-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
clear l2tpv3-stats tunnel <L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME> {session <SESSION-NAME>}
    {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

clear license [borrowed|lent]
clear license borrowed {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear license lent to <DEVICE-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear logging {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear mac-address-table {address/interface/vlan} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear mac-address-table {address <MAC>/vlan <1-4094>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear mac-address-table interface [<IF-NAME>|ge <1-X>|port-channel <1-X>|
    tle1 <1-4> <1-1>|up <1-X>|xge <1-4>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear mint mlcp history {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear role ldap-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear rtls [aeroscout|ekahau]
clear rtls [aeroscout|ekahau] {<MAC/DEVICE-NAME> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}|
    on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}}

clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {interface/on <DEVICE-NAME>}
clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-x>|me1|
    port-channel <1-x>|pppoe1/vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|xge <1-4>]}
    {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}

clear traffic-shape statistics {class <1-4>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

clear vrrp [error-stats|stats] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}
```

The following clear command is specific to the NX9XXX series service platforms:

```
clear smart-cache storage [all|url-regex <WORD>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clear logging analytics {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}
```

**Parameters**

- clear arp-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}

arp-cache	Clears <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) cache entries on a device. This protocol matches layer 3 IP addresses to layer 2 MAC addresses.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears ARP cache entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- clear bonjour cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}

bonjour cache	Clears all Bonjour cached statistics. Once cleared, the system has to re-discover available Bonjour services.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears all Bonjour cached statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- clear [cdp|lldp] neighbors {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}

cdp	Clears <i>Cisco Discovery Protocol</i> (CDP) table entries
ldp	Clears <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP) neighbor table entries

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neighbors	Clears CDP or LLDP neighbor table entries based on the option selected in the preceding step
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears CDP or LLDP neighbor table entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear counters [all bridge router thread]</li> </ul>	
counters [all bridge router  thread]	Clears counters on a system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Clears all counters irrespective of the interface type</li> <li>• bridge – Clears bridge counters</li> <li>• router – Clears router counters</li> <li>• thread – Clears per-thread counters</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear counters [ap wireless-client] {&lt;MAC&gt;} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)} </li> </ul>	
counters [ap wireless-client]	Clears counters on a system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ap – Clears access point wireless counters</li> <li>• wireless-client – Clears wireless client counters</li> </ul>
<MAC>	The following keyword is common to the 'ap' and 'wireless-client' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Clears counters of the AP/wireless client identified by the &lt;MAC&gt; keyword. Specify the MAC address of the AP or wireless client.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The system clears all AP or wireless client counters, if no MAC address is specified.</p>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and is applicable to the <MAC> parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears AP/wireless-client counters on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no MAC address is specified, the system clears all AP or wireless client counters on the specified AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear counters interface [&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; all ge &lt;1-X&gt; me1 port-channel &lt;1-X&gt; pppoe1 vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; wwan1 xge &lt;1-4&gt;]</li> </ul>	
counters interface [<INTERFACE-NAME> all  ge <1-X> me1  port-channel <1-X>  pppoe1 vlan <1-4094>  wwan1 xge <1-4>]	Clears interface counters for a specified interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Clears a specified interface counters. Specify the interface name.</li> <li>• all – Clears all interface counters</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-X&gt; – Clears GigabitEthernet interface counters. Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - X.</li> <li>• me1 – Clears FastEthernet interface counters</li> <li>• port-channel &lt;1- X&gt; – Clears port-channel interface counters. Specify the port channel interface index from 1 - X.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The number of port-channel interfaces supported varies for different device types. For example, RFS4000 supports 3 port-channels.</p> <p>Contd..</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pppoe1 – Clears <i>Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet</i> (PPPoE) interface counters</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Clears interface counters. Specify the <i>Switch Virtual Interface</i> (SVI) VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> <li>• wwan1 – Clears wireless WAN interface counters</li> <li>• xge &lt;1-4&gt; – Clears TenGigabitEthernet interface counters. Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear counters radio {&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; &lt;1-X&gt;} { (on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; ) }</li> </ul>	
counters radio	Clears wireless radio counters
<MAC/HOSTNAME> <1-X>	<p>Clears counters of a radio identified by the &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; keyword.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the hostname or MAC address. Optionally, append the interface number to form radio ID in the form of AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX</li> <li>• &lt;1-X&gt; – Optional. Specify the radio index (if not specified as part of the radio ID). The maximum number of radio antennas supported varies with the access point type.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no MAC address or radio index is specified, the system clears all radio counters.</p>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and is applicable to the &lt;MAC&gt; parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears AP/wireless-client counters on a specified device or RF Domain</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no MAC address is specified, the system clears all AP or wireless client counters on the specified AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear crypto ike sa [&lt;IP&gt; all] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
crypto	Clears encryption module database
ike sa [<IP> all]	<p>Clears <i>Internet Key Exchange</i> (IKE) security associations (SAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Clears IKE SAs for a certain peer</li> <li>• all – Clears IKE SAs for all peers</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears IKE SA entries, for a specified peer or all peers, on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear crypto ipsec sa {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
crypto	Clears encryption module database
ipsec sa {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	<p>Clears <i>Internet Protocol Security</i> (IPSec) database SAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears IPsec SA entries on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear event-history</li> </ul>	
event-history	Clears event history cache entries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear firewall [dhcp snoop-table dos stats flows [ipv4 ipv6] neighbors snoop-table] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
firewall	Clears firewall event entries

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dhcp snoop-table	Clears DHCP snoop table entries
dos stats	Clears denial of service statistics
flows [ipv4 ipv6]	Clears established IPv4 or IPv6 firewall sessions
neighbors snoop-table	Clears IPv6 neighbors snoop-table entries
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to the DHCP, DOS, and flows parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears DHCP snoop table entries, denial of service statistics, or the established firewall sessions on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear gre stats {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
gre stats	Clears GRE tunnel statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. GRE tunnel statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip bgp [&lt;IP&gt; all external] {in prefix-filter} {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip bgp [<IP> all external]	Clears BGP routing table information based on the option selected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Clears the BGP peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword. Specify the BGP peer's IP address.</li> <li>all – Clears Route Updates Received From All BGP Peers</li> <li>external – Clears route updates received from external BGP peers</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX, and NX9600 series service platforms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of a change in routing policy it is necessary to clear BGP routing table entries in order for the new policy to take effect.</p>
in prefix-filter	Optional. Clears soft-reconfiguration inbound route updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prefix-filter – Optional. Clears the existing <i>Outbound Route Filtering</i> (ORF) prefix-list.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears soft-reconfiguration inbound route updates on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip bgp [&lt;IP&gt; all external] {out} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
ip bgp [<IP> all external]	Clears BGP routing table information based on the option selected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Clears the BGP peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword. Specify the BGP peer's IP address.</li> <li>all – Clears route updates received from all BGP peers</li> <li>external – Clears route updates received from external BGP peers</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, and NX95XX series service platforms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of a change in routing policy it is necessary to clear BGP routing table entries in order for the new policy to take effect.</p>
out	Optional. Clears soft-reconfiguration outbound route updates. Optionally specify the device on which to execute this command.



on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and optional. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears BGP sessions on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip bgp [&lt;IP&gt; all external] {soft {in/out}} {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip bgp [<IP> all external]	Clears BGP routing table information based on the option selected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Clears the BGP peer identified by the &lt;IP&gt; keyword. Specify the BGP peer's IP address.</li> <li>all – Clears route updates received from all BGP peers</li> <li>external – Clears route updates received from external BGP peers</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, and NX95XX series service platforms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of a change in routing policy it is necessary to clear BGP routing table entries in order for the new policy to take effect.</p>
soft {in out}	Optional. Enables soft-reconfiguration of route updates for the specified IP address. This option allows routing tables to be reconfigured without clearing BGP sessions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in – Optional. Enables soft reconfiguration of inbound route updates</li> <li>out – Optional. Enables soft reconfiguration of outbound route updates</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Modifications made to BGP settings (BGP access lists, weight, distance, route-maps, versions, routing policy, etc.) take effect only after on-going BGP sessions are cleared. The <i>clear &gt; ip &gt; bgp</i> command clears BGP sessions. To reduce loss of route updates during the process, use the 'soft' option. Soft reconfiguration stores inbound/outbound route updates to be processed later and updated to the routing table. This requires high memory usage.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears soft-reconfiguration inbound/outbound route updates on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip bgp process {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip bgp process	Clears all BGP processes running <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX, NX9600 platforms.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears all BGP processes on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear ip dhcp bindings [&lt;IP&gt; all] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip	Clears a <i>Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol</i> (DHCP) server's IP address bindings entries
dhcp bindings	Clears DHCP server's connections and address binding entries
<IP>	Clears specific address binding entries. Specify the IP address to clear binding entries.
all	Clears all address binding entries
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears a specified address binding or all address bindings on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

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- `clear ip ospf process {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

ip ospf process	Clears already enabled <i>open shortest path first</i> (OSPF) process and restarts the process
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears OSPF process on a specified device OSPF is a link-state <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (IGP). OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet layer which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear ipv6 neighbor-cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

clear ipv6 neighbor-cache	Clears IPv6 neighbor cache entries
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears IPv6 neighbor cache entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `clear l2tpv3-stats tunnel <L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME> {session <SESSION-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

l2tpv3-stats	Clears L2TPv3 tunnel session statistics
tunnel <L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME>	Clears all sessions associated with a specified L2TPv3 tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME&gt; – Specify the L2TPv3 tunnel name.</li> </ul>
session <SESSION-NAME>	Optional. Clears a specified L2TPv3 tunnel session, identified by the <SESSION-NAME> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SESSION-NAME&gt; – Specify the session name.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the device running the L2TPv3 tunnel session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no optional parameters are specified, the system clears all L2TPv3 tunnel session statistics.</p>

- `clear license borrowed {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

license borrowed {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Releases or revokes all licenses borrowed by a site controller <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the borrowing controller's name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the wireless controller's name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no device name is specified, the system clears all borrowed licenses on the logged device.</p>
-------------------------------------	---

- `clear license lent to <DEVICE-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

license lent	NOC controller releases or revokes all licenses loaned to a site controller
--------------	---

to <DEVICE-NAME>	Specifies the borrowing controller's name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the controller's name.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the controller's name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the wireless controller's name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no device name is specified, the system clears all loaned licenses on the logged device.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clear mac-address-table {address &lt;MAC&gt;/vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;} {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
mac-address-table	Clears the MAC address forwarding table
address <MAC>	Optional. Clears a specified MAC address from the MAC address table. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address in one of the following formats: AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF or AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF or AABB.CCDD.EEFF</li> </ul>
vlan <1-4094>	Optional. Clears all MAC addresses for a specified VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears a single entry or all MAC entries for the specified VLAN in the MAC address forwarding table on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clear mac-address-table interface [&lt;IF-NAME&gt; ge &lt;1-X&gt; port-channel &lt;1-X&gt; t1e1 &lt;1-4&gt; &lt;1-1&gt; up &lt;1-X&gt; xge &lt;1-4&gt;] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
mac-address-table	Clears the MAC address forwarding table
interface	Clears all MAC addresses for the selected interface. Use the options available to specify the interface.
<IF-NAME>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified layer 2 interface (Ethernet port) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IF-NAME&gt; – Specify the layer 2 interface name.</li> </ul>
ge <1-X>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified GigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-X&gt; – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - X.</li> </ul>
port-channel <1-X>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified port-channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-X&gt; – Specify the port-channel interface index from 1 - X.</li> </ul>
up <1-X>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the WAN Ethernet interface <p><b>Note:</b> The number of WAN Ethernet interfaces supported varies for different devices. The RFS4000 and RFS6000 devices support 1 WAN Ethernet interface.</p>
xge <1-4>	Clears MAC address forwarding table for the specified TenGigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears the MAC address forwarding table, for the selected interface, on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>clear mint mlcp history {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
mint	Clears MiNT related information

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mlcp history	Clears <i>MiNT Link Creation Protocol</i> (MLCP) client history
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears MLCP client history on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear role ldap-stats {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
role ldap-stats	Clears role based <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) server statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears role based LDAP server statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear rtls [aeroscout ekahau] {&lt;MAC/DEVICE-NAME&gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}} on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
rtls	Clears <i>Real Time Location Service</i> (RTLS) statistics
aeroscout	Clears RTLS Aeroscout statistics
ekahau	Clears RTLS Ekahau statistics
<MAC/DEVICE-NAME>	This keyword is common to the ‘aeroscout’ and ‘ekahau’ parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC/DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears Aeroscout or Ekahau RTLS statistics on a specified AP, wireless controller, or service platform. Specify the AP’s MAC address or hostname.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	This keyword is common to the ‘aeroscout’ and ‘ekahau’ parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears Aeroscout or Ekahau RTLS statistics on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
spanning-tree	Clears spanning tree protocols on an interface, and also restarts protocol migration
detected-protocols	Restarts protocol migration
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears spanning tree protocols on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear spanning-tree detected-protocols {interface [&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; ge &lt;1-X&gt; me1 port-channel &lt;1-X&gt; pppoe1 vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; wwan1 xge &lt;1-4&gt;]} {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
spanning-tree	Clears spanning tree protocols on an interface and restarts protocol migration
detected-protocols	Restarts protocol migration

<pre>interface [&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt;] ge &lt;1-X&gt; me1  port-channel &lt;1-X&gt;  pppoe1 vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;  wwan1 xge &lt;1-4&gt;]</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears spanning tree entries on different interfaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries on a specified interface. Specify the interface name.</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-X&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the selected GigabitEthernet interface. Select the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - X</li> <li>• me1 – Clears FastEthernet interface spanning tree entries</li> <li>• port-channel &lt;1- X&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the selected port channel interface. Select the port channel index from 1 - X.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The number of port-channel interfaces supported varies for different device types. For example, RFS4000 supports 3 port-channels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pppoe1 – Clears detected spanning tree entries for PPPoE interface.</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for the selected VLAN interface. Select a SVI VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> <li>• wwan1 – Clears detected spanning tree entries for wireless WAN interface</li> <li>• xge &lt;1-4&gt; – Clears detected spanning tree entries for TenGigabitEthernet interfaces. Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
<pre>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears spanning tree protocol entries on a selected device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• clear traffic-shape statistics {class &lt;1-4&gt;} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</pre>	
<pre>traffic-shape statistics</pre>	<p>Clears traffic shaping statistics</p>
<pre>class &lt;1-4&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears traffic shaping statistics for a specific traffic class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the traffic class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the traffic class is not specified, the system clears all traffic shaping statistics.</p>
<pre>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Clears traffic shaping statistics for the specified traffic class on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring traffic-shape, see <a href="#">traffic-shape</a>.</p>
<pre>• clear vrrp [error-stats stats] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
<pre>vrrp</pre>	<p>Clears <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP) statistics for a device</p>
<pre>error-stats {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Clears global error statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears VRRP global error statistics on a selected device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>stats {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Clears VRRP related statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears VRRP related statistics on a selected device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

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- clear smart-cache storage [all|url-regex <WORD>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

smart-cache	<p>Clears the smart-cache storage</p> <p>Smart caching is a licensed service that allows the temporary storage of frequently accessed Web content (Web pages, graphics, audio and video files, etc.) on network infrastructure devices. When this content is requested, it is retrieved from a local content cache and not from the origin server. For more information on enabling content caching, see <a href="#">smart-cache-policy</a>.</p>
storage [all regex <WORD>]	<p>Clears stored content based on the parameters passed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Clears all cached content</li> <li>• regex &lt;WORD&gt; – Clears only those URLs matching the specified expression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the URL in the following format: e.g. \\xxx\ \\.+\\. (flv mp4)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears stored content on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#clear crypto ike sa all
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#show crypto ike sa
```

```
-----
IDX      PEER          VERSION      ENCR ALGO      HASH ALGO      DH GROUP      IKE STATE
-----
```

```
Total IKE SAs: 0
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface port-channel 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#clear ip dhcp bindings 172.16.10.9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#clear cdp neighbors
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#clear spanning-tree detected-protocols interface ge 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#clear lldp neighbors
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#show event-history
```

```
EVENT HISTORY REPORT
```

```
Generated on '2016-09-16 03:23:15 IST' by 'admin'
```

```
2016-09-16 03:23:07      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      LOGIN          Successfully
logged in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
2016-09-16 03:22:58      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      LOGOUT         Logged out user
'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from '192.168.100.157'
2016-09-16 03:21:34      rfs4000-880DA7  DIAG        FREE_FLASH_DISK  Free flash: file
system space, 0.4% is less than limit 90.0%
2016-09-16 03:20:26      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      LOGIN          Successfully
logged in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
```

```
--More--
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#clear event-history
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#show event-history
```

```
EVENT HISTORY REPORT
```

```
Generated on '2016-09-16 03:28:09 IST' by 'admin'
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>show mac-address-table
```

```
-----
BRIDGE VLAN PORT          MAC          STATE
-----
1       1       ge2          00-02-B3-28-D1-55 forward
1       1       ge2          00-0F-8F-19-BA-4C forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-80-C2-AC forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-80-BF-34 forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-83-30-A4 forward
1       1       ge2          00-A0-F8-68-D5-69 forward
1       1       ge2          00-23-68-88-0D-A7 forward
1       1       ge2          00-0C-29-3F-82-56 forward
1       1       ge2          B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 forward
1       1       ge2          00-23-68-99-BB-7C forward
1       1       ge2          FC-0A-81-42-93-6C forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-84-A2-24 forward
1       1       ge2          3C-CE-73-F4-47-83 forward
1       1       ge2          B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4 forward
1       1       ge2          B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C forward
-----
```

```
Total number of MACs displayed: 15
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>clear mac-address-table on rfs7000-6DCD4B
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>show mac-address-table
```

```
-----
BRIDGE VLAN PORT          MAC          STATE
-----
1       1       ge2          00-02-B3-28-D1-55 forward
1       1       ge2          00-0F-8F-19-BA-4C forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-80-C2-AC forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-80-BF-34 forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-83-30-A4 forward
1       1       ge2          00-A0-F8-68-D5-69 forward
1       1       ge2          00-23-68-88-0D-A7 forward
1       1       ge2          00-0C-29-3F-82-56 forward
1       1       ge2          B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 forward
1       1       ge2          00-23-68-99-BB-7C forward
1       1       ge2          84-24-8D-84-A2-24 forward
1       1       ge2          B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4 forward
1       1       ge2          B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C forward
-----
```

```
Total number of MACs displayed: 13
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

### 3.1.7 clock

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Sets a device's system clock. By default all WiNG devices are shipped with the time zone and time format set to UTC and 24-hour clock respectively. If a device's clock is set without resetting the time zone, the time is displayed relative to the *Universal Time Coordinated* (UTC) – Greenwich Time. For example, San Jose is approximately 7 or 8 hours (depending on the time of the year) behind the UTC time. If the time at Greenwich, UK is 15:00:00 UTC, at San Jose it will display as 8:00:00 or 7:00:00 UTC. To display time in the local time zone format, in the device's configuration mode, use the `timezone` command to reset the time zone. You can also reset the time zone at the RF Domain level. When configured as RF Domain setting, it applies to all devices within the domain. Configuring the local time zone prior to setting the clock is recommended. For more information on configuring RF Domain time zone, see [timezone](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
clock set <HH:MM:SS> <1-31> <MONTH> <1993-2035> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- `clock set <HH:MM:SS> <1-31> <MONTH> <1993-2035> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

clock set	Sets a device's system clock
<HH:MM:SS>	Sets the current time (in military format hours, minutes and seconds) <b>Note:</b> By default the WiNG software displays time in the 24-hour clock format. This setting cannot be changed.
<1-31>	Sets the numerical day of the month
<MONTH>	Sets the month of the year from Jan - Dec
<1993-2035>	Sets a valid four digit year from 1993 - 2035
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Sets the clock on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

The following commands set the time zone and clock for the logged device:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#timezone America/Los_Angeles
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#clock set 00:25:10 16 Sep 2016
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show clock
2016-09-16 03:31:16 IST
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```



### 3.1.8 cluster

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Initiates the cluster context. The cluster context provides centralized management to configure all cluster members from any one member.

Commands executed under this context are executed on all members of the cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
cluster start-election
```

#### Parameters

- cluster start-election

start-election	Starts a new cluster master election
----------------	--------------------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#cluster start-election
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>create-cluster</i></a>	Creates a new cluster on a specified device
<a href="#"><i>join-cluster</i></a>	Adds a controller, as cluster member, to an existing cluster of devices

### 3.1.9 *configure*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Enters the configuration mode. Use this command to enter the current device's configuration mode, or enable configuration from the terminal.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
configure {self|terminal}
```

#### Parameters

- `configure {self|terminal}`

self	Optional. Enables the current device's configuration mode
terminal	Optional. Enables configuration from the terminal

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#configure self
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-15-70-37-FA-BE)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

### 3.1.10 connect

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Begins a console connection to a remote device using the remote device's MiNT ID or name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

connect [mint-id <MINT-ID>|<REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME>]

**Parameters**

- connect [mint-id <MINT-ID>|<REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME>]

mint-id <MINT-ID>	Connects to a remote system using the MiNT ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MINT-ID&gt; – Specify the remote device's MiNT ID.</li> </ul>
<REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME>	Connects to a remote system using its name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REMOTE-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the remote device's name.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809#show mint lsp-db
9 LSPs in LSP-db of 19.6C.88.09:
LSP 19.6C.88.09 at level 1, hostname "nx9500-6C8809", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1294552
LSP 19.6D.B5.D4 at level 1, hostname "rfs6000-6DB5D4", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1915721
LSP 19.74.B4.5C at level 1, hostname "ap8132-74B45C", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1468227
LSP 4D.80.C2.AC at level 1, hostname "ap7532-80C2AC", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 649241
LSP 4D.83.30.A4 at level 1, hostname "ap7522-8330A4", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 202818
LSP 4D.84.A2.24 at level 1, hostname "ap7562-84A224", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 380337
LSP 68.88.0D.A7 at level 1, hostname "rfs4000-880DA7", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 1494520
LSP 68.99.BB.7C at level 1, hostname "ap7131-99BB7C", 8 adjacencies, seqnum 831529
nx9500-6C8809#

nx9500-6C8809#connect mint-id ?
MINT-ID MiNT ID of device to connect to

nx9500-6C8809#connect mint-id 19.6D.B5.D4

Entering character mode
Escape character is '^]'.

RFS6000 release 5.8.5.0-015D
rfs6000-6DB5D4 login: admin
Password:
rfs6000-6DB5D4>
    
```

### 3.1.11 copy

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Copies a file (config,log,txt...etc) from any location to the access point, wireless controller, or service platform and vice-versa



**NOTE:** Copying a new config file to an existing running-config file merges it with the existing running-config file on the wireless controller. Both the existing running-config and the new config file are applied as the current running-config.

Copying a new config file to a start-up config file replaces the existing start-up config file with the parameters of the new file. It is better to erase the existing start-up config file and then copy the new config file to the startup config.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
copy [<SOURCE-FILE>|<SOURCE-URL>] [<DESTINATION-FILE>|<DESTINATION-URL>]
```

#### Parameters

- copy [<SOURCE-FILE>|<SOURCE-URL>] [<DESTINATION-FILE>|<DESTINATION-URL>]

<SOURCE-FILE>	Specify the source file to copy.
<SOURCE-URL>	Specify the source file's location (URL).
<DESTINATION-FILE>	Specify the destination file to copy to.
<DESTINATION-URL>	Specify the destination file's location (URL).

#### Examples

```
Transferring file snmpd.log to remote TFTP server.
rfs7000-37FABE#copy flash:/log/snmpd.log
tftp://157.235.208.105:/snmpd.log
Accessing running-config file from remote TFTP server into switch running-config.
rfs7000-37FABE#copy tftp://157.235.208.105:/running-config running-config
```

### 3.1.12 cpe

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Enables a WiNG controller to perform certain operations on *Customer Premises Equipment (CPEs)* through an adopted T5 controller

A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating system used by RFS wireless controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The CPEs are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the IPX operating system. These CPEs use a *Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)* as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE's physical wallplate connection and phone jack.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
cpe [boot|reload|upgrade]
```

```
cpe boot system cpe [<1-24>|all] [primary|secondary] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
cpe [reload|upgrade <IMAGE-LOCATION>] cpe [<1-24>|all] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```



**NOTE:** These commands can also be executed on the T5 profile and device context. For more information, see [T5 Profile Config Commands](#).

**Parameters**

- cpe boot system cpe [<1-24>|all] [primary|secondary] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}

cpe boot system	Changes the image used by a CPE to boot. When reloading, the CPE uses the specified image.
cpe [<1-24> all]	Identifies the CPE(s) on which this change is implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Reloads only those CPEs whose IDs have been specified. Specify the ID from 1 - 24.</li> <li>• all – Reloads all CPEs</li> </ul>
[primary secondary]	Select the next boot image <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary – Uses the primary image when reloading</li> <li>• secondary – Uses the secondary image when reloading</li> </ul>
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Performs this operation on a specified T5 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname.</li> </ul>

- cpe [reload|upgrade <IMAGE-LOCATION>] cpe [<1-24>|all] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}

cpe [reload upgrade <IMAGE-LOCATION>]	Performs the following operations on CPEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reload – Reloads the device</li> <li>• upgrade &lt;IMAGE-LOCATION&gt; – Upgrades the device</li> <li>• &lt;IMAGE-LOCATION&gt; – Specify the location of the firmware image. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------------	---

	<p>Use one of the following options to provide the location:</p> <p>IPv4 URLs: ftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file  ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file  sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file  http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file  cf:/path/file  usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file</p> <p>IPv6 URLs: ftp://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file  ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file  sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file  http://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</p> <p>After specifying the operation to perform, identify the device(s).</p>
cpe [<1-24> all]	<p>Identifies the CPE(s) on which the operation is performed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Configures the CPE's ID from 1 - 24</li> <li>• all – Configures all CPEs</li> </ul>
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Performs this operation on a specified T5 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show t5 cpe boot on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
-----
  DEVICE    PRIMARY VERSION    SECONDARY VERSION    NEXT BOOT    UPGRADE STATUS    UPGRADE
PROGRESS %
-----
  cpe1      5.4.2.0-010R      5.4.2.0-006B        primary      none               0
  cpe2      5.4.2.0-010R      5.4.2.0-006B        primary      none               0
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#cpe boot system cpe 1 secondary on t5-ED7C6C
Updated T5 CPE system boot partition
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 3.1.13 create-cluster

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Creates a new device cluster, with the specified name, and assigns it an IP address and routing level

A cluster (or redundancy group) is a set of controllers or service platforms (nodes) uniquely defined by a profile configuration. Within the cluster, members discover and establish connections to other members and provide wireless network self-healing support in the event of member's failure.

A cluster's load is typically distributed evenly amongst its members. An administrator needs to define how often the profile is load balanced for radio distribution, as radios can come and go and members join and exit the cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
create-cluster name <CLUSTER-NAME> ip <IP> {level [1|2]}
```

#### Parameters

- create-cluster name <CLUSTER-NAME> ip <IP> {level [1|2]}

create-cluster	Creates a cluster
name <CLUSTER-NAME>	Configures the cluster name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLUSTER-NAME&gt; – Specify a cluster name. Define a name for the cluster name unique to its configuration or profile support requirements. The name cannot exceed 64 characters.</li> </ul>
ip <IP>	Specifies the device's IP address used for cluster creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the device's IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
level [1 2]	Optional. Configures the routing level for this cluster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures level 1 (local) routing</li> <li>• 2 – Configures level 2 (inter-site) routing</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#create-cluster name TechPubsLAN ip 192.168.13.8 level 2
... creating cluster
... committing the changes
... saving the changes
Please Wait .
[OK]
rfs4000-229D58#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#show cluster configuration
```

```
Cluster Configuration Information
Name                : TechPubsLAN
Configured Mode     : Active
Master Priority      : 128
Force configured state : Disabled
Force configured state delay : 5 minutes
Handle STP          : Disabled
Radius Counter DB Sync Time : 5 minutes
rfs4000-229D58#
```

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```
rfs4000-229D58#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-017D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
firewall-policy default
  no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
  alg sip
!
!
mint-policy global-default
  router packet priority 6
!
radio-qos-policy default
!
!
management-policy default
  telnet
  http server
  https server
  no ftp
--More--
rfs4000-229D58#
```

### Related Commands

<i>cluster</i>	Initiates the cluster context. The cluster context provides centralized management to configure all cluster members from any one member.
<i>join-cluster</i>	Adds a wireless controller, access point, or service platform, as cluster member, to an existing cluster of devices



### 3.1.14 crypto

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Enables digital certificate configuration and RSA Keypair management. Digital certificates are issued by CAs and contain user or device specific information, such as name, public key, IP address, serial number, company name, etc. Use this command to generate, delete, export, or import encrypted RSA Keypairs and generate *Certificate Signing Request* (CSR).

This command also enables trustpoint configuration. Trustpoints contain the CA's identity and configuration parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
crypto [key|pki]

crypto key [export|generate|import|zeroize]

crypto key export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL> {background|on|passphrase}
crypto key export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL>
  {background|passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto key generate rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [2048|4096] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

crypto key import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL> {background|on|passphrase}
crypto key import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL>
  {background|passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto key zeroize rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> {force} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki [authenticate|export|generate|import|zeroize]

crypto pki authenticate <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <LOCATION-URL> {background}
  {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki export [request|trustpoint]

crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key|short|use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>
  [autogen-subject-name|subject-name]
crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>
  autogen-subject-name (<EXPORT-TO-URL>,email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,fqdn <FQDN>,
  ip-address <IP>)
crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key|short [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key] |
  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> subject-name <COMMON-NAME> <COUNTRY> <STATE> <CITY>
  <ORGANIZATION> <ORGANIZATION-UNIT> (<EXPORT-TO-URL>,email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,
  fqdn <FQDN>,ip-address <IP>)

crypto pki export trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL>
  {background|passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [generate-rsa-key|
  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [autogen-subject-name|subject-name]
crypto pki generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [generate-rsa-key|
  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> autogen-subject-name {(email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,
  fqdn <FQDN>,ip-address <IP>,on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
crypto pki generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [generate-rsa-key|use-rsa-key]
  <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> subject-name <COMMON-NAME> <COUNTRY> <STATE> <CITY>
  <ORGANIZATION> <ORGANIZATION-UNIT> {(email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>,fqdn <FQDN>,
  ip-address <IP>,on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki import [certificate|crl|trustpoint]
```

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```
crypto pki import [certificate|crl] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL>
  {background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
crypto pki import trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL>
  {background}/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto pki zeroize trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {del-key} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

#### Parameters

- `crypto key export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <EXPORT-TO-URL> {background}/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
export rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Exports an existing RSA Keypair to a specified destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> </ul>
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	Specify the RSA Keypair destination address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. After specifying the destination address (where the RSA keypair is exported), configure one of the following parameters: background or passphrase.
background	Optional. Performs export operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Encrypts RSA Keypair before exporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify a passphrase to encrypt the RSA keypair.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs export operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs export operation on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `crypto key generate rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [2048|4096] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
generate rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> [2048 4096]	Generates a new RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> <li>• [2048 4096] – Sets the size of the RSA key in bits. The options are 2048 bits and 4096 bits. The default size is 2048 bits.</li> </ul> After specifying the key size, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to generate the key on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Generates the new RSA Keypair on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `crypto key import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL> {background}/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
-----	--

import rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Imports a RSA Keypair from a specified source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> </ul>
<IMPORT-FROM-URL>	Specify the RSA Keypair source address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. After specifying the source address (where the RSA Keypair is imported from), configure one of the following parameters: background or passphrase.
background	Optional. Performs import operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Decrypts the RSA Keypair after importing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify the passphrase to decrypt the RSA keypair.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs import operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and common to the 'background' and 'passphrase' keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs import operation on a specific device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto key zeroize rsa &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; {force} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
key	Enables RSA Keypair management. Use this command to export, import, generate, or delete a RSA key.
zeroize rsa <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Deletes a specified RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – Specify the RSA Keypair name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> All device certificates associated with this key will also be deleted.
force	Optional. Forces deletion of all certificates associated with the specified RSA Keypair. Optionally specify a device on which to force certificate deletion.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Deletes all certificates associated with the RSA Keypair on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto pki authenticate &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;URL&gt; {background} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
pki	Enables <i>Private Key Infrastructure</i> (PKI) management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated <i>Certificate Authority</i> (CA) certificates.
authenticate <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Authenticates a trustpoint and imports the corresponding CA certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name.</li> </ul>
<URL>	Specify CA's location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. <b>Note:</b> The CA certificate is imported from the specified location.

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background	Optional. Performs authentication in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the authentication on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs authentication on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; autogen-subject-name (&lt;EXPORT-TO-URL&gt;, email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;)</li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
export request	Exports CSR to the CA for digital identity certificate. The CSR contains applicant's details and RSA Keypair's public key.
[generate-rsa-key  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR- NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
autogen-subject-name	Auto generates subject name from configuration parameters. The subject name identifies the certificate.
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	Specify the CA's location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. <b>Note:</b> The CSR is exported to the specified location.
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Exports CSR to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the CA's e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Exports CSR to a specified <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the CA's FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Exports CSR to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Specify the CA's IP address.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>crypto pki export request [generate-rsa-key short [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key]   use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; subject-name &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; &lt;COUNTRY&gt; &lt;STATE&gt; &lt;CITY&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION-UNIT&gt; (&lt;EXPORT-TO-URL&gt;, email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;)</li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
export request	Exports CSR to the CA for a digital identity certificate. The CSR contains applicant's details and RSA Keypair's public key.

[generate-rsa-key] short [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] use-rsa-key <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>• short [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] – Generates and exports a shorter version of the CSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication. If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it.</li> <li>• use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
subject-name <COMMON-NAME>	Configures a subject name, defined by the <COMMON-NAME> keyword, to identify the certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; – Specify the common name used with the CA certificate. The name should enable you to identify the certificate easily (2 to 64 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<COUNTRY>	Sets the deployment country code (2 character ISO code)
<STATE>	Sets the state name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<CITY>	Sets the city name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION>	Sets the organization name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION-UNIT>	Sets the organization unit (2 to 64 characters in length)
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	Specify the CA's location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. The CSR is exported to the specified location.
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Exports CSR to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the CA's e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Exports CSR to a specified FQDN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the CA's FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Exports CSR to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the CA's IP address.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto pki export trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;EXPORT-TO-URL&gt; {background passphrase &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; background} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;) }</code></li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
export trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Exports a trustpoint along with CA certificate, <i>Certificate Revocation List</i> (CRL), server certificate, and private key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul>
<EXPORT-TO-URL>	Specify the destination address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. The trustpoint is exported to the address specified here.
background	Optional. Performs export operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.

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passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Encrypts the key with a passphrase before exporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify the passphrase to encrypt the trustpoint.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs export operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and common to the 'background' and 'passphrase' keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs export operation on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• crypto pki generate self-signed &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; autogen-subject-name { (email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;, on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated certificates.
generate	Generates a certificate and a trustpoint
self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Generates a self-signed certificate and a trustpoint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the certificate and its trustpoint.</li> </ul>
[generate-rsa-key  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair, or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>• use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
autogen-subject-name	Auto generates the subject name from the configuration parameters. The subject name helps to identify the certificate.
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified FQDN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• crypto pki generate self-signed &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [generate-rsa-key use-rsa-key] &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; subject-name &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; &lt;COUNTRY&gt; &lt;STATE&gt; &lt;CITY&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION&gt; &lt;ORGANIZATION-UNIT&gt; { (email &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt;, fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;, ip-address &lt;IP&gt;, on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</pre>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated certificates.
generate self-signed <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Generates a self-signed certificate and a trustpoint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the certificate and its trustpoint.</li> </ul>

[generate-rsa-key  use-rsa-key] <RSA-KEYPAIR- NAME>	Generates a new RSA Keypair, or uses an existing RSA Keypair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• generate-rsa-key – Generates a new RSA Keypair for digital authentication</li> <li>• use-rsa-key – Uses an existing RSA Keypair for digital authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RSA-KEYPAIR-NAME&gt; – If generating a new RSA Keypair, specify a name for it. If using an existing RSA Keypair, specify its name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
subject-name <COMMON-NAME>	Configures a subject name, defined by the <COMMON-NAME> keyword, to identify the certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COMMON-NAME&gt; – Specify the common name used with this certificate. The name should enable you to identify the certificate easily and should not exceed 2 to 64 characters in length.</li> </ul>
<COUNTRY>	Sets the deployment country code (2 character ISO code)
<STATE>	Sets the state name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<CITY>	Sets the city name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION>	Sets the organization name (2 to 64 characters in length)
<ORGANIZATION- UNIT>	Sets the organization unit (2 to 64 characters in length)
email <SEND-TO-EMAIL>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SEND-TO-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the e-mail address.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified FQDN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN.</li> </ul>
ip-address <IP>	Optional. Exports the self-signed certificate to a specified device or system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto pki import [certificate crl] &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;IMPORT-FROM-URL&gt; {background}</code>  <code>{(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
pki	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
import	Imports certificates, <i>Certificate Revocation List</i> (CRL), or a trustpoint to the selected device
[certificate crl] <TRUSTPOINT- NAME>	Imports a signed server certificate or CRL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certificate – Imports signed server certificate</li> <li>• crl – Imports CRL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<IMPORT-FROM- URL>	Specify the signed server certificate or CRL source address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. The server certificate or the CRL (based on the parameter passed in the preceding step) is imported from the location specified here.
background	Optional. Performs import operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs import operation on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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- `crypto pki import trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> <IMPORT-FROM-URL> {background/passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }`

pkc	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
import	Imports certificates, CRL, or a trustpoint to the selected device
trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Imports a trustpoint and its associated CA certificate, server certificate, and private key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul>
<IMPORT-FROM-URL>	Specify the trustpoint source address. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.
background	Optional. Performs import operation in the background. If selecting this option, you can optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the export on.
passphrase <KEY-PASSPHRASE> background	Optional. Decrypts trustpoint with a passphrase after importing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;KEY-PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify the passphrase. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device to perform import on.</li> <li>• background – Optional. Performs import operation in the background. After specifying the passphrase, optionally specify the device (access point or controller) to perform the import on.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs import operation on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `crypto pki zeroize trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {del-key} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }`

pkc	Enables PKI management. Use this command to authenticate, export, generate, or delete a trustpoint and its associated CA certificates.
zeroize trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Deletes a trustpoint and its associated CA certificate, server certificate, and private key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be authenticated).</li> </ul>
del-key	Optional. Deletes the private key associated with the server certificate. Optionally specify the device to perform deletion on.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameter is recursive and optional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Deletes the trustpoint on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Usage Guidelines**

The system supports both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats. Provide source and destination locations using any one of the following options:

- IPv4 URLs:

```
tftp://<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
sftp://<user>@<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
http://<hostname|IP>[:port]/path/file
cf:/path/file
usb<n>:/path/file
```

- IPv6 URLs:

```
tftp://<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
http://<hostname|[IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
```

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#crypto key generate rsa key 1025
RSA Keypair successfully generated
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#crypto key import rsa test123 url passphrase word background
RSA key import operation is started in background
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#crypto pki generate self-signed word generate-rsa-key word autogen-
subject-name fqdn word
Successfully generated self-signed certificate
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#crypto pki zeroize trustpoint word del-key
Successfully removed the trustpoint and associated certificates
%Warning: Applications associated with the trustpoint will start using default-trustpoint
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#crypto pki authenticate word url background
Import of CA certificate started in background
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#crypto pki import trustpoint word url passphrase word
Import operation started in background
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes server certificates, trustpoints and their associated certificates
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### 3.1.15 *crypto-cmp-cert-update*

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Triggers a *Certificate Management Protocol* (CMP) certificate update on a specified device or devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
crypto-cmp-cert-update <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- `crypto-cmp-cert-update <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<pre>crypto-cmp-cert-update &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Triggers a CMP certificate update on a specified device or devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the target trustpoint name. A trustpoint represents a CA/identity pair containing the identity of the CA, CA specific configuration parameters, and an association with an enrolled identity certificate. Use the <code>crypto-cmp-policy</code> context to configure the trustpoint.</li> <li>• <code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Optional. Triggers a CMP certificate update and response on a specified device or devices. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform. Multiple devices can be provided as a comma separated list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#crypto-cmp-cert-update test on B4-C7-99-71-17-28
CMP Cert update success
rfs4000-229D58#
```

### 3.1.16 database

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight). Vacuuming a database refers to the process of finding and reclaiming space left over from previous DELETE statements.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
database [drop|repair]
```

```
database drop [all|captive-portal|nsight]
```

```
database repair {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- database drop [all|captive-portal|nsight]

database drop [all captive-portal  nsight]	Drops (deletes) all or a specified database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Drops all databases, captive portal and NSight.</li> <li>• captive-portal – Drops captive-portal database only</li> <li>• nsight – Drops NSight database only</li> </ul>
--	---

- database repair {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

database repair on <DEVICE-NAME>	Enables automatic repairing of all databases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the name of the access point, wireless controller, or service platform hosting the database. When specified, databases on the specified device are periodically checked through to identify and remove obsolete data documents.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> <p>If no device is specified, the system repairs all databases.</p>
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#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#database repair on nx9500-6C8809
nx9500-6C8809#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">database-backup</a>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server
<a href="#">database-restore</a>	Restores a previously exported database [captive-portal and/or NSight]

### 3.1.17 database-backup

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
database-backup database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>
```

**Parameters**

- database-backup database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>

database-backup database [captive-portal nsight]	Backs up captive portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file. Select the database to backup <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• captive-portal – Backs up captive portal database</li> <li>• nsight – Backs up NSight database</li> </ul> After specifying the database type, configure the destination location and file name.
<URL>	Configures the destination location. The database is backed up at the specified location. Specify the location URL in one of the following formats: ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809#database-backup database nsight ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/backups/nsight/nsight.tar.gz
```

**Related Commands**

<i>database</i>	Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight)
<i>database-restore</i>	Restores a previously exported (backed up) database [captive-portal and/or NSight]

### 3.1.18 *database-restore*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Restores a previously exported database [captive-portal and/or NSight]. Previously exported databases (backed up to a specified FTP or SFTP server) are restored from the backed-up location to the original database.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
database-restore database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>
```

#### Parameters

- database-restore database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>

database-restore database [captive-portal  nsight]	Restores previously exported (backed up) captive-portal and/or NSight database. Specify the database type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• captive-portal – Restores captive portal database</li> <li>• nsight – Restores NSight database</li> </ul> After specifying the database type, configure the destination location and file name from where the files are restored.
<URL>	Configures the destination location. The database is restored from the specified location. Specify the location URL in one of the following formats: ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#database-restore database nsight
ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/backups/nsight/nsight.tar.gz
```

#### Related Commands

<i>database</i>	Enables automatic repairing (vacuuming) and dropping of databases (Captive-portal and NSight)
<i>database-backup</i>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file on an FTP or SFTP server

### 3.1.19 delete

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Deletes a specified file from the device's file system

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
delete [/force <FILE>|/recursive <FILE>|<FILE>]
```

**Parameters**

- delete [/force <FILE>|/recursive <FILE>|<FILE>]

/force <FILE>	Forces deletion without a prompt
/recursive <FILE>	Performs a recursive delete
<FILE>	Specifies the file name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deletes the file specified by the &lt;FILE&gt; parameter</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#delete flash:/out.tar flash:/out.tar.gz
Delete flash:/out.tar [y/n]? y
Delete flash:/out.tar.gz [y/n]? y
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#delete /force flash:/tmp.txt
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#delete /recursive flash:/backup/
Delete flash:/backup//fileMgmt_350_180B.core
```

```
[y/n]? y
Delete
```

```
flash:/backup//fileMgmt_350_18212X.core_bk
```

```
[y/n]? n
```

```
Delete flash:/backup//imish_1087_18381X.core.gz
```

```
[y/n]? n
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.20 device-upgrade

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Enables firmware upgrade on an adopted device or a set of adopted devices (access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms)

This command simplifies device upgradation within a *hierarchically managed* (HM) network. For more information on HM networks, see [device-upgrade](#).



**NOTE:** A NOC controller’s capacity is equal to, or higher than that of a site controller. The following devices can be deployed at NOC and sites:

- NOC controller – RFS7000, NX95XX (NX9500 and NX9510), NX9600
- Site controller – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, or NX95XX

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
device-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|
ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000|cancel-upgrade|load-image|rf-domain]

device-upgrade <MAC/HOSTNAME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|
upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}}

device-upgrade all {force/no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot|
reboot-time <TIME>}} {(staggered-reboot)}

device-upgrade
[ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|
ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000] all
{force/no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME>
{no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}} {(staggered-reboot)}

device-upgrade cancel-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME>|all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|
ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|
rfs6000|rfs7000|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000|on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]

device-upgrade load-image [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|
nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000] {<IMAGE-URL>|on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

device-upgrade rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all|containing <WORD>|filter location
<WORD>] [all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|
nx9600|vx9000] {(<MAC/HOSTNAME>|force/no-reboot|from-controller|reboot-time <TIME>|
staggered-reboot|upgrade-time <TIME>)}
```

**Parameters**

- device-upgrade <MAC/HOSTNAME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>}}

<MAC/HOSTNAME>	Upgrades firmware on the device identified by the <MAC/HOSTNAME> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the device’s MAC address or hostname.</li> </ul>
no-reboot	Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)

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reboot-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul>
upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot  reboot-time <TIME>}	Optional. Schedules an automatic device firmware upgrade on a specified day and time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. The following actions can be performed after a scheduled upgrade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no-reboot – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)</li> <li>• reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt; – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>device-upgrade all {force/no-reboot/reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;/upgrade-time &lt;TIME&gt; {no-reboot/reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;}} {(staggered-reboot)}</code></li> </ul>	
all	Upgrades firmware on all devices
force	Optional. Select this option to force upgrade on the selected device(s). When selected, the devices are upgraded even if they have the same firmware as the upgrading access point, wireless controller, or service platform. If forcing a device upgrade, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or staggered-reboot.
no-reboot	Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)
reboot-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul>
upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot  reboot-time <TIME>}	Optional. Schedules an automatic device firmware upgrade on all devices on a specified day and time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. The following actions can be performed after a scheduled upgrade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no-reboot – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)</li> <li>• reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt; – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
staggered-reboot	This keyword is recursive and common to all of the above. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional. Enables staggered device reboot (one at a time), without network impact</li> </ul>



• device-upgrade [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000] all {force/no-reboot/reboot-time <TIME>/upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot/reboot-time <TIME>}} {(staggered-reboot)}

device-upgrade <DEVICE-TYPE> all	Upgrades firmware on all devices of a specific type. Select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. After selecting the device type, schedule an automatic upgrade and/or an automatic reboot.
force	Optional. Select this option to force upgrade on selected device(s). When selected, the devices are upgraded even if they have the same firmware as the upgrading access point, wireless controller, or service platform. If forcing a device upgrade, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or staggered-reboot.
no-reboot	Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)
reboot-time <TIME>	Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade • <TIME> – Optional. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.
upgrade-time <TIME> {no-reboot  reboot-time <TIME>}	Optional. Schedules an automatic firmware upgrade on all devices of the specified type, on a specified day and time • <TIME> – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. The following actions can be performed after a scheduled upgrade: • no-reboot – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted) • reboot-time <TIME> – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.
staggered-reboot	This keyword is recursive and common to all of the above. • Optional. Enables staggered device reboot (one at a time), without network impact
• device-upgrade cancel-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME> all ap650 ap6511 ap6521 ap6522 ap6532 ap6562 ap71xx ap7502 ap7522 ap7532 ap7562 ap81xx ap82xx ap8432 ap8533 rfs4000 rfs6000 rfs7000 nx5500 nx75xx nx9000 nx9600 vx9000 on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME> all]]	
cancel-upgrade	Cancels a scheduled firmware upgrade based on the parameters passed. This command provides the following options to cancel scheduled firmware upgrades: • Cancels upgrade on specific device(s). The devices are identified by their MAC addresses or hostnames. • Cancels upgrade on all devices within the network • Cancels upgrade on all devices of a specific type. Specify the device type. • Cancels upgrade on specific device or all device(s) within a specific RF Domain or all RF Domains. Specify the RF Domain name.
cancel-upgrade [<MAC/HOSTNAME>  all]	Cancels a scheduled firmware upgrade on a specified device or on all devices • <MAC/HOSTNAME> – Cancels a scheduled upgrade on the device identified by the <MAC/HOSTNAME> keyword. Specify the device's MAC address or hostname. • all – Cancels scheduled upgrade on all devices

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cancel-upgrade <DEVICE-TYPE> all	Cancels scheduled firmware upgrade on all devices of a specific type. Select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.
cancel-upgrade on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN- NAME>  all]	Cancels scheduled firmware upgrade on all devices in a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled device upgrade on all devices in a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled device upgrade on all devices across all RF Domains</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device-upgrade load-image [ap650   ap6511   ap6521   ap6522   ap6532   ap6562   ap71xx   ap7502   ap7522   ap7532   ap7562   ap81xx   ap82xx   ap8432   ap8533   rfs4000   rfs6000   rfs7000   nx5500   nx75xx   nx9000   nx9600   vx9000] {&lt;IMAGE-URL&gt; / on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
load-image <DEVICE-TYPE>	Loads device firmware image from a specified location. Select the device type and provide the location of the required device firmware image. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. After specifying the device type, provide the location of the required device firmware image.</li> </ul>
<IMAGE-URL>	Specify the device's firmware image location in one of the following formats: IPv4 URLs: <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file cf:/path/file usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file</pre> IPv6 URLs: <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file http://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre>
on <DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the name of a device or RF Domain. The image, of the specified device type is loaded from the device specified here. In case of an RF Domain, the image available on the RF Domain manager is loaded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

```

• device-upgrade rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all|containing <WORD>|filter location
<WORD>] [all|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|
vx9000] {(<MAC/HOSTNAME>|force|from-controller|no-reboot|reboot-time <TIME>|
staggered-reboot|upgrade-time <TIME>)}

```

<p>rf-domain [&lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all containing &lt;WORD&gt; filter location &lt;WORD&gt;]</p>	<p>Upgrades firmware on devices in a specified RF Domain or all RF Domains. Devices within a RF Domain are upgraded through the RF Domain manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Upgrades devices in the RF Domain identified by the &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; keyword. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• all – Upgrades devices across all RF Domains</li> <li>• containing &lt;WORD&gt; – Filters RF Domains by their names. RF Domains with names containing the sub-string identified by the &lt;WORD&gt; keyword are filtered. Devices on the filtered RF Domains are upgraded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filter location &lt;WORD&gt; – Filters devices by their location. All devices with location matching the &lt;WORD&gt; keyword are upgraded.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>&lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;</p>	<p>After specifying the RF Domain, select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</p> <p>After specifying the RF Domain and the device type, configure any one of the following actions: force devices to upgrade, or initiate an upgrade through the adopting controller.</p>
<p>&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Use this option to identify specific devices for upgradation. Specify the device's MAC address or hostname. The device should be within the specified RF Domain and of the specified device type. After identifying the devices to upgrade, configure any one of the following actions: force devices to upgrade, or initiate an upgrade through the adopting controller.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If no MAC address or hostname is specified, all devices of the type selected are upgraded.</p>
<p>force</p>	<p>Optional. Select this option to force upgrade for the selected device(s). When selected, the devices are upgraded even if they have the same firmware as the upgrading access point, wireless controller, or service platform. If forcing a device upgrade, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or reboot-time.</p>
<p>from-controller</p>	<p>Optional. Upgrades a device through the adopted device. If initiating an upgrade through the adopting controller, optionally specify any one of the following options: no-reboot, reboot-time, upgrade-time, or reboot-time.</p>
<p>no-reboot {staggered-reboot}</p>	<p>Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)</p>
<p>reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt; {staggered-reboot}</p>	<p>Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</p>
<p>staggered-reboot</p>	<p>This keyword is common to all of the above.</p> <p>Optional. Enables staggered reboot (one at a time), without network impact</p>

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<pre>upgrade-time &lt;TIME&gt; {no-reboot} reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Optional. Schedules an automatic firmware upgrade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the upgrade time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. After a scheduled upgrade, the following actions can be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no-reboot – Optional. Disables automatic reboot after a successful upgrade (the device must be manually restarted)</li> <li>• reboot-time &lt;TIME&gt; – Optional. Schedules an automatic reboot after a successful upgrade. Specify the reboot time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#device-upgrade rfs6000-81742D
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B   Success         Queued 1 devices to upgrade
-----
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#show device-upgrade history
```

```
-----
Device      RESULT      TIME          RETRIES  UPGRADED-BY  LAST-UPDATE-ERROR
-----
rfs6000-81742D  done      2016-02-04 03:37:11  0      rfs7000-6DCD4B  -
rfs6000-81742D  done      2015-01-05 05:35:53  0      rfs7000-6DCD4B  -
rfs6000-81742D  failed    2014-09-28 23:25:45  3      rfs7000-6DCD4B  Reboot failed
rfs6000-81742D  done      2014-11-30 21:54:11  0      rfs7000-6DCD4B  -
rfs6000-81742D  done      2015-04-16 06:40:14  0      rfs7000-6DCD4B  -
--More--
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#device-upgrade load-image rfs6000 ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/LatestBuilds/W584/RFS6000-LEAN-5.8.5.0-008D.img
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B      Success         Successfully initiated load image
-----
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#show device-upgrade load-image-status
```

```
Download of rfs6000 firmware file is 50 percent complete
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#device-upgrade load-image ap81xx ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/LatestBuilds/W584/AP81XX-5.8.5.0-008D.img
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B      Success         Successfully initiated load image
-----
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

### 3.1.21 diff

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Displays the differences between two files on a device's file system or a particular URL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
diff [<FILE>|<URL>] [<FILE>|<URL>]
```

#### Parameters

- diff [<FILE>|<URL>] [<FILE>|<URL>]

<FILE>	The first <FILE> is the source file for the diff command. The second <FILE> is used for comparison.
<URL>	The first <URL> is the source file's URL. The second <URL> is the second file's URL.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#diff startup-config running-config
--- startup-config
+++ running-config
@@ -1,3 +1,4 @@
+!### show running-config
!
! Configuration of RFS7000 version 5.8.5.0-012D
!
@@ -570,7 +571,6 @@
  use rf-domain default
  hostname rfs7000-6DCD4B
  license AP
4b80f4ee3ea6275cbd10fb2784037bca4369473741d8372962e4364f0c720059d1330b9348099b38
- no adoption-site
  ip name-server 192.168.13.10
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
  ip route 10.2.0.0/24 172.18.0.1
@@ -602,8 +602,6 @@
  use profile default-rfs6000
  use rf-domain default
  hostname rfs6000-380649
- model-number RFS6000
- adoption-site B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B
  interface vlan1
--More--

rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

### 3.1.22 dir

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Lists files on a device's file system

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dir {/all|/recursive|<DIR>|all-file systems}
```

#### Parameters

- dir {/all|/recursive|<DIR>|all-file systems}

/all	Optional. Lists all files
/recursive	Optional. Lists files recursively
<DIR>	Optional. Lists files in the named file path
all-file systems	Optional. Lists files on all file systems

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#dir flash:/
Directory of flash:/
```

```

-rw-   62937      Tue Nov 24 16:00:06 2015  run-config-backup.txt
drwx                   Thu Sep 22 00:12:07 2016  crashinfo
drwx                   Sat Sep 17 05:14:43 2016  upgrade
drwx                   Mon Sep 28 09:48:33 2015  tmptpd
drwx                   Tue Sep 27 09:59:12 2016  log
drwx                   Mon Sep 26 09:58:54 2016  archived_logs
drwx                   Tue May 24 22:23:54 2016  cache
drwx                   Thu Feb 19 08:53:45 2015  floorplans
-rw-  42018304    Tue Sep 27 10:19:24 2016  in.tar
drwx                   Mon Sep 15 03:40:02 2014  hotspot
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#dir all-file systems
Directory of flash:/
```

```

-rw-   62937      Tue Nov 24 16:00:06 2015  run-config-backup.txt
drwx                   Thu Sep 22 00:12:07 2016  crashinfo
drwx                   Sat Sep 17 05:14:43 2016  upgrade
drwx                   Mon Sep 28 09:48:33 2015  tmptpd
drwx                   Tue Sep 27 10:29:19 2016  log
drwx                   Mon Sep 26 09:58:54 2016  archived_logs
drwx                   Tue May 24 22:23:54 2016  cache
drwx                   Thu Feb 19 08:53:45 2015  floorplans
-rw-  42018304    Tue Sep 27 10:19:24 2016  in.tar
drwx                   Mon Sep 15 03:40:02 2014  hotspot
```

```
Directory of nvram:/
```

```

lrwx   29          Tue Oct 27 16:22:21 2015  sensor_default_scan
-rw-   74          Thu Sep 22 00:52:07 2016  mongod-config
lrwx   28          Tue Oct 27 16:22:21 2015  sensor_custom_scan
```

```
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 3.1.23 *disable*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Turns off (disables) the privileged mode command set. This command returns to the User Executable mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`disable`

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#disable  
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

### 3.1.24 edit

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Edits a text file on the device's file system

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

edit <FILE>

#### Parameters

- edit <FILE>

<code>&lt;FILE&gt;</code>	Specify the name of the file to modify.
---------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#edit startup-config
GNU nano 1.2.4 File: startup-config

!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-012D
!
!
version 2.5
!
password-encryption-version 1.0
inline-password-encryption
no password-encryption-key
!
client-identity-group default
load default-fingerprints
!
ip snmp-access-list default
permit any
!
firewall-policy default
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
!
[ Read 400 lines ]
^G Get Help   ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit       ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Txt  ^T To Spell
```



### 3.1.25 *enable*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Turns on (enables) the privileged mode command set. This command does not do anything in the Privilege Executable mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`enable`

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#enable  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.26 erase

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Erases a device's (wireless controller, access point, and service platform) file system. Erases the content of the specified storage device. Also erases the startup configuration to restore the device to its default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
erase [flash: |nvram: |startup-config|usb1: |usb2: |usb3: |usb4:]
```

```
erase [flash: |nvram: |usb1: |usb2: |usb3: |usb4:]
```

```
erase startup-config {<HOSTNAME/MAC>|on <DOMAIN-NAME> {containing <SUB-STRING>|  
exclude-controllers|exclude-rf-domain-manager|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}}
```

#### Parameters

- erase [flash: |nvram: |usb1: |usb2: |usb3: |usb4:]

flash:	Erases everything in the device's flash: file
nvram:	Erases everything in the device's nvram: file
startup-config	Erases the device's startup configuration file. The startup configuration file is used to configure the device when it reboots.
usb1:	Erases everything in the device's usb1: file
usb2:	Erases everything in the device's usb2: file
usb3:	Erases everything in the device's usb3: file
usb4:	Erases everything in the device's usb4: file

- erase startup-config {<HOSTNAME/MAC>|on <DOMAIN-NAME> {containing <SUB-STRING>|  
exclude-controllers|exclude-rf-domain-manager|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}}

startup-config:	Erases the startup configuration file on a specified device or devices in a specified RF Domain. The specified device(s) are reloaded after the startup configuration file is erased. Use the '<HOSTNAME/MAC>' or 'on <DOMAIN-NAME>' options to identify the device or RF Domain respectively. Once executed, the configuration file, for the targeted device or for all device(s) in the targeted RF Domain, is also erased from the adopting controller's configuration file. The are automatically reloaded once the startup configuration file has been erased.
<HOSTNAME/MAC>	Optional. Erases the startup configuration file on the device identified by the <HOSTNAME/MAC> keyword. Specify the device's hostname or MAC address.

<pre>on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; {containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt;  exclude-controllers  exclude-rf-domain-manager  filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</pre>	<p>Optional. Erases the startup configuration file on all devices or specified device(s) in a specified RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name. After specifying the RF Domain, optionally use the filters provided to identify specific device(s) within the RF Domain. If none of the filters are used, the command is executed on all devices within the RF Domain. These filters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt; – Optional. Executes the command on all devices containing a specified sub-string in their hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SUB-STRING&gt; – Specify the sub-string to match. The startup configuration file is erased on all devices whose hostname contains the sub-string specified here.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• exclude-controllers – Optional. Executes the command on all devices excluding controllers. The startup configuration file is erased on all devices except controllers.</li> <li>• exclude-rf-domain-manager – Optional. Executes the command on all devices excluding RF Domain managers. The startup configuration file is erased on all devices except RF Domain managers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Optional. Executes the command on all devices of a specified type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. The startup configuration file is erased on all devices of the type specified here. For example, if AP6521 is the device-type specified, the startup configuration file on all AP6521s, within the RF Domain, is erased.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#erase ?
cf:           Erase everything in cf:
flash:        Erase everything in flash:
nvram:        Erase everything in nvram:
startup-config Reset configuration to factory default
usb1:         Erase everything in usb1:
usb2:         Erase everything in usb2:
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

The following example shows the startup configuration file being erased on a device having hostname 'rfs6000-81701D':

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#erase startup-config rfs6000-81701D
-----
                DEVICE                STATUS                MESSAGE
-----
    00-15-70-81-70-1D                Success                None
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

### 3.1.27 ex3500

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Enables EX3500 switch firmware management. Use this command to perform the following operations: boot, copy, delete, and IP-related configurations.

The copy keyword provides multiple copy options. It allows you to upload or download code images or configuration files between the switch's flash memory and an FTP/TFTP server. When you save the system code or configuration settings to a file on an FTP/TFTP server, that file can later be downloaded to the switch to restore system operation. The success of the file transfer depends on the accessibility of the FTP/TFTP server and the quality of the network connection.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
ex3500 [adoptd|boot|copy|delete|ip]

ex3500 adoptd upgrade <URL> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 boot system <1-1> (config|opcode) <FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy [file|ftp|running-config|startup-config|tftp|unit]

ex3500 copy [file file <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] [add-to-running-config|file|https-certificate|public-key|
  running-config|startup-config]

ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] add-to-running-config <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME>
  <PASSWORD> <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] file <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD> [1|2]
  <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] https-certificate <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD>
  <SOURCE-CERT-FILE-NAME> <SOURCE-PVT-KEY-FILE-NAME> <PVT-PASS-WORD>
  on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] public-key <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD> [1|2]
  <SOURCE-PUB-KEY-FILE-NAME> <USER-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] [running-config|startup-config] <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME>
  <PASSWORD> <SOURCE-CONFIG-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy running-config [file <DEST-FILE-NAME>|ftp <FTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME>
  <PASSWORD> <DEST-FILE-NAME>|startup-config|tftp <TFTP-SERVER-IP> <DEST-FILE-NAME>]
  on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy startup-config [file <DEST-FILE-NAME>|ftp <FTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME>
  <PASSWORD> <DEST-FILE-NAME>|running-config|tftp <TFTP-SERVER-IP> <DEST-FILE-NAME>]
  on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy unit file <1-1> [1|2] <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>
  on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 delete [file|public-key]

ex3500 delete file [name <FILE-NAME>|unit <1-1> name <FILE-NAME>]
  on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 delete public-key <USER-NAME> [dsa|rsa] on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 ip ssh [crypto|save]

ex3500 ip ssh crypto host-key generates [dsa|rsa] on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>
```

```
ex3500 ip ssh crypto zeroize [dsa|rsa] on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>
```

```
ex3500 ip ssh save host-key on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- ex3500 adoptd upgrade <URL> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 adoptd upgrade	Upgrades an adopted EX3500 switch <b>Note:</b> After an upgrade, reboot the EX3500 switch to initiate the new image. To view an EX3500's current image version, use the <i>show &gt; version &gt; on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</i> command.
<URL>	Specifies the location and image file name in the following format: ftp://<IP>[/path]/file
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Executes the command on a specified EX3500 switch • <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the EX3500 switch's hostname.

- ex3500 boot system <1-1> (config|opcode) <FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 boot system	Boots a EX3500 switch using a specified configuration file
<1-1>	Identifies the EX3500 unit by its ID number. Specify the EX3500 ID from 1 - 1. <b>Note:</b> As of now only one (1) EX3500 unit can be managed through a NOC controller.
(config opcode) <FILE-NAME>	The following keywords are recursive: Specifies the image file to use for booting. The options are: • config – Uses the configuration file to boot the switch • opcode – Uses the <i>Operation Code</i> (opcode), which is the runtime code, to boot the switch. The opcode is like an operating system that enables the WiNG software to communicate with the EX3500 device. The following parameter is common to the 'config' and opcode' keywords: • <FILE-NAME> – Specify the configuration/runtime-code file name.
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Reloads a specified EX3500 switch • <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the EX3500 switch's hostname. You can also specify its MAC address.

- ex3500 copy file file <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>

ex3500 copy	Copies a configuration file to another file
file file <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>	Copies a specified file (this is the source configuration file) • file – Copies the specified source file to a specified file (this is the destination configuration file) • <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> – Specify the source configuration file's name • <DEST-FILE-NAME> – Specify the destination configuration file's name When specifying the destination file name, keep in mind the following points: - It should not contain slashes (\ or /), - It should not exceed 32 characters for files on the switch, or 127 characters for files on the server.
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Copies the file to a specified EX3500 switch • <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the EX3500 switch's hostname. The specified source file is copied to specified destination file on the EX3500 identified here.

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- `ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] add-to-running-config <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD> <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>`

<code>ex3500 copy [ftp tftp]</code>	<p>Copies files from a FTP or TFTP server. This command allows you to copy the following types of files: HTTPS certificate, running configuration, startup configuration, public key, etc.</p> <p>This command also allows you to add a remote system's running configuration to the current system configuration.</p>
<code>add-to-running-config</code>	Adds a remote system's running configuration to the current system
<code>&lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt;</code> <code>&lt;USER-NAME&gt;</code> <code>&lt;PASSWORD&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the FTP or TFTP server details (depending on the option selected in the previous step), such as IP address and user credentials. This is the device running the FTP/TFTP server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt;</code> – Specify the FTP or TFTP server's IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;USER-NAME&gt;</code> – If using a FTP server, specify the FTP server's user name (should be an authorized user) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;PASSWORD&gt;</code> – Specify the password applicable for the above specified FTP server user name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>&lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>After specifying the server details, specify the name of the running configuration file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the source file's name.</li> </ul>
<code>on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Copies the file to a specified EX3500 switch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the EX3500 switch's hostname. The specified source file is copied to specified destination file on the EX3500 identified here.</li> </ul>

- `ex3500 copy [ftp|tftp] file <FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD> [1|2] <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME> on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>`

<code>ex3500 copy [ftp tftp]</code>	<p>Copies files from a FTP or TFTP server. This command allows you to copy the following types of files: HTTPS certificate, running configuration, startup configuration, public key, etc.</p>
<code>file</code>	Copies to a specified file system
<code>&lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt;</code> <code>&lt;USER-NAME&gt;</code> <code>&lt;PASS-WORD&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the FTP or TFTP server details (depending on the option selected in the previous step), such as IP address and user credentials. This is the device running the FTP/TFTP server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt;</code> – Specify the FTP or TFTP server's IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;USER-NAME&gt;</code> – If using a FTP server, specify the FTP server's user name (should be an authorized user) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;PASSWORD&gt;</code> – Specify the password applicable for the above specified FTP server user name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>[1 2]</code> <code>&lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt;</code> <code>&lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>After specifying the server details, select the file type and specify the name of the source and destination file names.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>[1 2]</code> – Select the file type from 1 - 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Copies the EX3500 configuration file.</li> <li>• 2 – Copies the opcode, which is the runtime code. The opcode is like an operating system that enables the WiNG software to communicate with the EX3500 device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the source file's name.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the destination file's name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Copies the file to a specified EX3500 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device’s hostname. The specified source file is copied to specified destination file on the EX3500 identified here.</li> </ul>
<p>• ex3500 copy [ftp tftp] https-certificate &lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt; &lt;USER-NAME&gt; &lt;PASSWORD&gt; &lt;SOURCE-CERT-FILE-NAME&gt; &lt;SOURCE-PVT-KEY-FILE-NAME&gt; &lt;PVT-PASS-WORD&gt; on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</p>	
ex3500 copy [ftp tftp]	<p>Copies files from a FTP or TFTP server. This command allows you to copy the following types of files: HTTPS certificate, running configuration, startup configuration, public key, etc.</p>
https-certificate	<p>Copies HTTPS secure site certificate from the FTP or TFTP server to the switch</p>
<FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD>	<p>Configures the FTP or TFTP server details (depending on the option selected in the previous step), such as IP address and user credentials. This is the device running the FTP/TFTP server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt; – Specify the FTP or TFTP server’s IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – If using a FTP server, specify the FTP server’s user name (should be an authorized user) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password applicable for the above specified FTP server user name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<SOURCE-CERT-FILE-NAME> <SOURCE-PVT-KEY-FILE-NAME> <PVT-PASS-WORD>	<p>After identifying the FTP or TFTP server, specify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-CERT-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the source HTTPS secure site certificate file name.</li> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-PVT-KEY-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the source private-key file name.</li> <li>• &lt;PVT-PASS-WORD&gt; – Specify the private password.</li> </ul>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Copies the file to a specified EX3500 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device’s hostname.</li> </ul>
<p>• ex3500 copy [ftp tftp] public-key &lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt; &lt;USER-NAME&gt; &lt;PASSWORD&gt; [1 2] &lt;SOURCE-PUB-KEY-FILE-NAME&gt; &lt;USER-NAME&gt; on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</p>	
ex3500 copy [ftp tftp]	<p>Copies files from a FTP or TFTP server. This command allows you to copy the following types of files: HTTPS certificate, running configuration, startup configuration, public key, etc.</p>
public-key	<p>Copies the SSH public key from the FTP or TFTP server to the switch</p>
<FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD>	<p>Configures the FTP or TFTP server details (depending on the option selected in the previous step), such as IP address and user credentials. This is the device running the FTP/TFTP server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt; – Specify the FTP or TFTP server’s IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – If using a FTP server, specify the FTP server’s user name (should be an authorized user) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password applicable for the above specified FTP server user name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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[1 2] <SOURCE-PUB-KEY-FILE-NAME> <USER-NAME>	After identifying the FTP or TFTP server, specify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[1 2] – Configures the SSH public key type as RS or DSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Configures the public key type as RSA</li> <li>2 – Configures the public key type as DSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-PUB-KEY-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specifies the source public key file name</li> <li>&lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specifies the public key's user name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Copies the public key to a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 copy [ftp tftp] [running-config startup-config] &lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt; &lt;USER-NAME&gt; &lt;PASSWORD&gt; &lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt; on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 copy [ftp tftp]	Copies files from a FTP or TFTP server. This command allows you to copy the following types of files: HTTPS certificate, running configuration, startup configuration, public key, etc.
[running-config] startup-config]	Copies the running or startup configuration file to one of the following destinations: file system, FTP server, or TFTP server The running configuration file can be copied to the startup configuration file and vice versa.
<FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP> <USER-NAME> <PASSWORD>	If copying to a FTP/TFTP server, configure the following parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FTP/TFTP-SERVER-IP&gt; – Specify the FTP or TFTP server's IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>&lt;USER-NAME&gt; – If using a FTP server, specify the FTP server's user name (should be an authorized user) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password applicable for the above specified FTP server user name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<DEST-FILE-NAME>	Configures the destination file name. The running or startup configuration file is copied to the specified destination file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the destination file name. You can also copy the running configuration file to the startup configuration file and vice versa.</li> </ul>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Copies the running or startup configuration file on to a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 copy unit file &lt;1-1&gt; [1 2] &lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt; &lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt; on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 copy unit	Copies from a EX3500 switch
file <1-1> [1 2]	Copies the file system from the EX3500 switch identified by the unit number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-1&gt; – Specify the unit number from 1 - 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[1 2] – Select the file type from 1 - 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Copies the selected unit's configuration file.</li> <li>2 – Copies the selected unit's opcode, which is the runtime code. The opcode is like an operating system that enables the WiNG software to communicate with the EX3500 device.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<SOURCE-FILE-NAME>	Configures the source file name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the source file name. You can copy the running configuration file to the startup configuration file and vice versa.</li> </ul>



<DEST-FILE-NAME>	Configures the destination file name. The running or startup configuration file is copied to the specified file. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the destination file name. You can copy the running configuration file to the startup configuration file and vice versa.</li> </ul>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Copies the running or startup configuration file on to a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 delete file [name &lt;FILE-NAME&gt; unit &lt;1-1&gt; name &lt;FILE-NAME&gt;] on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 delete file	Deletes a file or image on a specified EX3500 device
name <FILE-NAME>	Specifies the file to delete. The specified file is deleted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the file name.</li> </ul>
unit <1-1> name <FILE-NAME>	Identifies the unit in the stackable system on which the file is located <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-1&gt; – Select the unit from 1 - 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name – After identifying the unit, specify the file to delete. The specified file is deleted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the file name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 delete public-key &lt;USER-NAME&gt; [dsa rsa] on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 delete public-key <USER-NAME> [dsa rsa]	Deletes a specified user's public key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the SSH user's name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dsa – Deletes the specified user's DSA (version 2) key</li> <li>rsa – Deletes the specified user's RSA (version 1) key</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 ip ssh crypto host-key generates [dsa rsa] on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 ip ssh crypto host-key generates [dsa rsa]	Generates the host-key pair (public and private). This host key is used by the SSH server to negotiate a session key and encryption method with the client trying to connect to it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dsa – Generates DSA (version 2) key type</li> <li>rsa – Generates RSA (version 1) key type</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The RSA Version 1 is used only for SSHv1.5 clients, whereas DSA Version 2 is used only for SSHv2 clients.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This generated host-key pair is stored in the volatile memory (i.e RAM). To save the host-key pair in the flash memory, use the <code>ex3500 &gt; ip &gt; ssh &gt; save &gt; host-key</code> command.</p>
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 ip ssh zeroize [dsa rsa] &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 ip ssh zeroize [dsa rsa]	Removes the host-key (DSA and RSA) from the volatile memory (i.e. RAM)

on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device’s hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex3500 ip ssh save host-key on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
ex3500 ip ssh save host-key	Saves the host-key (DSA and RSA) to the flash memory
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 device’s hostname.</li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

When using the ex3500 command and its parameters, keep in mind the following:

- Destination file names should not:
  - Contain slashes (\ or /),
  - Exceed 32 characters for files on the switch, or 127 characters for files on the server
- The FTP server’s default user name is set as “anonymous”.
- The Boot ROM and Loader cannot be uploaded or downloaded from the FTP/TFTP server. Follow instructions provided in the release notes for new firmware, or contact your distributor for help.
- The “Factory\_Default\_Config.cfg” can be used as the source to copy from, but cannot be used as the destination.
- Although the switch supports only two operation code files, the maximum number of user-defined configuration files supported is 16.

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#ex3500 adopted upgrade tftp://192.168.0.99/ex3500-adopted-5.8.5.0.img on
ex3524-ED5EAC
Flash programming started
Flash programming completed
Successful
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#ex3500 copy tftp file 10.2.0.100 1 m360.bix m360.bix on ex3524-ED5EAC
\Write to FLASH Programming.
-Write to FLASH finish.
Success.
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#ex3500 copy tftp startup-config 10.2.0.99 startup.01 startup on ex3524-
ED5EAC
TFTP server ip address: 10.1.0.99
Flash programming started.
Flash programming completed.
Success.
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 3.1.28 factory-reset

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Erases startup configuration on a specified device or all devices within a specified RF Domain

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
factory-reset [<HOSTNAME/MAC>|config-all|config-device-only|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>]
```

```
factory-reset <HOSTNAME/MAC> {<HOSTNAME/MAC>}
```

```
factory-reset on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> {containing <SUB-STRING>|exclude-controllers|
exclude-rf-domain-manager|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}
```

```
factory-reset [config-all|config-device-only] [<HOSTNAME/MAC> {<HOSTNAME/MAC>}|
on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> {containing <SUB-STRING>|exclude-controllers|
exclude-rf-domain-manager|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}]
```

**Parameters**

- factory-reset <HOSTNAME/MAC> {<HOSTNAME/MAC>}

factory-reset	Erases startup configuration and reloads device(s) based on the parameters passed For more information on the actions performed by this command, see <a href="#">Actions performed by the factory-reset command</a> .
<HOSTNAME/MAC> {<HOSTNAME/MAC>}	Erases startup configuration and reloads the device identified by the <HOSTNAME/MAC> keyword. Specify the device's hostname or MAC address. • <HOSTNAME/MAC> – Optional. You can optionally specify multiple space-separated devices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• factory-reset on &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; {containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt; exclude-controllers exclude-rf-domain-manager filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</li> </ul>	
factory-reset	Erases startup configuration and reloads device(s) based on the parameters passed For more information on the actions performed by this command, see <a href="#">Actions performed by the factory-reset command</a> .
on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> {containing <SUB-STRING> exclude-controllers exclude-rf-domain-manager filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}]	Erases startup configuration and reloads all devices or specified device(s) within a specified RF Domain identified by the <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> keyword • <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the RF Domain name. After specifying the RF Domain, optionally use the filters provided to identify specific device(s) within the RF Domain. If none of the filters are used, the command is executed on all devices within the RF Domain. These filters are: • containing <SUB-STRING> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices containing a specified sub-string in their hostname • <SUB-STRING> – Specify the sub-string to match. • exclude-controllers – Optional. Executes the command on all devices excluding controllers. Since only a NOC controller is capable of adopting other controllers, use this option when executing the command on a NOC controller. Contd..

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>exclude-rf-domain-manager</code> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices excluding RF Domain managers. Use this option when executing the command on the NOC, site controller, or RF Domain manager.</li> <li>• <code>filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;</code> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices of a specified type             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;</code> – Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. The startup configuration is erased on all devices of the type specified here. For example, if AP6521 is the device-type specified, the command is executed on all AP6521s within the specified RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>• factory-reset [config-all config-device-only] [&lt;HOSTNAME/MAC&gt; {&lt;HOSTNAME/MAC&gt;}   on &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; {containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt; exclude-controllers exclude-rf-domain- manager filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}]</pre>	
<p><code>factory-reset</code></p>	<p>Erases startup configuration and reloads device(s) based on the parameters passed For more information on the actions performed by this command, see <a href="#">Actions performed by the factory-reset command</a>.</p>
<p>[<code>config-all</code>] <code>config-device-only</code>]</p>	<p>Erases startup configuration and reloads only controller-adopted devices or the controller as well as its adopted devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>config-all</code> – Erases startup configuration on the controller and all devices adopted by it</li> <li>• <code>config-device-only</code> – Erases startup configuration only on the devices adopted by the controller</li> </ul>
<p>&lt;HOSTNAME/ MAC&gt; {&lt;HOSTNAME/ MAC&gt;}</p>	<p>This parameter is common to the 'config-all' and 'config-device-only' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;HOSTNAME/MAC&gt;</code> – Erases startup configuration and reloads the device identified by the <code>&lt;HOSTNAME/MAC&gt;</code> keyword. Specify the device's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;HOSTNAME/MAC&gt;</code> – Optional. You can optionally specify multiple space-separated devices.</li> </ul>
<p>on &lt;RF-DOMAIN- NAME&gt; {containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt;  exclude-controllers  exclude-rf-domain- manager  filter &lt;DEVICE- TYPE&gt;}]</p>	<p>The following parameters are common to the 'config-all' and 'config-device-only' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>on &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code> – Erases startup configuration and reloads all devices or specified device(s) within a specified RF Domain</li> <li>• <code>&lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the RF Domain name. After specifying the RF Domain, optionally use the filters provided to identify specific device(s) within the RF Domain. If none of the filters are used, the command is executed on all devices within the RF Domain. These filters are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt;</code> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices containing a specified sub-string in their hostname</li> <li>• <code>&lt;SUB-STRING&gt;</code> – Specify the sub-string to match.</li> <li>• <code>exclude-controllers</code> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices excluding controllers. Since only a NOC controller is capable of adopting other controllers, use this option when executing the command on a NOC controller.</li> <li>• <code>exclude-rf-domain-manager</code> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices excluding RF Domain managers. Use this option when executing the command on the NOC, Site controller, or RF Domain manager.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

- filter <DEVICE-TYPE> – Optional. Executes the command on all devices of a specified type
  - <DEVICE-TYPE> – Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. The startup configuration is erased on all devices of the type specified here. For example, if AP6521 is the device-type specified, the command is executed on all AP6521s within the specified RF Domain.

**Usage Guidelines Actions performed by the factory-reset command.**

The action taken by this command depends on the parameters passed.

- For the ‘factory-reset [<DEVICE-NAME>|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>]’ options, the command:
  - Erases startup configuration on the target device (or) all devices in the target RF Domain.
  - Erases the device configuration entries from the controller’s configuration for the target device (or) for all the devices in the target RF Domain.
  - Reloads the target device (or) all devices in the target RF Domain.
- For the ‘factory-reset **config-all** [<DEVICE-NAME>|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>]’ options, the command:
  - Erases startup configuration on the target device (or) all devices in the target RF Domain.
  - Erases the device configuration entries from the controller’s configuration for the target device (or) for all the devices in the target RF Domain.
- For the ‘factory-reset **config-device-only** [<DEVICE-NAME>|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>]’ options, the command:
  - Erases startup configuration on the target device (or) all devices in the target RF Domain.

**Examples**

```
nx7500-7F3609#factory-reset config-all ap6522-5A873C
In progress ....
Erased startup-config - success 1 fail 0
Successful device deletion - total 1
nx7500-7F3609#
```

```
rfs6000-18072B# factory-reset ap650-72DBC4 ap650-72E53C
In progress ....
Erased startup-config and initiated reload - success 2 fail 0
Successful device deletion - total 2
rfs6000-18072B#
```

```
rfs6000-18072B# factory-reset B4-C7-99-5A-87-3C
In progress ....
Erased startup-config and initiated reload - success 1 fail 0
Successful device deletion - total 1
rfs6000-18072B#
```

The following example displays the access points in the RF Domain ‘rfd1’:

```
nx7500-7F3609#show wireless ap on rfd1
-----
MODE          : radio modes - W = WLAN, S=Sensor, ' ' (Space) = radio not present
-----
AP-NAME      AP-LOCATION  RF-DOMAIN  AP-MAC          #RADIOS  MODE  #CLIENT  IPv4  IPv6
-----
ap7131-1180FC      rfd1      00-23-68-11-80-FC  2 W-W          0        0.0.0.0  ::
ap6522-551648      rfd1      B4-C7-99-55-16-48  2 W-W          0        0.0.0.0  ::
ap8232-7F0DF8      rfd1      FC-0A-81-7F-0D-F8  2 W-W          0        0.0.0.0  ::
-----
Total number of APs displayed: 3
nx7500-7F3609#
```

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When the factory-reset command is executed on the RF Domain 'rfd1' with 'exclude-rf-domain-manager' the startup configuration:

- is erased on all non-domain-manager devices (ap7131-1180FC and ap6522-551648) within the RF Domain 'rfd1', but
- not erased on the RF Domain manager (ap8232-7F0DF8).

```
nx7500-7F3609#factory-reset config-device-only on rfd1 exclude-rf-domain-manager
```

```
In progress ....
```

```
Erased startup-config -
```

```
ap7131-1180FC: OK
```

```
ap6522-551648: OK
```

```
nx7500-7F3609#
```

```
nx7500-7F3609# factory-reset on rfd2
```

```
In progress ....
```

```
Erased startup-config and initiated reload -
```

```
ap650-A6566C: OK,Reload scheduled in 60 seconds...
```

```
ap4532-34505C: OK,Reload scheduled in 60 seconds...
```

```
ap650-345000: OK,Reload scheduled in 60 seconds...
```

```
Successful device deletion - total 3
```

```
nx7500-7F3609#
```

### 3.1.29 file-sync

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Syncs EAP-TLS X.509 (PKCS#12) certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points. Use this command to configure parameters that enable syncing of PKCS#12 certificate.

When enabling file syncing, consider the following points:

- The X.509 certificate needs synchronization only if the client-bridge access point is configured to use EAP-TLS authentication
- Execute the command on the controller adopting the access point
- Ensure that the X.509 certificate file is installed on the controller
- If the adopting device is a site controller with layer 3 adoption to the NOC, ensure that the X.509 certificate is synced across the hierarchically managed setup – between the NOC, site-controller (the staging-controller), and the client-bridge access points.

Syncing of wireless client-bridge certificate can to be automated. To automate file syncing, in the controller’s device/profile configuration mode, execute the following command: *file-sync [auto|count <1-20>]*. For more information, see [file-sync](#).

For more information on configuring a AP client-bridge, see [bridge](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
file-sync [cancel|load-file|trustpoint|wireless-bridge]

file-sync cancel [trustpoint|wireless-bridge]
file-sync cancel [trustpoint|wireless-bridge] [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|
rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]

file-sync load-file [trustpoint|wireless-bridge]
file-sync load-file [trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|wireless-bridge] <URL>

file-sync trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
{from-controller} {reset-radio/upload-time <TIME>}

file-sync wireless-bridge [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]
{from-controller} {reset-radio/upload-time <TIME>}
```

**Parameters**

- file-sync cancel [trustpoint|wireless-bridge] [<DEVICE-NAME>|all|rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|all]]

<pre>file-sync cancel [trustpoint  wireless-bridge] [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;  all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;  all]]</pre>	<p>Cancels following file synchronization events scheduled between the controller and adoptees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trustpoint – Cancels scheduled trustpoint synchronization on a specified AP, or all APs, or APs within an RF Domain</li> <li>• wireless-bridge – Cancels scheduled wireless-bridge certificate synchronization on a specified AP, or all APs, or APs within an RF Domain</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>
---	---

<p>contd..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on the AP identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the AP's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all APs</li> <li>• rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all APs in a specified RF Domain or in all RF Domains             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all APs within the RF Domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the RF Domain's name.</li> <li>• all – Cancels scheduled trustpoint/certificate synchronization on all RF Domains</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• file-sync load-file [trustpoint wireless-bridge] &lt;URL&gt;</p>	
<p>file-sync load-file [trustpoint  wireless-bridge] &lt;URL&gt;</p>	<p>Loads the following files on to the staging controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trustpoint – Loads the trustpoint, including CA certificate, server certificate and private key</li> <li>• wireless-bridge – Loads the wireless-bridge certificate to the staging controller</li> </ul> <p>Use this command to load the certificate to the controller before scheduling or initiating a certificate synchronization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Provide the trustpoint/certificate location using one of the following formats:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>• ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>• sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>• http://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</li> <li>• cf:/path/file</li> <li>• usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Both IPv4 and IPv6 address types are supported.</p>
<p>• file-sync trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] {from-controller}] {reset-radio upload-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</p>	
<p>file-sync trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;  all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;  all] from-controller]</p>	<p>Configures file-syncing parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Enables syncing of a specified trustpoint between controller and its adopted devices             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>These file-sync options can be applied to a specified AP, all APs, or all APs within a specified RF Domain or on all RF Domains.</p> <p>After specifying the trustpoint name, configures the following file-sync parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Applies these parameters to the AP identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the AP's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>• all – Applies these parameters to all APs</li> <li>• rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] from-controller – Applies these parameters to all APs in a specified RF Domain or in all RF Domains             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Select to apply to APs within the RF Domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the RF Domain's name.</li> <li>• all – Select to apply these parameters to APs in all RF Domains                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from-controller – Optional. Loads certificate to the APs from the adopting controller and not the RF Domain manager</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>After specifying the access points, specify the following options: reset-radio and upload-time.</p>



reset-radio	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. Optional. Resets the radio after file synchronization. Reset the radio in case the certificate is renewed along with no changes made to the 'bridge EAP username' and 'bridge EAP password'.
upload-time <TIME>	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>upload-time – Optional. Schedules certificate upload at a specified time</li> <li>&lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. If no time is configured, the process is initiated as soon as the command is executed.</li> </ul>
<p>• file-sync wireless-bridge [&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; all rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] {from-controller}] {reset-radio/upload-time &lt;TIME&gt;}</p>	
file-sync wireless-bridge [<DEVICE-NAME>  all rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>  all] from-controller]	<p>Configures the following file-sync parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>post certificate synchronization action</li> <li>upload time</li> </ul> <p>These file-sync options can be applied to a specified AP, all APs, or all APs within a specified RF Domain or on all RF Domains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Applies these parameters to the AP identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the AP's hostname or MAC address.</li> <li>all – Applies these parameters to all APs</li> <li>rf-domain [&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all] – Applies these parameters to all APs in a specified RF Domain or in all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Select to apply to APs within the RF Domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; parameter. Specify the RF Domain's name.</li> <li>all – Select to apply these parameters to APs in all RF Domains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from-controller – Optional. Loads certificate to the APs from the adopting controller and not the RF Domain manager</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>After specifying the access points to load certificate, specify the following options: reset-radio and upload-time.</p>
reset-radio	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. Optional. Resets the radio after file synchronization. Reset the radio in case the certificate is renewed along with no changes made to the 'bridge EAP username' and 'bridge EAP password'.
upload-time <TIME>	This keyword is recursive and applicable to all of the above parameters. Optional. Schedules certificate upload at a specified time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the time in the MM/DD/YYYY-HH:MM or HH:MM format. If no time is configured, the process is initiated as soon as the command is executed.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#file-sync wireless-bridge ap7131-11E6C4 upload-time 12/12/2015-12:30
-----
CONTROLLER                STATUS                MESSAGE
-----
B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B        Success                Queued 1 APs to upload
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

The following uploads certificate to all access points:

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4#file-sync wireless-bridge all upload-time 06/05/2015-23:42
```

### 3.1.30 *format*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Formats a device's compact flash file system

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS7000

#### **Syntax**

`format cf:`

#### **Parameters**

- `format cf:`

<code>cf:</code>	Formats the compact flash file system
------------------	---------------------------------------

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#format cf:
```

```
Warning: This will destroy the contents of compact flash.  
Do you want to continue [y/n]? n
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.31 *halt*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Stops (halts) a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform). Once halted, the system must be restarted manually.

This command stops the device immediately. No indications or notifications are provided while the device shuts down.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
halt {force} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

#### Parameters

- halt {force} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

halt	Halts a device
force	Optional. Forces a device to halt ignoring in-progress operations, such as firmware upgrades, downloads, unsaved configuration changes, etc.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and applicable to the 'force' parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the name of the device to be halted</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Enter the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the device name is not specified, the logged device is halted.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#halt on rfs7000-37FABE
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.32 join-cluster

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Adds a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform), as cluster member, to an existing cluster of devices. Assign a static IP address to the device before adding to a cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
join-cluster <IP> user <USERNAME> password <WORD> {level|mode}
join-cluster <IP> user <USERNAME> password <WORD> {level [1|2]|mode [active|standby]}
```

**Parameters**

- join-cluster <IP> user <USERNAME> password <WORD> {level [1|2]|mode [active|standby]}

join-cluster	Adds a access point, wireless controller, or service platform to an existing cluster
<IP>	Specify the cluster member's IP address.
user <USERNAME>	Specify a user account with super user privileges on the new cluster member.
password <WORD>	Specify password for the account specified in the user parameter.
level [1 2]	Optional. Configures the routing level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures level 1 routing</li> <li>• 2 – Configures level 2 routing</li> </ul>
mode [active standby]	Optional. Configures the cluster mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active – Configures cluster mode as active</li> <li>• standby – Configures cluster mode as standby</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

To add a device to an existing cluster:

- Configure a static IP address on the device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform).
- Provide username and password for superuser, network admin, system admin, or operator accounts.

After adding the device to a cluster, execute the “write memory” command to ensure the configuration persists across reboots.

**Examples**

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4#join-cluster 192.168.13.16 user admin password superuser level 1
mode standby
... connecting to 192.168.13.16
... applying cluster configuration
... committing the changes
... saving the changes
[OK]
rfs6000-6DB5D4#

rfs6000-6DB5D4#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS6000 version 5.8.5.0-012D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
.....
interface gel
```

```

switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
interface vlan1
ip address 192.168.13.16/24
ip dhcp client request options all
no ipv6 enable
no ipv6 request-dhcpv6-options
cluster name TechPubs
cluster mode standby
cluster member ip 192.168.13.16 level 1
logging on
logging console warnings
logging buffered warnings
!
!
end
rfs6000-6DB5D4#

```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>cluster</i></a>	Initiates the cluster context. The cluster context provides centralized management to configure all cluster members from any one member.
<a href="#"><i>create-cluster</i></a>	Creates a new cluster on a specified device

### 3.1.33 l2tpv3

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Establishes or brings down an L2TPv3 tunnel

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
l2tpv3 tunnel [<TUNNEL-NAME>|all]
```

```
l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down|session|up]
```

```
l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> session <SESSION-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
l2tpv3 tunnel all [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> [down up]	Establishes or brings down an L2TPv3 tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TUNNEL-NAME&gt; – Specify the tunnel name.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down – Brings down the specified tunnel</li> <li>• up – Establishes the specified tunnel</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Establishes or brings down a tunnel on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME> session <SESSION-NAME> [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME>	Establishes or brings down an L2TPv3 tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TUNNEL-NAME&gt; – Specify the tunnel name.</li> </ul>
session <SESSION-NAME> [down up]	Establishes or brings down a session in the specified tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SESSION-NAME&gt; – Specify the session name.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down – Brings down the specified tunnel session</li> <li>• up – Establishes the specified tunnel session</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Establishes or brings down a tunnel session on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- l2tpv3 tunnel all [down|up] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 tunnel	Establishes or brings down a L2TPv3 tunnel
all [down up]	Establishes or brings down all L2TPv3 tunnels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down – Brings down all tunnels</li> <li>• up – Establishes all tunnels</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Establishes or brings down all tunnels on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1 session Tunnel1Session1 up on rfs7000-37FABE
```

---

---



**NOTE:** For more information on the L2TPv3 tunnel configuration mode and commands, see [Chapter 22, L2TPV3-POLICY](#).

---

---

### 3.1.34 logging

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Modifies message logging settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
logging monitor {<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|
  warnings|notifications}
```

#### Parameters

```
• logging monitor {<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|
  notifications|warnings}
```

monitor	<p>Sets terminal lines logging levels. The logging severity levels can be set from 0 - 7. The system configures default settings, if no logging severity level is specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Optional. Enter the logging severity level from 0 - 7. The various levels and their implications are:</li> <li>• alerts – Optional. Immediate action needed (severity=1)</li> <li>• critical – Optional. Critical conditions (severity=2)</li> <li>• debugging – Optional. Debugging messages (severity=7)</li> <li>• emergencies – Optional. System is unusable (severity=0)</li> <li>• errors – Optional. Error conditions (severity=3)</li> <li>• informational – Optional. Informational messages (severity=6)</li> <li>• notifications – Optional. Normal but significant conditions (severity=5)</li> <li>• warnings – Optional. Warning conditions (severity=4)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Ensure that the logging module is enabled, before configuring the message logging level. To enable message logging, in the device's configuration mode, execute the <i>logging &gt; on</i> command. Message logging can also be enabled on a profile.</p>
---------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#logging on
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#logging monitor debugging
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#show logging
```

```
Logging module: enabled
  Aggregation time: disabled
  Console logging: level debugging
  Monitor logging: disabled
  Buffered logging: level warnings
  Syslog logging: level warnings
  Facility: local7
```

```
Log Buffer (403 bytes):
```

```
Sep 26 22:59:19 2016: rfs7000-6DCD4B : %DEVICE-4-OFFLINE: Device 84-24-8D-83-30-
A4(ap7522-8330A4) is offline, last seen:10 minutes ago on switchport ap8132-74B45C:ge1
Sep 26 22:46:16 2016: %AUTH-3-ERR: sshd[16607]: error: Received disconnect from
192.168.100.198: 13: Unable to authenticate [preauth]
Sep 26 22:46:11 2016: rfs7000-6DCD4B : %SYSTEM-3-LOGIN_FAIL: Log-in failed for user
'admi' from 'ssh'
```



rfs4000-229D58#

**Related Commands**

---

<i>no</i>	Resets terminal lines logging levels
-----------	--------------------------------------

---

### 3.1.35 *mint*

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Uses MiNT protocol to perform a ping and traceroute to a remote device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mint [ping|traceroute]
```

```
mint ping <MINT-ID> {count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>|timeout <1-10>}
```

```
mint traceroute <MINT-ID> {destination-port <1-65535>|max-hops <1-255>|
  source-port <1-65535>|timeout <1-255>}
```

#### Parameters

- `mint ping <MINT-ID> {count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>|timeout <1-10>}`

ping <MINT-ID>	Sends a MiNT echo message to a specified destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MINT-ID&gt; – Specify the destination device's MiNT ID.</li> </ul>
count <1-10000>	Optional. Sets the pings to the MiNT destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60. The default is 3.</li> </ul>
size <1-64000>	Optional. Sets the MiNT payload size in bytes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 64000 bytes. The default is 64 bytes.</li> </ul>
timeout <1-10>	Optional. Sets a response time in seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10 seconds. The default is 1 second.</li> </ul>

- `mint traceroute <MINT-ID> {destination-port <1-65535>|max-hops <1-255>|
 source-port <1-65535>|timeout <1-255>}`

traceroute <MINT-ID>	Prints the route packets trace to a device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MINT-ID&gt; – Specify the destination device's MiNT ID.</li> </ul>
destination-port <1-65535>	Optional. Sets the <i>Equal-cost Multi-path</i> (ECMP) routing destination port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 45.</li> </ul>
max-hops <1-255>	Optional. Sets the maximum number of hops a traceroute packet traverses in the forward direction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 255. The default is 30.</li> </ul>
source-port <1-65535>	Optional. Sets the ECMP source port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 45.</li> </ul>
timeout <1-255>	Optional. Sets the minimum response time period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 255 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58#mint ping 68.88.0D.A7
MiNT ping 68.88.0D.A7 with 64 bytes of data.
  Response from 68.88.0D.A7: id=1 time=0.364 ms
  Response from 68.88.0D.A7: id=2 time=0.333 ms
  Response from 68.88.0D.A7: id=3 time=0.368 ms

--- 68.88.0D.A7 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.333/0.355/0.368 ms
rfs4000-229D58#
```

### 3.1.36 mkdir

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Creates a new directory in the file system

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mkdir <DIR>
```

#### Parameters

- mkdir <DIR>

<b>&lt;DIR&gt;</b>	Specify a directory name. <b>Note:</b> A directory, specified by the <DIR> parameter, is created within the file system.
--------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

```
drwx      Tue Sep 27 06:25:15 2016  log
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  configs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  cache
drwx      Wed Nov  4 16:12:15 2015  crashinfo
drwx      Mon Sep 26 10:45:03 2016  archived_logs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  upgrade
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:23 2000  hotspot
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  floorplans
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  tmptpd
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#mkdir test
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

```
drwx      Tue Sep 27 06:25:15 2016  log
drwx      Tue Sep 27 15:20:01 2016  test
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  configs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  cache
drwx      Wed Nov  4 16:12:15 2015  crashinfo
drwx      Mon Sep 26 10:45:03 2016  archived_logs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  upgrade
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:23 2000  hotspot
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  floorplans
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  tmptpd
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

### 3.1.37 more

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Displays files on the device's file system. This command navigates and displays specific files in the device's file system. Provide the complete path to the file `more <file>`.

The more command also displays the startup configuration file.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
more <FILE>
```

#### Parameters

- more <FILE>

<code>&lt;FILE&gt;</code>	Specify the file name and location.
---------------------------	-------------------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#more flash:/archived_logs/startup.5.log
23-49-19-06-20-16
Jun 20 23:49:19 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/logd"
Jun 20 23:49:19 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/isDiag"
Jun 20 23:49:27 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/rim"
Jun 20 23:49:52 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/etc/init.d/cfgd"
Jun 20 23:49:53 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/ssm"
Jun 20 23:49:54 2016: %KERN-6-INFO: gel { no link }.
Jun 20 23:49:54 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/nsm"
Jun 20 23:49:54 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/etc/init.d/dpd2.init"
Jun 20 23:49:54 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/hsd"
Jun 20 23:49:55 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/etc/init.d/anald.init"
Jun 20 23:49:55 2016: %KERN-6-INFO: gel { autoneg'ed 100Mb/s, autoneg'ed full duplex, Cu
}.
Jun 20 23:49:55 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/mstp"
Jun 20 23:49:55 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/etc/init.d/adopts.init"
Jun 20 23:49:57 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/telnetd"
Jun 20 23:49:58 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/lighttpd"
Jun 20 23:49:59 2016: %AUTH-6-INFO: sshd[1644]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Jun 20 23:49:59 2016: %AUTH-6-INFO: sshd[1644]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Jun 20 23:49:59 2016: %PM-6-PROCSTART: Starting process "/usr/sbin/snmpd"
--More--
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

### 3.1.38 no

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Use the no command to revert a command or a set of parameters to their default. This command is useful to turn off an enabled feature or to revert to default settings.

The no commands have their own set of parameters that can be reset. These parameters depend on the context in which the command is being used.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [adoption|captive-portal|cpe|crypto|debug|logging|page|raid|service|
    terminal|upgrade|virtual-machine|wireless]
```

```
no adoption {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```



**NOTE:** The *no > adoption* command resets the adoption state of a specified device (and all devices adopted to it) or devices within a specified RF Domain. When executed without specifying the device or RF Domain, the command resets the adoption state of the logged device and all devices, if any, adopted to it.

```
no captive-portal client [captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>|mac <MAC>]
    {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
no crypto pki [server|trustpoint]
no crypto pki [server|trustpoint] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> {del-key {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}|
    on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
no logging monitor
```

```
no page
```

```
no service [block-adopter-config-update|locator|snmp|ssm|wireless]
no service block-adopter-config-update
no service locator {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
no service snmp sysoid wing5
no service ssm trace pattern {<WORD>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
no service wireless [trace pattern {<WORD>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}]|
    unsanctioned ap air-terminate <BSSID> {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}]
no terminal [length|width]
```

```
no upgrade <PATCH-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
no wireless client [all|<MAC>]
no wireless client all {filter|on}
no wireless client all {filter [wlan <WLAN-NAME>]}
no wireless client all {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>} {filter [wlan <WLAN-NAME>]}
no wireless client mac <MAC> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

The following command is available only on the RFS4000, RFS7000, and NX95XX series service platforms:

```
no cpe led cpe [<1-24>|all] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

The following command is available only on the NX95XX series service platforms:

```
no virtual-machine assign-usb-ports {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

The following commands are available only on the NX95XX series service platforms:

```
no raid locate
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Resets or reverts settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Usage Guidelines**

The no command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#no adoption
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#no page
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

## 3.1.39 on

### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Executes the following commands in the RF Domain context: clrscr, do, end, exit, help, service, and show  
Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all]
```

### Parameters

- on rf-domain [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|all]

<pre>on rf-domain [&lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; all]</pre>	<p>Enters the RF Domain context based on the parameter specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name. Enters the specified RF Domain context.</li> <li>• all – Specifies all RF Domains.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#on rf-domain TechPubs
nx9500-6C8809(TechPubs)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(TechPubs)#?
on RF-Domain Mode commands:
```

```
  clrscr  Clears the display screen
  do      Run commands from Exec mode
  end     End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit    End current mode and down to previous mode
  help    Description of the interactive help system
  service Service Commands
  show    Show running system information
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(TechPubs)#?
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(TechPubs)#show adoption timeline on TechPubs/ap7562-84A224
```

```
-----
```

AP-NAME	RF-DOMAIN	LAST-ADOPTION-TIMESTAMP	ADOPTED-SINCE
nx9500-6C8809	TechPubs	2016-09-09 00:00:14	7 days 05:19:49
rfs4000-880DA7	TechPubs	2016-09-08 23:59:57	7 days 05:20:06
rfs6000-6DB5D4	TechPubs	2016-09-08 05:52:04	7 days 23:27:58

```
-----
```

```
Total number of devices displayed: 3
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(TechPubs)#
```



### 3.1.40 *opendns*

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Retrieves the OpenDNS device-id from the OpenDNS site

This command integrates access points and controllers with OpenDNS. It obtains the device-id (16 character hex-string) from OpenDNS. This device-id is configured under all WLANs that are to be OpenDNS enabled. When configured and enabled on a WLAN, DNS queries from all wireless clients on the WLAN are redirected to OpenDNS (208.67.220.220 or 208.67.222.222) resolvers. These OpenDNS resolvers act as proxy DNS servers, and also provide additional features, such as Web filtering, performance improvements, etc.



**NOTE:** OpenDNS is a free, alternative DNS service that is faster and more reliable than other DNS services available. OpenDNS enables swift navigation of the Web without the outages that are frequent in other ISP provided DNS services. It also blocks inappropriate Web sites, phishing sites, and prevents virus and malware attacks.



**NOTE:** The 'username' and 'password' values passed in this command should be pre-registered with the OpenDNS site. The 'label' can be any value. Only with a combination of a valid 'username', 'password', and any 'label' the OpenDNS server returns a device-id.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`opendns username <USERNAME> password <OPENDNS-PSWD> label <LABEL>`

**Parameters**

- `opendns username <USERNAME> password <OPENDNS-PSWD> label <LABEL>`

<code>opendns</code>	Obtains the OpenDNS device-id from the OpenDNS site
<code>username &lt;USERNAME&gt;</code>	Configures the OpenDNS user name (should be valid username registered with OpenDNS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;USERNAME&gt;</code> – Provide the OpenDNS user name.</li> </ul>
<code>password &lt;OPENDNS-PSWD&gt;</code>	Configures the password associated with the user configured in the previous step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;OPENDNS-PSWD&gt;</code> – Provide the OpenDNS password for the user.</li> </ul>
<code>label &lt;LABEL&gt;</code>	Configures the network label. This the label (the user friendly name) of your network, and should be the same as the label (name) configured on the OpenDNS portal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;LABEL&gt;</code> – Specify your network label.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For every unique set of username, password, and label only one device-id is returned. Apply this device-id in WLANs that are to be OpenDNS enabled. For information on configuring the device-id in the WLAN context, see <a href="#">opendns</a>.</p>

### Usage Guidelines

Use your OpenDNS credentials to logon to the *opendns.org* site and use the *labels*, *edit settings*, and *customize content filtering* options to configure Web filtering settings.

### Examples

```
ap7131-E6D512#opendns username bob@examplecompany.com password opendns label  
company_name  
Connecting to OpenDNS server...  
device_id = 0014AADF8EDC6C59  
ap7131-E6D512#
```

### 3.1.41 *page*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Toggles controller paging. Enabling this command displays the CLI command output page by page, instead of running the entire output at once.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

`page`

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#page
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables controller paging
-----------	----------------------------

### 3.1.42 ping

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Sends *Internet Controller Message Protocol* (ICMP) echo messages to a user-specified location

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ping <IP/HOSTNAME> {count <1-10000>|dont-fragment {count|size}|size <1-64000>|
  source [<IP>|pppoe|vlan <1-4094>|wwan]}
```

#### Parameters

```
• ping <IP/HOSTNAME> {count <1-10000>|dont-fragment {count|size}|size <1-64000>|
  source [<IP>|pppoe|vlan <1-4094>|wwan]}
```

<IP/HOSTNAME>	Specify the destination IP address or hostname to ping. When entered without any parameters, this command prompts for an IP address or a hostname.
count <1-10000>	Optional. Sets the pings to the specified destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10000. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
dont-fragment {count size}	Optional. Sets the dont-fragment bit in the ping packet. Packets with the dont-fragment bit specified, are not fragmented. When a packet, with the dont-fragment bit specified, exceeds the specified <i>Maximum Transmission Unit</i> (MTU) value, an error message is sent from the device trying to fragment it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• count &lt;1-10000&gt; – Sets the pings to the specified destination from 1 - 10000. The default is 5.</li> <li>• size – &lt;1-64000&gt; – Sets the size of ping payload size from 1 - 64000 bytes. The default is 100 bytes.</li> </ul>
size <1-64000>	Optional. Sets the ping packet's size in bytes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64000&gt; – Specify the ping payload size from 1 - 64000 bytes. The default is 100 bytes.</li> </ul>
source [<IP> pppoe vlan <1-4094> wwan]	Optional. Sets the source address or interface name. This is the source of the ICMP packet to the specified destination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the source IP address</li> <li>• pppoe – Selects the PPP over Ethernet interface</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Selects the VLAN interface from 1 - 4094</li> <li>• wwan – Selects the wireless WAN interface</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#ping 172.16.10.4 count 6
PING 172.16.10.4 (172.16.10.4) 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.93 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.367 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.328 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.295 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.340 ms
108 bytes from 172.16.10.4: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.371 ms

--- 172.16.10.4 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 5001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.295/0.939/3.936/1.340 ms
rfs7000-37FABE#

rfs7000-6DCD4B#ping 10.2.0.99 source 172.18.0.2
PING 10.2.0.99 (10.2.0.99) from 172.18.0.2 : 100(128) bytes of data.
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=1.16 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=0.744 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=0.648 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=0.662 ms
108 bytes from 10.2.0.99: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=0.651 ms

--- 10.2.0.99 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 3998ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.648/0.774/1.168/0.202 ms
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

### 3.1.43 ping6

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Sends ICMPv6 echo messages to a user-specified IPv6 address

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ping6 <IPv6/HOSTNAME> {<INTF-NAME>|count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>}
```

#### Parameters

- ping <IPv6/HOSTNAME> {<INTF-NAME>|count <1-10000>|size <1-64000>}

<IPv6/ HOSTNAME>	Specify the destination IPv6 address or hostname.
<INTF-NAME>	Optional. Specify the interface name for link local/broadcast address
count <1-10000>	Optional. Sets the pings to the specified IPv6 destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10000. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
size <1-64000>	Optional. Sets the IPv6 ping payload size in bytes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64000&gt; – Specify the ping payload size from 1 - 64000. The default is 100 bytes.</li> </ul>

#### Usage Guidelines

To configure a device's IPv6 address, in the VLAN interface configuration mode, use the `ipv6 > address <IPv6-ADDRESS> command`. After configuring the IPv6 address, use the `ipv6 > enable` command to enable IPv6. For more information, see [ipv6](#).

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#ping6 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2 count 6 size 200
PING 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2(2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2) 200 data bytes
208 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.509 ms
208 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.323 ms
208 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.318 ms
208 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.317 ms
208 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.314 ms
208 bytes from 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.318 ms

--- 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 6 received, 0% packet loss, time 4999ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.314/0.349/0.509/0.075 ms
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

### 3.1.44 *pwd*

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Displays the full path of the present working directory, similar to the UNIX `pwd` command

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
pwd
```

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58#pwd
flash:/
rfs4000-229D58#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

drwx	Mon Feb 8 17:37:21 2016	log
drwx	Sat Jan 1 05:30:08 2000	configs
drwx	Sat Jan 1 05:30:08 2000	cache
drwx	Thu Nov 12 17:55:02 2015	crashinfo
drwx	Mon Feb 8 17:34:21 2016	archived_logs
drwx	Sat Jan 1 05:30:08 2000	upgrade
drwx	Sat Jan 1 05:30:23 2000	hotspot
drwx	Sat Jan 1 05:30:08 2000	floorplans
drwx	Sat Jan 1 05:30:08 2000	tmptpd

```
rfs4000-229D58#
```

### 3.1.45 re-elect

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Re-elects the tunnel controller (wireless controller or service platform)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
re-elect tunnel-controller {<WORD> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}|on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- re-elect tunnel-controller {<WORD> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}|on <DEVICE-NAME>}

re-elect tunnel-controller	Re-elects the tunnel controller
<WORD> {on <DEVICE- NAME>}	Optional. Re-elects the tunnel controller on all devices whose preferred tunnel controller name matches <WORD> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Re-elects the tunnel controller on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#re-elect tunnel-controller
OK
rfs7000-37FABE#
```



### 3.1.46 reload

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Halts a device or devices and performs a warm reboot

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```

reload {<DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME>|at|cancel|force|in|on|staggered}
reload {( <DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME> )}
reload {at <TIME> <1-31> <MONTH> <1993-2035> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}}
reload {cancel} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
reload {force} {( <DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME> |on <DOMAIN-NAME> |staggered) }
reload {force} {( <DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME> )}
reload {force} {on <DOMAIN-NAME> {staggered}|staggered {<DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME>|
on <DOMAIN-NAME>}} {containing <WORD>|exclude-controllers|exclude-rf-domain-manager|
filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}
reload {in <1-999>} {list|on}
reload {in <1-999>} {list {<LINE>|all}|on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
reload {in <1-999>} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
reload {on <DOMAIN-NAME>} {containing <WORD>|exclude-controllers|
exclude-rf-domain-manager|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}
reload {staggered} {( <DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME> |on <DOMAIN-NAME> } {containing <WORD>|
exclude-controllers|exclude-rf-domain-manager|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}
    
```

**Parameters**

- reload {( <DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME> )}

reload <DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME>	Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters The following keyword is recursive and allows you to specify multiple devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; – Optional. Reloads a specified device(s), identified by the &lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; keyword. Specify the device’s hostname or MAC address.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> If no device is specified, the system reloads the logged device.
• reload {at <TIME> <1-31> <MONTH> <1993-2035> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}}	
reload at	Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at – Optional. Schedules a reload at a specified time and day. Use the following keywords to specify the time and day: &lt;TIME&gt;, &lt;1-31&gt;, &lt;MONTH&gt;, and &lt;1993-2035&gt;.</li> </ul>
<TIME>	Specifies the time in the HH:MM:SS format
<1-31>	Specifies the day of the month from 1 - 31
<MONTH>	Specifies the month from Jan - Dec

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<1993-2035>	Specifies the year from 1993 - 2035. It should be a valid 4 digit year.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Performs reload at the scheduled time, on a specified device or all devices within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain. When a RF Domain name is provided, all devices within the specified RF Domain are reloaded at the scheduled time.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> If no device is specified, the reload is scheduled on the logged device.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reload {cancel} {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
reload cancel on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Cancels pending/scheduled reloads of device(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cancel – Optional. Cancels all pending reloads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Cancels reloads pending on a specified device or all devices within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> If no device is specified, the system cancels reloads pending on the logged device.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reload {force} {(&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt;) }</li> </ul>	
reload force	Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>force – Optional. Forces device(s) to reload, while ignoring conditions like upgrade in progress, unsaved changes, etc. Use the options provided to force a reload on a specified device or all devices in a RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME>	This keyword is recursive and allows you to specify multiple devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; – Optional. Forces a reload on a specified device identified by the &lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; keyword. Specify the device's hostname or MAC address. When executed, the specified device(s) are forced to halt and a warm reboot is performed.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> If no device is specified, the system forcefully reloads the logged device.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reload {force} {on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; {staggered}/staggered {&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}} {containing &lt;WORD&gt; exclude-controllers exclude-rf-domain-manager filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</li> </ul>	
reload force	Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>force – Optional. Forces device(s) to reload, while ignoring conditions like upgrade in progress, unsaved changes, etc. Use the options provided to force a reload on a specified device or all devices in a RF Domain.</li> </ul>
on <DOMAIN-NAME> staggered	Optional. Forces a reload on all devices in a RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the name of the RF Domain. When executed, all devices within the specified RF Domain are forced to halt and a warm reboot is performed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>staggered – Optional. Enables staggered reload of devices (one at a time) without network impact. Use this option when rebooting multiple devices within an RF Domain. When executed, all devices within the specified RF Domain are forced to halt and reboot in a staggered manner.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>staggered {&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt;  on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</p>	<p>Optional. Enables staggered reload of devices (one at a time) without network impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; – Optional. Forces a reload on specified device(s) identified by the &lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; keyword. Specify the device's hostname or MAC address. This is a recursive keyword that allows you to specify multiple devices. When executed, the specified device(s) are forced to halt and a warm reboot is performed.</li> <li>• on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Forces a reload on all devices in a RF Domain. Specify the name of the RF Domain. When executed, all devices within the specified RF Domain are forced to halt and a warm reboot is performed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no device or RF Domain is specified, the system forcefully reloads the logged device.</p>
<p>{containing &lt;WORD&gt;  exclude-controllers  exclude-rf-domain- manager  filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</p>	<p>When forcefully reloading devices in a RF Domain, you can use following options to filter specific devices or device types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• containing &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Filters out devices containing a specified sub-string in their hostnames. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Provide the sub-string to match. All devices having hostnames containing the provided sub-string are filtered and forcefully reloaded.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• exclude-controllers – Optional. Excludes all controllers in the specified RF Domain from the reload process</li> <li>• exclude-rf-domain-manager – Optional. Excludes the RF Domain manager from the reload process</li> <li>• filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Optional. Filters devices by the device type specified. Select the type of device. All devices, of the specified type, within the specified RF Domain, are forcefully reloaded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Select the type of device to reload. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000, t5.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• reload {in &lt;1-999&gt;} {list {&lt;LINE&gt; all} on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</p>	
<p>reload in &lt;1-999&gt;</p>	<p>Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Optional. Performs a reload after a specified time period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-999&gt; – Specify the time from 1 - 999 minutes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>list {&lt;LINE&gt; all}</p>	<p>Optional. Reloads all adopted devices or specified devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Optional. Reloads listed devices. List all devices (to be reloaded) separated by a space.</li> <li>• all – Optional. Reloads all devices adopted by this controller</li> </ul>
<p>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Reloads a specified device or all devices within a specified RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<p>• reload {on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;} {containing &lt;WORD&gt; exclude-controllers exclude-rf-domain-manager filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</p>	
<p>reload on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Enables reload of all devices in a RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the RF Domain. When executed, all devices within the specified RF Domain are immediately halted and a warm reboot is performed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no RF Domain is specified, the system reloads the logged device.</p>

<pre>{containing &lt;WORD&gt;  exclude-controllers  exclude-rf-domain- manager  filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</pre>	<p>When reloading devices in a RF Domain, you can use following options to filter specific devices or device types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>containing &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Filters out devices containing a specified sub-string in their hostnames. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Provide the sub-string to match. All devices having hostnames containing the provided sub-string are filtered and forcefully reloaded.</li> </ul> </li> <li>exclude-controllers – Optional. Excludes all controllers in the specified RF Domain from the reload process</li> <li>exclude-rf-domain-manager – Optional. Excludes the RF Domain manager from the reload process</li> <li>filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Optional. Filters devices by the device type specified. Select the type of device to reload. All devices, of the specified type, within the specified RF Domain, are forcefully reloaded.</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Select the type of device to reload. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000, t5. All devices of the type specified are reloaded.</li> </ul>
<pre>• reload {staggered} {(&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;} {containing &lt;WORD&gt;  exclude-controllers exclude-rf-domain-manager filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</pre>	
<pre>reload staggered</pre>	<p>Initiates device(s) reload and configures associated parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>staggered – Optional. Enables staggered reload of devices (one at a time) without network impact</li> </ul>
<pre>{&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR- HOSTNAME&gt;  on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Use one of the following options to specify a single device, multiple devices, or a RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; – Optional. Performs staggered reload on specified device(s) identified by the &lt;DEVICE-MAC-OR-HOSTNAME&gt; keyword. Specify the device’s hostname or MAC address. This is a recursive keyword that allows you to specify multiple devices. When executed, the specified device(s) are halted and a warm reboot is performed. Multiple devices are halted and rebooted one at a time without impacting network functioning.</li> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Performs staggered reload of all devices in a RF Domain. Specify the name of the RF Domain. When executed, devices in the specified RF Domain are halted and rebooted one at a time without impacting network functioning. Use additional filter options to filter devices in the specified RF Domain.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no device or RF Domain is specified, the system reloads the logged device.</p>
<pre>{containing &lt;WORD&gt;  exclude-controllers  exclude-rf-domain- manager  filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;}</pre>	<p>When reloading devices in a RF Domain, you can use following options to filter specific devices or device types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>containing &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Filters out devices containing a specified sub-string in their hostnames. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Provide the sub-string to match. All devices having hostnames containing the provided sub-string are filtered and reloaded.</li> </ul> </li> <li>exclude-controllers – Optional. Excludes all controllers in the specified RF Domain from the reload process</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

- 
- `exclude-rf-domain-manager` – Optional. Excludes the RF Domain manager from the reload process
  - `filter <DEVICE-TYPE>` – Optional. Filters devices by the device type specified. Select the type of device. All devices, of the specified type, within the specified RF Domain, are reloaded.
    - `<DEVICE-TYPE>` – Select the type of device to reload. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000, t5.
- 

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#reload at 12:30:00 31 Mar 2015 on rfs6000-81742D
Reload scheduled at 2015-03-31 12:30:00 UTC ...
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#reload cancel on rfs6000-81742D
Scheduled reload cancelled.
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

The following example schedules a reload on all non-controller devices in the RF Domain 'default':

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#reload on default exclude-controllers
ap8132-711728: OK
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

### 3.1.47 rename

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Renames a file in the devices' file system

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rename <OLD-FILE-NAME> <NEW-FILE-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- rename <OLD-FILE-NAME> <NEW-FILE-NAME>

<OLD-FILE-NAME>	Specify the file to rename.
<NEW-FILE-NAME>	Specify the new file name.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

```
drwx      Wed Sep 14 13:54:10 2016  log
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  configs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  cache
drwx      Wed Nov  4 16:12:15 2015  crashinfo
drwx      Fri Sep 16 05:26:37 2016  testdir
drwx      Thu Sep  8 04:09:30 2016  archived_logs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  upgrade
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:23 2000  hotspot
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  floorplans
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  tftpd
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#rename flash:/testdir/ Final
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

```
drwx      Wed Sep 14 13:54:10 2016  log
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  configs
drwx      Fri Sep 16 05:26:37 2016  Final
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  cache
drwx      Wed Nov  4 16:12:15 2015  crashinfo
drwx      Thu Sep  8 04:09:30 2016  archived_logs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  upgrade
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:23 2000  hotspot
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  floorplans
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  tftpd
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

### 3.1.48 rmdir

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Deletes an existing directory from the file system (only empty directories can be removed)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rmdir <DIR>
```

#### Parameters

- rmdir <DIR>

rmdir <DIR>	Specifies the directory name <b>Note:</b> The directory, specified by the <DIR> parameter, is removed from the file system.
-------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

```
drwx      Wed Sep 14 13:54:10 2016  log
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  configs
drwx      Fri Sep 16 05:26:37 2016  Final
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  cache
drwx      Wed Nov  4 16:12:15 2015  crashinfo
drwx      Thu Sep  8 04:09:30 2016  archived_logs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  upgrade
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:23 2000  hotspot
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  floorplans
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  tmptpd
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#rmdir Final
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#dir
Directory of flash:/.
```

```
drwx      Wed Sep 14 13:54:10 2016  log
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  configs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  cache
drwx      Wed Nov  4 16:12:15 2015  crashinfo
drwx      Thu Sep  8 04:09:30 2016  archived_logs
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  upgrade
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:23 2000  hotspot
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  floorplans
drwx      Sat Jan  1 05:30:08 2000  tmptpd
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7#
```

### 3.1.49 *self*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Enters the logged device's configuration context

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`self`

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#self
```

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-15-70-37-FA-BE)#
```



### 3.1.50 ssh

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Opens a *Secure Shell* (SSH) connection between two network devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ssh <IP/HOSTNAME> <USERNAME> {<INF-NAME/LINK-LOCAL-ADD>}
```

**Parameters**

- ssh <IP/HOSTNAME> <USERNAME> {<INF-NAME/LINK-LOCAL-ADD>}

<IP/HOSTNAME>	Specify the remote system's IP address or hostname.
<USERNAME>	Specify the name of the user requesting the SSH connection.
<INF-NAME/ LINK-LOCAL-ADD>	Optional. Specify the interface's name or link local address.

**Usage Guidelines**

To exit the other device's context, use the command that is relevant to that device.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809#ssh 192.168.13.16 admin
admin@192.168.13.16's password:
rfs6000-6DB5D4>
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>ssh 192.168.13.25 admin
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@          WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!          @
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!
It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.
The fingerprint for the RSA key sent by the remote host is
de:ec:40:7e:25:03:88:39:c6:5e:d3:14:d7:68:04:ce.
Please contact your system administrator.
Add correct host key in /flash/.ssh/known_hosts to get rid of this message.
Offending RSA key in /flash/.ssh/known_hosts:5
RSA host key for 192.168.13.25 has changed and you have requested strict checking.
Host key verification failed.
nx9500-6C8809>
```

### 3.1.51 t5

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Executes following operations on a T5 device through the WiNG controller:

- copy, rename, and delete files on the T5 device's file system
- write running configuration to the T5 device's memory

The T5 switch is a means of providing cost-effective, high-speed, wall-to-wall coverage across a building. The T5 switch leverages the in-building telephone lines to extend Ethernet and Wireless LAN networks without additional expenditure on re-wiring. This setup is ideally suited for hotels, providing high-speed Wi-Fi coverage to guest rooms.

The entire setup consists of the DSL T5 switch, TW-510 Ethernet wallplates, and TW-511 wireless wallplate access points. Replace the phone jack plate in a room with the TW-511 delivers 802.11 a/b/g/n and extend wireless connectivity in that room and the neighboring rooms. These TW-511 wallplates (also referred to as the CPEs) are connected to the T5 switch over the DSL interface using a phone block.

The T5 switch is adopted and managed through a WiNG controller. The connection between the T5 and WiNG switches is over a WebSocket.



**NOTE:** For more information on other T5 CPE related commands, see [cpe](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
t5 [copy <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>|delete <FILE-NAME>|
    rename <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>|write memory] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- t5 [copy <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>|delete <FILE-NAME>|rename <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>|write memory] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}

copy <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>	Copies file to an external server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the source file name.</li> <li>• &lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the destination file name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The content from the source file is copied to the destination file.</p> <p>The source or destination files can be local or remote FTP or TFTP files. The source file also can be a pre-defined keyword. At least one of the files should be a local file. Use this command to copy the startup and/or running configurations to an external server.</p>
delete <FILE-NAME>	Deletes files on the T5 device's file system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the file name. The specified file is deleted.</li> </ul>
rename <SOURCE-FILE-NAME> <DEST-FILE-NAME>	Renames a file on the T5 device's file system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the source file name</li> <li>• &lt;DEST-FILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the new file name. The source file is renamed to the input provided here.</li> </ul>

write memory	Writes running configuration to an adopted T5 device's memory <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>memory – Writes running configuration to the T5 device's <i>non-volatile</i> (NV) memory.</li></ul>
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes these operation on a specified T5 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname.</li></ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#t5 write memory on t5-ED5C2C
Success
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.52 telnet

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Opens a Telnet session between two network devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
telnet <IP/HOSTNAME> {<TCP-PORT>} {<INTF-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- telnet <IP/HOSTNAME> {<TCP-PORT>} {<INTF-NAME>}

<IP/HOSTNAME>	Configures the remote system's IP (IPv4 or IPv6) address or hostname. The Telnet session will be established between the connecting system and the remote system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the remote system's IPv4 or IPv6 address or hostname.</li> </ul>
<TCP-PORT>	Optional. Specify the <i>Transmission Control Protocol</i> (TCP) port.
<INTF-NAME>	Optional. Specify the interface name for the link local address.

#### Usage Guidelines

To exit the other device's context, use the command relevant to that device.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#telnet 192.168.13.22
```

```
Entering character mode
Escape character is '^]'.

```

```
AP7131 release 5.8.5.0-008D
ap7131-11E6C4 login: admin
Password:
ap7131-11E6C4>
```

### 3.1.53 terminal

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Sets the number of characters per line, and the number of lines displayed within the terminal window

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
terminal [length|width] <0-512>
```

#### Parameters

- terminal [length|width] <0-512>

length <0-512>	Sets the number of lines displayed on the terminal window <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-512&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 512.</li> </ul>
width <0-512>	Sets the width or number of characters displayed on the terminal window <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-512&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 512.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#terminal length 150
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#terminal width 215
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#show terminal
Terminal Type: xterm
Length: 150      Width: 215
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the width of the terminal window or the number of lines displayed on a terminal window
-----------	---

### 3.1.54 *time-it*

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Verifies the time taken by a particular command between request and response

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
time-it <COMMAND>
```

#### Parameters

- `time-it <COMMAND>`

---

<code>time-it &lt;COMMAND&gt;</code>	Verifies the time taken by a particular command to execute and provide a result
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;COMMAND&gt;</code> – Specify the command name.</li></ul>

---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#time-it config terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
That took 0.00 seconds..
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

### 3.1.55 *traceroute*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Traces the route to a defined destination

Use '--help' or '-h' to display a complete list of parameters for the traceroute command

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
traceroute <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- traceroute <WORD>

<code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code>	Traces the route to a IP address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the IPv4 address or hostname.</li> </ul>
---------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#traceroute 192.168.13.16
traceroute to 192.168.13.16 (192.168.13.16), 30 hops max, 46 byte packets
 1 192.168.13.16 (192.168.13.16)  0.479 ms  0.207 ms  0.199 ms
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 3.1.56 *traceroute6*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Traces the route to a specified IPv6 destination

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
traceroute6 <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- `traceroute6 <WORD>`

---

<code>traceroute6 &lt;WORD&gt;</code>	Traces the route to a IPv6 address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the IPv6 address or hostname.</li></ul>
---------------------------------------	--

---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7#traceroute6 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2
traceroute to 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2 (2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2) from
2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:1, 30 hops max, 16 byte packets
 1  2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2 (2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2)  0.622 ms  0.497 ms  0.531 ms
rfs4000-880DA7#
```



### 3.1.57 upgrade

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Upgrades a device's software image

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
upgrade [<FILE>|<URL>|dhcp-vendor-options]
```

```
upgrade [<FILE>|<URL>] {background|on <DEVICE-NAME>|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
upgrade dhcp-vendor-options {<DEVICE-NAME>|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
upgrade dhcp-vendor-options {<DEVICE-NAME>} {<DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
upgrade dhcp-vendor-options {on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>} {containing <SUB-STRING>|  
exclude-controllers|exclude-rf-domain-managers|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}
```

#### Parameters

- upgrade [<FILE>|<URL>] {background|on <DEVICE-NAME>|on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}

<FILE>	Specify the target firmware image location in the following format: cf:/path/file usb1:/path/file usb2:/path/file usb<n>:/path/file
<URL>	Specify the target firmware image location. Use one of the following formats: IPv4 URLs: tftp://<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file http://<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file cf:/path/file usb<n>:/path/file IPv6 URLs: tftp://<hostname [IPv6]>[:port]/path/file ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname [IPv6]>[:port]/path/file sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname [IPv6]>[:port]/path/file http://<hostname [IPv6]>[:port]/path/file
background	Optional. Performs upgrade in the background
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Upgrades the software image on a specified remote device • <DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.
on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Upgrades the software image on all devices within a specified RF Domain • <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the name of the RF Domain.

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- upgrade dhcp-vendor-options {<DEVICE-NAME>} {<DEVICE-NAME>}

dhcp-vendor-options	Uses DHCP vendor options to upgrade device(s)
<DEVICE-NAME> {<DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Uses DHCP vendor options to upgrade a specified device. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. You can optionally specify multiple comma-separated device names/MAC addresses to upgrade.</li> </ul>

- upgrade dhcp-vendor-options {on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>} {containing <SUB-STRING>|exclude-controllers|exclude-rf-domain-managers|filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}

dhcp-vendor-options	Uses DHCP vendor options to upgrade device(s)
on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> {containing <SUB-STRING>  exclude-controllers  exclude-rf-domain-managers  filter <DEVICE-TYPE>}	Optional. Uses DHCP vendor options to upgrade all devices or specified device(s) within the RF Domain identified by the <RF-DOMAIN-NAME> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name. After specifying the RF Domain, optionally use the filters provided to identify specific device(s) within the RF Domain. If none of the filters are used, all devices within the RF Domain are upgraded. These filters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• containing &lt;SUB-STRING&gt; – Optional. Upgrades all devices, within the specified RF Domain, containing a specified sub-string in their hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SUB-STRING&gt; – Specify the sub-string to match.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• exclude-controllers – Optional. Upgrades all devices, within the specified RF Domain, excluding controllers. Since only a NOC controller is capable of adopting other controllers, use this option when executing the command on a NOC controller.</li> <li>• exclude-rf-domain-manager – Optional. Upgrades all devices, within the specified RF Domain, excluding RF Domain managers. Use this option when executing the command on the NOC, Site controller, or RF Domain manager.</li> <li>• filter &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Optional. Executes the command on all devices, within the specified RF Domain, of a specified type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. Upgrades all devices of the type specified here. For example, if AP6521 is the device-type specified, all AP6521s within the specified RF Domain are upgraded.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show boot
```

IMAGE	BUILD DATE	INSTALL DATE	VERSION
Primary	11/03/2016 19:25:09	11/04/2016 08:33:40	5.8.5.0-012D
Secondary	10/29/2016 10:20:40	11/01/2016 09:20:41	5.8.5.0-011D

```
Current Boot      : Primary
Next Boot        : Primary
Software Fallback : Enabled
VM support       : Not present
nx9500-6C8809#
```



In the following example, only one device (rfs7000-6DCBB3) is being upgraded. The image file is located on a TFTP server. Path and file name are provided.

```
nx7500-7F3609#upgrade tftp://192.168.0.50/RFS7000-5.8.5.0-017D.img rfs7000-6DCBB3
```

```
-----  
      DEVICE                STATUS                MESSAGE  
-----  
      rfs7000-6DCBB3        Success                None  
-----
```

```
nx7500-7F3609#show upgrade-status  
Last Image Upgrade Status : Successful  
Last Image Upgrade Time   : 2016-10-26 10:31:12  
nx7500-7F3609#
```

The following example shows the upgrade status:

```
nx7500-7F3609#show upgrade detail  
Last Image Upgrade Status : Successful  
Last Image Upgrade Time   : 2016-10-26 10:31:12  
-----
```

```
Running from partition /dev/sda7  
var2 is 2 percent full  
/tmp is 2 percent full  
Free Memory 15258044 kB  
FWU invoked via Linux shell  
Validating image file header  
Removing other partition  
Making file system  
Extracting files (this may take some time).  
Control C disabled  
Version of firmware update file is 5.8.5.0-017D  
Creating LILO files  
Running LILO  
Successful
```

```
nx7500-7F3609#
```

```
nx7500-7F3609#show upgrade on rfs7000-6DCBB3  
Last Image Upgrade Status :Successful  
Last Image Upgrade Time   :2016-10-26 10:31:12  
nx7500-7F3609#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes a patch installed on a specified device
-----------------	---

### 3.1.58 upgrade-abort

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Aborts an ongoing software image upgrade

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
upgrade-abort {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- upgrade-abort {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

upgrade-abort	Aborts an ongoing software image upgrade
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Aborts an ongoing software image upgrade on a specified device or domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58#upgrade ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/LatestBuilds/W585/
RFS4000.img
Running from partition /dev/mtdblock6
Validating image file header
Making file system
Extracting files (this may take some time).....

rfs7000-37FABE#upgrade-abort on rfs4000-229D58

rfs4000-229D58#upgrade ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/LatestBuilds/W585/
RFS4000.img
Running from partition /dev/mtdblock6
Validating image file header
Making file system
Extracting files (this may take some time).....
Update error: Aborted
rfs4000-229D58#
```

### 3.1.59 watch

► *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Repeats a specified CLI command at periodic intervals

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
watch <1-3600> <LINE>
```

#### Parameters

- watch <1-3600> <LINE>

watch <1-3600>	Repeats a CLI command at a specified interval
<1-3600>	Select an interval from 1 - 3600 seconds. Pressing CTRL-Z halts execution of the command.
<LINE>	Specify the CLI command name.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#watch 1 show clock  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 3.1.60 *exit*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Ends the current CLI session and closes the session window

For more information, see [exit](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`exit`

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#exit
```

### 3.1.61 *smart-cache*

▶ *Privileged Exec Mode Commands*

Pre-fetches cached content from the specified list of URLs

Smart caching is a licensed service available that allows the temporary storage of frequently accessed Web content (Web pages, graphics, audio and video files, etc.) on network infrastructure devices. When this content is requested, it is retrieved from a local content cache and not from the origin server. For more information on enabling content caching, see [smart-cache-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
smart-cache pre-fetch-immediate <URL-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `smart-cache pre-fetch-immediate <URL-LIST-NAME>`

smart-cache	Pre-fetches content from the specified list of URLs
pre-fetch-immediate <URL-LIST-NAME>	Provide the URL list names (should be existing and configured). For more information on configuring URL lists, see <a href="#">url-list</a> .

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#smart-cache pre-fetch-immediate ?  
  URL-LIST  URL List to be Pre Fetched
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```



### 3.1.62 raid

#### ► Privileged Exec Mode Commands

Enables *Redundant Array of Independent Disks* (RAID) management

RAID is a group of one or more independent, physical drives, referred to as an array or drive group. These physically independent drives are linked together and appear as a single storage unit or multiple virtual drives. Replacing a single, large drive system with an array, improves performance (input and output processes are faster) and increases fault tolerance within the data storage system.

In an array, the drives can be organized in different ways, resulting in different RAID types. Each RAID type is identified by a number, which determines the RAID level. The common RAID levels are 0, 00, 1, 5, 6, 50 and 60. The WiNG MegaRAID implementation supports RAID-1, which provides data mirroring, but does not support data parity. RAID-1 consists of a two-drive array, where the data is simultaneously written on both drives, ensuring total data redundancy. In case of a drive failure the information on the other drive is used to rebuild the failed drive.

An array is said to be degraded when one of its drives has failed. A degraded array continues to function and can be rebooted using the one remaining functional drive. When a drive fails, the chassis sounds an alarm (if enabled), and the CLI prompt changes to “RAID degraded”. The failed drive is automatically replaced with a hot spare (provided a spare is installed). The spare is used to re-build the array.

Use this command to:

- Verify the current array status
- Start and monitor array consistency checks
- Retrieve date and time of the last consistency check
- Shut down drives before physically removing them
- Install new drives
- Assign drives as hot spares
- Identify a degraded drive
- Deactivate an alarm (triggered when a drive is removed from the array)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7530, NX9500, NX9510



**NOTE:** RAID controller drive arrays are available within NX7530 and NX95XX series service platforms (NX9500 and NX9510 models) only. However, they can be administrated on behalf of a NX9500 profile by a different model service platform or controller. The NX9500 service platform includes a single Intel MegaRAID controller, configured to provide a single virtual drive. This virtual drive is of the RAID-1 type, and has a maximum of two physical drives. In addition to these two drives, there are three hot spares, which are used in case of a primary drive failure.

#### Syntax

```
raid [check|install|locate|remove|silence|spare]
```

```
raid [check|silence]
```

```
raid [install|locate|remove|spare] drive <0-4>
```

#### Parameters

- raid [check|silence]

check	Starts a consistency check on the RAID array. Use the <i>show &gt; raid</i> command to view consistency check status. A consistency check verifies the data stored in the array. When regularly executed, it helps protect against data corruption, and ensures data redundancy. Consistency checks also warn of potential disk failures.
-------	--

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silence	<p>Deactivates an alarm</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When enabled, an audible alarm is triggered when a drive in the array fails. The <i>silence</i> command deactivates the alarm (sound).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To enable RAID alarm, in the device configuration mode, use the <i>raid &gt; alarm &gt; enable</i> command. A NX9500 profile can also have the RAID alarm feature activated. For more information on the enabling RAID alarm, see <a href="#">raid</a>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>raid [install locate remove spare] drive &lt;0-4&gt;</li></ul>	
install <0-4>	<p>Includes a new drive, inserted in one of the available slots, in the array. Specify the drive number.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Drives 0 and 1 are the array drives. Drives 2, 3, and 4 are the hot spare drives. You can include the new drive in a degraded array, or enable it as a hot spare.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the array is in a degraded state, the re-build process is triggered and the new drive is used to repair the degraded array.</p>
locate <0-4>	<p>Enables LEDs to blink on a specified drive. Specify the drive number.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Blinking LEDs enable you correctly locate a drive.</p>
remove <0-4>	<p>Removes (shuts down) a disk from the array, before it is physically removed from its slot. Specify the drive number containing the disk.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this command to also remove a hot spare.</p>
spare <0-4>	<p>Converts an unused drive into a hot spare. Specify the drive number.</p>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C874D#raid install drive 0
Error: Input Error: Drive 0 is already member of array, can't be added
nx9500-6C874D#
```

# CHAPTER 4

# GLOBAL CONFIGURATION

# COMMANDS

This chapter summarizes the global-configuration commands in the CLI command structure.

The term global indicates characteristics or features effecting the system as a whole. Use the Global Configuration Mode to configure the system globally, or enter specific configuration modes to configure specific elements (such as interfaces or protocols). Use the configure terminal command (under PRIV EXEC) to enter the global configuration mode.

The following example describes the process of entering the global configuration mode from the PRIV EXEC mode:

```
<DEVICE>#configure terminal
<DEVICE>(config)#
```



**NOTE:** The system prompt changes to indicate you are now in the global configuration mode. The prompt consists of the device host name followed by (config) and a pound sign (#).

---

---

Commands entered in the global configuration mode update the running configuration file as soon as they are entered. However, these changes are not saved in the startup configuration file until a *commit write memory* command is issued.

```
<DEVICE>(config)#?
```

```
Global configuration commands:
```

```
aaa-policy
```

```
aaa-tacacs-policy
```

```
alias
```

```
ap650
```

```
ap6511
```

```
ap6521
```

```
ap6522
```

```
ap6532
```

```
ap6562
```

```
ap71xx
```

```
ap7502
```

```
ap7522
```

```
ap7532
```

```
ap7562
```

```
ap81xx
```

```
ap82xx
```

```
ap8432
```

```
ap8533
```

```
Configure a
authentication/accounting/authorization
policy
```

```
Configure an
authentication/accounting/authorization
TACACS policy
```

```
Alias
```

```
AP650 access point
```

```
AP6511 access point
```

```
AP6521 access point
```

```
AP6522 access point
```

```
AP6532 access point
```

```
AP6562 access point
```

```
AP71XX access point
```

```
AP7502 access point
```

```
AP7522 access point
```

```
AP7532 access point
```

```
AP7562 access point
```

```
AP81XX access point
```

```
AP82XX access point
```

```
AP8432 access point
```

```
AP8533 access point
```

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application	Configure an application
application-policy	Configure an application policy
association-acl-policy	Configure an association acl policy
auto-provisioning-policy	Configure an auto-provisioning policy
bgp	BGP Configuration
bonjour-gw-discovery-policy	Bonjour Gateway discovery policy
bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy	Bonjour Gateway forwarding policy
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy	Bonjour Gateway Query forwarding policy
captive-portal	Configure a captive portal
clear	Clear
client-identity	Client identity (DHCP Device Fingerprinting)
client-identity-group	Client identity group (DHCP Fingerprint Database)
clone	Clone configuration object
crypto-cmp-policy	CMP policy
customize	Customize the output of summary cli commands
database-client-policy	Configure database client policy
database-policy	Configure database policy
device	Configuration on multiple devices
device-categorization	Configure a device categorization object
dhcp-server-policy	DHCP server policy
dhcpv6-server-policy	DHCPv6 server related configuration
dns-whitelist	Configure a whitelist
event-system-policy	Configure a event system policy
ex3500	EX3500 device
ex3500-management-policy	Configure a ex3500 management policy
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy	Configure a ex3500 qos class-map policy
ex3500-qos-policy-map	Configure a ex3500 qos policy-map
ex3524	EX3524 wireless controller
ex3548	EX3548 wireless controller
firewall-policy	Configure firewall policy
global-association-list	Configure a global association list
guest-management	Configure a guest management policy
help	Description of the interactive help system
host	Enter the configuration context of a device by specifying its hostname
igmp-snoop-policy	Create igmp snoop policy
inline-password-encryption	Store encryption key in the startup configuration file
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy	IPv6 Router Advertisement related configuration
l2tpv3	L2tpv3 tunnel protocol
mac	MAC configuration
management-policy	Configure a management policy
meshpoint	Create a new MESHPOINT or enter MESHPOINT configuration context for one or more MESHPOINTS
meshpoint-qos-policy	Configure a meshpoint quality-of-service policy
mint-policy	Configure the global mint policy
nac-list	Configure a network access control list
no	.
nsight-policy	Configure a Nsight policy
nx5500	NX5500 wireless controller
nx75xx	NX75XX wireless controller
nx9000	NX9000 wireless controller
passpoint-policy	Configure a passpoint policy
password-encryption	Encrypt passwords in configuration
profile	Profile related commands - if no parameters are given, all profiles are selected
radio-qos-policy	Configure a radio quality-of-service policy
radius-group	Configure radius user group parameters
radius-server-policy	Create device onboard radius policy

radius-user-pool-policy	Configure Radius User Pool
rename	Clone configuration object
replace	Replace configuration object
rf-domain	Create a RF Domain or enter rf-domain context for one or more rf-domains
rfs4000	RFS4000 wireless controller
rfs6000	RFS6000 wireless controller
rfs7000	RFS7000 wireless controller
roaming-assist-policy	Configure a roaming-assist policy
role-policy	Role based firewall policy
route-map	Dynamic routing route map Configuration
routing-policy	Policy Based Routing Configuration
rtl-server-policy	Configure a rtl server policy
schedule-policy	Configure a schedule policy
self	Config context of the device currently logged into
sensor-policy	Configure a sensor policy
smart-cache-policy	Configure a content caching
smart-rf-policy	Configure a Smart-RF policy
t5	T5 wireless controller
url-filter	Configure a url filter
url-list	Configure a URL list
vx9000	VX9000 wireless controller
web-filter-policy	Configure a web filter policy
wips-policy	Configure a wips policy
wlan	Create a new WLAN or enter WLAN configuration context for one or more WLANs
wlan-qos-policy	Configure a wlan quality-of-service policy
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information

<DEVICE>(config)#

## 4.1 Global Configuration Commands

### ► GLOBAL CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

The following table summarizes Global Configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.1** Global Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">aaa-policy</a>	Creates a AAA policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables administrators to define access control within the network.	<a href="#">page 4-10</a>
<a href="#">aaa-tacacs-policy</a>	Creates a AAA-TACACS policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy provides access control to network devices such as routers, network access servers, and other computing devices through centralized servers.	<a href="#">page 4-18</a>
<a href="#">alias</a>	Creates network, VLAN, service, etc. aliases	<a href="#">page 4-11</a>
<a href="#">ap650</a>	Adds an AP650 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-19</a>
<a href="#">ap6511</a>	Adds an AP6511 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-20</a>
<a href="#">ap6521</a>	Adds an AP6521 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-21</a>
<a href="#">ap6522</a>	Adds an AP6522 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-22</a>
<a href="#">ap6532</a>	Adds an AP6532 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-23</a>
<a href="#">ap6562</a>	Adds an AP6562 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-24</a>
<a href="#">ap71xx</a>	Adds an AP71XX to the network	<a href="#">page 4-25</a>
<a href="#">ap7502</a>	Adds an AP7502 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-26</a>
<a href="#">ap7522</a>	Adds an AP7522 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-27</a>
<a href="#">ap7532</a>	Adds an AP7532 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-28</a>
<a href="#">ap7562</a>	Adds an AP7562 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-29</a>
<a href="#">ap81xx</a>	Adds an AP81XX to the network	<a href="#">page 4-30</a>
<a href="#">ap82xx</a>	Adds an AP82XX to the network	<a href="#">page 4-31</a>
<a href="#">ap8432</a>	Adds an AP8432 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-32</a>
<a href="#">ap8533</a>	Adds an AP8533 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-33</a>
<a href="#">application</a>	Creates an application definition and enters its configuration mode. This command allows you to create a customized application detection definition.	<a href="#">page 4-34</a>
<a href="#">application-policy</a>	Creates an application policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy defines the actions executed on recognized HTTP (e.g. Facebook), enterprise (e.g. Webex) and peer-to-peer (e.g. gaming) applications or application-categories.	<a href="#">page 4-43</a>
<a href="#">association-acl-policy</a>	Creates an association ACL policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy restricts access by specifying a client MAC address or range of addresses to either include or exclude from WLAN connectivity.	<a href="#">page 4-65</a>

**Table 4.1 Global Config Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>auto-provisioning-policy</i></a>	Creates an auto provisioning policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy defines the process by which an access point discovers controllers and associates with it.	<a href="#">page 4-66</a>
<a href="#"><i>bgp</i></a>	Configures <i>Border Gateway Protocol</i> (BGP) settings	<a href="#">page 4-67</a>
<a href="#"><i>bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</i></a>	Creates a Bonjour GW Discovery policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy configures the VLANs on which Bonjour services are located. This feature is supported only on the RFS7000 and AP7131 platforms	<a href="#">page 4-69</a>
<a href="#"><i>bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy</i></a>	Configures a Bonjour GW Forwarding policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables the discovery of services on VLANs not visible to the device running the Bonjour Gateway. This feature is supported only on the RFS7000 and AP7131 platforms	<a href="#">page 4-71</a>
<a href="#"><i>bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy</i></a>	Creates a Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables Bonjour query forwarding across multiple VLANs. This feature is supported only on the RFS7000 and AP7131 platforms.	<a href="#">page 4-72</a>
<a href="#"><i>captive portal</i></a>	Creates a captive portal and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-73</a>
<a href="#"><i>clear</i></a>	Clears the event history	<a href="#">page 4-118</a>
<a href="#"><i>client-identity</i></a>	Creates a client identity definition and enters its configuration mode. This feature enables client identification through DHCP device fingerprinting.	<a href="#">page 4-119</a>
<a href="#"><i>client-identity-group</i></a>	Creates a new client identity group and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-127</a>
<a href="#"><i>clone</i></a>	Clones a specified configuration object	<a href="#">page 4-134</a>
<a href="#"><i>crypto-cmp-policy</i></a>	Creates a crypto <i>Certificate Management Protocol</i> (CMP) policy and enters its configuration mode. CMP is an Internet protocol designed to obtain and manage digital certificates in a <i>Public Key Infrastructure</i> (PKI) network.	<a href="#">page 4-135</a>
<a href="#"><i>customize</i></a>	Customizes the CLI command summary output	<a href="#">page 4-136</a>
<a href="#"><i>database-client-policy</i></a>	Creates a database client policy and enters its configuration mode. The database client policy configures the IP address or hostname of the VX9000 hosting the <i>Mongo database</i> (MongoDB). Use this option when deploying a split Mongo/application setup.	<a href="#">page 4-147</a>
<a href="#"><i>database-policy</i></a>	Creates a database policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables the deployment of a replica set from a single <i>Mongo database</i> (MongoDB) instance.	<a href="#">page 4-153</a>
<a href="#"><i>device</i></a>	Specifies configuration on multiple devices	<a href="#">page 4-160</a>
<a href="#"><i>device-categorization</i></a>	Creates a device categorization list and enters its configuration mode. The list categorizes devices as sanctioned or neighboring. Categorization of devices enables quick identification and blocking of unsanctioned devices in the network.	<a href="#">page 4-162</a>

Table 4.1 Global Config Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">dhcp-server-policy</a>	Creates a DHCP server policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy allows hosts on an IP network to request and be assigned IP addresses and discover information about the network.	<a href="#">page 4-167</a>
<a href="#">dhcpv6-server-policy</a>	Creates a DHCPv6 server policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy configures hosts with IPv6 addresses, IP prefixes and other configuration attributes required on an IPv6 network.	<a href="#">page 4-168</a>
<a href="#">dns-whitelist</a>	Creates a DNS whitelist and enters its configuration mode. A DNS whitelist is used with a captive portal to provide access services to requesting wireless clients.	<a href="#">page 4-170</a>
<a href="#">event-system-policy</a>	Creates an Event system policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables administrators to create notification mechanisms using one, some, or all of the SNMP, syslog, controller forwarding, or email notification options available to the controller or service platform.	<a href="#">page 4-176</a>
<a href="#">ex3500</a>	Creates an EX3500 time range list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-193</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-management-policy</a>	Creates an EX3500 management policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy controls access to the EX3500 switch from management stations using SNMP.	<a href="#">page 4-199</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-qos-class-map-policy</a>	Creates an EX3500 QoS class map policy and enters its configuration mode. The QoS policy map assigns priority to mission critical EX3500 switch data traffic, prevent EX3500 switch bandwidth congestion, and prevent packet drops.	<a href="#">page 4-217</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-qos-policy-map</a>	Creates an EX3500 QoS policy map and enters its configuration mode. This policy defines rules that filter traffic exchanged between the EX3500 switch and its connected devices.	<a href="#">page 4-225</a>
<a href="#">ex3524</a>	Adds a EX3524 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-239</a>
<a href="#">ex3548</a>	Adds a EX3548 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-241</a>
<a href="#">firewall-policy</a>	Creates a firewall policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy configures safe guards against <i>denial of service</i> (DoS) attacks and packet storms. It also configures firewall parameters, such as logging, application layer gateway, TCP protocol checks, state flow checks, etc.	<a href="#">page 4-242</a>
<a href="#">global-association-list</a>	Creates a global list of client MAC addresses	<a href="#">page 4-244</a>
<a href="#">guest-management</a>	Creates a guest management policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy redirects guest users to a registration portal, upon association to a captive portal <i>Service Set Identifier</i> (SSID).	<a href="#">page 4-247</a>
<a href="#">host</a>	Sets the system's network name	<a href="#">page 4-258</a>
<a href="#">inline-password-encryption</a>	Stores the encryption key in the startup configuration file	<a href="#">page 4-259</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Creates a IP <i>access control list</i> (ACL) and/or a <i>Simple Network Management Protocol</i> (SNMP) ACL, and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-260</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Creates a IPv6 ACL and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-262</a>



Table 4.1 Global Config Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">ipv6-router-advertisement-policy</a>	Creates an IPv6 <i>router advertisement</i> (RA) policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-263</a>
<a href="#">l2tpv3</a>	Creates <i>Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Version 3</i> (L2TPV3) tunnel policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy defines control and encapsulation protocols for tunneling layer 2 frames between two IP nodes.	<a href="#">page 4-281</a>
<a href="#">mac</a>	Configures MAC access lists (goes to the MAC ACL mode)	<a href="#">page 4-283</a>
<a href="#">management-policy</a>	Creates a management policy and enters its configuration context. This policy configures services that run on a device, such as welcome messages, banners, etc.	<a href="#">page 4-284</a>
<a href="#">meshpoint</a>	Creates a meshpoint and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-286</a>
<a href="#">meshpoint-qos-policy</a>	Creates a meshpoint <i>quality of service</i> (QoS) policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-287</a>
<a href="#">mint-policy</a>	Creates a MiNT security policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-288</a>
<a href="#">nac-list</a>	Creates a network ACL and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-289</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 4-295</a>
<a href="#">nsight-policy</a>	Creates an NSight policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-299</a>
<a href="#">passpoint-policy</a>	Creates a new passpoint policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-311</a>
<a href="#">password-encryption</a>	Enables password encryption	<a href="#">page 4-313</a>
<a href="#">profile</a>	Creates a device profile and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-314</a>
<a href="#">radio-qos-policy</a>	Creates a radio qos policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-318</a>
<a href="#">radius-group</a>	Creates a RADIUS group and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-319</a>
<a href="#">radius-server-policy</a>	Creates a RADIUS server policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-320</a>
<a href="#">radius-user-pool-policy</a>	Creates a RADIUS user pool policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-321</a>
<a href="#">rename</a>	Renames an existing <i>top-level object</i> (TLO)	<a href="#">page 4-322</a>
<a href="#">replace</a>	Selects an existing device by its MAC address or hostname and replaces it with a new device having a different MAC address	<a href="#">page 4-325</a>
<a href="#">rf-domain</a>	Creates an RF Domain and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-327</a>
<a href="#">rfs4000</a>	Adds an RFS4000 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-366</a>
<a href="#">rfs6000</a>	Adds an RFS6000 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-364</a>
<a href="#">rfs7000</a>	Adds an RFS7000 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-365</a>
<a href="#">nx5500</a>	Adds an NX5500 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-367</a>

Table 4.1 Global Config Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">nx75xx</a>	Adds an NX75XX to the network	<a href="#">page 4-368</a>
<a href="#">nx9000</a>	Adds a NX9500 or NX9510 to the network	<a href="#">page 4-369</a>
<a href="#">roaming-assist-policy</a>	Configures a roaming assist policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables access points to assist wireless clients in making roaming decisions, such as which access point to connect, etc.	<a href="#">page 4-370</a>
<a href="#">role-policy</a>	Creates a role policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-371</a>
<a href="#">route-map</a>	Creates a dynamic BGP route map and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-372</a>
<a href="#">routing-policy</a>	Creates a routing policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-373</a>
<a href="#">rtl-server-policy</a>	Creates an RTL server policy and enters its configuration mode. The RTL server policy provides the exact location (URL) at which the Euclid server can be reached.	<a href="#">page 4-374</a>
<a href="#">schedule-policy</a>	Creates a schedule policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-379</a>
<a href="#">self</a>	Displays a logged device's configuration context	<a href="#">page 4-385</a>
<a href="#">sensor-policy</a>	Creates a sensor policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-386</a>
<a href="#">smart-rf-policy</a>	Creates a Smart RF policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-395</a>
<a href="#">t5</a>	Configures a t5 wireless controller. This command is applicable only on the RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.	<a href="#">page 4-396</a>
<a href="#">web-filter-policy</a>	Creates a Web Filtering policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-398</a>
<a href="#">wips-policy</a>	Creates a WIPS policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-408</a>
<a href="#">wlan</a>	Creates a <i>Wireless Local Area Network</i> (WLAN) and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-409</a>
<a href="#">wlan-qos-policy</a>	Creates a WLAN QoS policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-502</a>
<a href="#">smart-cache-policy</a>	Creates a smart cache policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy enables content caching to allow temporary storing of frequently accessed content on an intermediate network device. This command is specific to the NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.	<a href="#">page 4-503</a>
<a href="#">url-filter</a>	Creates an URL filter and enters its configuration mode. URL filtering is a licensed feature.	<a href="#">page 4-521</a>
<a href="#">url-list</a>	Creates an URL list and enters its configuration mode.	<a href="#">page 4-534</a>
<a href="#">vx9000</a>	Configures a <i>Virtual WLAN Controller</i> (V-WLC) in a <i>virtual machine</i> (VM) environment	<a href="#">page 4-540</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore (\_) character.

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## 4.1.1 aaa-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures an *Authentication, Accounting, and Authorization* (AAA) policy. This policy configures multiple servers for authentication and authorization. Up to six servers can be configured for providing AAA services.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>`

<AAA-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the AAA policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
-------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#aaa-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#?
AAA Policy Mode commands:
  accounting          Configure accounting parameters
  attribute            Configure RADIUS attributes in access and accounting
                     requests
  authentication      Configure authentication parameters
  health-check        Configure server health-check parameters
  mac-address-format  Configure the format in which the MAC address must be
                     filled in the Radius-Request frames
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  proxy-attribute     Configure radius attribute behavior when proxying
                     through controller or rf-domain-manager
  server-pooling-mode Configure the method of selecting a server from the
                     pool of configured AAA servers
  use                Set setting to use

  clrscr             Clears the display screen
  commit            Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit            End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing AAA policy
-----------------	--------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on the AAA policy commands, see [Chapter 8, AAA-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.2 alias

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures network, VLAN, host, string, and network-service aliases

Aliases are objects having a unique name and content that is determined by the alias type (network, VLAN, and network-service).

A typical large enterprise network consists of multiple sites (RF Domains) having similar configuration parameters with few elements that vary, such as networks or network ranges, hosts having different IP addresses, and VLAN IDs or URLs. These elements can be defined as aliases (object oriented wireless firewalls) and used across sites by applying overrides to the object definition. Using aliases results in a configuration that is easier to understand and maintain.

Multiple instances of an alias (same type and same name) can be defined at any of the following levels: global, RF Domain, profile, or device. An alias defined globally functions as a *top-level-object* (TLO). Global aliases are not mandatory, and can be defined at the domain-level, or profile, or device-level only. An alias defined on a device is applicable to that device only. An alias defined on a profile applies to every device using the profile. Similarly, aliases defined at the RF Domain level apply to all devices within that domain.

Aliases defined at any given level can be overridden at any of the next lower levels. For example, a global alias can be redefined on a selected set of RF Domains, profiles, or devices. Overrides applied at the device level take precedence.

Aliases can be classified as:

- address-range alias – Maps a name to a range of IP addresses. An address-range alias can be utilized at different deployments. For example, if an ACL defines a pool of network addresses as 192.168.10.10 through 192.168.10.100 for an entire network, and a remote location's network range is 172.16.13.20 through 172.16.13.110, the remote location's ACL can be overridden using an alias. At the remote location, the ACL works with the 172.16.13.20-110 address range. A new ACL need not be created specifically for the remote deployment location.
- host alias – Maps a name to a specific host (identified by its IP address. For example, 192.168.10.23). A host alias can be utilized at different deployments. For example, if a central network DNS server is set a static IP address, and a remote location's local DNS server is defined, this host can be overridden at the remote location. At the remote location, the network is functional with a local DNS server, but uses the name set at the central network. A new host need not be created at the remote location. This simplifies creating and managing hosts and allows an administrator to better manage specific local requirements.
- network alias – Maps a name to a network. A network alias can be utilized at different deployments. For example, if a central network ACL defines a network as 192.168.10.0/24, and a remote location's network range is 172.16.10.0/24, the ACL can be overridden at the remote location to suit their local (but remote) requirement. At the remote location, the ACL functions with the 172.16.10.0/24 network. A new ACL need not be created specifically for the remote deployment. This simplifies ACL definition and allows an administrator to better manage specific local requirements.
- network-group alias – Maps a name to a single or a range of addresses of devices, hosts, and network configurations. Network configurations are complete networks in the form 192.168.10.0/24 or IP address range in the form 192.168.10.10-192.168.10.20.

A network-group alias can contain a maximum of eight (8) host entries, eight (8) network entries, and eight (8) IP address-range entries. A maximum of 32 network-group alias entries can be created.

A network-group alias can be used in IP firewall rules to substitute hosts, subnets, and IP address ranges.

- network-service alias – Maps a name to service protocols and ports to match. Both source and destination ports are configurable. For each protocol, up to 2 source port ranges and up to 2 destination port ranges can be configured. A maximum of 4 protocol entries can be configured per network-service alias. When used with an ACL, the network-service alias defines the service-specific components of the ACL rule. Overrides can be applied to the service alias, at the device level, without modifying the ACL. Application of overrides to the service alias allows an ACL to be used across sites.

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Use a network-service alias to associate more than one IP address to a network interface, providing multiple connections to a network from a single IP node.



**NOTE:** When used with ACLs, network, network-group, and network-service aliases act as enhanced firewalls.

- number alias – Maps a name to a number
- vlan alias – Maps a name to a VLAN ID. A VLAN alias can be used at different deployments. For example, if a named VLAN is defined as 10 for the central network, and the VLAN is set at 26 at a remote location, the VLAN can be overridden at the deployment location with an alias. At the remote deployment location, the network is functional with a VLAN ID of 26 but utilizes the name defined at the centrally managed network. A new VLAN need not be created specifically for the remote deployment.
- string alias – Maps a name to a specific string (for example, RF Domain name). A host alias can be utilized at different deployments. For example, if the main domain at a remote location is called *loc1.domain.com* and at another deployment location it is called *loc2.domain.com*, the alias can be overridden at the remote location to suit the local (but remote) requirement. At one remote location, the alias functions with the *loc1.domain.com* domain and at the other with the *loc2.domain.com* domain.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
alias [address-range|host|network|network-group|network-service|number|string|vlan]
```

```
alias address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME> <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>
```

```
alias host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME> <HOST-IP>
```

```
alias network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME> <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>
```

```
alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range|host|network]
```

```
alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range <STARTING-IP> to  
<ENDING-IP> {(<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>)}|host <HOST-IP> {<HOST-IP>}|  
network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}]
```

```
alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|  
igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp] {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|ntp|  
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}
```

```
alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|  
igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp] {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|ntp|  
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport [<1-65535>|<WORD>]|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}
```

```
alias number <NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME> <0-4294967295>
```

```
alias string <STRING-ALIAS-NAME> <LINE>
```

```
alias vlan <VLAN-ALIAS-NAME> <1-4094>
```

### Parameters

- alias address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME> <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>

address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE- ALIAS-NAME>	Creates a address range alias, defining a range of IP addresses <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the address range alias name.</li></ul> <b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.
---	--

<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>	Associates a range of IP addresses with this address range alias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; – Specify the first IP address in the range.</li> <li>• to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> </ul>
• alias host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME> <HOST-IP>	
host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Creates a host alias, defining a single network host <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.
<HOST-IP>	Associates the network host's IP address with this host alias. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example, the host alias name is: \$HOST <b>and</b> the host IP address it is mapped to is: 1.1.1.100. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the network host's IP address.</li> </ul>
• alias network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME> <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>	
network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>	Creates a network alias, defining a single network address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network alias name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.
<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>	Associates a single network with this network alias. For example, 'alias network \$NET 1.1.1.0/24'. In this example, the network alias name is: \$NET <b>and</b> the network it is mapped to is: 1.1.1.0/24. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; – Specify the network's address and mask.</li> </ul>
• alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP> {<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>} host <HOST-IP> {<HOST-IP>} network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}]	
network <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Creates a network-group alias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'. <p><b>Note:</b> The network-group aliases are used in ACLs, to define the network-specific components. ACLs using aliases can be used across sites by re-defining the network-group alias elements at the device or profile level.</p> <p>After specifying the name, specify the following: a range of IP addresses, host addresses, or a range of network addresses.</p>
address-range <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP> {<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>}	Associates a range of IP addresses with this network-group alias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; – Specify the first IP address in the range.</li> <li>• to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Optional. Specifies more than one range of IP addresses. A maximum of eight (8) IP address ranges can be configured.</li> </ul>
host <HOST-IP> {<HOST-IP>}	Associates a single or multiple hosts with this network-group alias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the hosts' IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-IP&gt; – Optional. Specifies more than one host. A maximum of eight (8) hosts can be configured.</li> </ul>
network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}	Associates a single or multiple networks with this network-group alias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; – Specify the network's address and mask.</li> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; – Optional. Specifies more than one network. A maximum of eight (8) networks can be configured.</li> </ul>

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- `alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp] { (<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport [<1-65535>|<WORD>]|ssh|telnet|tftp|www) }`

<p>alias network-service &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Configures an alias that specifies available network services and the corresponding source and destination software ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify a network-service alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Network-service aliases are used in ACLs, to define the service-specific components. ACLs using aliases can be used across sites by re-defining the network-service alias elements at the device or profile level.</p>
<p>proto [&lt;0-254&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; eigrp gre igmp igp ospf vrrp]</p>	<p>Use one of the following options to associate an Internet protocol with this network-service alias:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-254&gt; – Identifies the protocol by its number. Specify the protocol number from 0 - 254. This is the number by which the protocol is identified in the <i>Protocol</i> field of the IPv4 header and the <i>Next Header</i> field of IPv6 header. For example, the <i>User Datagram Protocol's</i> (UDP) designated number is 17.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Identifies the protocol by its name. Specify the protocol name.</li> <li>• eigrp – Selects <i>Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol</i> (EIGRP). The protocol number 88.</li> <li>• gre – Selects <i>Generic Routing Encapsulation</i> (GRE). The protocol number is 47.</li> <li>• igmp – Selects <i>Internet Group Management Protocol</i> (IGMP). The protocol number is 2.</li> <li>• igp – Selects <i>Interior Gateway Protocol</i> (IGP). The protocol number is 9.</li> <li>• ospf – Selects <i>Open Shortest Path First</i> (OSPF). The protocol number is 89.</li> <li>• vrrp – Selects <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP). The protocol number is 112.</li> </ul>
<p>{{&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; bgp dns ftp ftp-data gopher https ldap nntp ntp pop3 proto sip smtp sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] ssh telnet tftp www}}</p>	<p>After specifying the protocol, you may configure a destination port for this service. These keywords are recursive and you can configure multiple protocols and associate multiple destination and source ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures a destination port number from 1 - 65535</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Identifies the destination port by the service name provided. For example, the <i>secure shell</i> (SSH) service uses TCP port 22.</li> <li>• bgp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Border Gateway Protocol</i> (BGP) services port (179)</li> <li>• dns – Optional. Configures the default <i>Domain Name System</i> (DNS) services port (53)</li> <li>• ftp – Optional. Configures the default <i>File Transfer Protocol</i> (FTP) control services port (21)</li> <li>• ftp-data – Optional. Configures the default FTP data services port (20)</li> <li>• gopher – Optional. Configures the default gopher services port (70)</li> <li>• https – Optional. Configures the default HTTPS services port (443)</li> <li>• ldap – Optional. Configures the default <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) services port (389)</li> <li>• nntp – Optional. Configures the default Newsgroup (NNTP) services port (119)</li> <li>• ntp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) services port (123)</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POP3 – Optional. Configures the default <i>Post Office Protocol</i> (POP3) services port (110)</li> <li>• proto – Optional. Use this option to select another Internet protocol in addition to the one selected in the previous step.</li> <li>• sip – Optional. Configures the default <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) services port (5060)</li> <li>• smtp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i> (SMTP) services port (25)</li> <li>• sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] – Optional. After specifying the destination port, you may specify a single or range of source ports.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the source port from 1 - 65535.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the source port range, for example 1-10.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ssh – Optional. Configures the default SSH services port (22)</li> <li>• telnet – Optional. Configures the default Telnet services port (23)</li> <li>• tftp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i> (TFTP) services port (69)</li> <li>• www – Optional. Configures the default HTTP services port (80)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alias number &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>alias number &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a number alias identified by the &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; keyword. Number aliases map a name to a numeric value. For example, 'alias number \$NUMBER 100'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number alias name is: \$NUMBER</li> <li>• The value assigned is: 100</li> </ul> <p>The value referenced by alias \$NUMBER, wherever used, is 100.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the number alias name.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify the number, from 0 - 4294967295, assigned to the number alias created.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alias string &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;LINE&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>alias string &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a string alias identified by the &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt; keyword</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the string alias name.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the string value.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> String aliases map a name to an arbitrary string value. For example, 'alias string \$DOMAIN test.example_company.com'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The string alias name is: \$DOMAIN</li> <li>• The value assigned is: test.example_company.com (a domain name)</li> </ul> <p>The value referenced by alias \$DOMAIN, wherever used, is test.example_company.com.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alias vlan &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;1-4094&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>alias vlan &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a VLAN alias identified by the &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; keyword</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the VLAN alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<pre>&lt;1-4094&gt;</pre>	<p>Maps the VLAN alias to a VLAN ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias address-range $TestAddRanAlias 192.168.13.10 to
192.168.13.13

rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network $TestNetworkAlias 192.168.13.0/24

rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias host $TestHostAlias 192.168.13.10

rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 1

rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias address-range 192.168.13.7
to 192.168.13.16 192.168.13.20 to 192.168.13.25
rfs4000-229D58(config)#commit

rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias network 192.168.13.0/24
192.168.16.0/24
rfs4000-229D58(config)#commit

rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-service $NetworkServAlias proto 17
rfs4000-229D58(config)#commit

rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias network 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.16.0/24
alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias address-range 192.168.13.7 to 192.168.13.16
192.168.13.20 to 192.168.13.25
!
alias network $TestNetworkAlias 192.168.13.0/24
!
alias host $TestHostAlias 192.168.13.10
!
alias address-range $TestAddRanAlias 192.168.13.10 to 192.168.13.13
!
alias network-service $NetworkServAlias proto udp
!
alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 1
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
 permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

### Example 1:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $test host 192.168.1.10 192.168.1.11
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $test network 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.3.0/24
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $test address-range 192.168.4.10 to
192.168.4.20
```

In the preceding example, the network-group alias '\$test' includes hosts 192.168.1.10 and 192.168.1.11, networks 192.168.2.0/24 and 192.168.3.0/24 and address-range 192.168.4.10 to 192.168.4.20.

**Example 2:**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp 749 750 80 proto tcp
sourceport 20 proto udp 68 sourceport 67
rfs4000-229D58(config)#commit
```

In the preceding example, the network-service alias '\$kerberos' is configured to allow following traffic:

- TCP traffic to destination ports 749, 750, and 80
- TCP traffic from source port 20
- UDP traffic to destination port 68 and from source port 67

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias string $DOMAIN test.example_company.com

rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
.....
!
  client-identity Android-4-1-X precedence 1700
  client-identity Android-4-2-X precedence 1800
!
alias string $DOMAIN test.example_company.com'
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
  deny udp any range 137 138 any range 137 138 rule-precedence 20 rule-description "deny
windows netbios"
  deny ip any 224.0.0.0/4 rule-precedence 21 rule-description "deny IP multicast"
  deny ip any host 255.255.255.255 rule-precedence 22 rule-description "deny IP l
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#

nx9500-6C8809(config)#alias number $NUMBER 100
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show context include-factory | include alias
alias string $DOMAIN test.examplecompany.com
alias string $DOMAIN2 test.example_company.com
alias number $NUMBER 100
alias string $SN B4C7996C8809
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing network, VLAN, service, or string alias
-----------	---

### 4.1.3 *aaa-tacacs-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures AAA *Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System* (TACACS) policy. TACACS is CISCO protocol that provides access control to network devices such as routers, network access servers, and other computing devices through one or more centralized servers. A TACACS Authentication server should be configured when the server preference is authenticated server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
aaa-tacacs-policy <AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `aaa-tacacs-policy <AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the AAA-TACACS policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#aaa-tacacs-policy testpolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-testpolicy)#?
AAA TACACS Policy Mode commands:
  accounting      Configure accounting parameters
  authentication   Configure authentication parameters
  authorization    Configure authorization parameters
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr         Clears the display screen
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  do             Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-testpolicy)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing AAA TACACS policy
-----------------	---------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on the AAA-TACACS policy commands, see [Chapter 25, AAA-TACACS-POLICY](#).

### 4.1.4 ap650

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP650 to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap650 <MAC>

**Parameters**

- ap650 <MAC>

<b>&lt;MAC&gt;</b>	Specify the AP650's MAC address.
--------------------	----------------------------------

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap650 5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC)#show context
ap650 5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC
  use profile default-ap650
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap650-3481BC
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless ap configured
-----
IDX          NAME          MAC          PROFILE      RF-DOMAIN    ADOPTED-BY
-----
  1    ap650-3481BC    5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC    default-ap650    default    un-adopted
-----
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP650 from the network
-----------	-----------------------------------

## 4.1.5 ap6511

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP6511 to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap6511 <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- ap6511 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP6511's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap6511 5C-0E-8B-08-45-6A
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-5C-0E-8B-08-45-6A)#show context
ap6511 5C-0E-8B-08-45-6A
  use profile default-ap6511
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap6511-08456A
  license AAP DEFAULT-LICENSE
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-5C-0E-8B-08-45-6A)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless ap configured
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap650-3481BC	5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC	default-ap650	default	un-adopted
2	<b>ap6511-08456A</b>	<b>5C-0E-8B-08-45-6A</b>	<b>default-ap6511</b>	<b>default</b>	<b>un-adopted</b>

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP6511 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.6 ap6521

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP6521 to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap6521 <MAC>

**Parameters**

- ap6521 <MAC>

<b>&lt;MAC&gt;</b>	Specify the AP6521's MAC address.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap6521 FC-0A-81-42-93-6C
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-FC-0A-81-42-93-6C)#show context
ap6521 FC-0A-81-42-93-6C
  use profile default-ap6521
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap6521-42936C
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-FC-0A-81-42-93-6C)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
-----
  IDX          NAME                MAC                PROFILE            RF-DOMAIN          ADOPTED-BY
-----
  1  ap6521-42936C    FC-0A-81-42-93-6C  default-ap6521    default            B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
-----
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP6521 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

## 4.1.7 ap6522

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP6522 to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap6522 <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- ap6522 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP6522's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap6522 B4-C7-99-58-72-58
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-58-72-58)#show context
ap6522 B4-C7-99-58-72-58
  use profile default-ap6522
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap6522-587258
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-58-72-58)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap6521-42936C	FC-0A-81-42-93-6C	default-ap6521	default	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
2	<b>ap6522-587258</b>	<b>B4-C7-99-58-72-58</b>	<b>default-ap6522</b>	<b>default</b>	<b>B4-C7-99-6C-88-09</b>

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP6522 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------



## 4.1.8 ap6532

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP6532 to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap6532 <MAC>

**Parameters**

- ap6532 <MAC>

<b>&lt;MAC&gt;</b>	Specify the AP6532's MAC address.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap6532 00-23-68-31-16-59
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-58-72-58)#show context
ap6532 00-23-68-31-16-59
  use profile default-ap6532
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap6532-311659
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-00-23-68-31-16-59)#
    
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
    
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap6521-42936C	FC-0A-81-42-93-6C	default-ap6521	default	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
2	ap6522-587258	B4-C7-99-58-72-58	default-ap6522	default	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
3	<b>ap6532-311659</b>	<b>00-23-68-31-16-59</b>	<b>default-ap6532</b>	<b>default</b>	<b>B4-C7-99-6C-88-09</b>

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP6532 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

## 4.1.9 ap6562

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP6562 to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap6562 <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- ap6562 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP6562's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap6562 00-23-09-0E-12-60
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-00-23-09-0E-12-60)#show context
ap6562 00-23-09-0E-12-60
  use profile default-ap6562
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap6562-0E1260
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-00-23-09-0E-12-60)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap6521-42936C	FC-0A-81-42-93-6C	default-ap6521	default	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
2	ap6522-587258	B4-C7-99-58-72-58	default-ap6522	default	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
3	ap6532-311659	00-23-68-31-16-59	default-ap6532	default	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
4	<b>ap6562-0E1260</b>	<b>00-23-09-0E-12-60</b>	<b>default-ap6562</b>	<b>default</b>	<b>B4-C7-99-6C-88-09</b>

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP6562 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.10 ap71xx

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP71XX series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap71xx <MAC>

**Parameters**

- ap71xx <MAC>

<b>&lt;MAC&gt;</b>	Specify the AP71XX's MAC address.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap71xx 00-23-68-11-E6-C4
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4)#show context
ap71xx 00-23-68-11-E6-C4
  use profile default-ap71xx
  use rf-domain TechPubs
  hostname ap71xx-11E6C4
  no staging-config-learnt
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
  interface vlan1
    ip address 192.168.13.23/24
  use auto-provisioning-policy TecPubs
  no auto-learn staging-config
  adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup evaluate-always
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4)#
    
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
    
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	<b>ap71xx-11E6C4</b>	<b>00-23-68-11-E6-C4</b>	<b>default-ap71xx</b>	<b>TechPubs</b>	<b>un-adopted</b>
2	ap7532-80C2AC	84-24-8D-80-C2-AC	default-ap7532	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
3	ap7131-9C63D4	00-23-68-9C-63-D4	default-ap71xx	default	un-adopted
4	t5-ED7C6C	B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C	default-t5	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
5	rfs4000-880DA7	00-23-68-88-0D-A7	default-rfs4000	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
6	ap7131-99BB7C	00-23-68-99-BB-7C	default-ap71xx	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
7	ap650-A6ED14	5C-0E-8B-A6-ED-14	default-ap650	default	un-adopted
8	ap7532-1601C4	84-24-8D-16-01-C4	default-ap7532	default	un-adopted
9	ap650-A65780	5C-0E-8B-A6-57-80	default-ap650	default	un-adopted
10	ap7562-84A224	84-24-8D-84-A2-24	default-ap7562	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
11	ap7131-4BF364	B4-C7-99-4B-F3-64	default-ap71xx	default	un-adopted
12	ap7522-8330A4	84-24-8D-83-30-A4	default-ap7522	default	00-23-68-88-0D-A7
13	ap8132-74B45C	B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C	default-ap81xx	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP71XX from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.11 ap7502

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP7502 series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ap7502 <MAC>
```

**Parameters**

- ap7502 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP7502's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap7502 00-23-68-99-BF-A8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-23-68-99-BF-A8)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP7502 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

## 4.1.12 ap7522

### ▸ Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP7522 series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap7522 <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- ap7522 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP7522's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap7522 00-23-09-0E-12-63
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-23-09-0E-12-63)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP7522 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.13 *ap7532*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP7532 series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ap7532 <MAC>
```

#### Parameters

- `ap7532 <MAC>`

<MAC>	Specify the AP7532's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap7532 00-23-09-0E-12-71  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-23-09-0E-12-71)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP7532 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

## 4.1.14 ap7562

### ▸ Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP7562 series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap7562 <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- ap7562 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP7562's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap7562 84-24-8D-80-C2-AC
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP7562 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

## 4.1.15 ap81xx

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP81XX series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap81xx <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- ap81xx <MAC>

<code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code>	Specify the AP81XX's MAC address.
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D#ap81xx B4-C7-99-71-17-28
rfs6000-81742D(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28)#show context
```

#### ap8132 B4-C7-99-71-17-28

```
use profile default-ap81xx
use rf-domain default
hostname ap8132-711728
license AAP DEFAULT-LICENSE
rfs6000-81742D(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28)#
```

```
rfs6000-81742D(config)#show wireless ap configured
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap8132-711728	B4-C7-99-71-17-28	default-ap81xx	default	00-15-70-81-74-2D

```
rfs6000-81742D(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an AP81XX from the network
-----------------	------------------------------------



### 4.1.16 ap82xx

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP82XX series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap82xx <MAC>

**Parameters**

- ap82xx <MAC>

<b>&lt;MAC&gt;</b>	Specify the AP82XX's MAC address.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-23-68-14-77-48)
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-23-68-14-77-48)#show context
ap82xx 00-23-68-14-77-48
  use profile default-ap82xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap8232-147748
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-23-68-14-77-48)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless ap configured
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap650-3481BC	5C-0E-8B-34-81-BC	default-ap650	default	un-adopted
2	ap6511-08456A	5C-0E-8B-08-45-6A	default-ap6511	default	un-adopted
3	<b>ap8232-147748</b>	<b>00-23-68-14-77-48</b>	<b>default-ap82xx</b>	<b>default</b>	<b>un-adopted</b>

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP82XX from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.17 ap8432

#### ► Global Configuration Commands

Adds an AP8432 series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ap8432 <MAC>
```

#### Parameters

- ap8432 <MAC>

<MAC>	Specify the AP8432's MAC address.
-------	-----------------------------------

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap8432 84-24-8D-80-C2-AC
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC)#show context
ap8432 84-24-8D-80-C2-AC
  use profile default-ap8432
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap8432-80C2AC
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
```

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap8432-80C2AC	84-24-8D-80-C2-AC	default-ap8432	default	un-adopted

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP8432 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.18 ap8533

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an AP8533 series to the network. If a profile for the AP is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap8533 <MAC>

**Parameters**

- ap8533 <MAC>

<b>&lt;MAC&gt;</b>	Specify the AP8533's MAC address.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#ap8533 B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C)#show context
ap8533 B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C
  use profile default-ap8533
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap8533-74B45C
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C)#
    
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured
-----
IDX          NAME                MAC                PROFILE            RF-DOMAIN          ADOPTED-BY
-----
1      ap8533-74B45C      B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C  default-ap8533    default            un-adopted
-----
    
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP8533 from the network
-----------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.19 application

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists the commands that enable you to enter the Application definition configuration mode:

**Table 4.2** Application-Policy Config Command

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>application</i>	Creates a new application definition and enters its configuration mode. This command allows you to create a customized application detection definition.	<i>page 4-35</i>
<i>application-config-mode commands</i>	Summarizes application definition configuration mode commands.	<i>page 4-37</i>

### 4.1.19.1 application

▶ [application](#)

Creates a new application definition and enters its configuration mode. This command allows you to create a customized application recognition definition.

The WiNG software uses *Protocol and Application Classification Engine* (PACE), a third-party *Deep Packet Inspection* (DPI) engine from IPOQUE, to enable application recognition. When enabled, the PACE evaluation package inspects network traffic to determine the application/protocol type. It can detect common HTTP-based applications (for example, Youtube and Facebook), enterprise-based applications (for example, Lync and Webex), and peer-to-peer applications (for example Facetime and Bittorrent) in the network’s traffic. PACE uses a range of DPI technologies to identify approximately 700 built-in applications that are grouped into twenty two (22) application categories. You can use this command to add applications not included in the PACE package.

Application recognition can be used as a filter to classify packets based on their application/protocol type. Once classified, an action is applied, such as deny, allow, mark, or rate-limit on the packet. These actions are defined in an application policy. Therefore, an application policy, like an *Access Control List* (ACL), is a set of rules that control traffic within the managed network. The match criteria, used by the application policy, are the built-in PACE app-categories and/or the customized applications configured here.



**NOTE:** The PACE DPI engine has to be enabled to trigger application recognition. To enable DPI, in the device or profile configuration mode, execute the *dpi* command. To enable customized application detection, in the device/profile configuration mode execute the *dpi > custom-app <APPLICATION-NAME>* command. For more information, see [dpi](#).



**NOTE:** To enable application recognition based traffic control, apply this application or PACE app-categories to an application policy, and use the policy with the RADIUS user authentication process, user role, WLAN, or bridge VLAN. For more information, see [application-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532, AP7562
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`application <APPLICATION-NAME>`

**Parameters**

- `application <APPLICATION-NAME>`

<p><code>application &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt;</code></p>	<p>Creates a new application definition and enters its configuration mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify a name of the new application definition. It is created if not already existing in the system.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#application Bing
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#?
Application Mode commands:
  app-category  Set application category (default is custom)
  description   Add application description
  https        Secure HTTP
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  use          Set setting to use

  clrscr       Clears the display screen
  commit       Commit all changes made in this session
  do           Run commands from Exec mode
  end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert       Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Deletes an existing application definition
-----------	--

### 4.1.19.2 application-config-mode commands

▶ [application](#)

The following table summarizes Application definition configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.3** Application- Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">app-category</a>	Configures the category for this application definition	<a href="#">page 4-38</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures a description for this application definition	<a href="#">page 4-39</a>
<a href="#">https</a>	Configures the HTTPS common-name attribute value for this application category's server certificate. Applicable only to applications using HTTPS protocol.	<a href="#">page 4-40</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Associates a network-service alias or a URL list with this application definition. Applicable for applications using protocols other than HTTPS.	<a href="#">page 4-41</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or resets this application definition's configured settings	<a href="#">page 4-42</a>

### 4.1.19.2.1 app-category

► *application-config-mode commands*

Configures the category for this application definition

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

app-category <APP-CATEGORY-NAME>

#### Parameters

- app-category <APP-CATEGORY-NAME>

app-category <APP-CATEGORY-NAME>	Select the category best suited for this application definition. There are twenty three categories. These are: antivirus\ update, audio, business, conference, custom, database, file transfer, gaming, generic, im, mail, mobile, network\ management, other, p2p, remote_control, social\ networking, standard, streaming, tunnel, video, voip, and Web. <b>Note:</b> The default setting is custom.
-------------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#app-category [TAB]
antivirus\ update      audio          business
conference             custom       database
filetransfer           gaming        generic
im                     mail          mobile
network\ management   other         p2p
remote_control         social\ networking standard
streaming              tunnel        video
voip                   web
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#app-category streaming
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#show context
application Bing
  app-category streaming
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets application category to default (custom)
-----------	---



### 4.1.19.2.2 description

▶ [application-config-mode commands](#)

Configures a description for this application definition

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
description <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- description <WORD>

description <WORD>	Configures a description for this application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a description not exceeding 80 characters in length. Enter the descriptive text within double quotes.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#description "Bing is Microsoft's Web search engine"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#show context
application Bing
  description "Bing is Microsoft's Web search engine"
  app-category streaming
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this description configured for this application
--------------------	--

### 4.1.19.2.3 https

▶ *application-config-mode commands*

Configures the HTTPS common-name attribute value for this application category's server certificate

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
https server-cert common-name [contains|ends-with] <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- `https server-cert common-name [contains|ends-with] <WORD>`

<code>https server-cert</code>	Configures the HTTPS common-name attribute value for this application category's server certificate
<code>common-name [contains ends-with] &lt;WORD&gt;</code>	Configures the HTTPS common-name attribute value match criteria. Use one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>contains</code> – Filters applications having common-name attributes containing the string specified here</li> <li>• <code>ends-with</code> – Filters applications ending with the string specified here</li> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the string to match.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#https server-cert common-name exact bing.com
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#show context
application Bing
description "Bing is Microsoft's web search engine"
app-category streaming
https server-cert common-name exact bing.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the HTTPS common-name attribute value configured with this application category
-----------	---

#### 4.1.19.2.4 use

▶ *application-config-mode commands*

Associates a network-service alias or a URL list with this application definition

For applications using protocols other than HTTPS, use this command to define the protocols, ports, and/or URL host name to match.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
use [network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- use [network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>]

use	Configures this application definition to use a network-service alias or a URL list
network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>	Associates a network-service alias with this application definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-service alias name (should be existing and configured). The network-service alias should specify the protocols and ports to match.</li> </ul>
url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>	Associates a URL list with this application definition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the URL list name (should be existing and configured). The URL list should specify the HTTP URL host names to match.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#use url-list Bing
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#show context
application Bing
  description "Bing is Microsoft's web search engine"
  app-category streaming
  use url-list Bing
  https server-cert common-name exact bing.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the network-service alias or the URI list associated with this application definition
-----------	---

### 4.1.19.2.5 no

#### ▶ *application-config-mode commands*

Removes or resets this application definition's configured settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [app-category|description|https|use]
```

```
no [app-category|description]
```

```
no https server-cert common-name [contains|ends-with] <WORD>
```

```
no use [network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this application definition's configured settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

---

#### Examples

The following example displays the application definition 'Bing' parameters before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#show context
application Bing
  description "Bing is Microsoft's web search engine"
  app-category streaming
  use url-list Bing
  https server-cert common-name exact bing.com
nx9500-6C8809config-application-Bing)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#no description
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#no https server-cert common-name exact bing.com
```

The following example displays the application definition 'Bing' parameters before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#show context
application Bing
  app-category streaming
  use url-list Bing
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

## 4.1.20 application-policy

▶ [Global Configuration Commands](#)

The following table lists the commands that enable you to enter the Application policy configuration mode:

**Table 4.4** Application-Policy Config Command

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">application-policy</a>	Creates an application policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-44</a>
<a href="#">application-policy-mode commands</a>	Summarizes the application policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-46</a>

### 4.1.20.1 application-policy

#### ▶ *application-policy*

Creates an application policy and enters its configuration mode

An application policy defines actions to be executed on recognized HTTP (Facebook), enterprise (Webex) and peer-to-peer (gaming) applications or application categories. These rules are numbered and are applied to each packet sequentially in increasing order of their precedence number. Once a match is made, the packet is either forwarded, dropped, marked, or rate limited depending on the action specified in that rule.

Application recognition is the key to application-based traffic control and prioritization within a managed network. The WiNG software uses PACE, a third-party DPI engine from IPOQUE, to enable application recognition. When enabled, PACE uses various DPI technologies to identify a range of applications that include Web-based and other difficult-to-classify protocols utilizing dynamic TCP/UDP port assignments. When an application is recognized and classified, a pre-defined application policy invokes appropriate action for that specific application. PACE provides a default database of application definitions (approximately 700 canned application signatures). In addition, to these, there is a provision to add new customized application definitions. You can also customize the default, canned application definitions.

Once created and configured, apply the application policy to the following levels within the network to enforce application assurance:

- RADIUS CoA usage – In the device/profile configuration mode, use the *application-policy > radius > <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>* command to apply the policy to every user successfully authenticated by the RADIUS server.
- User role – In the role-policy-user-role configuration mode, use the *use > application-policy <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>* command to apply the policy to all users assigned to the role.
- WLAN – In the WLAN configuration mode, use the *use > application-policy <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>* command to apply the policy to all users accessing the WLAN.
- Bridge VLAN – In the bridge VLAN configuration mode, use the *use > application-policy <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>* command to apply the policy for the traffic corresponding to the bridged VLAN.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
application-policy <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- *application-policy <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>*

<pre>application-policy &lt;APPLICATION- POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	<pre>Specify the application policy name. If an application policy with the specified name does not exist, it is created. The name should not exceed 32 characters in length.</pre>
--	---

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#application-policy TestAppliPolicy
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-TestAppliPolicy)#?
Application Policy Mode commands:
  allow           Allow packets
  deny           Deny packets
  description     Application policy description
  enforcement-time Configure policy enforcement based on time
  logging         Application recognition logging
  mark           Mark packets
  no             Negate a command or set its defaults
  rate-limit     Rate-limit packets

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit       Commit all changes made in this session
  do           Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show     Show running system information
  write    Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-TestAppliPolicy)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing application policy
-----------	--

## 4.1.20.2 application-policy-mode commands

▶ *application-policy*

The following table summarizes Application policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.5** Application- Policy-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>allow</i>	Creates an allow rule and configures the match criteria based on which packets are filtered and the allow access action applied	<a href="#">page 4-47</a>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a deny rule and configures the match criteria based on which packets are filtered and the deny access action applied	<a href="#">page 4-50</a>
<i>description</i>	Configures a brief description for this application policy that enables you to differentiate it from other application policies	<a href="#">page 4-53</a>
<i>enforcement-time</i>	Configures an enforcement time period in days and hours for this application policy. The policy is enforced only during the specified time period.	<a href="#">page 4-54</a>
<i>logging</i>	Enables logging of application recognition hits made by the PACE DPI engine. It also sets the logging level.	<a href="#">page 4-56</a>
<i>mark</i>	Creates a mark rule and configures the match criteria based on which packets are filtered and marked with 802.1p priority value or <i>Differentiated Service Code Point</i> (DSCP) code	<a href="#">page 4-57</a>
<i>rate-limit</i>	Creates a rate-limit rule and configures the match criteria based on which incoming and outgoing packets are filtered and the configured rate limits applied	<a href="#">page 4-60</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or resets this application policy's settings	<a href="#">page 4-63</a>



### 4.1.20.2.1 allow

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Creates an allow rule and configures the match criteria based on which packets are filtered and the allow access action applied

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
allow [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all] |application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
    schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)
```

**Parameters**

- allow [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all] |application <APPLICATION-NAME>] schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)

allow	Creates an allow rule and configures the match criteria. The options are app-category and application.
app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME> all]	<p>Uses application category as the match criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application category. The options are: antivirus\ update, audio, business, conference, custom, database, file transfer, gaming, generic, im, mail, mobile, network\ management, other, p2p, remote_control, social\ networking, standard, streaming, tunnel, video, voip, and web. Each packet’s app-category is matched with the value specified here. In case of a match, the system forwards the packet or else drops it.</li> <li>• all – The system forwards all packets irrespective of the application category.</li> </ul>
application <APPLICATION-NAME>	<p>Uses application name as the match criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt; – Specify the application name. Each packet’s application is matched with the application name specified here. In case of a match, the system forwards the packet.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The WiNG database provides approximately 381 canned applications. In addition to these, the database also includes custom-made applications. These are application definitions created using the <i>application</i> command.</p>
schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME>	<p>Schedules an enforcement time for this allow rule by associating a schedule policy with it. Use this parameter to apply rule-specific enforcement time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• schedule &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Associates a schedule policy with the rule. When associated, the rule is enforced only on the days and time configured in the schedule policy. Without the association of a schedule policy, all rules within an application policy are enforced at the same time (defined by the <i>application-policy &gt; enforcement-time</i> command). If scheduling a rule, ensure that the time configured in the schedule policy is a subset of the application policy’s enforcement time. In other words the application policy should be active when the rule is being enforced. For example, if the application policy is enforced on Mondays from 10:00 to 22:00 hours and the schedule policy time-rule is set for Fridays, then this rule will never be hit. When enforcing rules at different times the best practice would be to keep the application policy active at all time (i.e., retain the default enforcement-time setting as ‘all’).</li> <li>• &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured). After applying a schedule policy, specify a precedence for the rule.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of no schedule policy being applied, the rule is enforced as per the enforcement-time configured in the application policy. For more information, see <i>enforcement-time</i>.</p>

precedence <1-256>	<p>Assigns a precedence value for this allow rule. The precedence value differentiates between rules applicable to applications and the application categories to which they belong. The allow, deny, mark, rate-limit options are mutually exclusive. In other words, in an application policy, for a specific application or application category, you can create either an allow rule, or a deny rule, or a mark and rate-limit rule.</p> <p>Let us consider application <i>youtube</i> belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>. The action required is: Allow <i>youtube</i> packets and deny all other applications belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>. The rules can be defined as: <b>#allow</b> application youtube precedence 1 <b>#deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 2 The following configuration is incorrect: <b>#deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 1 <b>#allow</b> application youtube precedence 2 Once the <b>deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 1 rule is hit, all streaming packets, including youtube, are dropped. Consequently, there are no packets left to apply the subsequent <b>allow</b> rule.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The mark and rate-limit rules are the only two actions that can be combined for a specific application or application category type.</p>
-----------------------	---

### Examples

The following example shows how to view all built-in, system provided applications:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-test)#allow application [TAB]
Display all 366 possibilities? (y or n)
1-clickshare-com          1-upload-com
1-upload-to              10upload-com
123upload-pl            139pan-com
163pan-com              1clickshare-net
1fichier-com            1kxun
2channel                2gis
2shared-com             360mobile
4fastfile-com           4share-ws
Dota\ 2                  EA\ Origin
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-test)#
```

The following examples show two *allow* rules, allowing access to all packets belonging to the *application category* 'business' and the *application* 'Bing':

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#allow application Bi [TAB]
Bing                    BitTorrent                BitTorrent_encrypted
BitTorrent_plain         BitTorrent_uTP            BitTorrent_uTP_encrypted
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

**Note:** Bing is not one of the WiNG built-in database applications. It is a customized application created using the *application* command.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#allow application Bing precedence 1

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#allow app-category [TAB]
all                    antivirus\ update         audio
business             conference              custom
database              filetransfer             gaming
generic               im                      mail
mobile                network\ management     other
p2p                   remote_control          social\ networking
standard              streaming                tunnel
video                 voip                    web
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#allow app-category business precedence 2
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
application-policy Bing
  allow application Bing precedence 1
  allow app-category business precedence 2
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#

```

The following example shows an application policy 'SocialNet' having an allow rule with an associated schedule policy named 'FaceBook':

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-SocialNet)#allow application facebook schedule Facebook
precedence 1

```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-SocialNet)#show context
application-policy SocialNet
  description "This application policy relates to Social Networking sites."
  allow application facebook schedule FaceBook precedence 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-SocialNet)#

```

The schedule policy 'FaceBook' configuration is as follows. As per this policy, the above allow rule will apply to all FaceBook packets every Friday between 13:00 and 18:00 hours.

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-FaceBook)#show context
schedule-policy FaceBook
  description "Allows FaceBook traffic on Fridays."
  time-rule days friday start-time 13:00 end-time 18:00
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-FaceBook)#

```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this allow rule from the application policy
-----------	---

## 4.1.20.2.2 deny

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Creates a deny rule and configures the match criteria based on which packets are filtered and the deny access action applied

**Syntax**

```
deny [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
    schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)
```

**Parameters**

- deny [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>] schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)

deny	Creates a deny rule and configures the match criteria. The options are app-category and application.
app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME> all]	<p>Uses application category as the match criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application category name. The options are: antivirus\ update, audio, business, conference, custom, database, file transfer, gaming, generic, im, mail, mobile, network\ management, other, p2p, remote_control, social\ networking, standard, streaming, tunnel, video, voip, and web. Each packet's app-category is matched with the value specified here. In case of a match, the system drops the packet.</li> <li>all – The system drops all packets irrespective of the application category.</li> </ul>
application <APPLICATION-NAME>	<p>Uses application name as the match criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt; – Specify the application name. Each packet's application is matched with the application name specified here. In case of a match, the system drops the packet.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> There are approximately some 381 canned applications in the database. In addition to these, the database displays custom-made applications also. These are application definitions created using the <i>application</i> command.</p>
schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME>	<p>Schedules an enforcement time for this deny rule by associating a schedule policy with it. Use this parameter to apply rule-specific enforcement time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>schedule &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Associates a schedule policy with the rule. When associated, the rule is enforced only on the days and time configured in the schedule policy. Without the association of a schedule policy, all rules within an application policy are enforced at the same time (defined by the <i>application-policy &gt; enforcement-time</i> command). If scheduling a rule, ensure that the time configured in the schedule policy is a subset of the application policy's enforcement time. In other words the application policy should be active when the rule is being enforced. For example, if the application policy is enforced on Mondays from 10:00 to 22:00 hours and the schedule policy time-rule is set for Fridays, then this rule will never be hit. When enforcing rules at different times the best practice would be to keep the application policy active at all time (i.e., retain the default enforcement-time setting as 'all').</li> <li>&lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured). After applying a schedule policy, specify a precedence for the rule.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of no schedule policy being applied, the rule is enforced as per the enforcement-time configured in the application policy. For more information, see <a href="#">enforcement-time</a>.</p>

<pre>precedence &lt;1-256&gt;</pre>	<p>Assigns a precedence value for this deny rule. The precedence value differentiates between rules applicable to applications and the application categories to which they belong. The allow, deny, mark, rate-limit options are mutually exclusive. In other words, in an application policy, for a specific application or application category, you can create either an allow rule, or a deny rule, or a mark and rate-limit rule.</p> <p>Let us consider application <i>youtube</i> belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>.</p> <p>The action required is: Allow <i>youtube</i> packets and deny all other applications belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>.</p> <p>The rules can be defined as:</p> <pre>#allow application youtube precedence 1 #deny app-category streaming precedence 2</pre> <p>The following configuration is incorrect:</p> <pre>#deny app-category streaming precedence 1 #allow application youtube precedence 2</pre> <p>Once the <b>deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 1 rule is hit, all streaming packets, including youtube, are dropped. Consequently, there are no packets left to apply the subsequent <b>allow</b> rule.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The mark and rate-limit rules are the only two actions that can be combined for a specific application or application category type.</p>
-------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows one *deny* rule, denying access to all packets belonging to the application category 'social\ networking':

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-app-policy-Bing) #deny app-category social\ networking precedence 3
nx9500-6C8809 (config-app-policy-Bing) #show context
application-policy Bing
  allow application Bing precedence 1
  allow app-category business precedence 2
  deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3
nx9500-6C8809 (config-app-policy-Bing) #
```

Note, in the preceding example, none of the allow and deny rules apply to the same application or app-category.

The following example displays the **schedule policy 'DenyS-N'** settings. The time-rule defined in the policy is *all weekdays from 9:30 AM to 11:30 PM*.

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-schedule-policy-DenyS-N) #show context
schedule-policy DenyS-N
  description "Denies all social Networking sites on weekdays."
  time-rule days weekdays start-time 09:30 end-time 23:30
nx9500-6C8809 (config-schedule-policy-DenyS-N) #
```

The following example displays the **schedule policy 'FaceBook'** settings. The time-rule defined in the policy is *Friday from 1:00 PM to 6:00 PM*.

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-schedule-policy-FaceBook) #show context
schedule-policy FaceBook
  description "Allows FaceBook traffic on Fridays."
  time-rule days friday start-time 13:00 end-time 18:00
nx9500-6C8809 (config-schedule-policy-FaceBook) #
```

The following example shows an **application policy 'SocialNet'** defining an *allow* rule and a *deny* rule. Both rules have different enforcement time, which is defined by their respective schedule policies (DentS-N and FaceBook). As per these two schedule policy settings, this application policy:

- will deny all social\ networking sites on weekdays (barring Fridays between 1:00 PM to 6:00 PM) from 9:30 AM to 11:30 PM.

On Fridays, between 1:00 PM to 6:00 PM, it:

- will deny all social\ networking sites except Facebook.

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```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-SocialNet)#show context
application-policy SocialNet
  description "This application policy relates to Social Networking sites."
  allow application facebook schedule FaceBook precedence 1
  deny app-category "social networking" schedule DenyS-N precedence 2
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-SocialNet)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this deny rule from the application policy
-----------	--

### 4.1.20.2.3 description

▶ [application-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures a brief description for this application policy that enables you to differentiate it from other application policies

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

description <LINE>

#### Parameters

- description <LINE>

description <LINE>	Configures this application policy's description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify a brief description not exceeding 80 characters in length.</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
application-policy Bing
  description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
  allow application Bing precedence 1
  allow app-category business precedence 2
  deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this application policy's description
-----------	---

#### 4.1.20.2.4 enforcement-time

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Configures an enforcement time period in days and hours for this application policy. The enforcement time is applicable only to those rules, within the application policy, that do not have a schedule policy associated. By default an application policy is enforced on all days.



**NOTE:** Schedule policies are a means of enforcing allow/deny/mark/rate-limit rules at different time periods. If no schedule policy is applied, all rules within an application policy are enforced at the time specified using this enforcement-time command. For more information on configuring a schedule policy, see [schedule-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
enforcement-time days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|all|weekends|weekdays] {start-time <HH:MM> end-time <HH:MM>}
```

**Parameters**

- enforcement-time days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|all|weekends|weekdays] {start-time <HH:MM> end-time <HH:MM>}

<p>enforcement-time days</p>	<p>Enforces this application policy on only on the days specified here</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sunday – Enforces the policy only on Sundays</li> <li>• monday – Enforces the policy only on Mondays</li> <li>• tuesday – Enforces the policy only on Tuesdays</li> <li>• wednesday – Enforces the policy only on Wednesdays</li> <li>• thursday – Enforces the policy only on Thursdays</li> <li>• friday – Enforces the policy only on Fridays</li> <li>• saturday – Enforces the policy only on Saturdays</li> <li>• all – Enforces the policy on all days. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• weekends – Enforces the policy only on weekends</li> <li>• weekdays – Enforces the policy only on weekdays</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case no enforcement time is specified, the application policy is enforced on all days (i.e., always active).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using schedule policies with the allow/deny/mark/rate-limit rules, the best practice would be to keep the application policy active at all time (i.e., retain the default enforcement-time setting of 'all').</p>
<p>start-time &lt;HH:MM&gt; end-time &lt;HH:MM&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Configures this application policy's enforcement period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start-time – Configures the start time. This is the time at which the application policy enforcement begins.</li> <li>• end-time – Configures the end time. This is the time at which the application policy enforcement ends.</li> <li>• &lt;HH:MM&gt; – Specify the start and end time in the HH:MM format.</li> </ul>



**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 10:30  
end-time 20:00
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context  
application-policy Bing  
description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"  
enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 10:30 end-time 20:00  
allow application Bing precedence 1  
allow app-category business precedence 2  
deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3  
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this application policy's enforcement period
-----------	--

### 4.1.20.2.5 logging

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Enables logging of application recognition hits made by the PACE DPI engine. It also sets the logging level.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
logging [level|on]
```

```
logging on
```

```
logging level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|
notifications|warnings]
```

#### Parameters

- logging on

logging on	Enables logging of application recognition hits made by the PACE DPI engine. This option is disabled by default.
------------	--

- logging level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]

logging level [<0-7> alerts  critical debugging  emergencies errors  informational  notifications  warnings]	<p>Sets the logging level for application recognition hits made by the PACE DPI engine. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the message logging severity level on a scale of 0 - 7</li> <li>• emergencies – Severity level 0: System is unusable</li> <li>• alerts – Severity level 1: Requires immediate action</li> <li>• critical – Severity level 2: Critical conditions</li> <li>• errors – Severity level 3: Error conditions</li> <li>• warnings – Severity level 4: Warning conditions</li> <li>• notifications – Severity level 5: Normal but significant conditions (this is the default setting)</li> <li>• informational – Severity level 6: Informational messages</li> <li>• debugging – Severity level 7: Debugging messages</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#logging level critical
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
```

```
application-policy Bing
description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 12:30 end-time 20:00
allow application Bing precedence 1
allow app-category business precedence 2
deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3
logging level critical
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the logging level to default (notifications). And the <i>no &gt; logging &gt; on</i> command disables DPI logging.
-----------	---

### 4.1.20.2.6 mark

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Creates a mark rule and configures the match criteria based on which packets are marked

Marks packets, matching a specified set of application categories or applications/protocols, with 802.1p priority level or *Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) type of service (ToS) code*. Marking packets is a means of identifying them for specific actions, and is used to provide different levels of service to different traffic types.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
mark [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
    [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>] schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)
```

**Parameters**

- mark [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>] [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>] schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)

mark	Creates a mark rule and configures the match criteria. When applied, the rule marks packets, matching the criteria configured here, with 802.1p priority value or DSCP code. The match criteria options are: app-category and application.
app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME> all]	Uses application category as the match criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application category. The options are: antivirus\ update, audio, business, conference, custom, database, file transfer, gaming, generic, im, mail, mobile, network\ management, other, p2p, remote_control, social\ networking, standard, streaming, tunnel, video, voip, and web. Each packet's app-category is matched with the value specified here. In case of a match, the system marks the packet.</li> <li>• all – The system marks all packets irrespective of the application category.</li> </ul>
application <APPLICATION-NAME>	Uses application name as the match criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt; – Specify the application name. Each packet's application is matched with the application name specified here. In case of a match, the system marks the packet.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The WiNG database provides approximately 381 canned applications. In addition to these, the database includes custom-made applications. These are application definitions created using the <i>application</i> command.</p>
8021p <0-7>	Marks packets matching the specified criteria with 802.1p priority value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 7.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The IEEE 802.1p signaling standard enables marking of layer 2 network traffic. Layer 2 network devices (such as switches), using 802.1p standards, group traffic into classes based on their 802.1p priority value, which is appended to the packet's MAC header. In case of traffic congestion, packets with higher priority get precedence over lower priority packets and are forwarded first.</p>
dscp <0-63>	Marks packets matching the specified criteria with DSCP ToS code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The DSCP protocol marks layer 3 network traffic. Layer 3 network devices (such as routers) using DSCP, mark each layer 3 packet with a six-bit DSCP code, which is appended to the packet's IP header. Each DSCP code is assigned a corresponding level of service, enabling packet prioritization.</p>

<p>schedule &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Schedules an enforcement time for this mark rule by associating a schedule policy with it. Use this parameter to apply rule-specific enforcement time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• schedule &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Associates a schedule policy with the rule. When associated, the rule is enforced only on the days and time configured in the schedule policy. Without the association of a schedule policy, all rules within an application policy are enforced at the same time (defined by the <i>application-policy &gt; enforcement-time</i> command). If scheduling a rule, ensure that the time configured in the schedule policy is a subset of the application policy's enforcement time. In other words the application policy should be active when the rule is being enforced. For example, if the application policy is enforced on Mondays from 10:00 to 22:00 hours and the schedule policy time-rule is set for Fridays, then this rule will never be hit. When enforcing rules at different times the best practice would be to keep the application policy active at all time (i.e., retain the default enforcement-time setting as 'all').</li> <li>• &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured). After applying a schedule policy, specify a precedence for the rule.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of no schedule policy being applied, the rule is enforced as per the enforcement-time configured in the application policy. For more information, see <a href="#">enforcement-time</a>.</p>
<p>precedence &lt;1-256&gt;</p>	<p>Assigns a precedence value for this mark rule. The precedence value differentiates between rules applicable to applications and the application categories they belong. The allow, deny, mark, rate-limit options are mutually exclusive. In other words, in an application policy, for a specific application or application category, you can create either an allow rule, or a deny rule, or a mark and rate-limit rule.</p> <p>Let us consider application <i>youtube</i> belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>. The action required is: Allow <i>youtube</i> packets and deny all other applications belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>. The rules can be defined as:</p> <pre>#allow application youtube precedence 1 #deny app-category streaming precedence 2</pre> <p>The following configuration is incorrect:</p> <pre>#deny app-category streaming precedence 1 #allow application youtube precedence 2</pre> <p>Once the <b>deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 1 rule is hit, all streaming packets, including youtube, are dropped. Consequently, there are no packets left to apply the subsequent <b>allow</b> rule.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The mark and rate-limit rules are the only two actions that can be combined for a specific application or application category type.</p>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#mark app-category video dscp 9 precedence 4
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#mark application facetime dscp 10 precedence 5
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
application-policy Bing
description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 12:30 end-time 20:00
allow application Bing precedence 1
allow app-category business precedence 2
deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3
mark app-category video dscp 9 precedence 4
mark application facetime dscp 10 precedence 5
logging level critical
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this mark rule from the application policy
-----------	--

### 4.1.20.2.7 rate-limit

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Creates a rate-limit rule and configures the match criteria

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
rate-limit [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
([egress|ingress]) rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024>
schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)
```

**Parameters**

- rate-limit [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>] ([egress|ingress]) rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024> schedule <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME> (precedence <1-256>)

rate-limit	Creates a rate-limit rule and configures the match criteria. When applied, the rule applies a rate-limit to packets that match the criteria configured here. These packets could be incoming, outgoing, or both. The match criteria options are: app-category and application.
app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME> all]	<p>Uses application category as the match criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application category. The options are: antivirus\ update, audio, business, conference, custom, database, file transfer, gaming, generic, im, mail, mobile, network\ management, other, p2p, remote_control, social\ networking, standard, streaming, tunnel, video, voip, and web. Each packet's app-category is matched with the value specified here. In case of a match, the system rate-limits the packet.</li> <li>• all – The system rate-limits all packets irrespective of the application category.</li> </ul>
application <APPLICATION-NAME>	<p>Uses application name as the match criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt; – Specify the application name. Each packet's application is matched with the application name specified here. In case of a match, the system rate-limits the packet.</li> </ul>
[egress ingress]	<p>The egress and ingress parameters are recursive and can be used to rate limit either incoming, outgoing, or both incoming and outgoing traffic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• egress – Selects the traffic type as outgoing</li> <li>• ingress – Selects the traffic type as outgoing</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> After selecting the traffic type (incoming/outgoing) configure the rate and maximum burst size.</p>
rate <50-1000000>	<p>The following parameters are common to the 'egress' and 'ingress' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rate – Configures the rate limit, in Kbps, for both incoming and outgoing packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-1000000&gt; – Specify the rate limit from 50 - 1000000 Kbps.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
max-burst-size	<p>The following parameters are common to the 'egress' and 'ingress' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max-burst-size – Configures the maximum burst size, in Kbytes, for both incoming and outgoing packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-1024&gt; – Specify the maximum burst size from 2 - 1024 Kbytes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>schedule &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Schedules an enforcement time for this rate-limit rule by associating a schedule policy with it. Use this parameter to apply rule-specific enforcement time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• schedule &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Associates a schedule policy with the rule. When associated, the rule is enforced only on the days and time configured in the schedule policy. Without the association of a schedule policy, all rules within an application policy are enforced at the same time (defined by the <i>application-policy &gt; enforcement-time</i> command). If scheduling a rule, ensure that the time configured in the schedule policy is a subset of the application policy's enforcement time. In other words the application policy should be active when the rule is being enforced. For example, if the application policy is enforced on Mondays from 10:00 to 22:00 hours and the schedule policy time-rule is set for Fridays, then this rule will never be hit. When enforcing rules at different times the best practice would be to keep the application policy active at all time (i.e., retain the default enforcement-time setting as 'all').</li> <li>• &lt;SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured). After applying a schedule policy, specify a precedence for the rule.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of no schedule policy being applied, the rule is enforced as per the enforcement-time configured in the application policy. For more information, see <a href="#">enforcement-time</a>.</p>
<p>precedence &lt;1-256&gt;</p>	<p>Assigns a precedence value for this mark rule. The precedence value differentiates between rules applicable to applications and the application categories they belong. The allow, deny, mark, rate-limit options are mutually exclusive. In other words, in an application policy, for a specific application or application category, you can create either an allow rule, or a deny rule, or a mark and rate-limit rule.</p> <p>Let us consider application <i>youtube</i> belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>. The action required is: Allow <i>youtube</i> packets and deny all other applications belonging to app-category <i>streaming</i>. The rules can be defined as: <b>#allow</b> application youtube precedence 1 <b>#deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 2</p> <p>The following configuration is incorrect: <b>#deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 1 <b>#allow</b> application youtube precedence 2</p> <p>Once the <b>deny</b> app-category streaming precedence 1 rule is hit, all streaming packets, including youtube, are dropped. Consequently, there are no packets left to apply the subsequent <b>allow</b> rule.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The mark and rate-limit rules are the only two actions that can be combined for a specific application or application category type.</p>

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### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#rate-limit application BGP ingress rate 100
max-burst-size 25 egress rate 50 max-burst-size 25 precedence 6
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
application-policy Bing
description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 12:30 end-time 20:00
allow application Bing precedence 1
allow app-category business precedence 2
deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3
mark app-category video dscp 9 precedence 4
mark application facetime dscp 10 precedence 5
rate-limit application BGP ingress rate 100 max-burst-size 25 egress rate 50 max-burst-
size 25 precedence 6
logging level critical
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this rate-limit rule from the application policy
-----------	--



#### 4.1.20.2.8 no

▶ *application-policy-mode commands*

Removes or resets this application policy's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [allow|deny|description|enforcement-time|logging|mark|rate-limit]
```

```
no allow [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
precedence <1-256>
```

```
no deny [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
precedence <1-256>
```

```
no description
```

```
no enforcement-time days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|
all|weekends|weekdays]
```

```
no logging [level|on]
```

```
no mark [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
precedence <1-256>
```

```
no rate-limit [app-category [<APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]|application <APPLICATION-NAME>]
precedence <0-256>
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this application policy settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

#### Examples

The following example shows the application policy 'Bing' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
application-policy Bing
description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 12:30 end-time 20:00
allow application Bing precedence 1
allow app-category business precedence 2
deny app-category "social networking" precedence 3
mark app-category video dscp 9 precedence 4
mark application facetime dscp 10 precedence 5
rate-limit application BGP ingress rate 100 max-burst-size 25 egress rate 50 max-burst-
size 25 precedence 6
logging level critical

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#no allow app-category business precedence 2
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#no deny app-category social\ networking precedence
3
```

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The following example shows the application policy 'Bing' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#show context
application-policy Bing
  description "This application policy allows Bing search engine packets"
  enforcement-time days weekdays start-time 12:30 end-time 20:00
  allow application Bing precedence 1
  mark app-category video dscp 9 precedence 4
  mark application facetime dscp 10 precedence 5
  rate-limit application BGP ingress rate 100 max-burst-size 25 egress rate 50 max-burst-
size 25 precedence 6
  logging level critical
nx9500-6C8809(config-app-policy-Bing)#
```

## 4.1.21 association-acl-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures an association ACL policy. This policy defines a list of devices allowed or denied access to the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
association-acl-policy <ASSOCIATION-ACL-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- association-acl-policy <ASSOCIATION-ACL-POLICY-NAME>

<ASSOCIATION-ACL-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the association ACL policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
-------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#association-acl-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#?
Association ACL Mode commands:
deny      Specify MAC addresses to be denied
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify MAC addresses to be permitted

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables commands
-----------	------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on the association-acl-policy, see [Chapter 10, ASSOCIATION-ACL-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.22 auto-provisioning-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures an auto provisioning policy. This policy configures the automatic provisioning of device adoption. The policy configures how an AP is adopted based on its type.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
auto-provisioning-policy <AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- auto-provisioning-policy <AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the auto provisioning policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#auto-provisioning-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#?
Auto-Provisioning Policy Mode commands:
Auto-Provisioning Policy Mode commands:
adopt                Add rule for device adoption
auto-create-rfd-template  When RF Domain specified by the matching rule
                        template does not exist create new RF Domain
                        automatically
default-adoption     Adopt devices even when no matching rules are
                        found. Assign default profile and default
                        rf-domain
deny                Add rule to deny device adoption
evaluate-always     Set the flag to evaluate the policy everytime,
                        regardless of previous adoption status
no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
redirect            Add rule to redirect device adoption
upgrade            Add rule for device upgrade

clrscr              Clears the display screen
commit             Commit all changes made in this session
do                 Run commands from Exec mode
end                End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit              End current mode and down to previous mode
help              Description of the interactive help system
revert            Revert changes
service           Service Commands
show              Show running system information
write             Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing Auto Provisioning policy
-----------------	--



**NOTE:** For more information on the association-acl-policy, see [Chapter 9, AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.23 *bgp*

### ▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures *Border Gateway Protocol* (BGP) settings

BGP is an inter-ISP routing protocol which establishes routing between *Inter net Service Providers* (ISPs). ISPs use BGP to exchange routing and reachability information between *Autonomous Systems* (AS) on the Internet. BGP makes routing decisions based on paths, network policies and/or rules configured by network administrators. The primary role of a BGP system is to exchange network reachability information with other BGP peers. This information includes information on AS that the reachability information traverses. This information is sufficient to create a graph of AS connectivity from which routing decisions can be created and rules enforced.

An AS is a set of routers under the same administration that use *Interior Gateway Protocol* (IGP) and common metrics to define how to route packets within the AS. AS uses inter-AS routing to route packets to other ASs. For an external AS, an AS appears to have a single coherent interior routing plan and presents a consistent picture of the destinations reachable through it.

Routing information exchanged through BGP supports only destination based forwarding (it assumes a router forwards packets based on the destination address carried in the IP header of the packet).

BGP uses TCP as its transport protocol. This eliminates the need to implement explicit update fragmentation, retransmission, acknowledgment, and sequencing. BGP listens on TCP port 179. The error notification mechanism used in BGP assumes that TCP supports a *graceful* close (all outstanding data is delivered before the connection is closed).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
bgp [as-path-list | community-list | extcommunity-list | ip-access-list | ip-prefix-list]
  <LIST-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `bgp [as-path-list | community-list | extcommunity-list | ip-access-list | ip-prefix-list] <LIST-NAME>`

as-path-list <LIST-NAME>	Creates an AS path list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LIST-NAME&gt; – Provide the AS-PATH-LIST name.</li> </ul>
community-list <LIST-NAME>	Creates a community list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LIST-NAME&gt; – Provide the COMMUNITY-LIST name.</li> </ul>
extcommunity-list <LIST-NAME>	Creates an extended community list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LIST-NAME&gt; – Provide the EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST name.</li> </ul>
ip-access-list <LIST-NAME>	Creates a BGP IP access list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LIST-NAME&gt; – Provide the BGP IP-ACCESS-LIST name.</li> </ul>
ip-prefix-list <LIST-NAME>	Creates a BGP IP prefix list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LIST-NAME&gt; – Provide the BGP IP-PREFIX-LIST name.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#bgp ?
  as-path-list      BGP AS path list Configuration
  community-list    Add a community list entry
  extcommunity-list Add a extended community list entry (EXPERIMENTAL)
  ip-access-list    Add an access list entry
  ip-prefix-list    Build a prefix list
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#bgp as-path-list AS-TEST-PATH
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-AS-TEST-PATH)#?
```

BGP AS Path List Mode commands:

```
deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-AS-TEST-PATH)#
```

### Related Commands

---

*no*

Modifies BGP settings, based on the parameters passed

---



**NOTE:** For more information on configuring BGP *Top-Level Objects* (TLOs), see [Chapter 28, BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL](#).

---

## 4.1.24 *bonjour-gw-discovery-policy*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Bonjour is Apple's zero-configuration networking (Zeroconf) implementation. Zeroconf is a group of technologies that include service discovery, address assignment and hostname resolution. Bonjour locates the devices (printers, computers, etc.) and services these computers provide over a local network.

Bonjour provides a method to discover services on a *local area network* (LAN). Bonjour allows users to set up a network without any configuration. Services such as printers, scanners and file-sharing servers can be found using Bonjour. Bonjour only works within a single broadcast domain. However, with a special DNS configuration, it can be extended to find services across broadcast domains

This command configures a Bonjour GW Discovery policy. The policy defines a list of services clients can discover across subnets. A maximum of 8 (eight) policies can be created on access points, wireless controllers, or service platforms.

When configured and applied, this feature enables discovery of Bonjour services on local and/or tunneled VLANs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Specify the Bonjour GW Discovery policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created. In the Bonjour GW Discovery policy configuration mode, use the <code>allow-service</code> keyword to configure the services that the Bonjour gateway is allowed to discover. A maximum of 16 (sixteen) service rules can be created. Optionally, you can restrict this facility for users on specific VLANs. To do so, specify the VLAN IDs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Execute the <code>bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy</code> command to enable forwarding of Bonjour service responses across VLANs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To associate a Bonjour GW Discovery policy with a WLAN, in the WLAN configure mode, execute the following command:  <code>use &gt; bonjour-gw-discovery-policy &gt; &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To associate a Bonjour GW Discovery policy with a VLAN, in the interface VLAN configure mode, execute the following command:  <code>use &gt; bonjour-gw-discovery-policy &gt; &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To associate a Bonjour GW Discovery policy with a user role, in the <code>role-policy - user-role</code> config mode, execute the following command:  <code>use &gt; bonjour-gw-discovery-policy &gt; &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code> For more information, see <a href="#">use</a>.</p>
----------------------------------	--

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#bonjour-gw-discovery-policy TestPolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-bonjour-gw-discovery-policy-TestPolicy)#?
commands:
  allow-service  Allow Bonjour Service on local or tunneled vlan,Optionally
                  VLAN IDs can be given so service will be discovered for those
                  vlan only
  no             Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit        Commit all changes made in this session
  do            Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help          Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show          Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-bonjour-gw-discovery-policy-TestPolicy)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing Bonjour GW Discovery policy
-----------	---



## 4.1.25 *bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a Bonjour GW Forwarding policy. When configured and applied on the controller, the policy defines the service VLANs (the VLANs on which Bonjour services are running) and client VLANs where clients are present. All Bonjour responses from service VLANs are forwarded to client VLANs. A maximum of 2 (two) policies can be created on a wireless controller or service platform. And only 1 (one) policy can be created on an access point.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>`

**Parameters**

- `bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Specify the Bonjour GW Forwarding policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To receive Bonjour service responses from specific VLANs, specify the VLAN IDs. In the Bonjour GW Forwarding policy configuration mode, provide a list of VLAN IDs from which Bonjour responses can be received (format: 10-20, 25, 30-35). And then specify the list of client VLANs that can access Bonjour services.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Execute the <code>bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</code> command to define the Bonjour services allowed on local and tunneled VLANs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To associate a Bonjour GW Forwarding policy with a device or profile, in the profile/device configuration mode, execute the <code>use &gt; bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy &gt; &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code> command. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a>.</p>
----------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy TestPolicy
rfs7000-37FABE (config-bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy-TestPolicy)#?
commands:
  forward-bonjour-response  Forwards bonjour service response across vlans
  no                        Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr                   Clears the display screen
  commit                   Commit all changes made in this session
  do                        Run commands from Exec mode
  end                       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                     End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                     Description of the interactive help system
  revert                   Revert changes
  service                  Service Commands
  show                     Show running system information
  write                    Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE (config-bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy-TestPolicy)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing Bonjour GW Forwarding policy
-----------------	--

## 4.1.26 *bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy*

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy and enters its configuration mode. When created and applied, this policy enables forwarding of Bonjour queries across VLANs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Specify the Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy configuration mode, specify the <b>'from'</b> and <b>'to'</b> VLAN(s). The <i>from-vlans</i> option configures the VLAN(s) that are the source of the Bonjour queries. The <i>to-vlans</i> option configures the destination VLAN(s) that can access the Bonjour queries.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To associate a Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy with a device or profile, in the profile/device configuration mode, execute the <i>use &gt; bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy &gt; &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</i> command. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a>.</p>
----------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy TestPolicy
rfs7000-37FABE (config-bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy-test)#?
(config-bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy) commands:
  forward-bonjour-query  Forwards bonjour query across vlans
  no                      Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr                  Clears the display screen
  commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
  do                      Run commands from Exec mode
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                   Description of the interactive help system
  revert                 Revert changes
  service                Service Commands
  show                   Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config-bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy
-----------------	--

## 4.1.27 captive portal

### ► [Global Configuration Commands](#)

A captive portal provides secure guest access and authentication services within the network.

The following table lists the commands available to enter the captive portal configuration mode:

**Table 4.6** Captive-Portal Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">captive-portal</a>	Creates a new captive portal and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-74</a>
<a href="#">captive-portal-mode commands</a>	Summarizes captive portal configuration commands	<a href="#">page 4-76</a>

### 4.1.27.1 captive-portal

#### ▶ *captive portal*

A captive portal provides secure access using a standard Web browser. Captive portals provide authenticated access by capturing and re-directing a wireless user's Web browser session to a captive portal login page where the user must enter valid credentials to access to the wireless network. Once logged into the captive portal, additional Acknowledgment, Agreement, Welcome, No Service, and Fail pages provide the administrator options to customize the screen flow and user appearance.

Captive portals are recommended for providing guests or visitors authenticated access to network resources when 802.1X EAP is not a viable option. Captive portal authentication does not provide end-user data encryption, but it can be used with static WEP, WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK encryption.

Authentication for captive portal access requests is performed using a username and password pair, authenticated by an integrated RADIUS server. Authentication for private network access is conducted either locally on the requesting wireless client, or centrally at a datacenter.

Captive portals use a Web provisioning tool to create guest user accounts directly on the controller, service platform, or access point. The connection medium defined for the Web connection is either HTTP or HTTPS. Both HTTP and HTTPS use a request and response procedure to disseminate information to and from requesting wireless clients.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>`

<code>&lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the captive portal name. If the captive portal does not exist, it is created.
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#captive-portal test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#?
Captive Portal Mode commands:
  access-time           Allowed access time for the client. Used when
                        there is no session time in radius response
  access-type           Access type of this captive portal
  accounting            Configure how accounting records are created for
                        this captive portal policy
  bypass               Bypass captive portal
  connection-mode      Connection mode for this captive portal
  custom-auth           Custom user information
  data-limit            Enforce data limit for clients
  inactivity-timeout   Inactivity timeout in seconds. If a frame is not
                        received from client for this amount of time,
                        then current session will be removed
  ipv6                  Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
  localization         Configure the FQDN address to get the
                        localization parameters for the client
  logout-fqdn          Configure the FQDN address to logout the session
                        from client
  no                    Negate a command or set its defaults
  oauth                 OAuth 2.0 authentication configuration
  post-authentication-vlan
                        Configure post authentication vlan for captive
                        portal users
  radius-vlan-assignment
                        Enable radius vlan assignment for captive portal
```

```

redirection          users
report-loyalty-application  Configure connection redirection parameters
server              Report customer loyalty application presence in
simultaneous-users  clients
                    Configure captive portal server parameters
                    Particular username can only be used by a
                    certain number of MAC addresses at a time
terms-agreement     User needs to agree for terms and conditions
use                 Set setting to use
webpage             Configure captive portal webpage parameters
webpage-auto-upload Enable automatic upload of internal and advanced
                    webpages
webpage-location    The location of the webpages to be used for
                    authentication. These pages can either be hosted
                    on the system or on an external web server.
welcome-back        Welcome back page settings

clrscr              Clears the display screen
commit              Commit all changes made in this session
do                  Run commands from Exec mode
end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
help                Description of the interactive help system
revert              Revert changes
service             Service Commands
show                Show running system information
write               Write running configuration to memory or
                    terminal

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing captive portal
-----------	------------------------------------

## 4.1.27.2 captive-portal-mode commands

▶ *captive portal*

The following table summarizes captive portal configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.7** *Captive-Portal-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>access-time</i>	Defines a client's access time. It is used when no session time is defined in the RADIUS response.	<a href="#">page 4-78</a>
<i>access-type</i>	Configures a captive portal's access type	<a href="#">page 4-79</a>
<i>accounting</i>	Enables a captive portal's accounting records	<a href="#">page 4-80</a>
<i>bypass</i>	Enables bypassing of captive portal detection requests from wireless clients	<a href="#">page 4-82</a>
<i>connection-mode</i>	Configures a captive portal's connection mode	<a href="#">page 4-83</a>
<i>custom-auth</i>	Configures custom user information	<a href="#">page 4-84</a>
<i>data-limit</i>	Enforces data limit on captive portal clients	<a href="#">page 4-85</a>
<i>inactivity-timeout</i>	Defines an inactivity timeout in seconds	<a href="#">page 4-86</a>
<i>ipv6</i>	Configures the IPv6 address of the internal captive portal server	<a href="#">page 4-87</a>
<i>localization</i>	Configures an FQDN address string that enables the client to receive localization parameters. This command also allows the configuration of a response message.	<a href="#">page 4-88</a>
<i>logout-fqdn</i>	Clears the logout FQDN address	<a href="#">page 4-90</a>
<i>no</i>	Reverts the selected captive portal's settings to default	<a href="#">page 4-91</a>
<i>oauth</i>	Enables OAuth-based authentication support on the captive portal. When enabled, OAuth allows captive-portal users to sign in to guest WLANs using their Facebook or Google credentials.	<a href="#">page 4-93</a>
<i>post-authentication-vlan</i>	Assigns a post authentication RADIUS VLAN for this captive portal's users	<a href="#">page 4-94</a>
<i>radius-vlan-assignment</i>	Assigns a RADIUS VLAN for this captive portal	<a href="#">page 4-95</a>
<i>redirection</i>	Enables redirection of client connections to specified destination ports	<a href="#">page 4-96</a>
<i>report-loyalty-application</i>	Enables detection of captive portal client's <i>loyalty application</i> presence and stores this information in the captive portal's user database	<a href="#">page 4-97</a>
<i>server</i>	Configures the captive portal server settings	<a href="#">page 4-98</a>
<i>simultaneous-users</i>	Specifies a username used by a MAC address pool	<a href="#">page 4-100</a>
<i>terms-agreement</i>	Enforces the user to agree to terms and conditions (included in login page) for captive portal access	<a href="#">page 4-101</a>

**Table 4.7** Captive-Portal-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>use</i>	Associates a AAA policy and a DNS whitelist with a captive portal	<a href="#">page 4-102</a>
<i>webpage</i>	Configures captive portal Web page settings	<a href="#">page 4-103</a>
<i>webpage-auto-upload</i>	Enables automatic upload of advanced Web pages on a captive portal	<a href="#">page 4-111</a>
<i>webpage-location</i>	Specifies the location of Web pages used for captive portal authentication	<a href="#">page 4-112</a>
<i>welcome-back</i>	Enables the provision of direct Internet access to once-registered, captive-portal guest users on subsequent log-ins	<a href="#">page 4-113</a>
<i>configuring device registration with dynamic VLAN assignment</i>	Documents configuration details required to enable device registration with dynamic VLAN assignment in a multi-vendor environment	<a href="#">page 4-114</a>
<i>configuring WeChat Wi-Fi hotspot support in WiNG captive portal</i>	Documents configuration details required to incorporate the WeChat WiFi hotspot, so that WeChat users, on their first connect to a WiNG access point, can automatically authenticate with the WeChat server through an intermediate server	<a href="#">page 4-116</a>

### 4.1.27.2.1 access-time

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Defines the permitted access time for a client. It is used when no session time is defined in the RADIUS response.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
access-time <10-10080>
```

#### Parameters

- access-time <10-10080>

access-time <10-10080>	Defines the duration wireless clients are allowed access to the Internet using this captive portal policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-10080&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 10080 minutes. The default is 1440 minutes.</li> </ul>
---------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#access-time 35
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
```

```
captive-portal test
```

```
access-time 35
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts to the default permitted access time (1440 minutes)
--------------------	---



### 4.1.27.2.2 access-type

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Defines the captive portal's access type. The authentication scheme configured here is applied to wireless clients using this captive portal.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

access-type [custom-auth-radius|logging|no-auth|radius|registration]

#### Parameters

- access-type [custom-auth-radius|logging|no-auth|radius|registration]

custom-auth-radius	Specifies the custom user information used for authentication (RADIUS lookup of given information, such as name, e-mail address, telephone, etc.). When configured, accessing clients are required to provide a 1-32 character lookup data string used to authenticate their credentials. <b>Note:</b> When selecting this option, use the custom-auth command to configure the required user information.
logging	Provides users access without authentication. The system logs access details of users allowed access.
no-auth	Defines no authentication required for a guest (guest is redirected to welcome message). Provides users access to the captive portal without authentication.
radius	Enables RADIUS authentication for wireless clients. Provides captive portal access to successfully authenticated users only. This is the default setting.
registration	Enables captive portal's clients to self register in the captive portal's database. When configured, a requesting client's user credentials require authentication locally or through social media credential exchange and validation. <b>Note:</b> If enabled, use the <i>webpage &gt; internal &gt; registration &gt; field</i> command to customize the registration page. If not customized, the default, built-in registration Web page is displayed.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#access-type logging

rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  access-type logging
  access-time 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the captive portal access type or reverts to default (radius)
--------------------	---

## 4.1.27.2.3 accounting

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Enables support for accounting messages for this captive portal

When enabled, accounting for clients entering and exiting the captive portal is initiated. Accounting is the method of collecting and sending security server information for billing, auditing, and reporting user data. This data includes information, such as start and stop times, executed commands (such as PPP), number of packets and number of bytes transmitted, etc. Accounting enables tracking of captive portal services consumed by clients.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
accounting [radius|syslog]
```

```
accounting radius
```

```
accounting syslog host <IP/HOSTNAME> {port <1-65535>} {proxy-mode [none|
  through-controller|through-rf-domain-manager]}
```

**Parameters**

- accounting radius

radius	Enables support for RADIUS accounting messages. When enabled, this option uses an external RADIUS resource for AAA accounting. This option is disabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounting syslog host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; {port &lt;1-65535&gt;} {proxy-mode [none through-controller through-rf-domain-manager]}</li> </ul>	
syslog host <IP/ HOSTNAME>	Enables support for syslog accounting messages. When enabled, data relating to wireless client usage of remote access services is logged on the specified external syslog resource. This information assists in differentiating between local and remote users. Remote user information can be archived to an external location for periodic network and user administration. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specifies the destination where accounting messages are sent. Specify the destination's IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Specifies the syslog server's listener port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the UDP port from 1- 65535. The default is 514.</li> </ul>
proxy-mode [none  through-controller  through-rf-domain- manager]	Optional. Specifies the mode of proxying the syslog server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Accounting messages are sent directly to the syslog server</li> <li>• through-controller – Accounting messages are sent through the controller configuring the device</li> <li>• through-rf-domain-manager – Accounting messages are sent through the local RF Domain manager</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#accounting syslog host 172.16.10.13 port 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  access-type logging
  access-time 35
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.13 port 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables accounting records for this captive portal
-----------	---

#### 4.1.27.2.4 bypass

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Enables bypassing of captive portal detection requests from wireless clients

Certain devices, such as Apple IOS devices send *Captive Network Assistant* (CNA) requests to detect existence of captive portals. When enabled, the bypass option does not allow CNA requests to be redirected to the captive portal pages.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
bypass captive-portal-detection
```

#### Parameters

- `bypass captive-portal-detection`

<code>bypass captive-portal-detection</code>	Bypasses captive portal detection requests
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-captive-portal-test)#bypass captive-portal-detection
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  bypass captive-portal-detection
rfs4000-229D58(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables bypassing of captive portal detection requests
-----------------	---

### 4.1.27.2.5 connection-mode

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Configures a captive portal's mode of connection to the Web server. HTTP uses plain unsecured connection for user requests. HTTPS uses an encrypted connection to support user requests.

Both HTTP and HTTPS use the same *Uniform Resource Identifier* (URI), so controller and client resources can be identified. However, the use of HTTPS is recommended, as it affords controller and client transmissions some measure of data protection HTTP cannot provide.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
connection-mode [http|https]
```

#### Parameters

- connection-mode [http|https]

http	Sets HTTP as the default connection mode. This is the default setting.
https	Sets HTTPS as the default connection mode <b>Note:</b> HTTPS is a more secure version of HTTP, and uses encryption while sending and receiving requests.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#connection-mode https
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  access-type logging
  access-time 35
  connection-mode https
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.13 port 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this captive portal's connection mode
--------------------	---

**4.1.27.2.6 custom-auth**

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures custom user information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
custom-auth info <LINE>
```

**Parameters**

- custom-auth info <LINE>

info <LINE>	Configures information used for RADIUS lookup when custom-auth RADIUS access type is configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Guest data needs to be provided. Specify the name, e-mail address, and telephone number of the user.</li> </ul>
-------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
access-type logging
access-time 35
custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
connection-mode https
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.13 port 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes custom user information configured with this captive portal
-----------	---

### 4.1.27.2.7 data-limit

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Enforces data transfer limits on captive portal clients. This feature enables the tracking and logging of user usage. Users exceeding the allowed bandwidth are restricted from the captive portal.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
data-limit <1-102400> {action [log-and-disconnect|log-only]}
```

#### Parameters

- data-limit <1-102400> {action [log-and-disconnect|log-only]}

data-limit <1-102400>	Sets a captive portal client's data transfer limit in megabytes. This limit is applicable for both upstream and downstream data transfer. • <1-102400> – Specify a value from 1 - 102400 MB.
action [log-and-disconnect] log-only]	Optional. Specifies the action taken when a client exceeds the configured data limit. The options are: • log-and-disconnect – Logs a record and disconnects the client • log-only – Only a log is generated and the client remains connected to the captive portal. This is the default setting.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#data-limit 200 action log-and-disconnect
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  data-limit 200 action log-and-disconnect
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes data limit enforcement for captive portal clients
-----------	---

### 4.1.27.2.8 inactivity-timeout

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Defines an inactivity timeout in seconds. If a frame is not received from a client for the specified interval the current session is terminated.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
inactivity-timeout <60-86400>
```

#### Parameters

- `inactivity-timeout <60-86400>`

<code>&lt;60-86400&gt;</code>	<p>Defines the timeout interval after which a captive portal session is automatically terminated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;60-86400&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds. The default is 10 minutes or 600 seconds.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#inactivity-timeout 750
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
access-type logging
access-time 35
custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
connection-mode https
inactivity-timeout 750
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.13 port 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the client inactivity interval configured with this captive portal
-----------------	--



### 4.1.27.2.9 ipv6

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures the internal captive portal server's (running on the centralized mode) IPv6 address. If using centralized server mode, use this option to define the controller, service platform, or access point resource's (hosting the captive portal) IPv6 address. For information on configuring the server mode, see [server](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ipv6 server host <IPv6>
```

#### Parameters

- `ipv6 server host <IPv6>`

<code>ipv6 server host &lt;IPv6&gt;</code>	Configures the IPv6 address of the internal captive portal server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6&gt;</code> – Specify the captive portal server's global IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-captive-portal-test2)#ipv6 server host 2001:10:10:10:6d:33:fa:8b

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-captive-portal-test2)#show context
captive-portal test2
  access-type OAuth
  ipv6 server host 2001:10:10:10:6d:33:fa:8b
  OAuth client-id Google TechPubs.printer.google.com
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-captive-portal-test2)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes the captive portal server's IPv6 address
---------------------------	--

### 4.1.27.2.10 localization

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures an FQDN address string that enables the client to receive localization parameters. Use this option to add a URL to trigger a one-time redirect on demand. The defined URL is triggered from a mobile application to derive location information from the wireless network so an application can be localized to a particular store or region.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
localization [fqdn <WORD>|response <WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- localization [fqdn <WORD>|response <WORD>]

localization	Configures an FQDN address string that enables the client to receive localization parameters. This command also allows the configuration of a response message.
fqdn <WORD>	Configures the FQDN address string, which is used to obtain localization parameters for the captive portal's client. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the FQDN address string. For example, local.guestaccess.com</li> </ul>
response <WORD>	Configures a message, which is sent back to the client in response to the client's localization HTTP requests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the response message (should not exceed 512 characters in length). The following built-in query tags can be included in the response message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WING_TAG_CLIENT_IP' -Captive portal client IPv4 address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_CLIENT_MAC' - Captive portal client MAC address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_WLAN_SSID ' - Captive portal client WLAN ssid</li> <li>'WING_TAG_AP_MAC' - Captive portal client AP MAC address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_AP_NAME' - Captive portal client AP Name</li> <li>'WING_TAG_RF_DOMAIN' - Captive portal client RF Domain</li> <li>'WING_TAG_USERNAME' - Captive portal authentication username</li> <li>'WING_TAG_USERTYPE' - Captive portal usertype</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(new/return/refresh) Example:-  &lt;local&gt;&lt;site&gt;WING_TAG_RF_DOMAIN&lt;/site&gt;&lt;ap&gt;WING_TAG_AP_NAME&lt;/ap&gt;&lt;/local&gt;</p>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#localization fqdn local.guestaccess.com
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#localization response
<local><site>SJExtreme</site><ap>ap8132-74B45C</ap><user>Bob</user><local>
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-TechPubsNew)#show context
captive-portal TechPubsNew
  webpage internal registration field city type text enable label "City" placeholder "Enter
  City"
  webpage internal registration field street type text enable label "Address" placeholder
  "123 Any Street"
  webpage internal registration field name type text enable label "Full Name" placeholder
  "Enter First Name, Last Name"
  webpage internal registration field zip type number enable label "Zip" placeholder "Zip"
  webpage internal registration field via-sms type checkbox enable title "SMS Preferred"
  webpage internal registration field mobile type number enable label "Mobile" placeholder
  "Mobile Number with Country code"
  webpage internal registration field age-range type dropdown-menu enable label "Age
  Range" title "Age Range"
  webpage internal registration field email type e-address enable mandatory label "Email"
  placeholder "you@domain.com"
  webpage internal registration field via-email type checkbox enable title "Email
  Preferred"
  localization fqdn local.guestaccess.com
  localization response <local><site>SJExtreme</site><ap>ap8132-74B45C</ap><user>Bob</
  user><local>
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-TechPubsNew)#

```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the FQDN address string and response message configured on a captive portal for localization
-----------	--

## 4.1.27.2.11 logout-fqdn

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures the *Fully Qualified Domain Name* (FQDN) address to logout of the session from the client

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
logout-fqdn <WORD>
```

**Parameters**

- logout-fqdn <WORD>

logout-fqdn <WORD>	Configures the FQDN address used to logout <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the FQDN address (for example, logout.guestaccess.com).</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#logout-fqdn logout.testuser.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  logout-fqdn logout.testuser.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Clears the logout FQDN address
-----------	--------------------------------

## 4.1.27.2.12 no

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

The `no` command reverts the selected captive portal's settings or resets settings to default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [access-time|access-type|accounting|bypass|connection-mode|custom-auth|data-limit|
inactivity-timeout|ipv6|localization|logout-fqdn|oauth|post-authentication-vlan|
radius-vlan-assignment|redirection|report-loyalty-application|server|
simultaneous-users|terms-agreement|use|webpage|webpage-auto-upload|webpage-location|
welcome-back]

no [access-time|access-type|connection-mode|data-limit|inactivity-timeout|logout-fqdn|
post-authentication-vlan|radius-vlan-assignment|report-loyalty-application|
simultaneous-users|terms-agreement|webpage-auto-upload|webpage-location]

no accounting [radius|syslog]

no bypass captive-portal-detection

no custom-auth info

no ipv6 server host

no localization [fqdn|response]

no oauth {client-id}

no redirection ports

no server host
no server mode {centralized-controller [hosting-vlan-interface]}

no use [aaa-policy|dns-whitelist]

no webpage external [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login {post}|no-service|
registration|welcome]

no webpage internal [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login|no-service|org-name|
org-signature|registration|welcome]

no webpage internal [org-name|org-signature]

no webpage internal [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login|no-service]
[body-background-color|body-font-color|description|footer|header|main-logo|
org-background-color|org-font-color|small-logo|title]

no webpage internal registration [body-background-color|body-font-color|description|
field|footer|header|main-logo|org-background-color|org-font-color|small-logo|title]

no webpage internal registration field [age-range|city|country|custom <FIELD-NAME>|
disclaimer|dob|email|gender|member|mobile|name|optout|street|via-email|via-sms|zip]
{enable}

no webpage internal welcome [body-background-color|body-font-color|description|
footer|header|main-logo|org-background-color|org-font-color|small-logo|title|
use-external-success-url]

no welcome-back pass-through
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this captive portal's settings, based on the parameters passed.
-----------------	---

---

### Examples

The following example shows the captive portal 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  access-type logging
  access-time 35
  custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
  connection-mode https
  inactivity-timeout 750
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.13 port 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#no accounting syslog
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#no access-type
```

The following example shows the captive portal 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  access-time 35
  custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
  connection-mode https
  inactivity-timeout 750
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

### 4.1.27.2.13 oauth

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Enables OAuth-based authentication support on this captive portal. When enabled, OAuth allows captive-portal users to sign in to guest WLANs using their Facebook or Google credentials.

OAuth is an open-source protocol that allows secure authorization from Web, mobile, and desktop applications. The OAuth 2.0 authorization framework enables a third-party application (which, in this scenario, is the WiNG software) to obtain limited access to an HTTP service. The WiNG software running on an access point or a controller provides the captive portal authentication service. Wireless clients accessing a guest WLAN using OAuth are asked for their Google or Facebook credentials, and are allowed network access only upon successful authentication.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
oauth {client-id [facebook/google] <WORD>}
```

#### Parameters

- `oauth {client-id [facebook/google] <WORD>}`

oauth	Configures OAuth 2.0 settings required to provide OAuth access to clients
client-id [facebook/google] <WORD>	Optional. Configures the client's ID registered with the OAuth provider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facebook – Configures the client's Facebook ID</li> <li>• google – Configures the client's Google ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the client's Facebook/Google ID (should be registered with the OAuth provider)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-captive-portal-test2)#OAuth client-id Google  
TechPubs.printer.google.com
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-captive-portal-test2)#show context  
captive-portal test2  
  OAuth client-id Google TechPubs.printer.google.com  
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes all OAuth client identities configured for this captive portal
-----------	--

### 4.1.27.2.14 post-authentication-vlan

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures the VLAN that is assigned to this captive portal's users upon successful authentication

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
post-authentication-vlan [<1-4096>|<VLAN-ALIAS>]
```

#### Parameters

- `post-authentication-vlan [<1-4096>|<VLAN-ALIAS>]`

<pre>post-authentication- vlan [&lt;1-4096&gt;  &lt;VLAN-ALIAS&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the post authentication VLAN. The VLAN specified here is assigned to this captive portal's users after they have authenticated and logged on to the network. Provide the VLAN ID, or use an existing VLAN alias to identify the post authentication VLAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-4096&gt;</code> – Specify the VLAN's number from 1 - 4096.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;VLAN-ALIAS&gt;</code> – Specify the VLAN alias (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> VLAN alias names begin with a '\$'.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#post-authentication-vlan 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#show context  
captive-portal test  
  post-authentication-vlan 1  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the post authentication RADIUS VLAN assigned to this captive portal's users
<i>radius-vlan-assignment</i>	Enables assignment of a RADIUS VLAN for this captive portal



### 4.1.27.2.15 radius-vlan-assignment

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Enables assignment of a RADIUS VLAN for this captive portal

When enabled, if the RADIUS server as part of the authentication process returns a client's VLAN-ID in a RADIUS access-accept packet, all client traffic is forwarded on the post authentication VLAN. If disabled, the RADIUS server's VLAN assignment is ignored and the VLAN configuration defined within the WLAN configuration is used instead. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
radius-vlan-assignment
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#radius-vlan-assignment
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#show context
```

```
captive-portal test
```

```
post-authentication-vlan 1
```

```
radius-vlan-assignment
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables assignment of a RADIUS VLAN for this captive portal
<a href="#">post-authentication-vlan</a>	Assigns a post authentication RADIUS VLAN for this captive portal's users

### 4.1.27.2.16 redirection

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures a list of destination ports (separated by commas, or using a dash for a range) that are taken into consideration when redirecting client connections

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
redirection ports <LIST-OF-PORTS>
```

#### Parameters

- `redirection ports <LIST-OF-PORTS>`

<code>ports &lt;LIST-OF-PORTS&gt;</code>	Configures destination ports considered for redirecting client connection <b>Note:</b> A maximum of 16 ports can be specified in a comma-separated list. Standard ports 80 and 443 are always considered for client connections regardless of what's entered by the administrator.
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#redirection ports 1,2,3
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  redirection ports 1-3
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables redirection of client connection
-----------------	---

### 4.1.27.2.17 report-loyalty-application

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Enables detection of captive portal client's usage of a selected (preferred) loyalty application

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
report-loyalty-application {custom-app <APPLICATION-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- report-loyalty-application {custom-app <APPLICATION-NAME>}

<pre>report-loyalty- application {custom-app &lt;APPLICATION- NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Reports a captive portal client's loyalty application presence and stores this information in the captive portal's user database. The client's loyalty application detection occurs on the access point to which the client is associated. Retail administrators can use this information to assess whether patrons' loyalty application usage is as per expectation within specific retail environments. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• custom-app &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt; – Optional. Uses a custom application definition as match criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt; – Specify the custom application name (should be existing and configured). Ensure that the application specified is available and configured. If not, create an application definition. For more information, see <a href="#">application</a>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no custom application definition is specified, the system uses localization to detect application presence.</p>
---	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#report-loyalty-application custom-app
AntiVirus

nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#show context include-factory | include
report-loyalty-application
report-loyalty-application custom-app AntiVirus
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Disables detection of customer-loyalty application presence</p>
------------------	--

## 4.1.27.2.18 server

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures captive portal server parameters, such as the hostname, IP address, and mode of operation. This is the server validating guest user permissions.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
server [host|mode]
server host <IP/HOSTNAME>
server mode [centralized|centralized-controller {hosting-vlan-interface <0-4096>}|
self]
```

**Parameters**

- server host <IP/HOSTNAME>

host <IP/ HOSTNAME>	Configures the internal captive portal authentication server (wireless controller, access point, service platform) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname of the captive portal server.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For centralized-controller mode, the server host should be a virtual hostname and not an IP address.</p>
mode	Configures the captive portal server mode. This parameter identifies the devices that will capture and redirect a wireless user's Web browser session to a landing page where the user has to provide login credentials in order to access the associated WLAN. The WiNG captive portal implementation is very flexible and allows the captive portal services to reside anywhere within the WING managed network. For example, the capture and redirection can be performed directly by the access points at the edge of the network, centrally on the controllers or service platforms managing the access points, or on dedicated wireless controller deployed within an isolated network.
centralized	Considers the configured server's hostname or IP address as the centralized captive portal server. When selected, capture and redirection is provided by a designated controller/service platform on the network defined using an IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname. The controller/service platform can either be managing the dependent/independent access points or be a dedicated device deployed over the intermediate network.
centralized-controller {hosting-vlan- interface <0-4096>}	Considers the configured server's virtual hostname as the centralized captive portal server. When selected, capture and redirection is provided by a cluster of controllers/service platforms that are managing the dependent/independent access points using a virtual hostname. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hosting-vlan-interface – Optional. Configures the VLAN where the client can reach the wireless controller (server). This option is available only for the centralized-controller mode.</li> <li>• &lt;0-4096&gt; – Specify the VLAN number (0 implies the controller is available on the client's VLAN).</li> </ul>

<code>self</code>	Selects the captive portal server as the same device supporting the WLAN (the captive portal and the WLAN are configured on the same device). When selected, capture and redirection is provided by the access point servicing the captive portal enabled WLAN. Select this option to maintain the captive portal configuration (Web pages) internally. This is the default setting.
-------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#server host 172.16.10.9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context  
captive-portal test
```

```
access-time 35
```

```
custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
```

```
connection-mode https
```

```
inactivity-timeout 750
```

```
server host 172.16.10.9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Resets or disables captive portal host and mode settings
-----------------	--

**4.1.27.2.19 simultaneous-users**▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Specifies the number of users (client MAC addresses) that can simultaneously logon to the captive portal. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
simultaneous-users <1-8192>
```

**Parameters**

- `simultaneous-users <1-8192>`

<code>simultaneous-users &lt;1-8192&gt;</code>	Specifies the number of MAC addresses that can simultaneously access the captive portal • <code>&lt;1-8192&gt;</code> – Select a number from 1 - 8192.
--	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#simultaneous-users 5
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
access-time 35
custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
connection-mode https
inactivity-timeout 750
server host 172.16.10.9
simultaneous-users 5
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets or disables captive portal commands
-----------	--

#### 4.1.27.2.20 terms-agreement

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Enforces the user to agree to terms and conditions (included in the login page) for captive portal access. This feature is disabled by default.

When enabled, the system enforces a previously registered user to re-confirm the terms of agreement, on successive log ins, only if the interval between the last log out and the current log in exceeds the *agreement-refresh* timeout configured in the WLAN context. For more information on configuring the agreement-refresh timeout value, see [registration](#).

For example:

If the agreement-refresh timeout is set at 20 minutes, the following two possibilities can arise:

- The interval between logging out and re-logging *exceeds* 20 minutes - in which case the user is served the Terms of Agreement page on successful authentication.
- The interval between logging out and re-logging is *less than* 20 minutes - in which case the user is provided direct Internet access.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
terms-agreement
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#terms-agreement
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
```

```

captive-portal test
  access-time 35
  custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
  connection-mode https
  inactivity-timeout 750
  server host 172.16.10.9
  simultaneous-users 5
  terms-agreement

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets or disables captive portal commands
--------------------	--

## 4.1.27.221 use

▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Configures a AAA policy and DNS whitelist with this captive portal policy. AAA policies are used to configure authentication and accounting servers for this captive portal. DNS whitelists restrict users to a set of configurable domains on the Internet.

For more information on AAA policies, see [AAA-POLICY](#).

For more information on DNS whitelists, see [dns-whitelist](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>|dns-whitelist <DNS-WHITELIST-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- use [aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>|dns-whitelist <DNS-WHITELIST-NAME>]

aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>	Associates a AAA policy with this captive portal. AAA policies validate user credentials and provide captive portal access to the network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the AAA policy name.</li> </ul>
dns-whitelist <DNS-WHITELIST-NAME>	Associates a DNS whitelist to use with this captive portal. A DNS whitelist defines a set of allowed destination IP addresses. DNS whitelists restrict captive portal access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DNS-WHITELIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the DNS whitelist name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To effectively host captive portal pages on an external Web server, the IP address of the destination Web server(s) should be added to the DNS whitelist.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#use aaa-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#use dns-whitelist test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
access-time 35
custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
connection-mode https
inactivity-timeout 750
server host 172.16.10.9
simultaneous-users 5
terms-agreement
use aaa-policy test
use dns-whitelist test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a DNS Whitelist or a AAA policy from the captive portal
<i>dns-whitelist</i>	Configures a DNS whitelist
<i>aaa-policy</i>	Configures a AAA policy



### 4.1.27.2.22 webpage

#### ▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

Use this command to define the appearance and flow of Web pages requesting clients encounter when accessing a controller, service platform, or access point managed captive portal. Define whether the Web pages are maintained locally or externally to the managing device as well as messages displayed requesting clients.

Configures Web pages displayed when interacting with a captive portal. These pages are:

- acknowledgment – This page displays details for the user to acknowledge
- agreement – This page displays “Terms and Conditions” that a user accepts before allowed access to the captive portal.
- fail – This page is displayed when the user is not authenticated.
- login – This page is displayed when the user connects to the captive portal. It fetches login credentials from the user.
- no-service – This page is displayed when a captive portal user is unable to access the captive portal due to unavailability of critical services.
- registration – This page is displayed when users are redirected to a Web page where they have to register in the captive portal’s database.
- welcome – This page is displayed to welcome an authenticated user to the captive portal.

These Web pages, which interact with captive portal users, can be located either on the controller or an external location.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
webpage [external|internal]
```

```
webpage external [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login {post}|no-service|registration|welcome] <URL>
```

```
webpage internal [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login|no-service|org-name|org-signature|registration|welcome]
```

```
webpage internal [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login|no-service|registration|welcome] [description|footer|header|title] <CONTENT>
```

```
webpage internal [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login|no-service|registration|welcome] [body-background-color|body-font-color|org-background-color|org-font-color] <WORD>
```

```
webpage internal [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login|no-service|registration|welcome] [main-logo use-as-banner|small-logo] <URL>
```

```
webpage internal registration field [age-range|city|country|custom|disclaimer|dob|email|gender|member|mobile|name|optout|street|via-email|via-sms|zip] type [checkbox|date|dropdown-menu|e-address|number|radio-button|text] enable {label <LINE>}/mandatory|title <LINE>}/placeholder <LINE>}
```

```
webpage internal welcome use-external-success-url
```

```
webpage internal [org-name|org-signature] <LINE>
```

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### Parameters

- webpage external [acknowledgment|agreement|fail|login {post}|no-service|registration|welcome] <URL>

external	Indicates Web pages being served are hosted on an external (to the captive portal) server resource
acknowledgment	Indicates the page is displayed for user acknowledgment of details. Users are redirected to this page to acknowledge information provided.
agreement	Indicates the page is displayed for “Terms & Conditions” The agreement page provides conditions that must be agreed to before captive portal access is permitted.
fail	Indicates the page is displayed for login failure The fail page asserts authentication attempt has failed, the user is not allowed to access the Internet (using this captive portal) and must provide the correct login information again to access the Internet.
login {post}	Indicates the page is displayed for getting user credentials. This page is displayed by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>post – Optional. Redirects users to post externally during authentication</li></ul> The login page prompts the user for a username and password to access the captive portal and proceed to either the agreement page (if used) or the welcome page.
no-service	Indicates the page is displayed when certain critical services are unavailable and the user fails to access the captive portal. The no-service page asserts the captive portal service is temporarily unavailable due to technical reasons. Once the services become available, the captive portal user is automatically connected back to the services available through the captive portal. The possible scenarios are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The RADIUS server (on-board or external) is not reachable and the user cannot be authenticated</li><li>The external captive portal server is not reachable</li><li>The connectivity between the adopted AP and controller is lost</li><li>The external DHCP server is not reachable</li></ul> To provide this service, enable the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>External captive portal server monitoring</li><li>AAA server monitoring. This enables detection of RADIUS server failure.</li><li>External DHCP server monitoring</li></ul> <b>Note:</b> For more information on enabling these critical resource monitoring, see <a href="#">service</a> .
registration	Indicates the page is displayed when users are redirected to a Web page where they have to register in the captive portal's database Guest users are redirected to an internally (or) externally hosted registration page (registration.html) upon association to a captive portal SSID, where previously, not-registered guest users can register.
welcome	Indicates the page is displayed after a user has been successfully authenticated The welcome page asserts a user has logged in successfully and can access the captive portal.

<URL>	<p>This parameter is common to all of the above mentioned Web pages, and specifies the Web page URL. The Web page is retrieved and served from the specified external location.</p> <p>The URL can include following query tags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'WING_TAG_CLIENT_IP' - Captive portal client IPv4 address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_CLIENT_MAC' - Captive portal client MAC address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_WLAN_SSID' - Captive portal client WLAN ssid</li> <li>'WING_TAG_AP_MAC' - Captive portal client AP MAC address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_AP_NAME' - Captive portal client AP Name</li> <li>'WING_TAG_RF_DOMAIN' - Captive portal client RF Domain</li> <li>'WING_TAG_CP_SERVER' - Captive portal server address</li> <li>'WING_TAG_USERNAME' - Captive portal authentication username</li> </ul> <p>Example:</p> <p>http://cportal.com/policy/login.html?client_ip=WING_TAG_CLIENT_IP&amp;ap_mac=WING_TAG_AP_MAC.</p> <p>Use '&amp;' or '?' character to separate field-value pair.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Enter 'ctrl-v' followed by '?' to configure query string.</p>
<p>• webpage internal [acknowledgment agreement fail login no-service registration welcome] [description footer header title] &lt;CONTENT&gt;</p>	
internal	Indicates the Web pages are hosted on an internal server resource. This is the default setting.
acknowledgment	Indicates the Web page is displayed for users to acknowledge the information provided
agreement	Indicates the page is displayed for “Terms & Conditions”
fail	Indicates the page is displayed for login failure
login	Indicates the page is displayed for entering user credentials
no-service	<p>Indicates the page is displayed when certain critical services are unavailable and the user fails to access the captive portal. The possible scenarios are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RADIUS server (on-board or external) is not reachable and the user cannot be authenticated</li> <li>• The external captive portal server is not reachable</li> <li>• The connectivity between the adopted AP and controller is lost</li> <li>• The external DHCP server is not reachable</li> </ul> <p>To provide this service, enable the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External captive portal server monitoring</li> <li>• AAA server monitoring. This enables detection of RADIUS server failure.</li> <li>• External DHCP server monitoring</li> <li>• AP to controller connectivity monitoring</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on enabling these critical resource monitoring, see <a href="#">service</a>.</p>
registration	<p>Indicates the page is displayed when users are redirected to a Web page where they have to register in the captive portal’s database</p> <p>Guest users are redirected to an internally (or) externally hosted registration page (registration.html) upon association to a captive portal SSID, where previously, not-registered guest users can register.</p>
welcome	Indicates the page is displayed after a user has been successfully authenticated

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description	Indicates the content is the description portion of each of the following internal Web pages: acknowledgment, agreement, fail, login, no-service, and welcome
footer	Indicates the content is the footer portion of each of the following internal Web pages: acknowledgment, agreement, fail, no-service, and welcome page. The footer portion contains the signature of the organization that hosts the captive portal.
header	Indicates the content is the header portion of each of the following internal Web pages: acknowledgment, agreement, fail, no-service, and welcome page. The header portion contains the heading information for each of these pages.
title	Indicates the content is the title of each of the following internal Web pages: acknowledgment, agreement, fail, no-service, and welcome page. The title for each of these pages is configured here.
<CONTENT>	The following keyword is common to all of the above internal Web page options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;CONTENT&gt; – Specify the content displayed for each of the different components of the internal Web page. Enter up to 900 characters for the description and 256 characters each for header, footer, and title.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>webpage internal [acknowledgment agreement fail login no-service registration welcome] [main-logo use-as-banner small-logo] &lt;URL&gt;</li> </ul>	
internal	Indicates the Web pages are hosted on an internal server resource
agreement	Indicates the page is displayed for “Terms & Conditions”
acknowledgment	Indicates the Web page is displayed for users to acknowledge the information provided
fail	Indicates the page is displayed for login failure
login	Indicates the page is displayed for user credentials
no-service	Indicates the page is displayed when certain critical services are unavailable and the user fails to access the captive portal. The possible scenarios are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RADIUS server (on-board or external) is not reachable and the user cannot be authenticated</li> <li>The external captive portal server is not reachable</li> <li>The connectivity between the adopted AP and controller is lost</li> <li>The external DHCP server is not reachable</li> </ul> To provide this service, enable the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External captive portal server monitoring</li> <li>AAA server monitoring. This enables detection of RADIUS server failure.</li> <li>External DHCP server monitoring</li> <li>AP to controller connectivity monitoring</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> For more information on enabling these critical resource monitoring, see <a href="#">wlan</a> .
registration	Indicates the page displayed is the registration page to which users are redirected in order to register in the captive portal's database Guest users are redirected to an internally (or) externally hosted registration page (registration.html) upon association to a captive portal SSID, where previously, not-registered guest users can register.
welcome	Indicates the page is displayed after a user has been successfully authenticated

<p>main-logo use-as-banner</p>	<p>The following keyword is common to all of the above internal Web page options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>main-logo – Indicates the main logo displayed in the header of each Web page</li> <li>use-as-banner – Uses the image, specified here, as the Web page banner, in place of the logo and organization name</li> </ul>
<p>small-logo</p>	<p>The following keyword is common to all of the above internal Web page options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>small-logo – Indicates the logo image displayed in the footer of each Web page, and constitutes the organization's signature</li> </ul>
<p>&lt;URL&gt;</p>	<p>This parameter is common to the 'main-logo' and 'small-logo' keywords and provides the complete URL from where the main-logo and small-logo files are loaded and subsequently cached on the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;URL&gt; – Specify the location and name of the main-logo and the small-logo image files.</li> </ul>
<p>• webpage internal registration field [age-range city country custom disclaimer dob email gender member mobile name optout street via-email via-sms zip] type [checkbox date dropdown-menu e-address number radio-button text] enable {label &lt;LINE&gt;/mandatory title &lt;LINE&gt;/placeholder &lt;LINE&gt;}</p>	
<p>internal</p>	<p>Indicates the Web pages are hosted on an internal server resource</p>
<p>registration</p>	<p>Allows you to customize the user registration page. Select this option if the captive-portal's access-type is set to registration. Use the <i>field</i> and <i>type</i> options to define the input fields (for example, age-range, city, email, etc.) and the field type (for example, text, checkbox, dropdown-menu, radio-button, etc.)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Guest users are redirected to an internally (or) externally hosted registration page (registration.html) upon association to a captive portal SSID, where previously, not-registered guest users can register.</p> <p>If the registration Web page is not customized, the built-in, default registration page is displayed to the client.</p>
<p>field [age-range city country custom &lt;WORD &gt; disclaimer]</p>	<p>Configures the captive portal's registration page fields</p> <p>Following are the available fields and the field type for each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>age-range – Creates the age-range input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dropdown-menu – Configures the age-range field as a drop-down menu</li> <li>radio-button – Configures the age-range field as a radio button menu</li> </ul> </li> <li>city – Creates the <i>postal address: city name</i> input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>text – Configures the city field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>country – Creates the <i>postal address: country name</i> input field (disabled by default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>text – Configures the country field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>custom &lt;WORD&gt; – Creates a customized field (as per your requirement). Use the 'custom' option to create a field not included in the built-in list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Provide a name for the field. On the registration page, the field is displayed under the name specified here.</li> </ul> </li> <li>disclaimer – Creates client's disclaimer-confirmation input field (disabled by default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>checkbox – Configures the disclaimer field as a check box</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

field [dob email  gender member  mobile name optout  street via-email  via-sms zip]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dob – Creates the client's <i>date of birth</i> (DoB) input field (disabled by default)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• date – Configures the DoB field as only date-format input field</li> <li>• dropdown-menu – Configures the DoB field as a drop-down menu</li> <li>• text – Configures the DoB field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>• email – Creates the e-mail address input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• e-address – Configures the e-mail field as only e-mail address format input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>• gender – Creates client's gender input field (disabled by default)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dropdown-menu – Configures the gender field as a drop-down menu</li> <li>• radio-button – Configures the gender field as a radio button menu</li> </ul> </li> <li>• member – Creates client's loyalty or captive-portal membership card number input field (disabled by default)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number – Configures the member field as only-numeric characters input field</li> <li>• text – Configures the member field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>• mobile – Creates the mobile number input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number – Configures the mobile field as only-numeric characters input field</li> <li>• text – Configures the mobile field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>• name – Creates the client name input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• text – Configures the name field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>• optout – Creates an input field that enables clients to opt out from registering           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• checkbox – Configures the optout field as a check box</li> </ul> </li> <li>• street – Creates the <i>postal address: street name/number</i> input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• text – Configures the street field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> <li>• via-email – Creates the client's preferred mode of communication as e-mail input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• checkbox – Configures the via-email field as a check box</li> </ul> </li> <li>• via-sms – Creates the client's preferred mode of communication as SMS input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• checkbox – Configures the via-sms field as a check box</li> </ul> </li> <li>• zip – Creates the <i>postal address: zip</i> input field (enabled by default and included in the built-in registration page)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number – Configures the zip field as only-numeric characters input field</li> <li>• text – Configures the zip field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

<p>type [checkbox  date  dropdown-menu  e-address number  radio-button text]</p>	<p>After specifying the field, configure the field type. The options displayed depend on the field selected in the previous step. These options are: checkbox, date, dropdown-menu, e-address, number, radio-button, and text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>checkbox – Configures the field as a check box</li> <li>date – Configures the field as only date-format input field</li> <li>dropdown-menu – Configures the field as a drop-down menu</li> <li>e-address – Configures the field as an e-mail address input field</li> <li>number – Configures the field as only-numeric characters input field</li> <li>radio-button – Configures the field as a radio button</li> <li>text – Configures the field as only alpha-numeric and special characters input field</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Some of the fields can have more than one field type options. For example, the field 'zip' can either be a numerical field or a text. Select the one best suited for your captive-portal.</p>
<p>enable {label &lt;LINE&gt;  mandatory  title &lt;LINE&gt;  placeholder &lt;LINE&gt;}</p>	<p>Enables the field. When enabled, the field is displayed on the registration page. After enabling the field, optionally configure the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>label &lt;LINE&gt; – Optional. Configures the field's label</li> <li>mandatory – Optional. Makes the field mandatory</li> <li>title – Optional. Configures the comma-separated list of items to include in the drop-down menu.</li> <li>placeholder &lt;LINE&gt; – Optional. Configures a string, not exceeding 300 characters, that is displayed within the field. If not configured, the field remains blank.</li> </ul>
<p>• <code>webpage internal welcome use-external-success-url</code></p>	
<p>internal</p>	<p>Indicates the Web pages are hosted on an internal server resource</p>
<p>welcome</p>	<p>Indicates the page is displayed after a user has been successfully authenticated</p>
<p>use-external- success-url</p>	<p>When configured, redirects the user, on successful authentication, to an externally hosted success URL from the locally-hosted landing page.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <code>webpage &gt; external &gt; welcome &gt; &lt;URL&gt;</code> command to specify the location of the Welcome page.</p>
<p>• <code>webpage internal [org-name org-signature] &lt;LINE&gt;</code></p>	
<p>internal</p>	<p>Indicates the Web pages are hosted on an internal server resource</p>
<p>org-name</p>	<p>Specifies the company's name, included on Web pages along with the main image</p>
<p>org-signature</p>	<p>Specifies the company's signature information, included in the bottom of Web pages along with a small image</p>
<p>&lt;LINE&gt;</p>	<p>Specify the company's name or signature depending on the option selected.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-guest)#webpage external welcome http://
192.168.9.46/welcome.html
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-guest)#show context
captive-portal guest
webpage external welcome http://192.168.9.46/welcome.html
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-guest)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-register)#webpage internal registration field
age-range type dropdown-menu enable mandatory title 10-20,20-30,30-40,50-60,60-70
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-register)#show context include-factory | include
age-range
webpage internal registration field age-range type dropdown-menu enable mandatory label
"Age Range" title "10-20,20-30,30-40,50-60,60-70"
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-register)#
```

In the following examples, the background and font colors have been customized for the captive portal's login page. Similar customizations can be applied to the acknowledgement, agreement, fail, welcome, no-service, and registration captive portal pages.

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#webpage internal login
body-background-color #E7F0EB
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#webpage internal login
body-font-color #EF68A7
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#webpage internal login
org-background-color #EFE4E9
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#webpage internal login
org-font-color #BA4A21
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#show context
captive-portal cap-enhanced-policy
webpage internal login org-background-color #EFE4E9
webpage internal login org-font-color #BA4A21
webpage internal login body-background-color #E7F0EB
webpage internal login body-font-color #EF68A7
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-ca-enhanced-policy)#
```

The following examples configure a scenario where a successfully authenticated user is redirected to an externally hosted Welcome page from the internal landing page.

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#webpage external welcome
http://192.168.13.10/WelcomePage.html
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#webpage internal welcome
use-external-success-url
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-cap-enhanced-policy)#show context
captive-portal cap-enhanced-policy
webpage external welcome http://192.168.13.10/WelcomePage.html
webpage internal acknowledgement org-background-color #33ff88
webpage internal acknowledgement org-font-color #bb6622
webpage internal acknowledgement body-background-color #22aa11
webpage internal acknowledgement body-font-color #bb6622
webpage internal welcome use-external-success-url
rfs6000-81701D(config-captive-portal-ca-enhanced-policy)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets or disables captive portal configurations
-----------	--



### 4.1.27.2.23 webpage-auto-upload

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Enables automatic upload of advanced Web pages to requesting clients on association. Enable this option if the `webpage-location` is selected as *advanced*. For more information, see [webpage-location](#).

If this feature is enabled, access points shall request for Web pages from the controller during adoption. If the controller has a different set of Web pages, than the ones existing on the access points, the controller shall distribute the Web pages uploaded on it to the access points.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
webpage-auto-upload
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#webpage-auto-upload
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  webpage-auto-upload
  logout-fqdn logout.testuser.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables automatic upload of advanced Web pages on a captive portal
<a href="#">webpage</a>	Configures Web pages displayed when interacting with a captive portal
<a href="#">webpage-location</a>	Specifies the location of the Web pages used for authentication

### 4.1.27.2.24 webpage-location

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Specifies the location of the Web pages used for authentication. These pages can either be hosted on the system or on an external Web server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

webpage-location [advanced|external|internal]

#### Parameters

- webpage-location [advanced|external|internal]

advanced	Uses Web pages for login, welcome, failure, and terms created and stored on the controller. Select <i>advanced</i> to use a custom-developed directory full of Web page content that can be copied in and out of the controller, service platform, or access point. If selecting advanced, enable the <i>webpage-auto-upload</i> option to automatically launch the advanced pages to requesting clients upon association. For more information, see <a href="#">webpage-auto-upload</a> .
external	Uses Web pages for login, welcome, failure, and terms located on an external server. Provide the URL for each of these pages.
internal	Uses Web pages for login, welcome, and failure that are automatically generated

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#webpage-location external
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
access-time 35
custom-auth info bob bob@examplecompany.com
connection-mode https
inactivity-timeout 750
server host 172.16.10.9
simultaneous-users 5
terms-agreement
webpage-location external
use aaa-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets or disables captive portal Web page settings
<a href="#">webpage</a>	Configures a captive portal's Web page (acknowledgment, agreement, login, welcome, fail, no-service, and terms) settings
<a href="#">webpage-auto-upload</a>	Enables an automatic upload of advanced Web pages on a captive portal

### 4.1.27.2.25 welcome-back

▶ [captive-portal-mode commands](#)

Enables the provision of direct Internet access to once-registered, captive-portal guest users on subsequent log-ins. When enabled, a previously registered captive-portal guest user, on subsequent logins, is served the *Acknowledgement* page only if:

- The *agreement-refresh* option is enabled for device-based (device and device-OTP) registration, and
- The interval between logout and login is *lesser* than the *agreement-refresh* timeout configured in the WLAN context. If this interval *exceeds* the agreement-refresh timeout, the user is served the *Agreement* page. For more information on configuring the agreement-refresh timeout value, see [registration](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
welcome-back pass-through
```

#### Parameters

- `welcome-back pass-through`

<code>welcome-back pass-through</code>	<p>Enables display of the Acknowledgement page to an already registered user on subsequent captive-portal log-ins, provided the interval between logout and login is lesser than the <i>agreement-refresh</i> timeout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>pass-through</code> – Provides user direct Internet access, from the Welcome-back page, without any user action</li> </ul>
--	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#show context
captive-portal test
  welcome-back pass-through
  webpage internal registration field city type text enable label "City" placeholder "Enter City"
  webpage internal registration field street type text enable label "Address" placeholder "123 Any Street"
  webpage internal registration field name type text enable label "Full Name" placeholder "Enter First Name, Last Name"
  webpage internal registration field zip type number enable label "Zip" placeholder "Zip"
  webpage internal registration field via-sms type checkbox enable title "SMS Preferred"
  webpage internal registration field mobile type number enable label "Mobile" placeholder "Mobile Number with Country code"
  webpage internal registration field age-range type dropdown-menu enable label "Age Range" title "Age Range"
  webpage internal registration field email type e-address enable mandatory label "Email" placeholder "you@domain.com"
  webpage internal registration field via-email type checkbox enable title "Email Preferred"
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables the provision of direct Internet access to once-registered, captive-portal guest users on subsequent log-ins
-----------------	---

### 4.1.27.2.26 configuring device registration with dynamic VLAN assignment

#### ▶ *captive-portal-mode commands*

This section provides the configurations required to enable device registration with dynamic VLAN assignment in a multi-vendor environment.

1. Create vendor-specific RADIUS user groups, and assign an allowed VLAN to each group, as shown in the following examples:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#radius-group Apple
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-group-Apple)#policy vlan 200
nx9500-6C8809(config)#radius-group Samsung
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-group-Samsung)#policy vlan 100
nx9500-6C8809(config)#radius-group Devices
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-group-Devices)#policy vlan 1
```

Note, if necessary, configure the session-time for each of the above configured RADIUS group. This is the duration for which a RADIUS group client's session remains active after successful authentication. Upon expiration, the RADIUS session is terminated. Use the *policy > session-time > <5-144000>* command to specify the session-time.

2. Create a RADIUS user pool, add users to the pool, and assign the users to the vendor-specific user groups: as shown in the following examples:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#radius-user-pool-policy Vendor-Devices
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-user-pool-Vendor-Devices)#user Samsung password 0 samsung group Samsung
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-user-pool-Vendor-Devices)#user test password 0 test123 group Apple
```

3. Create a RADIUS server policy, and associate the RADIUS groups and user pool created in steps 1 and 2 respectively, as shown in the following examples:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#radius-server-policy Guest-Radius
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-Guest-Radius)#use radius-user-pool-policy Vendor-Devices
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-Guest-Radius)#use radius-group Samsung
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-Guest-Radius)#use radius-group Sony
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-Guest-Radius)#use radius-group Apple
```

4. Create AAA Policy pointing to to the controller (Controller)

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#aaa-policy OnBoard-NX
nx9500-6C8809(config-aaa-policy-OnBoard-NX)#authentication server 1 controller
nx9500-6C8809(config-aaa-policy-OnBoard-NX)#show context
aaa-policy OnBoard-NX
authentication server 1 onboard self
nx9500-6C8809(config-aaa-policy-OnBoard-NX)#
```

5. Create a captive-portal, and point to the captive-portal's server, enable RADIUS VLAN assignment, and associate the AAA policy, as shown in the following examples:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#captive-portal DeviceRegistration
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-DeviceRegistration)#server host captive.extremenoc.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-DeviceRegistration)#radius-vlan-assignment
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-DeviceRegistration)#use aaa-policy OnBoard-NX
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-DeviceRegistration)#access-type radius
```

6. Configure a WLAN and enable RADIUS VLAN assignment, as shown in the following examples:

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#wlan CP-OnBoarding
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#ssid CP-OnBoarding
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#radius vlan-assignment
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#use aaa-policy OnBoard-NX
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#use captive-portal DeviceRegistration
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#registration device group-name Devices expiry-time 4320
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-CP-OnBoarding)#authentication-type mac
  
```

7. Create an access point profile, associate the RADIUS server policy, captive-portal policy to it, and also assign the WLAN to the AP radio, as shown in the following examples:

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10)#use radius-server-policy Guest-Radius
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10)#use captive-portal server DeviceRegistration
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10-if-radio2)#wlan CP-OnBoarding bss 1 primary
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10-if-ge1)#switchport mode trunk
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10-if-ge1)#switchport trunk native vlan 90
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10-if-ge1)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1,90,1000-1002
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-SITE-10-if-ge1)#no switchport trunk native tagged
  
```

8. Use the access point profile in the access point's device context.

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">radius-server-policy</a>	Documents RADIUS server policy configuration commands
<a href="#">radius-group</a>	Documents RADIUS group policy configuration commands
<a href="#">radius-user-pool-policy</a>	Documents RADIUS user policy configuration commands
<a href="#">aaa-policy</a>	Documents AAA policy configuration commands
<a href="#">captive portal</a>	Documents captive-portal configuration commands
<a href="#">wlan</a>	Documents WLAN configuration commands
<a href="#">Profile Config Commands</a>	Documents profile configuration commands
<a href="#">guest-registration</a>	Documents <i>show &gt; guest-registration</i> command and outputs. Use this command to view guest registration statistics once device-registration is enabled.

### 4.1.27.2.27 configuring WeChat Wi-Fi hotspot support in WiNG captive portal

#### ► *captive-portal-mode commands*

WeChat is a popular messaging app used in China with more than 500 million installations. WeChat's WiFi hotspot solution allows businesses to provide internet access to their customers. The WiNG captive portal can be configured to incorporate the WeChat WiFi hotspot, so that WeChat users, on their first connect to a WiNG access point, can automatically authenticate with the WeChat server through an intermediate server.

This section provides the configurations required to be made on the WiNG portal to enable WeChat Wi-Fi hotspot.

Configure the following parameters:

1. Create an AAA policy re-directing the WiNG captive portal user to WeChat's AAA server for authentication, as shown in the following example:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#aaa-policy cloud2
nx9500-6C8809(config-aaa-policy-cloud2)#authentication server 1 host cloud2.synchroweb.com secret 0 firmwara
nx9500-6C8809(config-aaa-policy-cloud2)#show context
aaa-policy cloud2
authentication server 1 host cloud2.synchroweb.com secret 0 firmwara
nx9500-6C8809(config-aaa-policy-cloud2)#
```

Note, Synchroweb is an *independent software vendor (ISV)*, whose third-party software is being as the intermediate server. The AAA server and RADIUS accounting server configured in AAA policy must be as per the specification provided by the ISV.

2. Create a DNS whitelist, whitelisting WeChat's server name in order to initiate RADIUS authentication. The "qq.com" domain name is where WeChat server can be reached.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#dns-whitelist wxWL
nx9500-6C8809(config-dns-whitelist-wxWL)#permit cloud2.synchroweb.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-dns-whitelist-wxWL)#permit qq.com suffix
nx9500-6C8809(config-dns-whitelist-wxWL)#show context
dns-whitelist wxWL
permit qq.com suffix
permit cloud2.synchroweb.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-dns-whitelist-wxWL)#
```

3. Create a captive portal and associate the AAA policy and DNS whitelist created in steps 1 & 2, as shown in the following example:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#captive-portal wxCP
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#use aaa-policy cloud2
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#use dns-whitelist wxWL
```

4. Configure the following captive portal parameters:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#captive-portal wxCP
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#access-time 10
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#server host guest.extreme.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#webpage-location external
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#webpage external login http://cloud2.synchroweb.com/index.php?c=WING_TAG_CLIENT_MAC
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#show context
captive-portal wxCP
access-time 10
server host guest.extreme.com
webpage-location external
webpage external login http://cloud2.synchroweb.com/wechat.nx/index.php?c=WING_TAG_CLIENT_MAC
use aaa-policy cloud2
use dns-whitelist wxWL
```

--More--

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-captive-portal-wxCP)#
```

Note, the login URL configured here must be as per the specifications provided by the ISV.

Note, the access-type remains unchanged (i.e radius, which is the default setting). The *access-time* is set to a minimum value (10 minutes in this example) in order to avoid the default value of 24 hours being applied, in case the RADIUS response does not contain the session-timeout attribute.

5. Create a WLAN and associate the captive portal created in step 3:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#wlan wxOpen
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-wxOpen)#ssid wxOpen
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-wxOpen)#vlan 200
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-wxOpen)##use captive-portal wxCP
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-wxOpen)#captive-portal-enforcement
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-wxOpen)#show context
wlan wxOpen
ssid wxOpen
vlan 200
bridging-mode local
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
use captive-portal wxCP
captive-portal-enforcement
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-wxOpen)#
```

Note, the modes of authentication and encryption remain unchanged (i.e none, which is the default setting for both parameters). Ensure captive-portal-enforcement is enabled on the WLAN.

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">AAA-POLICY</a>	Documents AAA policy configuration mode commands
<a href="#">dns-whitelist</a>	Documents DNS whitelist configuration mode commands
<a href="#">captive portal</a>	Documents captive portal configuration mode commands
<a href="#">wlan</a>	Documents WLAN configuration mode commands

## 4.1.28 clear

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Clears parameters, cache entries, table entries, and other similar entries. The clear command is available for specific commands only. The information cleared using this command varies depending on the mode where executed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
clear event-history
```

### Parameters

- clear event-history

event-history	Clears the event history file
---------------	-------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config)#show event-history
EVENT HISTORY REPORT
Generated on '2016-11-07 12:00:10 IST' by 'admin'

2016-11-07 11:59:54      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      LOGIN                Successfully
logged in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
2016-11-04 11:43:08      rfs4000-880DA7  DEVICE      OFFLINE              Device B4-C7-99-
71-17-28(ap8132-711728) is offline, last seen:10 minutes ago on switchport ap7522-
8330A4:gel
2016-11-04 11:35:40      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      CONFIG_REVISION      Configuration
revision updated to 10 from 9
2016-11-04 11:35:38      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      CONFIG_REVISION      Configuration
revision updated to 9 from 8
2016-11-04 11:35:38      rfs4000-880DA7  SYSTEM      CONFIG_COMMIT        Configuration
commit by user 'cfgd' (site apply config diff) from '127.0.0.1'
2016-11-04 11:32:48      rfs4000-880DA7  DEVICE      UNADOPTED            Device('ap8132-
711728'/'ap81xx'/B4-C7-99-71-17-28) at rf-domain:'TechPubs' unadopted. Radios: Count=2,
Bss: B4-C7-99-78-53-10|B4-C7-99-78-53-70|
2016-11-04 11:32:27      ap8132-711728  SYSTEM      WARM_START           System Warm Start
Reason : Upgrade done, reloading... (user: system @ rfs4000-880DA7) Timestamp: Nov 04
11:32:27 2016
2016-11-04 11:32:27      rfs4000-880DA7  DEVICE      DEVICE_UPGRADE_REBOOT DEVICEUPGRADE:
ap81xx mac B4-C7-99-71-17-28 Device upgrade rebooting
2016-11-04 11:32:15      ap8132-711728  DIAG        NEW_LED_STATE        LED state
--More--
rfs4000-880DA7(config)#

rfs4000-880DA7(config)#clear event-history

rfs4000-880DA7(config)#show event-history
EVENT HISTORY REPORT
Generated on '2016-11-07 12:02:26 IST' by 'admin'

rfs4000-880DA7(config)#
```



## 4.1.29 *client-identity*

### ▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

With an increase in *Bring Your Own Device* (BYOD) corporate networks, there is a parallel increase in the number of possible attack scenarios within the network. BYOD devices are inherently unsafe, as the organization's security mechanisms do not extend to these personal devices deployed in the corporate wireless network. Organizations can protect their network by limiting how and what these BYODs can access on and through the corporate network.

Device fingerprinting assists administrators by controlling how BYOD devices access a corporate wireless domain.

Device fingerprinting uses DHCP options sent by the client in request or discover packets to derive a unique signature specific to device class. For example, Apple devices have a different signature from Android devices. The signature is used to classify the devices and assign permissions and restrictions on each device class.

The following table summarizes the commands available for creating and configuring a set of new client identity parameters:

**Table 4.8** *Client-Identity-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>client-identity</i>	Creates a new client identity and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-120</a>
<i>client-identity-mode commands</i>	Invokes the client identity policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-122</a>
<i>client-identity-group</i>	Creates a new client identity group and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-127</a>

### 4.1.29.1 client-identity

#### ▶ *client-identity*

Creates a new client identity and enters its configuration mode. Client identity is a set of unique fingerprints used to identify a class of devices. This information is used to configure permissions and access rules for the identified class of devices in the network. The client-identity feature enables device fingerprinting.

Device fingerprinting is a technique of collecting, analyzing, and identifying traffic patterns originating from remote computing devices. When enabled, device fingerprinting helps to identify a wireless client's device type. There are two methods of fingerprinting devices: Active and Passive.

Active fingerprinting is based on the fact that traffic patterns vary with varying device types. It involves the sending of requests (HTTP, etc.) to devices (clients) and analyzing their response to determine the device type. For example, an invalid request is sent to a device, and its error response is analyzed to identify the device type. Since active device fingerprinting involves sending of packets, the probability of the network getting flooded is very high, especially when many devices are being fingerprinted simultaneously.

Passive fingerprinting involves monitoring of devices to check for known traffic patterns specific to devices based on the protocol, driver implementation, etc. This method accurately classifies a client's TCP/IP configuration, OS fingerprints, wireless settings etc. No packets are sent to the device. Some of the commonly used protocols for passive device fingerprinting are, TCP, DHCP, HTTP, etc.

This feature implements DHCP device fingerprinting, which relies on specific information sent by a wireless client when acquiring IP address and other configuration information from a DHCP server. The feature uses the DHCP options sent by the wireless client in the DHCP request or discover packets to derive a unique signature specific to the class of devices. For example, Apple devices have a different signature than Android devices. This unique signature can then be used to classify the devices and assign permissions and restrictions on each device class.

The WiNG software provides a set of built-in device fingerprints that load by default and identify client device types. Use the `service > show > client-identity-defaults` command to view default client identity fingerprints.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME>`

<pre>client-identity &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY- -NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a new client identity policy and enters its configuration mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY--NAME&gt;</code> – Specify a client identity policy name. If the client identity policy does not exist, it is created.</li> </ul>
---	--

#### Usage Guidelines

The following points should be considered when configuring the client identity (device fingerprinting) feature:

1. Ensure that DHCP is enforced on the WLANs. For more information on enforcing DHCP on WLANs, see [enforce-dhcp](#).
2. Successful identification of different device types depends on the uniqueness of the configured fingerprints. DHCP fingerprinting identifies clients based on the patterns (fingerprints) in the DHCP discover and request messages sent by clients. If different operating systems have the same fingerprints, it will be difficult to identify the device type.
3. When associating client identities with a role policy, ensure that the profile/device, under which the role policy is being used, also has an associated client identity group (containing all the client identities used by the role policy).

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#client-identity test
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#?
Client Identity Mode commands:
  dhcp                Add a DHCP option based match criteria
  dhcp-match-message-type Specify DHCP message type to match
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit              Commit all changes made in this session
  do                  Run commands from Exec mode
  end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                Description of the interactive help system
  revert              Revert changes
  service             Service Commands
  show                Show running system information
  write               Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#
```

Use the `service > show > client-identity-defaults` command to view default, built-in, system-provided client identity fingerprints:

```
nx9500-6C8809#service show client-identity-defaults
client-identity Android-2-1
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 0103061c21333a3b79
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii dhcpd\ 4.0.1
client-identity Android-2-2
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 01792103061c333a3b
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii dhcpd\ 4.0.15
client-identity Android-2-3
  dhcp 3 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 01792103061c333a3b
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii dhcpd\ 4.0.15
  dhcp 1 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 353d32393c37
  dhcp 2 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 353d3236393c37
  dhcp 10 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 353d3236393c0c37
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

### 4.1.29.2 client-identity-mode commands

▶ *client-identity*

The following table summarizes client identity configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.9** *Client-Identity-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dhcp</i>	Configures the DHCP option match criteria for device fingerprinting	<a href="#">page 4-123</a>
<i>dhcp-match-message-type</i>	Configures the DHCP message type for device fingerprinting	<a href="#">page 4-125</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes the DHCP option (used for client identification) configurations	<a href="#">page 4-126</a>

### 4.1.29.2.1 dhcp

▶ *client-identity-mode commands*

Configures the DHCP option match criteria (signature) for the discover and request message types received from wireless clients

When accessing a network, DHCP discover and request messages are passed between wireless clients and the DHCP server. These messages contain DHCP options and option values that differ from device to device and are based on the DHCP implementation in the device's *operating system* (OS). Options and option values contained in a client's messages are parsed and compared against the configured DHCP option values to identify the device. Once a device type is identified, the wireless client database is updated with the discovered device type.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
dhcp <1-16> message-type [discover|request] [option|option-codes]
dhcp <1-16> message-type [discover|request] [option <1-254>|option-codes]
    [contains|exact|starts-with] [ascii|hexstring] <WORD>
```

**Parameters**

- dhcp <1-16> message-type [discover|request] [option <1-254>|option-codes] [contains|exact|starts-with] [ascii|hexstring] <WORD>

dhcp <1-16>	<p>Adds a DHCP option match criteria signature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16&gt; – Specify an index for this DHCP match criteria from 1 - 16.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A maximum of 16 match criteria can be configured.</p>
message-type [discover request]	<p>Specifies the message type to which this DHCP match criteria is applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discover – Applies this match criteria to DHCP discover messages only. Indicates that the fingerprint is only checked with any DHCP discover messages received from any device.</li> <li>• request – Applies this match criteria to DHCP request messages only. Indicates that the fingerprint is only checked with any DHCP request messages received from any device.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> It is recommended to configure client-identity with request messages, because clients rarely send discover messages.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the message type is not specified, the fingerprint is checked with all message types (DHCP request and DHCP discover).</p>
option <1-254>	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'discover' and 'request' message types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• option – Configures a DHCP option value, which is used as the match criteria</li> <li>• &lt;1-254&gt; – Configures a code for this DHCP option from 1 - 254 (except option 53)</li> </ul>
option-codes	<p>The following keyword is common to the 'discover' and 'request' message types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• option-codes – Matches criteria based on the DHCP option codes contained in the client's discover/request messages</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Devices pass options in their DHCP discover/request messages as option codes, option types, and option value sets. These option codes are extracted and matched against the configured DHCP option codes and a fingerprint is derived. This derived fingerprint is used to identify the device.</p>

contains	The following keyword is common to the 'discover' and 'request' message types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contains – Specifies that the DHCP options received in the client's discover/request messages contains the configured option code string</li> </ul>
exact	The following keyword is common to the discover and request message types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exact – Specifies that the DHCP options received in the client's discover/request messages is an exact match with the configured option code string</li> </ul>
starts-with	The following keyword is common to the 'discover' and 'request' message types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>starts-with – Specifies that the DHCP options received in the client's discover/request messages starts with the configured option code string</li> </ul>
ascii <WORD>	The following keywords are common to the 'contains', 'exact', and 'starts-with' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ascii – Configures the DHCP option in the ASCII format</li> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the DHCP option ASCII value to match.</li> </ul>
hexstring <WORD>	The following keywords are common to the 'contains', 'exact', and 'starts-with' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hexstring – Configures the DHCP option in the hexa-decimal format</li> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the DHCP option hexstring value to match.</li> </ul>

#### Usage Guidelines

The following DHCP options are useful for identifying different device types:

1. Option 55: Used by a DHCP client to request values for specific configuration parameters. It is a list of DHCP option codes and can be in the client's order of preference.
2. Client configured list of DHCP options (all options parsed into a hex string).
3. Option 60: Vendor class identifier. Used to identify the vendor and functionality of a DHCP client (some devices do not set the value of this field).

Though it is possible to use any option to configure a device fingerprint, the use of a combination of one or more of the preceding options to define a device is recommended.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#dhcp 1 message-type request option
60 exact ascii MSFT\5.0
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#dhcp 2 message-type discover option
2 exact hexstring 012456c22c44
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#show context
client-identity test
  dhcp 2 message-type discover option 2 exact hexstring 012456c22c44
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 60 exact ascii MSFT5.0
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a DHCP option signature (match criteria)
-----------	--

### 4.1.29.2.2 dhcp-match-message-type

▶ *client-identity-mode commands*

Configures the DHCP message type to match

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcp-match-message-type [all|any|discover|request]
```

#### Parameters

- `dhcp-match-message-type [all|any|discover|request]`

<pre>dhcp-match- message-type [all any discover  request]</pre>	<p>Specifies the DHCP message type to consider for matching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>all</code> – Matches all message types: discover and request. Indicates that the fingerprint is checked with both the DHCP request and the DHCP discover message.</li> <li>• <code>any</code> – Matches any message type: discover or request. Indicates that the fingerprint is checked with either the DHCP request or the DHCP discover message.</li> <li>• <code>discover</code> – Matches discover messages only. Client matches the client identity only if the discover message sent by the client matches. Values configured for request messages are ignored.</li> <li>• <code>request</code> – Matches request messages only. Client matches the client identity only if the request message sent by the client matches. Values configured for discover messages are ignored.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#dhcp-match-message-type all

rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#show context
client-identity test
  dhcp 2 message-type discover option 2 exact hexstring 012456c22c44
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 60 exact ascii MSFT5.0
  dhcp-match-message-type all
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the DHCP message type to match
-----------	--

## 4.1.29.23 no

▶ *client-identity-mode commands*

Removes the DHCP options match criteria configurations

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [dhcp <1-16>|dhcp-match-message-type]
```

**Parameters**

- no [dhcp <1-16>|dhcp-match-message-type]

dhcp <1-16>	Removes the DHCP option match criteria rule identified by the <1-16> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16&gt; – Specify the DHCP option match criteria rule index</li> </ul>
dhcp-match-message-type	Removes the DHCP message type to match

**Examples**

The following example shows the client identity 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#show context
client-identity test
  dhcp 2 message-type discover option 2 exact hexstring 012456c22c44
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 60 exact ascii MSFT5.0
  dhcp-match-message-type all
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#
```

The following example shows the client identity 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#no dhcp 2

rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#no dhcp-match-message-type

rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#show context
client-identity test
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 60 exact ascii MSFT5.0
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>dhcp</i>	Configures the DHCP option match criteria for device fingerprinting
<i>dhcp-match-message-type</i>	Configures the DHCP message type for device fingerprinting



### 4.1.30 *client-identity-group*

▶ *client-identity*

The following table summarizes commands available to enter the client identity group configuration mode:

**Table 4.10** *Client-Identity-Group Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>client-identity-group</i>	Creates a new client identity group and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-128</a>
<i>client-identity-group-mode commands</i>	Invokes the client identity group configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-129</a>
<i>client-identity</i>	Creates new client identity policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-119</a>

### 4.1.30.1 client-identity-group

#### ▶ *client-identity-group*

Configures a new client identity group

A client identity group is a collection of client identities. Each client identity included in a client identity group is set a priority value that indicates the priority for that identity when device fingerprinting.

Device Fingerprinting relies on specific information sent by a wireless client when acquiring IP address and other configuration information from a DHCP server. The feature uses the DHCP options sent by the wireless client in the DHCP request or discover packets to derive a unique signature specific to the class of devices. For example, Apple devices have a different signature than Android devices. This unique signature can then be used to classify the devices and assign permissions and restrictions on each device class.

A client identity group can be attached to a profile or device, enabling device fingerprinting on them.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
client-identity-group <CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `client-identity-group <CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME>`

<pre>client-identity-group &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY- GROUP-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a new client identity group and enters its configuration mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify a client identity group name. If the group does not exist, it is created.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#client-identity-group test
rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-group-test)#
Client Identity group Mode commands:
  client-identity  Client identity (DHCP Device Fingerprinting)
  load             Load Client identity Fingerprints
  no               Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  do              Run commands from Exec mode
  end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert         Revert changes
  service        Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58 (config-client-identity-group-test)#
```

### 4.1.30.2 client-identity-group-mode commands

▶ [client-identity-group](#)

The following table summarizes client identity group configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.11** Client-Identity-Group-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">client-identity</a>	Associates an existing and configured client identity (device fingerprint) with this client identity group	<a href="#">page 4-130</a>
<a href="#">load</a>	Loads default (system-provided) client identity fingerprints	<a href="#">page 4-132</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the client identity associated with this client identity group	<a href="#">page 4-126</a>

### 4.1.30.2.1 client-identity

▶ *client-identity-group-mode commands*

Associates an existing and configured client identity (device fingerprint) with this client identity group

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> precedence <1-10000>
```

#### Parameters

- `client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> precedence <1-10000>`

client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME>	Associates a client identity with this group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME&gt; – Specify a client identity name (should be existing and configured)</li> </ul>
precedence <1-10000>	Determines the order in which client identity is used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify this client identity precedence from &lt;1-10000&gt;.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The client identity rule is applied based on its precedence value. Lower the value, higher is the precedence. Therefore, a client identity with precedence 5 gets precedence over a client identity having precedence 20.</p>

#### Examples

The following example shows two client identities created and configured:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity TestClientIdentity
  dhcp 1 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 5e4d36780b3a7f
!
client-identity test
  dhcp 2 message-type discover option 2 exact hexstring 012456c22c44
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 60 exact ascii MSFT5.0
  dhcp-match-message-type all
!
client-identity-group ClientIdentityGroup
  client-identity TestClientIdentity precedence 1
!
client-identity-group test
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

The following example associates client identity 'test' with the client identity group 'test':

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#client-identity test precedence 1
```

The following example shows the client identity group 'test' with two associated client identities having precedence 1 and 2:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#client-identity TestClientIdentity
precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#show context
client-identity-group test
  client-identity test precedence 1
  client-identity TestClientIdentity precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the client identity associated with the client identity group
-----------	---

## 4.1.30.2.2 load

▶ *client-identity-group-mode commands*

Loads default (built-in, system-provided) client identity fingerprints. This option is enabled by default.

The WiNG software provides some built-in client identity fingerprints that are automatically loaded when the client identity group is applied to a device (either directly or through the profile).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
load default-fingerprints
```

**Parameters**

- load default-fingerprints

load default-fingerprints	Loads client identity default fingerprints. This option is enabled by default.
---------------------------	--

**Examples**

The auto-load default fingerprints option is enabled by default, as shown in the following example:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-client-identity-group-test)#show context
client-identity-group test
  load default-fingerprints
nx9500-6C8809(config-client-identity-group-test)#
```

In scenarios where only customized client identities are to be applied, use the *no > load > default-fingerprints* command to disable auto-loading of default device fingerprints.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-client-identity-group-test)#no load default-fingerprints
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-client-identity-group-test)#show context
client-identity-group test
  no load default-fingerprints
nx9500-6C8809(config-client-identity-group-test)#
```

Use the *service > show > client-identity-defaults* command to view default client identity fingerprints:

```
nx9500-6C8809#service show client-identity-defaults
client-identity Android-2-1
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 0103061c21333a3b79
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii dhcpcd\ 4.0.1
client-identity Android-2-2
  dhcp 1 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 01792103061c333a3b
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii dhcpcd\ 4.0.15
client-identity Android-2-3
  dhcp 3 message-type request option 55 exact hexstring 01792103061c333a3b
  dhcp 6 message-type request option 60 exact ascii dhcpcd\ 4.0.15
  dhcp 1 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 353d32393c37
  dhcp 2 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 353d3236393c37
  dhcp 10 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 353d3236393c0c37
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables automatic loading of default client identity fingerprints
-----------	--

## 4.1.30.2.3 no

▶ *client-identity-group-mode commands*

Removes the client identity associated with the client identity group

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [client-identity|load]
```

```
no client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> precedence <1-10000>
```

```
no load default-fingerprints
```

**Parameters**

- no client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> precedence <1-10000>

no client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> precedence <1-10000>	Disassociates a specified client identity from this client identity group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME&gt; – Specify the client identity name.</li> <li>• precedence &lt;1-10000&gt; – Specify the above specified client identity's precedence value from &lt;1-10000&gt;.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The client identity rule is applied based on its precedence value. Lower the value, higher is the precedence. Therefore, a client identity with precedence 5 gets precedence over a client identity having precedence 20.</p>
--	---

- no load default-fingerprints

no load default-fingerprints	Disables automatic loading of built-in, system-provided client identity fingerprints
------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#show context
client-identity-group test
  client-identity test precedence 1
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-client-identity-group-test)#no client-identity test
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>client-identity</i>	Associates an existing and configured client identity (device fingerprint) with this client identity group
<i>load</i>	Loads default (built-in, system-provided) client identity fingerprints. This option is enabled by default.

## 4.1.31 clone

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Creates a replica of an existing object or device. The configuration of the new object or device is an exact copy of the existing object or device configuration. Use this command to copy existing configurations and then modifying only the required parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
clone [TLO|device]
```

```
clone TLO <EXISTING-OBJECT-NAME> <NEW-OBJECT-NAME>
```

```
clone device <EXISTING-DEVICE-MAC/NAME> <NEW-DEVICE-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- clone TLO <EXISTING-OBJECT-NAME> <NEW-OBJECT-NAME>

<p>TLO &lt;EXISTING-OBJECT-NAME&gt; &lt;NEW-OBJECT-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new TLO by cloning an existing top-level object. The new object has the same configuration as the cloned object.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EXISTING-OBJECT-NAME&gt; – Specify the existing object's (to be cloned) name</li> <li>• &lt;NEW-OBJECT-NAME&gt; – Provide the new object's name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Enter <i>clone</i> and press <b>Tab</b> to list objects available for cloning.</p>
---	---

- clone device <EXISTING-DEVICE-MAC/NAME> <NEW-DEVICE-MAC>

<p>device &lt;EXISTING-DEVICE-MAC/ NAME&gt; &lt;NEW-DEVICE-MAC&gt;</p>	<p>Configures a new device based on an existing device configuration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EXISTING-DEVICE-MAC/NAME&gt; – Specify the existing device's name or MAC address (the device to be cloned)</li> <li>• &lt;NEW-DEVICE-MAC&gt; – Provide the new device's MAC address.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Enter <i>clone &gt; device</i> and press <b>Tab</b> to list devices available for cloning.</p>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#clone rf_domain TechPubs Cloned_TechPubs2
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of NX9500 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
version 2.5
!
.....
rf-domain TechPubs
  location SanJose
  timezone America/Los_Angeles
  country-code us
!
rf-domain Cloned_TechPubs2
  location SanJose
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```



### 4.1.32 *crypto-cmp-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Creates a crypto *Certificate Management Protocol* (CMP) policy and enters its configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
crypto-cmp-policy <CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- `crypto-cmp-policy <CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the crypto CMP policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#crypto-cmp-policy CMP
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#?
CMP Policy Mode commands:
  ca-server          CMP CA Server configuration commands
  cert-key-size      Set key size for certificate request
  cert-renewal-timeout Trigger a cert renewal request on timeout
  cross-cert-validate Validate cross-cert using factory-cert
  no                 Negate a command or set its defaults
  subjectAltName     Configure subjectAltName value
  trustpoint         Trustpoint for CMP
  use                Set setting to use

  clrscr            Clears the display screen
  commit            Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit              End current mode and down to previous mode
  help              Description of the interactive help system
  revert            Revert changes
  service           Service Commands
  show              Show running system information
  write             Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Resets values or disables commands
-----------------	------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on the crypto CMP policy, see [Chapter 29, CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY](#).

### 4.1.33 customize

#### ► Global Configuration Commands

Customizes the output of the summary CLI commands. Use this command to define the data displayed as a result of various show commands.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
customize [cdp-lldp-info-column-width|hostname-column-width|show-adoption-status|
show-wireless-client|show-wireless-client-stats|show-wireless-client-stats-rf|
show-wireless-meshpoint|show-wireless-meshpoint-accelerated-multicast|
show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats|show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats-rf|
show-wireless-mint-client|show-wireless-mint-client-stats|
show-wireless-mint-client-stats-rf|show-wireless-mint-portal|
show-wireless-mint-portal-stats|show-wireless-mint-portal-stats-rf|
show-wireless-radio|show-wireless-radio-stats|show-wireless-radio-stats-rf]

customize [cdp-lldp-info-column-width|hostname-column-width] <1-64>

customize show-adoption-status (adopted-by, ap-name <1-64>, cdp-lldp-info, config-status,
last-adoption, msgs, uptime, version)

customize show-wireless-client (ap-name <1-64>, auth, client-identity <1-32>, bss, enc,
hostname <1-64>, ip, last-active, location <1-64>, mac, radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id,
radio-type, role <1-32>, state, username <1-64>, vendor, vlan, wlan)

customize show-wireless-client-stats (hostname <1-64>, mac, rx-bytes, rx-errors,
rx-packets, rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)

customize show-wireless-client-stats-rf (average-retry-number, error-rate,
hostname <1-64>, mac, noise, q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, tx-rate)

customize show-wireless-meshpoint-accelerated-multicast (ap-hostname, group-addr,
mesh-name, neighbor-hostname, neighbor-ifid, radio-alias, radio-id, radio-mac,
subscriptions)

customize show-wireless-meshpoint (ap-mac, cfg-as-root, hops, hostname <1-64>,
interface-ids, is-root, mesh-name <1-64>, mpid, next-hop-hostname <1-64>, next-hop-ifid,
next-hop-use-time, path-metric, root-bound-time, root-hostname <1-64>, root-mpid)

customize show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats (ap-hostname <1-64>,
neighbor-hostname <1-64>, neighbor-ifid, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets,
rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)

customize show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats-rf (ap-hostname <1-64>,
average-retry-number, error-rate, neighbor-hostname <1-64>, neighbor-ifid, noise,
q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, t-index, tx-rate)

customize show-wireless-mint-client (client-alias <1-64>, client-bss,
portal-alias <1-64>, portal-bss, up-time)

customize show-wireless-mint-client-stats (client-alias <1-64>, portal-alias <1-64>,
portal-bss, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes,
tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)

customize show-wireless-mint-client-stats-rf (average-retry-number,
client-alias <1-64>, error-rate, noise, portal-alias <1-64>, portal-bss, q-index, rx-rate
signal, snr, tx-rate)

customize show-wireless-mint-portal (client-alias <1-64>, client-bss,
portal-alias <1-64>, portal-bss, up-time)
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customize show-wireless-mint-portal-stats (client-alias <1-64>, client-bss, portal-alias <1-64>, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)

customize show-wireless-mint-portal-stats-rf (average-retry-number, client-alias <1-64>, client-bss, error-rate, noise, portal-alias <1-64>, q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, tx-rate)

customize show-wireless-radio (adopt-to, ap-name <1-64>, channel, location <1-64>, num-clients, power, radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id, radio-mac, rf-mode, state)

customize show-wireless-radio-stats (radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id, radio-mac, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)

customize show-wireless-radio-stats-rf (average-retry-number, error-rate, noise, q-index, radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id, radio-mac, rx-rate, signal, snr, t-index, tx-rate)

**Parameters**

- customize [cdp-lldp-info-column-width|hostname-column-width] <1-64>

hostname-column-width <1-64>	Configures default width of the hostname column in all show command outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
cdp-lldp-info-column-width <1-64>	Configures the column width in the <i>show &gt; cdp/ldp &gt; [neighbor report]</i> command output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>

- customize show-adoption-status (adopted-by, ap-name <1-64>, cdp-lldp-info, config-status, last-adoption, msgs, uptime, version)

show-adoption-status	Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; adoption &gt; status</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: adopted-by, ap-name, cdp-ldp-info, config-status, last-adoption, msgs, uptime, and version. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time. <p><b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Device-Name, Version, Config-Status, MSGS, Adopted-By, Last-Adoption, and Uptime.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Where ever available, you can optionally use the &lt;1-64&gt; parameter to set the column width.</p>
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- customize show-wireless-client (ap-name <1-64>, auth, client-identity <1-32>, bss, enc, hostname <1-64>, ip, last-active, location <1-64>, mac, radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id, radio-type, role <1-32>, state, username <1-64>, vendor, vlan, wlan)

show-wireless-client	Customizes the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; client</i> command output <p><b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: MAC, IPv4, Vendor, Radio-ID, WLAN, VLAN, and State.</p>
ap-name <1-64>	Includes the ap-name column, which displays the name of the AP with which this client associates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the ap-name column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
auth	Includes the auth column, which displays the authorization protocol used by the wireless client
client-identity <1-32>	Includes the client-identity (device type) column, which displays details gathered from DHCP device fingerprinting feature (when enabled). For more information, see <a href="#">client-identity</a> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-32&gt; – Sets the client-identity column width from 1 - 32 characters</li> </ul>
bss	Includes the BSS column, which displays the BSS ID the wireless client is associated with

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enc	Includes the enc column, which displays the encryption suite used by the wireless client
hostname <1-64>	Includes the hostname column, which displays the wireless client's hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
ip	Includes the IP column, which displays the wireless client's current IP address
last-active	Includes the last-active column, which displays the time of last activity seen from the wireless client
location <1-64>	Includes the location column, which displays the location of the client's associated access points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the location column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
mac	Includes the MAC column, which displays the wireless client's MAC address
radio-alias <3-67>	Includes the radio-alias column, which displays the radio alias with the AP's hostname and radio interface number in the "HOSTNAME:RX" format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-64&gt; – Sets the radio-alias column width from 3 - 67 characters</li> </ul>
radio-id	Includes the radio-id column, which displays the radio ID with the AP's MAC address and radio interface number in the "AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX" format
radio-type	Includes the radio-type column, which displays the wireless client's radio type
role <1-32>	Includes the role column, which displays the client's role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-32&gt; – Sets the role column width from 1 - 32 characters</li> </ul>
state	Includes the state column, which displays the wireless client's current availability state
username <1-64>	Includes the username column, which displays the wireless client's username <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Specify the username column width from 1 - 64 characters.</li> </ul>
vendor	Includes the vendor column, which displays the wireless client's vendor ID
vlan	Includes the VLAN column, which displays the wireless client's assigned VLAN
wlan	Includes the WLAN column, which displays the wireless client's assigned WLAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• customize <code>show-wireless-client-stats (hostname &lt;1-64&gt;,mac,rx-bytes,rx-errors,rx-packets,rx-throughput,t-index,tx-bytes,tx-dropped,tx-packets,tx-throughput)</code></li> </ul>	
show-wireless-client-stats	Customizes the <code>show &gt; wireless &gt; client &gt; statistics</code> command output <p><b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: MAC, Tx bytes, RX bytes, Tx pkts, Rx pkts, and Tx bps, RX bps, T-Index, and Dropped pkts.</p>
hostname <1-64>	Includes the hostname column, which displays the wireless client's hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
mac	Includes the MAC column, which displays the wireless client's MAC address
rx-bytes	Includes the rx-bytes column, which displays the total number of bytes received by the wireless client
rx-errors	Includes the rx-error column, which displays the total number of errors received by the wireless client
rx-packets	Includes the rx-packets column, which displays the total number of packets received by the wireless client

rx-throughput	Includes the rx-throughput column, which displays the receive throughput at the wireless client
t-index	Includes the t-index column, which displays the traffic utilization index at the particular wireless client
tx-bytes	Includes the tx-bytes column, which displays the total number of bytes transmitted by the wireless client
tx-dropped	Includes the tx-dropped column, which displays the total number of dropped packets by the wireless client
tx-packets	Includes the tx-packets column, which displays the total number of packets transmitted by the wireless client
tx-throughput	Includes the tx-throughput column, which displays the transmission throughput at the wireless client

- `customize show-wireless-client-stats-rf (average-retry-number, error-rate, host-name <1-64>, mac, noise, q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, tx-rate)`

show-wireless-client-stats-rf	Customizes the <code>show &gt; wireless &gt; client &gt; statistics &gt; rf</code> command output <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: MAC, Signal (dBm), Noise (dBm), SNR (dB), TX Rate (Mbps), Retry Avg, Errors (pps), and Q-Index (%).
average-retry-number	Includes the average-retry-number column, which displays the average number of retransmissions made per packet
error-rate	Includes the error-rate column, which displays the rate of error for the wireless client
hostname <1-64>	Includes the hostname column, which displays the wireless client's hostname • <1-64> – Sets the hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters
mac	Includes the MAC column, which displays the wireless client's MAC address
noise	Includes the noise column, which displays the noise (in dBm) as detected by the wireless client
q-index	Includes the q-index column, which displays the RF quality index <b>Note:</b> Higher values indicate better RF quality.
rx-rate	Includes the rx-rate column, which displays the receive rate at the particular wireless client
signal	Includes the signal column, which displays the signal strength (in dBm) at the particular wireless client
snr	Includes the snr column, which displays the <i>signal to noise</i> (SNR) ratio (in dB) at the particular wireless client
tx-rate	Includes the tx-rate column, which displays the packet transmission rate at the particular wireless client

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- customize `show-wireless-meshpoint-accelerated-multicast` (`ap-hostname`, `group-addr`, `mesh-name`, `neighbor-hostname`, `neighbor-ifid`, `radio-alias`, `radio-id`, `radio-mac`, `subscriptions`)

<code>show-wireless-meshpoint-accelerated-multicast</code>	Configures the information displayed in the <code>show &gt; wireless &gt; meshpoint &gt; accelerated multicast</code> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: <code>ap-hostname</code> , <code>group-addr</code> , <code>mesh-name</code> , <code>neighbor-hostname</code> , <code>neighbor-ifid</code> , <code>radio-alias</code> , <code>radio-id</code> , <code>radio-mac</code> , <code>subscriptions</code> . These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time. <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Mesh, Radio, Neighbor-IFID, Neighbor-Hostname, Group-MAC, and Subscriptions.
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- customize `show-wireless-meshpoint` (`ap-mac`, `cfg-as-root`, `hops`, `hostname <1-64>`, `interface-ids`, `is-root`, `mesh-name <1-64>`, `mpid`, `next-hop-hostname <1-64>`, `next-hop-ifid`, `next-hop-use-time`, `path-metric`, `root-bound-time`, `root-hostname <1-64>`, `root-mpid`)

<code>show-wireless-meshpoint</code>	Customizes the <code>show &gt; wireless &gt; meshpoint</code> command output <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Mesh, Hostname, Hops, Is-Root, Config-As-Root, Root-Hostname, Root-Bound-Time, Path-Metric, Next-Hop-Hostname, and Next-Hop-Use-Time.
<code>ap-mac</code>	Includes the <code>ap-mac</code> column, which displays the AP's MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format. Applicable only in case of non-controller meshpoints
<code>cfg-as-root</code>	Includes the <code>cfg-as-root</code> column, which displays the configured root state of the meshpoint
<code>hops</code>	Includes the <code>hops</code> column, which displays the number of hops to the root for this meshpoint
<code>hostname &lt;1-64&gt;</code>	Includes the <code>hostname</code> column, which displays the AP's hostname. Applicable only in case of non-wireless controller meshpoints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-64&gt;</code> – Sets the hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
<code>interface-ids</code>	Includes the <code>interface-ids</code> column, which displays the interface identifiers (interfaces used by this meshpoint)
<code>is-root</code>	Includes the <code>is-root</code> column, which displays the current root state of the meshpoint
<code>mesh-name &lt;1-64&gt;</code>	Includes the <code>mesh-name</code> column, which displays the meshpoint's name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-64&gt;</code> – Sets the mesh-name column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
<code>mpid</code>	Includes the <code>mpid</code> column, which displays the meshpoint identifier in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format
<code>next-hop-hostname &lt;1-64&gt;</code>	Includes the <code>next-hop-hostname</code> column, which displays the next-hop AP's name (the AP next in the path to the bound root) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-64&gt;</code> – Sets the next-hop-hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
<code>next-hop-ifid</code>	Includes the <code>next-hop-ifid</code> column, which displays the next-hop interface identifier in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format
<code>next-hop-use-time</code>	Includes the <code>next-hop-use-time</code> column, which displays the time since this meshpoint started using this next hop
<code>root-bound-time</code>	Includes the <code>root-bound-time</code> column, which displays the time since this meshpoint has been bound to the current root

root-hostname <1-64>	Includes the root-hostname column, which displays the root AP's hostname to which this meshpoint is bound <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the root-hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
root-mpid	Includes the root-mpid column, which displays the bound root meshpoint identifier in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format

• customize show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats (ap-hostname <1-64>, neighbor-hostname <1-64>, neighbor-ifid, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)

show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats	Customizes the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; meshpoint &gt; neighbor &gt; statistics</i> command output <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: AP Hostname, Neighbor-IFID, TX bytes, RX bytes, Tx pkts, Rx pkts, Tx (bps), Rx (bps), T-Index (%), and Dropped pkts.
ap-name <1-64>	Includes the ap-name column, which displays name of the AP reporting a neighbor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the ap-name column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
neighbor-hostname <1-64>	Includes the neighbor-hostname column, which displays the reported neighbor's hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the neighbor-hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
neighbor-ifid	Includes the neighbor-ifid column, which displays the neighbor's interface ID
rx-bytes	Includes the rx-bytes column, which displays the total bytes received
rx-errors	Includes the rx-error column, which displays the total bytes of error received
rx-packets	Includes the rx-packets column, which displays the number of packets received
rx-throughput	Includes the rx-throughput column, which displays neighbor's received throughput
t-index	Includes the t-index column, which displays the traffic utilization index at the neighbor end
tx-bytes	Includes the tx-bytes column, which displays the total bytes transmitted
tx-dropped	Includes the tx-dropped column, which displays the total bytes dropped
tx-packets	Includes the tx-packets column, which displays the number of packets transmitted
tx-throughput	Includes the tx-throughput column, which displays neighbor's transmitted throughput

• customize show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats-rf (ap-hostname <1-64>, average-retry-number, error-rate, neighbor-hostname <1-64>, neighbor-ifid, noise, q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, t-index, tx-rate)

show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats-rf	Customizes the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; meshpoint &gt; neighbor &gt; statistics &gt; rf</i> command output <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: AP Hostname, Neighbor-IFID, Signal (dBm), Noise (dBm), SNR (dB), Tx-Rate (Mbps), Rx-Rate (Mbps), Retry Avg, Errors (pps), and Q-Index (%).
ap-name <1-64>	Includes the ap-name column, which displays name of the AP reporting a neighbor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the ap-name column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
average-retry-number	Includes the average-retry-number column, which displays the average number of retransmissions made per packet.
error-rate	Includes the error-rate column

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neighbor-hostname <1-64>	Includes the neighbor-hostname, which displays reported neighbor's hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the neighbor-hostname column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
noise	Includes the noise column, which displays the noise level in dBm
q-index	Includes the q-index column, which displays the q-index
rx-rate	Includes the rx-rate column, which displays rate of receiving
signal	Includes the signal column, which displays the signal strength in dBm
snr	Includes the snr column, which displays the signal-to-noise ratio
t-index	Includes the t-index column, which displays t-index
tx-rate	Includes the tx-rate column, which displays rate of transmission

• customize show-wireless-mint-client (client-alias <1-64>,client-bss,portal-alias <1-64>,portal-bss,up-time)

show-wireless-mint-client	Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; mint &gt; client</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: client-alias, client-bss, portal-alias, portal-bss, and up-time. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time. <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Portal, Portal-Radio-MAC, Client, Client-Radio-MAC, and Up-Time.
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• customize show-wireless-mint-client-stats (client-alias <1-64>,portal-alias <1-64>,portal-bss,rx-bytes,rx-errors,rx-packets,rx-throughput,t-index,tx-bytes,tx-dropped,tx-packets,tx-throughput)

show-wireless-mint-client-stats	Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; mint &gt; client &gt; statistics</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: client-alias, portal-alias, portal-bss, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time. <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Portal, Portal-Radio-MAC, Client, Tx bytes, Rx bytes, TX pkts, Rx pkts, TX (bps), Rx (bps), T-Index (%), and Dropped pkts. <b>Note:</b> Where ever available, you can optionally use the <1-64> parameter to set the column width.
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• customize show-wireless-mint-client-stats-rf (average-retry-number,client-alias <1-64>,error-rate,noise,portal-alias <1-64>,portal-bss,q-index,rx-rate,signal,snr,tx-rate)

show-wireless-mint-client-stats-rf	Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; mint &gt; client &gt; statistics &gt; rf</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: average-retry-number, client-alias, error-rate, noise, portal-alias, portal-bss, q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, and tx-rate. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time. <b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: MAC, Signal (dBm), Noise (dBm), SNR (dB), Tx-Rate (Mbps), Rx-rate (Mbps), Retry Avg, Errors (pps), and Q-Index (%). <b>Note:</b> Where ever available, you can optionally use the <1-64> parameter to set the column width.
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- customize show-wireless-mint-portal (client-alias <1-64>,client-bss,portal-alias <1-64>,portal-bss,up-time)

show-wireless-mint-portal	<p>Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; mint &gt; portal</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: client-alias, client-bss, portal-alias, portal-bss, and up-time. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Client, Client-Radio-MAC, Portal, Portal-Radio-MAC, and Up-Time.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Where ever available, you can optionally use the &lt;1-64&gt; parameter to set the column width.</p>
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- customize show-wireless-mint-portal-stats (client-alias <1-64>,client-bss,portal-alias <1-64>,rx-bytes,rx-errors,rx-packets,rx-throughput,t-index,tx-bytes,tx-dropped,tx-packets,tx-throughput)

show-wireless-mint-portal-stats	<p>Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; mint &gt; portal &gt; statistics</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: client-alias, client-bss, portal-alias, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, t-index, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Client, Client-Radio-MAC, Portal, Tx bytes, Rx bytes, TX pkts, Rx pkts, TX (bps), Rx (bps), T-Index (%), and Dropped pkts.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Where ever available, you can optionally use the &lt;1-64&gt; parameter to set the column width.</p>
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- customize show-wireless-mint-portal-stats-rf (average-retry-number,client-alias <1-64>,client-bss,error-rate,noise,portal-alias <1-64>,q-index,rx-rate,signal,snr,tx-rate)

show-wireless-mint-portal-stats-rf	<p>Configures the information displayed in the <i>show &gt; wireless &gt; mint &gt; portal &gt; statistics &gt; rf</i> command output. Select the columns (information) displayed from the following options: average-retry-number, client-alias, client-bss, error-rate, noise, portal-alias, q-index, rx-rate, signal, snr, tx-rate. These are recursive parameters and you can select multiple options at a time.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The columns displayed by default are: Client, Client-Radio-MAC, Portal, Signal (dBm), Noise (dBm), SNR (dB), Tx-Rate (Mbps), Rx-rate (Mbps), Retry Avg, Errors (pps), and Q-Index (%).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Where ever available, you can optionally use the &lt;1-64&gt; parameter to set the column width.</p>
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- customize show-wireless-radio (adopt-to,ap-name <1-64>,channel,location <1-64>,num-clients,power,radio-alias <3-67>,radio-id,radio-mac,rf-mode,state)

show-wireless-radio	Customizes the show wireless radio command output
adopt-to	Includes the adopt-to column, which displays information about the wireless controller adopting this AP
ap-name <1-64>	<p>Includes the ap-name column, which displays information about the AP this radio belongs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the ap-name column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
channel	Includes the channel column, which displays information about the configured and current channel for this radio

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location <1-64>	Includes the location column, which displays the location of the AP this radio belongs to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-64&gt; – Sets the location column width from 1 - 64 characters</li> </ul>
num-clients	Includes the num-clients column, which displays the number of clients associated with this radio
power	Includes the power column, which displays the radio's configured and current transmit power
radio-alias <3-67>	Includes the radio-alias column, which displays the radio's alias (combination of AP's hostname and radio interface number in the "HOSTNAME:RX" format) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;3-67&gt; – Sets the radio-alias column width from 3 - 67 characters</li> </ul>
radio-id	Includes the radio-id column, which displays the radio's ID (combination of AP's MAC address and radio interface number in the "AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX" format)
radio-mac	Includes the radio-mac column, which displays the radio's base MAC address
rf-mode	Includes the rf-mode column, which displays the radio's operating mode. The radio mode can be 2.4 GHz, 5.0 GHz, or sensor.
state	Includes the state column, which displays the radio's current operational state

• customize `show-wireless-radio-stats (radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id, radio-mac, rx-bytes, rx-errors, rx-packets, rx-throughput, tx-bytes, tx-dropped, tx-packets, tx-throughput)`

show-wireless-radio-stats	Customizes the show wireless radio statistics command output
radio-alias <3-67>	Includes the radio-alias column, which displays the radio's alias (combination of AP's hostname and radio interface number in the "HOSTNAME:RX" format) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;3-67&gt; – Sets the radio-alias column width from 3 - 67 characters</li> </ul>
radio-id	Includes the radio-id column, which displays the radio's ID (combination of AP's MAC address and radio interface number in the "AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX" format)
radio-mac	Includes the radio-mac column, which displays the radio's base MAC address
rx-bytes	Includes the rx-bytes column, which displays the total number of bytes received by the radio
rx-errors	Includes the rx-error column, which displays the total number of errors received by the radio
rx-packets	Includes the rx-packets column, which displays the total number of packets received by the radio
rx-throughput	Includes the rx-throughput column, which displays the receive throughput at the radio
tx-bytes	Includes the tx-bytes column, which displays the total number of bytes transmitted by the radio
tx-dropped	Includes the tx-dropped column, which displays the total number of packets dropped by the radio
tx-packets	Includes the tx-packets column, which displays the total number of packets transmitted by the radio
tx-throughput	Includes the tx-throughput column, which displays the transmission throughput at the radio

- customize show-wireless-radio-stats-rf (average-retry-number, error-rate, noise, q-index, radio-alias <3-67>, radio-id, radio-mac, rx-rate, signal, snr, t-index, tx-rate)

show-wireless-radio-stats-rf	Customizes the show wireless radio stats RF command output
average-retry-number	Includes the average-retry-number column, which displays the average number of retransmissions per packet
error-rate	Includes the error-rate column, which displays the rate of error for the radio
noise	Includes the noise column, which displays the noise detected by the radio
q-index	Includes the q-index column, which displays the RF quality index <b>Note:</b> Higher values indicate better RF quality.
radio-alias <3-67>	Includes the radio-alias column, which displays the radio's alias (combination of AP's hostname and radio interface number in the "HOSTNAME:RX" format) • <3-67> – Sets the radio-alias column width from 3 - 67 characters
radio-id	Includes the radio-id column, which displays the radio's ID (combination of AP's MAC address and radio interface number in the "AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX" format)
radio-mac	Includes the radio-mac column, which displays the radio's base MAC address
rx-rate	Includes the rx-rate column, which displays the receive rate at the particular radio
signal	Includes the signal column, which displays the signal strength at the particular radio
snr	Includes the snr column, which displays the signal-to-noise ratio at the particular radio
t-index	Includes the t-index column, which displays the traffic utilization index at the particular radio
tx-rate	Includes the tx-rate column, which displays the packet transmission rate at the particular radio

**Examples**

The following example shows the shows the *show > adoption > status* command output before customizing the output:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show adoption status
-----
DEVICE-NAME      VERSION      CFG-STAT  MSGS  ADOPTED-BY      LAST-ADOPTION      UPTIME
-----
rfs6000-81742D  5.8.5.0-015D  configured  No  rfs7000-6DCD4B  0 days 05:03:18  0 days 05:06:26
-----
Total number of devices displayed: 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#customize show-adoption-status adopted-by ap-name config-
status last-adoption
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#commit
```

The following example shows the shows the `show > adoption > status` command output after customizing the output:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show adoption status
-----
ADOPTED-BY          DEVICE-NAME          CFG-STAT          LAST-ADOPTION
-----
rfs7000-6DCD.. rfs6000-81742D    *configured      0 days 05:10:01
-----

Total number of devices displayed: 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

Use the `no > customize > show-adoption-status` command to revert back to the default format.

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#no customize show-adoption-status
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#commit

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
-----
DEVICE-NAME        VERSION            CFG-STAT  MSGS  ADOPTED-BY        LAST-ADOPTION        UPTIME
-----
rfs6000-81742D 5.8.5.0-015D configured No rfs7000-6DCD4B 3 days 22:51:23 3 days 22:54:30
-----

Total number of devices displayed: 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Restores custom CLI settings to default
<a href="#"><i>wireless</i></a>	Displays wireless configuration and other information

### 4.1.34 *database-client-policy*

▶ [Global Configuration Commands](#)

The following table summarizes the config database client policy commands:

**Table 4.12** Database-Client-Policy Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">database-client-policy</a>	Creates a database client policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-148</a>
<a href="#">database-client-policy-mode commands</a>	Summarizes the database client policy mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-150</a>

### 4.1.34.1 database-client-policy

#### ▶ *database-client-policy*

Creates a database client policy and enters its configuration mode. The database client policy configures the IP address or hostname of the VX9000 hosting the *Mongo database* (MongoDB).

The WiNG software supports a split Mongo/NSight environment that provides a more scalable and cost-effective guest management solution, wherein the MongoDB and the NSight server are hosted on separate VX9000 *virtual machines* (VMs). In such an environment, the database client policy is created and used on the NSight VM to enable the NSight VM identify the VM hosting the MongoDB.

There are two, split Mongo/application deployment scenarios: a *non-replica set* deployment and a *replica set* deployment.

The non-replica set deployment consists of two VMs, one hosting the MongoDB and the other hosting the NSight server.

The replica set deployment consists of four VMs deployed across *two* locations on different subnets - *data center 1* and *data center 2*. Each data center has two VMs, one hosting the MongoDB, while the other hosting the NSight server. Following is an example of the data center 1 & 2 setup:

Data center 1: Mongo-VM1 and NSight-VM1 use 192.168.1.0/24

Data center 2: Mongo-VM2 and NSight-VM2 use 192.168.2.0/24

A third location with one VM hosting a full version of the database is setup to function as the arbiter.

In both these scenarios, the MongoDB VM should be configured with a disk space large enough to support customer's database requirements. Further, each MongoDB VM must use a database policy enabling the Mongo daemon.



**NOTE:** On the NX95XX model service platforms, the Mongo daemon is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — VX9000

#### Syntax

```
database-client-policy <DATABASE-CLIENT-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- database-client-policy <DATABASE-CLIENT-POLICY-NAME>

database-policy <DATABASE-CLIENT-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the database client policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created. <b>Note:</b> Once created and configured, use this policy in the NSight VM's device context mode.
--	--

#### Examples

```
vx9000-34B78B(config)#database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#?
Database Client Policy Mode commands:
  database-server  Add database server
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  do             Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show     Show running system information
  write   Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#
```

To setup a split Mongo/NSight environment,

1. On the VX9000, hosting the Mongo database, use a database policy enabling the Mongo daemon.
2. On the VX9000, hosting the NSight server, create the database client policy, and configure the MongoDB server's IP address or hostname. This is the VX9000 on which the Mongo daemon is enabled.

```
vx9000-34B78B(config)#database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#database-server
192.168.13.10
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#show context
database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
database-server 192.168.13.10
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#
```

3. Use this database client policy in the NSight server VM's device context.

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-device-00-0C-29-34-B7-8B)#use database-client-policy
DBClientPolicy

vx9000-34B78B(config-device-00-0C-29-34-B7-8B)#show context
vx9000 00-0C-29-34-B7-8B
use profile default-vx9000
use rf-domain default
hostname vx9000-34B78B
license AAP VX-DEFAULT-64AAP-LICENSE
license ADSEC DEFAULT-ADV-SEC-LICENSE
license VX
d0dlcfc8186944e4066aead54e216571df17b2185ae3a4fb8f241d61c490e011b583bd70ecc4a5b9
use database-policy default
mint mlcp vlan
mint mlcp ip
use radius-server-policy rad
interface vlan1
  ip address dhcp
use auto-provisioning-policy auto
ntp server 157.235.210.251
logging on
logging console debugging
controller adopted-devices aps controllers
use database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
vx9000-34B78B(config-device-00-0C-29-34-B7-8B)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing database client policy
<i>database-policy</i>	Documents database policy configuration commands. A database policy enables the Mongo daemon.
<i>nsight-policy</i>	Documents NSight policy configuration commands. The NSight policy is a tool, which when created and applied at the RF Domain level allows the RF Domain manager to send statistics (polled from devices within the RF Domain) to the NOC. The NOC, when enabled as the NSight server, stores this data in a locally or externally hosted Mongo database.
<i>use</i> (profile/device context)	Associates a database client policy in the VX9000's device or profile context

#### 4.1.34.2 database-client-policy-mode commands

▶ [database-client-policy](#)

The following table summarizes database-client-policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.13** Database-Client-Policy-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">database-server</a>	Configures the MongoDB VM's identity. Use this command to configure the IP address or hostname of the VM hosting the Mongo database.	<a href="#">page 4-151</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the database VM's IP/hostname configuration	<a href="#">page 4-152</a>



### 4.1.34.2.1 database-server

▶ *database-client-policy-mode commands*

Configures the IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname of the VM hosting the Mongo database (i.e. the off-box database server)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — VX9000

#### Syntax

```
database-server [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>|<IPv6>]
```

#### Parameters

- `database-server` [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>|<IPv6>]

<pre>database-server [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;  &lt;IPv6&gt;]</pre>	<p>Identifies the MongoDB VM using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the VM's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• &lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the VM's hostname.</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the VM's IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#database-server
192.168.13.10
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#show context
database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
```

```
database-server 192.168.13.10
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#
```

#### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes the database server's (the VM hosting the database) IP/hostname configuration</p>
------------------	--

### 4.1.34.2.2 no

▶ [database-client-policy-mode commands](#)

Removes the database VM's IP/hostname configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no database-server
```

#### Parameters

- no database-server

---

no database-server	Removes the MongoDB VM's IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname associated with this database client policy
--------------------	--

---

#### Examples

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#show context
database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
```

```
database-server 192.168.13.10
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#no database-server
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#show context
database-client-policy DBClientPolicy
```

```
vx9000-34B78B(config-database-client-policy-DBClientPolicy)#
```

### 4.1.35 *database-policy*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table summarizes the config database policy commands:

**Table 4.14** *Database-Policy Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>database-policy</i>	Creates a database policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-154</a>
<i>database-policy-mode commands</i>	Lists database policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-156</a>

### 4.1.35.1 database-policy

#### ▶ *database-policy*

Creates a database policy and enters its configuration mode. A database policy enables the deployment of a replica set from a single *Mongo database* (MongoDB) instance. A replica set in MongoDB is a group of devices (replica-set members) running the mongod instances that maintain the same data set. Replica sets provide redundancy and high availability and are the basis for all production deployments.

A replica set usually consists of: an arbiter, a primary member, and one or more secondary members. The primary member and the secondary member(s) maintain replicas of the data set. All real-time, client-write operations are accepted by the primary member only and are recorded in the primary member's *operations log* (oplog). The secondary member(s) asynchronously replicate the primary member's oplog in order to maintain a data set identical to that of the primary member. In case of the primary member's unavailability, one of the secondary member is elected as the primary member. The arbiter, on the other hand, does not maintain a data set and is added to the replica set to facilitate the election of the fall-back primary member. It provides that one extra vote required in the election of the primary member.

For the fall-back primary-member election to succeed, at least one member and the arbiter should be up and running and mutually reachable. If, for example, in a three-member replica set the primary goes down but the secondary and the arbiter are up and mutually reachable, the secondary member is designated as the primary member and begins to accept write operations. But, if the arbiter is down, or if the arbiter and the secondary are unable to communicate with each other, the secondary member's status remains unchanged.

Before deploying a replica set, ensure that each of the device identified to be a replica-set member:

- has MongoDB installed, and
- is able to communicate with every other member in the set.

Having installed MongoDB and established connectivity,

- Create a database policy (with identical replica-set configuration) on each of the member device, and
- Use the database policy in the member device's configuration mode.

These member devices elect a primary member, which begins accepting client-write operations. Remaining devices in the replica-set, with the exception of the arbiter, are designated as secondary members.



**NOTE:** In a replica-set, the primary and secondary members can be deployed only on an NX95XX series service platform or a VX9000. However, the arbiter can be an NX5500, NX75XX, and NX95XX series service platforms. For more information on using the database policy in the NX95XX device, see [use](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>`

database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the database policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#?
```

```
Database Policy Mode commands:
```

```
no          Negate a command or set its defaults
replica-set Replica Set
shutdown    Disable database server

clrscr      Clears the display screen
commit      Commit all changes made in this session
do          Run commands from Exec mode
end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
help        Description of the interactive help system
revert      Revert changes
service     Service Commands
show        Show running system information
write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing database policy
-----------	-------------------------------------

### 4.1.35.2 database-policy-mode commands

▶ [database-policy](#)

The following table summarizes database-policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.15 Database-Policy-Config-Mode Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">replica-set</a>	Adds a member (hosting mongod instance) to a MongoDB replica set	<a href="#">page 4-157</a>
<a href="#">shutdown</a>	Shuts down the MongoDB database server	<a href="#">page 4-158</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a member from the MongoDB replica set	<a href="#">page 4-159</a>

### 4.1.35.2.1 replica-set

▶ *database-policy-mode commands*

Adds a member (hosting mongod instance) to a MongoDB replica set. A replica set in MongoDB is a group of devices running the mongod instances that maintain the same data set. Replica sets provide redundancy and high availability, and are the basis for all production deployments.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000, NX7500, NX5500

#### Syntax

```
replica-set member [<IP>|<FQDN>] {arbiter|priority <0-255>}
```

#### Parameters

- replica-set member [<IP>|<FQDN>] {arbiter|priority <0-255>}

<pre>replica-set member [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;FQDN&gt;] {arbiter  priority &lt;0-255&gt;}</pre>	<p>Adds a member to the MongoDB replica set. To identify the member, use one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the member's IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the member's <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN).</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the IP address or FQDN, specify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arbiter – Optional. Select to configure the member as the arbiter.</li> <li>• priority &lt;0-255&gt; – Optional. Configures the priority of a non-arbiter member of the replica set <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specify the priority from 0 - 255. This value determines the member's position within the replica set as primary or secondary. It also helps in electing the fall-back primary member in the eventuality of the current primary member being unreachable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>A replica set should have at least three members. The maximum number of members can go up to fifty (50). However, configuring a three-member replica set is recommended. Replica sets should have odd number of members. In case of an even-numbered replica set, add an arbiter to make the member count odd. This ensures that at least one member gets a majority vote in the primary-member election.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#replica-set member 192.168.13.14 arbiter
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#replica-set member 192.168.13.16 priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#replica-set member 192.168.13.12 priority 2
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#show context
database-policy test
  replica-set member 192.168.13.12 priority 2
  replica-set member 192.168.13.14 arbiter
  replica-set member 192.168.13.16 priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a member from the MongoDB replica set
-----------	---

## 4.1.35.2.2 shutdown

▶ [database-policy-mode commands](#)

Shuts down the MongoDB database server (i.e. stops the Mongo daemon). The factory default is set as *no shutdown*.



**NOTE:** Shutting down the Mongo daemon stops the NSight and captive portal guest manager daemons. However, on the VX9000 in a split Mongo/application environment shutting down the Mongo daemon does not impact the NSight and captive portal guest manager daemons. For more information on the split Mongo/application environment, see [database-client-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000, NX7500, NX5500

**Syntax**

shutdown

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#shutdown
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#show context
database-policy test
```

**shutdown**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

[no](#)

Enables the MongoDB database server (starts the Mongo daemon)



### 4.1.35.2.3 no

▶ *database-policy-mode commands*

Removes or reverts to default values the MongoDB database policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000, NX7500, NX5500

#### Syntax

```
no [replica-set|shutdown]
```

```
no replica-set member [<IP>|<FQDN>]
```

```
no shutdown
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a member from the MongoDB replica set, or brings up a MongoDB server that has been shut down
--------------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows a three-member replica set:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#show context
database-policy test
  replica-set member 192.168.13.12 priority 2
  replica-set member 192.168.13.14 arbiter
  replica-set member 192.168.13.16 priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#
```

In the following example the arbiter is being removed, leaving the replica set with only two members:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#no replica-set member 192.168.13.14

nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#show context
database-policy test
  replica-set member 192.168.13.12 priority 2
  replica-set member 192.168.13.16 priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#
```

Since a replica set must have at least three members, another member must be added to this replica set. This member may or may not be an arbiter.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#replica-set member 192.168.13.8 priority 3

nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#show context
database-policy test
  replica-set member 192.168.13.12 priority 2
  replica-set member 192.168.13.16 priority 1
  replica-set member 192.168.13.8 priority 3
nx9500-6C8809(config-database-policy-test)#
```

## 4.1.36 device

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Enables simultaneous configuration of multiple devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
device {containing/filter}
```

```
device {containing <STRING>} {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/ex3524/ex3548/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/t5/vx9000]}
```

```
device {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/ex3524/ex3548/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/t5/vx9000]}
```

### Parameters

- device {containing <STRING>} {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/ex3524/ex3548/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/t5/vx9000]}

device	Enters a device's configuration mode. Use this command to simultaneously configure devices having similar configuration.
containing <STRING>	Optional. Configures the string to search for in the device's hostname. All devices having hostnames containing the string specified here are filtered, and can be configured simultaneously. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STRING&gt; – Specify the string to search for in the device's hostname.</li> </ul>
filter type <DEVICE-TYPE>	Optional. Filters out a specific device type. After specifying the hostname string, select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, EX3524, EX3548, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, t5, and VX9000 (V-WLC). <p><b>Note:</b> The t5 option is applicable only on the RFS7000, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, NX9500, NX9510, and NX9600 platforms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The VX9000 option is applicable only to the NX9500, NX9510, and NX9600 platforms.</p>
device	Configures a basic device profile

- device {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/ex3524/ex3548/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/t5/vx9000]}

<p>filter type &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Filters out a specific device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, EX3524, EX3548, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, t5, and VX9000 (V-WLC).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The t5 option is applicable only on the RFS7000, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, NX9500, NX9510, and NX9600 platforms.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The VX9000 option is applicable only to the NX9500, NX9510, and NX9600 platforms.</p>
--	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#device filter type ap81xx
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-{'type': 'ap81xx'})#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes multiple devices from the network</p>
------------------	--

### 4.1.37 *device-categorization*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Categorizes devices as sanctioned or neighboring. Categorization of devices enables quick identification and blocking of unsanctioned devices in the network.

The following table summarizes the device categorization mode commands:

**Table 4.16** *Device-Categorization Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>device-categorization</i></a>	Creates a device categorization list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-163</a>
<a href="#"><i>device-categorization-mode commands</i></a>	Summarizes device categorization list configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-164</a>

### 4.1.37.1 device-categorization

#### ▶ *device-categorization*

Configures a device categorization list

Proper classification and categorization of devices (access points, clients, etc.) helps suppress unnecessary unauthorized access point alarms, allowing network administrators to focus on alarms on devices actually behaving in a suspicious manner. An intruder with a device erroneously authorized could potentially perform activities that harm your organization.

Authorized access points and clients are generally known to you and conform with your organization's security policies. Unauthorized devices are those detected as interoperating within the network, but are not approved. These devices should be filtered to avoid jeopardizing the data within a managed network. Use this command to apply the neighboring and sanctioned (approved) filters on peer devices operating within a wireless controller or access point's radio coverage area. Detected client MAC addresses can also be filtered based on their classification.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
device-categorization <DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `device-categorization <DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION-LIST-NAME>`

<code>&lt;DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the device categorization list name. If a list with the same name does not exist, it is created.
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#device-categorization rfs7000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#?
Device Category Mode commands:
  mark-device  Add a device
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show        Show running system information
  write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing device categorization list
-----------	--

### 4.1.37.2 device-categorization-mode commands

▶ [device-categorization](#)

The following table summarizes device categorization configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.17** Device-Categorization-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">mark-device</a>	Adds a device to the device categorization list	<a href="#">page 4-165</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a device from the device categorization list	<a href="#">page 4-166</a>

### 4.1.37.2.1 mark-device

▶ *device-categorization-mode commands*

Adds a device to the device categorization list as sanctioned or neighboring. Devices are further classified as AP or client.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
mark-device <1-1000> [sanctioned|neighboring] [ap|client]
mark-device <1-1000> [sanctioned|neighboring] ap {mac <MAC>/ssid <SSID> {mac <MAC>}}
mark-device <1-1000> [sanctioned|neighboring] client {mac <MAC>}
```

**Parameters**

- mark-device <1-1000> [sanctioned|neighboring] ap {mac <MAC>/ssid <SSID> {mac <MAC>}}

<1-1000>	Configures the device categorization entry index number
sanctioned	Marks a device as sanctioned. A sanctioned device is authorized to use network resources.
neighboring	Marks a device as neighboring. A neighboring device is a neighbor in the same network as this device.
ap {mac <MAC>  ssid <SSID>}	Marks a specified AP as sanctioned or neighboring based on its MAC address or SSID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mac &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the AP’s MAC address</li> <li>• ssid &lt;SSID&gt; – Optional. Specify the AP’s SSID. After specifying the SSID, you can optionally specify its MAC SSID.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> All APs are marked if no specific MAC address or SSID is provided.</p>

- mark-device [sanctioned|neighboring] client {mac <MAC>}

<1-1000>	Configures the device categorization entry index number
sanctioned	Marks the wireless client as sanctioned. A sanctioned device is authorized to use network resources.
neighboring	Marks the wireless client as neighboring. A neighboring device is a neighbor in the same network as this device.
client {mac <MAC>}	Marks a specified wireless client as sanctioned or neighboring based on its MAC address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mac &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the wireless client’s MAC address.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#mark-device 1 sanctioned ap
mac 11-22-33-44-55-66
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#show context
device-categorization rfs7000
mark-device 1 sanctioned ap mac 11-22-33-44-55-66
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an entry from the device categorization list
-----------	--

## 4.1.37.2.2 no

▶ *device-categorization-mode commands*

Removes a device from the device categorization list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no mark-device <1-1000> [neighboring|sanctioned] [ap|client]
no mark-device <1-1000> [sanctioned|neighboring] client {mac <MAC>}
no mark-device <1-1000> [sanctioned|neighboring] ap {mac <MAC>/ssid <SSID> {mac <MAC>}}
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a mark device (AP or wireless client) entry from this device categorization list
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the device categorization list 'rfs7000' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#show context
device-categorization rfs7000
  mark-device 1 sanctioned ap mac 11-22-33-44-55-66
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#no mark-device 1 sanctioned ap mac
11-22-33-44-55-66
```

The following example shows the device categorization list 'rfs7000' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#show context
device-categorization rfs7000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-categorization-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>mark-device</i>	Adds a device to a list of sanctioned or neighboring devices
--------------------	--



### 4.1.38 *dhcp-server-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures DHCPv4 server policy parameters, such as class, address range, and options. A new policy is created if it does not exist.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcp-server-policy <DHCP-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `dhcp-server-policy <DHCP-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;DHCP-SERVER-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the DHCPv4 server policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#dhcp-server-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#?
DHCP policy Mode commands:
  bootp          BOOTP specific configuration
  dhcp-class     Configure DHCP class (for address allocation using DHCP
                user-class options)
  dhcp-pool      Configure DHCP server address pool
  dhcp-server    Activating dhcp server based on criteria
  no             Negate a command or set its defaults
  option         Define DHCP server option
  ping          Specify ping parameters used by DHCP Server

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit        Commit all changes made in this session
  do            Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help          Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show          Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing DHCP server policy
-----------------	--



**NOTE:** For more information on DHCP policy, see [Chapter 12, DHCP-SERVER-POLICY](#).

### 4.1.39 dhcpv6-server-policy

#### ► Global Configuration Commands

Creates a DHCPv6 server policy and enters its configuration mode

DHCPv6 is a networking protocol for configuring IPv6 hosts with IP addresses, IP prefixes, or other configuration attributes required on an IPv6 network.

DHCPv6 servers pass IPv6 network addresses to IPv6 clients. The DHCPv6 address assignment feature manages non-duplicate addresses in the correct prefix based on the network where the host is connected. Assigned addresses can be from one or multiple pools. Additional options, such as the default domain and DNS name-server address, can be passed back to the client. Address pools can be assigned for use on a specific interface or on multiple interfaces, or the server can automatically find the appropriate pool.

When configured and applied to a device, the DHCPv6 server policy enables the device to function as a stateless DHCPv6 server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcpv6-server-policy <DHCPv6-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `dhcpv6-server-policy <DHCPv6-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;DHCPv6-SERVER-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the DHCPv6 server policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#dhcpv6-server-policy test
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#?
DHCPv6 server policy Mode commands:
  dhcpv6-pool          Configure DHCPV6 server address pool
  no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
  option               Define DHCPv6 server option
  restrict-vendor-options Restrict vendor specific options to be sent in
                      server reply
  server-preference    Server preference value sent in the reply, by the
                      server to client

  clrscr               Clears the display screen
  commit               Commit all changes made in this session
  do                   Run commands from Exec mode
  end                  End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                 End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                 Description of the interactive help system
  revert               Revert changes
  service              Service Commands
  show                 Show running system information
  write                Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing DHCPv6 server policy
-----------------	--



**NOTE:** For more information on DHCP policy, see

---

---

### 4.1.40 *dns-whitelist*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a DNS whitelist. A DNS whitelist is a list of domains allowed access to the network.

The following table lists DNS Whitelist configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.18** *DNS-Whitelist Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dns-whitelist</i>	Creates a DNS whitelist and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-171</a>
<i>dns-whitelist-mode commands</i>	Summarizes DNS whitelist configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-172</a>

### 4.1.40.1 dns-whitelist

▶ *dns-whitelist*

Configures a DNS whitelist. A DNS whitelist is a list of allowed DNS destination IP addresses pre-approved to access a controller, service platform, or access point managed captive portal.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

dns-whitelist <DNS-WHITELIST-NAME>

**Parameters**

- dns-whitelist <DNS-WHITELIST-NAME>

<DNS-WHITELIST-NAME>	Specify the DNS whitelist name. If the whitelist does not exist, it is created.
----------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#dns-whitelist test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#?
DNS Whitelist Mode commands:
no          Negate a command or set its defaults
permit     Match a host

clrscr     Clears the display screen
commit     Commit all changes made in this session
end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
help       Description of the interactive help system
revert     Revert changes
service    Service Commands
show       Show running system information
write      Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing DNS Whitelist
-----------	-----------------------------------

### 4.1.40.2 dns-whitelist-mode commands

▶ *dns-whitelist*

The following table summarizes DNS Whitelist configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.19** *DNS-Whitelist-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>permit</i>	Permits a host, existing on a DNS whitelist, access to the network or captive portal	<a href="#">page 4-173</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts to default	<a href="#">page 4-174</a>

### 4.1.40.2.1 permit

▶ *dns-whitelist-mode commands*

A whitelist is a list of host names and IP addresses permitted access to the network or captive portal. This command adds a host or destination IP address to the DNS whitelist.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
permit <IPv4/IPv6/HOSTNAME> {suffix}
```

**Parameters**

- permit <IPv4/IPv6/HOSTNAME> {suffix}

<IPv4/IPv6/ HOSTNAME>	Adds a device to the DNS whitelist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4/IPv6/HOSTNAME&gt; – Provide a hostname or numerical IPv4 or IPv6 address for each destination IP address or host included in the whitelist.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> A maximum of 256 entries can be made.
suffix	Optional. Matches any hostname or domain name including the specified name as suffix

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#permit example_company.com suffix
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#show context
dns-whitelist test
permit example_company.com suffix
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a DNS whitelist entry
-----------	-------------------------------

## 4.1.40.2.2 no

▶ [dns-whitelist-mode commands](#)

Removes a specified host or IP address from the DNS whitelist, and prevents it from accessing network resources

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no permit <IPv4/IPv6/HOSTNAME>
```

**Parameters**

- no permit <IPv4/IPv6/HOSTNAME>

<code>&lt;IPv4/IPv6/ HOSTNAME&gt;</code>	Removes a device from the DNS whitelist (identifies the device by its IP address or hostname) • <code>&lt;IPv4/IPv6/HOSTNAME&gt;</code> – Specify the device's IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname.
--	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#show context
dns-whitelist test
permit example_company.com suffix
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#no permit example_company.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#show context
dns-whitelist test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dns-whitelist-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">permit</a>	Adds a device to the DNS whitelist
------------------------	------------------------------------



### 4.1.41 *end*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Ends and exits the current mode and moves to the PRIV EXEC mode

The prompt changes to the PRIV EXEC mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`end`

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#end  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

## 4.1.42 *event-system-policy*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists event system configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.20** *Event-System-Policy Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>event-system-policy</i></a>	Creates an event system policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-177</a>
<a href="#"><i>event-system-policy-mode commands</i></a>	Summarizes event system policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-178</a>

### 4.1.42.1 event-system-policy

▶ *event-system-policy*

Configures a system wide events handling policy

Event system policies enable administrators to create notification mechanisms using one, some, or all of the SNMP, syslog, controller forwarding, or email notification options available to the controller or service platform. Each listed event can have customized notification settings defined and saved as part of an event policy. Thus, policies can be configured and administrated in respect to specific sets of client association, authentication or encryption, and performance events. Once policies are defined, they can be mapped to device profiles strategically as the likelihood of an event applies to particular devices.

To view an existing event system policy configuration details, use the *show > event-system-policy* command.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`event-system-policy <EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY-NAME>`

**Parameters**

- `event-system-policy <EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the event system policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#event-system-policy event-testpolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-event-testpolicy)#?
Event System Policy Mode commands:
  event      Configure an event
  no         Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr     Clears the display screen
  commit     Commit all changes made in this session
  do         Run commands from Exec mode
  end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service    Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write      Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-event-testpolicy)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an event system policy
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### 4.1.42.2 event-system-policy-mode commands

▶ [event-system-policy](#)

The following table summarizes event system policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.21** Event-System-Policy Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">event</a>	Configures an event	<a href="#">page 4-179</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or reverts to default	<a href="#">page 4-191</a>

### 4.1.42.2.1 event

▶ [event-system-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures an event and sets the action performed when the event happens

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

event <EVENT-TYPE> <EVENT-NAME> (email, forward-to-switch, snmp, syslog) [default|on|off]  
The event types are:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-testpolicy)#event ?
aaa                AAA/Radius module
adapt              Adaptivity Module
adopt-service      Adoption Service
adv-wips           Adv-wips module
ap                 Access Point module
bt                 Bluetooth
captive-portal     Captive Portal
cdp                Cisco Discovery Protocol
certmgr            Certificate Manager (Not valid for NCAP/MCN)
cfgd               Cfgd module
cluster            Cluster module
crm                Critical Resource Monitoring
database           Database Services
device             Device module
dhcpcsvr           DHCP Configuration Daemon
diag              Diag module
dot11              802.11 management module
dot1x              802.1X Authentication
fwu                Firmware update module
isdn               Isdn module
l2gre              Layer 2 GRE Tunnel
l2tpv3             Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol Version 3
licmgr             License module
lldp               Link Layer Discovery Protocol
mesh               Mesh module
mgmt               Management Services
nsm                Network Services Module
pm                 Process-monitor module
radconf            Radius Configuration Daemon
rasst              Roaming-Assist module
radio              Radio module
smrt               Smart-rf module
smtpnot            Smtptnot module
system             System module
test               Test module
vrrp               Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
webf               Webf module
wips               Wireless IPS module
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-testpolicy)#
```



**NOTE:** The parameter values for <EVENT-TYPE> and <EVENT-NAME> are summarized in the table under the Parameters section.

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### Parameters

- `event <EVENT-TYPE> <EVENT-NAME> (email, forward-to-switch, snmp, syslog) [default|on|off]`

<b>&lt;event-type&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;event-name&gt;</b>
aaa	<p>Enables and configures the logging of authentication, authorization, and accounting related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• radius-discon-msg – RADIUS disconnection message</li> <li>• radius-session-expired – RADIUS session expired message</li> <li>• radius-session-not-started – RADIUS session not started message</li> <li>• radius-vlan-update – RADIUS VLAN update message</li> </ul>
adapt	<p>Enables and configures the logging of adaptivity module related events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adaptivity-change – Event adaptivity change message</li> <li>• adaptivity-rehome – Event adaptivity rehome message</li> </ul>
adopt-services	<p>Enables and configures the logging of adopted services related events</p>
adv-wips	<p>Enables and configures the logging of advanced WIPS related events</p>
ap	<p>Enables and configures the logging of AP related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adopted – Event AP adopted message</li> <li>• adopted-to-controller – Event AP adopted to wireless controller message</li> <li>• ap-adopted – Event access port adopted message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-done – Event AP autoup done message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-fail – Event AP autoup fail message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-needed – Event AP autoup needed message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-no-need – Event AP autoup not needed message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-reboot – Event AP autoup reboot message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-timeout – Event AP autoup timeout message</li> <li>• ap-autoup-ver – Event AP autoup version message</li> <li>• ap-reset-detected – Event access port reset detected message</li> <li>• ap-reset-request – Event access port user requested reset message</li> <li>• ap-timeout – Event access port timed out message</li> <li>• ap-unadopted – Event access port unadopted message</li> <li>• image-parse-failure – Event image parse failure message</li> <li>• legacy-auto-update – Event legacy auto update message</li> <li>• no-image-file – Event no image file message</li> <li>• offline – Event AP detected as offline</li> <li>• online – Event offline AP detected as online</li> <li>• reset – Event reset message</li> <li>• sw-conn-lost – Event software connection lost message</li> <li>• unadopted – Event unadopted message</li> </ul>
bt	<p>Enables and configures the logging of bluetooth related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bt-started – Event <i>bluetooth</i> (bt) started</li> <li>• bt-state-change – Event bt state change</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
captive-portal	<p>Enables and configures the logging of captive portal (hotspot) related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allow-access – Event client allowed access message</li> <li>• auth-failed – Event authentication failed message</li> <li>• auth-success – Event authentication success message</li> <li>• client-disconnect – Event client disconnected message</li> <li>• client-removed – Event client removed message</li> <li>• data-limit-exceed – Event client data limit exceed message</li> <li>• flex-log-access – Event flexible log access granted to client message</li> <li>• inactivity-timeout – Event client time-out due to inactivity message</li> <li>• page-cre-failed – Event page creation failure message</li> <li>• purge-client – Event client purged message</li> <li>• session-timeout – Event session timeout message</li> <li>• vlan-switch – Event client switched VLAN</li> </ul>
cdp	<p>Enables and configures the logging of <i>CISCO Discovery Protocol</i> (cdp) related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• duplex-mismatch – Event duplex mismatch detected between CDP neighbors message</li> </ul>
certmgr	<p>Enables and configures the logging of certificate manager related event messages (Not applicable to AP6511 and AP6521)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ca-cert-actions-failure – Event CA certificate actions failure message</li> <li>• ca-cert-actions-success – Event CA certificate actions success message</li> <li>• ca-key-actions-failure – Event CA key actions failure message</li> <li>• ca-key-actions-success – Event CA key actions success message</li> <li>• cert-expiry – Event certificate expiry message</li> <li>• crl-actions-failure – Event <i>Certificate Revocation List</i> (CRL) actions failure message</li> <li>• crl-actions-success – Event CRL actions success message</li> <li>• csr-export-failure – Event CSR export failure message</li> <li>• csr-export-success – Event CSR export success message</li> <li>• delete-trustpoint-action – Event delete trustpoint action message</li> <li>• export-trustpoint – Event export trustpoint message</li> <li>• import-trustpoint – Event import trustpoint message</li> <li>• rsa-key-actions-failure – Event RSA key actions failure message</li> <li>• rsa-key-actions-success – Event RSA key actions success message</li> <li>• svr-cert-actions-success – Event server certificate actions success message</li> <li>• svr-cert-actions-failure – Event server certificate actions failure message</li> </ul>
certmgr-lite	<p>Enables and configures logging of certificate manager (lite version) related event messages (applicable only to AP6521 and AP6511)</p>
cfgd	<p>Enables and configures the logging of configuration daemon module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acl-attached-altered – Event <i>Access List</i> (ACL) attached altered message</li> <li>• acl-rule-altered – Event ACL rule altered message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
cluster	Enables and configures logging of cluster module related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cmaster-cfg-update-fail – Event cluster master config update failed message</li> <li>• max-exceeded – Event maximum cluster count exceeded message</li> <li>• state-change – Event cluster state change (active/inactive)</li> <li>• state-change-active – Event cluster state change to active</li> <li>• state-change-inactive – Event cluster state change to inactive</li> <li>• state-retain-active – Event cluster state retained as active</li> </ul>
crm	Enables and configures the logging of <i>Critical Resource Monitoring</i> (CRM) related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• critical-resource-down – Event Critical Resource Down message</li> <li>• critical-resource-up – Event Critical Resource Up message</li> </ul>
device	Enables and configures the logging of device module related event messages
database	Enables and configures the logging of error conditions in the NSIght database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• database-election-fail – Event primary database node selection failure message. Requires manual intervention to select primary database node.</li> <li>• database-exception – Event database may need to be dropped and device restarted message</li> <li>• database-low-disk-space – Event database low disk space restarted message</li> <li>• Database-new-state – Event database state change message</li> <li>• database-op-failure – Event MongoDB database failure message</li> <li>• database-set-name-mismatch – Event replica-set not enabled on host message</li> <li>• database-storage-mismatch – Event MongoDB database mismatch message. All database files must be removed.</li> <li>• operation-complete – Event MongoDB database operation completed successfully message</li> <li>• operation-failed – Event MongoDB database operation failure message</li> </ul>
dhcpsvr	Enables and configures the logging of DHCP server related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp-start – Event DHCP server started message</li> <li>• dhcpsvr-stop – Event DHCP sever stopped message</li> <li>• relay-iface-no-ip – Event no IP address on DHCP relay interface message</li> <li>• relay-no-iface – Event no interface for DHCP relay message</li> <li>• relay-start – Event relay agent started</li> <li>• relay-stop – Event DHCP relay agent stopped</li> </ul>



<event-type>	<event-name>
diag	<p>Enables and configures the logging of diagnostics module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• autogen-tech-sprt – Event autogen technical support message</li> <li>• buf-usage – Event buffer usage message</li> <li>• cpu-load – Event CPU load message</li> <li>• cpu-usage-too-high – Event CPU usage high message</li> <li>• cpu-usage-too-high-recover – Event recovery from high CPU usage message</li> <li>• disk-usage – Event disk usage message</li> <li>• elapsed-time – Event elapsed time message</li> <li>• fan-underspeed – Event fan underspeed message</li> <li>• fd-count – Event forward count message</li> <li>• free-flash-disk – Event free flash disk message</li> <li>• free-flash-inodes – Event free flash inodes message</li> <li>• free-nvram-disk – Event free nvram disk message</li> <li>• free-nvram-inodes – Event free nvram inodes message</li> <li>• free-ram – Event free ram message</li> <li>• free-ram-disk – Event free ram disk message</li> <li>• free-ram-inodes – Event free ram inodes message</li> <li>• head-cache-usage – Event head cache usage message</li> <li>• high-temp – Event high temp message</li> <li>• ip-dest-usage – Event ip destination usage message</li> <li>• led-identify – Event led identify message</li> <li>• low-temp – Event low temp message</li> <li>• mem-usage-too-high – Event memory usage high message</li> <li>• mem-usage-too-high-recover – Event recovery from high memory usage message</li> <li>• new-led-state – Event new led state message</li> <li>• over-temp – Event over temp message</li> <li>• over-voltage – Event over voltage message</li> <li>• poe-init-fail – Event PoE init fail message</li> <li>• poe-power-level – Event PoE power level message</li> <li>• poe-read-fail – Event PoE read fail message</li> <li>• poe-state-change – Event PoE state change message</li> <li>• poe-state-change – Event PoE state change message</li> <li>• pwrsply-fail – Event failure of power supply message</li> <li>• raid-degraded – Event <i>Redundant Array of Independent Disks</i> (RAID) degraded message</li> <li>• raid-error – Event RAID error message</li> <li>• ram-usage – Event ram usage message</li> <li>• under-voltage – Event under voltage message</li> <li>• wd-reset-sys – Event wd reset system message</li> <li>• wd-state-change – Event wd state change message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
dot11	<p>Enables and configures the logging of 802.11 management module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• client-assoc-ignored – Wireless client association ignored event message</li> <li>• client-associated – Wireless client associated event message</li> <li>• client-denied-assoc – Event client denied association message</li> <li>• client-disassociated – Wireless client disassociated message</li> <li>• country-code – Event country code message</li> <li>• country-code-error – Event country code error message</li> <li>• eap-cached-keys – Event <i>Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (EAP) cached keys message</li> <li>• eap-client-timeout – Event EAP client timeout message</li> <li>• eap-failed – Event EAP failed message</li> <li>• eap-opp-cached-keys – Event EAP opp cached keys message</li> <li>• eap-preauth-client-timeout – Event EAP pre authentication client timeout message</li> <li>• eap-preauth-failed – Event EAP pre authentication failed message</li> <li>• eap-preauth-server-timeout – Event EAP pre authentication server timeout message</li> <li>• eap-preauth-success – Event EAP pre authentication success message</li> <li>• eap-server-timeout – Event EAP server timeout message</li> <li>• eap-success – Event EAP success message</li> <li>• ft-roam-success – Event client fast BSS transition message</li> <li>• gal-rx-request – Event GAL request received event message</li> <li>• gal-tx-response – Event response sent to GAL request message</li> <li>• gal-validate-failed – Event GAL validation failed message</li> <li>• gal-validate-req – Event GAL validation request message</li> <li>• gal-validate-success – Event GAL validation success message</li> <li>• kerberos-client-success – Event client Kerberos authentication success message</li> <li>• kerberos-wlan-failed – Event WLAN Kerberos authentication failed message</li> <li>• kerberos-wlan-success – Event WLAN Kerberos authentication success message</li> <li>• kerberos-wlan-timeout – Event Kerberos authentication timed out message</li> <li>• move-operation-success – Event move operation success message</li> <li>• neighbor-denied-assoc – Event neighbor denied association message</li> <li>• tkip-cntrmeas-end – Event TKIP countermeasures ended message</li> <li>• tkip-cntrmeas-start – Event TKIP countermeasures initiated message</li> <li>• tkip-mic-fail-report – Event TKIP MIC failure report</li> <li>• tkip-mic-failure – Event TKIP MIC check failed message</li> <li>• voice-call-completed – Event voice call completed message</li> <li>• voice-call-established – Event voice call established message</li> <li>• voice-call-failed – Event voice call failed message</li> <li>• wlan-time-access-disable – Event WLAN disabled by time-based-access message</li> <li>• wlan-time-access-enable – Event WLAN re-enabled by time-based-access message</li> <li>• wlan-time-access-disable – Event WLAN disabled by time-based-access message</li> <li>• wlan-time-access-enable – Event WLAN re-enabled by time-based-access message</li> <li>• wpa-wpa2-failed – Event WPA-WPA2 failed message</li> <li>• wpa-wpa2-key-rotn – Event WPA-WPA2 key rotn message</li> <li>• wpa-wpa2-success – Event WPA-WPA2 success message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
dot1x	<p>Enables and configures the logging of 802.1X authentication related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dot1x-failed – Event EAP authentication failure message</li> <li>• dot1x-success – Event dot1x-success message</li> </ul>
fwu	<p>Enables and configures the logging of <i>firmware update</i> (fwu) related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fwuaborted – Event fwu aborted message</li> <li>• fwubadconfig – Event fwu aborted due to bad config message</li> <li>• fwucorruptedfile – Event fwu aborted due to corrupted file message</li> <li>• fwucouldntgetfile – Event fwu aborted because the system could not get file message</li> <li>• fwudone – Event fwu done message</li> <li>• fwufileundef – Event fwu aborted due to file undefined message</li> <li>• fwunoneed – Event fwu no need message</li> <li>• fwuprodmismatch – Event fwu aborted due to product mismatch message</li> <li>• fwuserverundef – Event fwu aborted due to server undefined message</li> <li>• fwuserverunreachable – Event fwu aborted due to server unreachable message</li> <li>• fwusignmismatch – Event fwu aborted due to signature mismatch message</li> <li>• fwusyserr – Event fwu aborted due to system error message</li> <li>• fwuunsupportedhw – Event fwu aborted due to unsupported hardware message</li> <li>• fwuunsupportedmodelnum – Event fwu aborted due to unsupported FIPS model number message</li> <li>• fwuvermismatch – Event fwu aborted due to version mismatch message</li> </ul>
isdn	<p>Enables and configures the logging of file <i>Integrated Service Digital Network</i> (ISDN) module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• isdn-alert – Event ISDN alert message</li> <li>• isdn-crit – Event ISDN critical message</li> <li>• isdn-debug – Event ISDN debug message</li> <li>• isdn-emerg – Event ISDN emergency message</li> <li>• isdn-err – Event ISDN error message</li> <li>• isdn-info – Event ISDN info message</li> <li>• isdn-notice – Event ISDN notice message</li> <li>• isdn-warning – Event ISDN warning message</li> </ul>
l2gre	<p>Enables and configures the logging of Layer 2 GRE tunnel related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• l2gre-tunnel-down – Event L2GRE tunnel down message</li> <li>• l2gre-tunnel-failover – Event L2GRE tunnel failover message</li> <li>• l2gre-tunnel-up – Event L2GRE tunnel up message</li> </ul>
l2tpv3	<p>Enables and configures the logging of L2TPv3 related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• l2tpv3-tunnel-down – Event L2TPv3 tunnel down message</li> <li>• l2tpv3-tunnel-up – Event L2TPv3 tunnel up message</li> </ul>
licmgr	<p>Enables and configures the logging of license manager module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lic-installed-count – Event total number of license installed count message</li> <li>• lic-installed-default – Event default license installation message</li> <li>• lic-installed – Event license installed message</li> <li>• lic-invalid – Event license installation failed message</li> <li>• lic-removed – Event license removed message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
lldp	Enables and configures the logging of <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP) related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lldp-loop-detected – Event layer 2 switching loop message</li> <li>• lldp-loop-recovery – Event recovery from layer 2 switching loop message</li> </ul>
mgmt	Enables and configures the logging of management services module related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• log-http-init – Event Web server started</li> <li>• log-http-local-start – Event Web server started in local mode</li> <li>• log-http-start – Event Web server started in external mode</li> <li>• log-https-start – Event secure Web server started</li> <li>• log-https-wait – Event waiting for Web server to start</li> <li>• log-key-deleted – Event RSA key associated with SSH is deleted</li> <li>• log-key-restored – Event RSA key associated with SSH is added</li> <li>• log-trustpoint-deleted – Event trustpoint associated with HTTPS is deleted</li> </ul>
mesh	Enables and configures the logging of mesh module related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mesh-link-down – Event mesh link down message</li> <li>• mesh-link-up – Event mesh link up message</li> <li>• meshpoint-down – Event meshpoint down message</li> <li>• meshpoint-loop-prevent-off – Event meshpoint loop prevent off message</li> <li>• meshpoint-loop-prevent-on – Event meshpoint loop prevent on message</li> <li>• meshpoint-path-change – Event meshpoint-path-change message</li> <li>• meshpoint-root-change – Event meshpoint-root-change message</li> <li>• meshpoint-up – Event meshpoint up message</li> </ul>
nsm	Enables and configures the logging of <i>Network Service Module</i> (NSM) related event messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcpc-err – Event DHCP certification error message</li> <li>• dhcpcdefrt – Event DHCP defrt message</li> <li>• dhcpcip – Event DHCP IP message</li> <li>• dhcpcipchg – Event DHCP IP change message</li> <li>• dhcpcipnoadd – Event DHCP IP overlaps static IP address message</li> <li>• dhcpclexp – Event DHCP lease expiry message</li> <li>• dhcpcnak – Event DHCP server returned DHCP NAK response</li> <li>• dhcpcnodefrt – Event interface no default route message</li> <li>• if-failback – Event interface failback message</li> <li>• if-failover – Event interface failover message</li> <li>• ifdown – Event interface down message</li> <li>• ifipcfg – Event interface IP config message</li> <li>• ifup – Event interface up message</li> <li>• nsm-ntp – Event translate host name message</li> <li>• ntp-start – Event NTP server start message</li> <li>• ntp-stop – Event NTP server stop message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
pm	<p>Enables and configures the logging of process monitor module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• procid – Event proc ID message</li> <li>• procmxrstrt – Event proc max restart message</li> <li>• procnorep – Event proc no response message</li> <li>• procrstrt – Event proc restart message</li> <li>• procstart – Event proc start message</li> <li>• procstop – Event proc stop message</li> <li>• procsysrstrt – Event proc system restart message</li> <li>• startupcomplete – Event startup complete message</li> </ul>
radconf	<p>Enables and configures the logging of RADIUS configuration daemon related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• could-not-stop-radius – Event could not stop RADIUS server message</li> <li>• radiusdstart – Event RADIUS server started message</li> <li>• radiusdstop – Event RADIUS server stopped message</li> </ul>
radio	<p>Enables and configures the logging of radio module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acs-scan-complete – Event ACS scan completed</li> <li>• acs-scan-started – Event ACS scan started</li> <li>• channel-country-mismatch – Event channel and country of operation mismatch message</li> <li>• radar-det-info – Detected radar info message</li> <li>• radar-detected – Event radar detected message</li> <li>• radar-scan-completed – Event radar scan completed message</li> <li>• radar-scan-started – Event radar scan started message</li> <li>• radio-antenna-error – Event invalid antenna type on this radio message</li> <li>• radio-antenna-setting – Event antenna type setting on this radio message</li> <li>• radio-state-change – Event radio state change message</li> <li>• resume-home-channel – Event resume home channel message</li> </ul>
rasst	<p>Enables and configures the logging of roaming assist module related event message</p>
smrt	<p>Enables and configures the logging of SMART RF module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• calibration-done – Event calibration done message</li> <li>• calibration-started – Event calibration started message</li> <li>• channel-change – Event channel change message</li> <li>• config-cleared – Configuration cleared event message</li> <li>• cov-hole-recovery – Event coverage hole recovery message</li> <li>• cov-hole-recovery-done – Event coverage hole recovery done message</li> <li>• interference-recovery – Event interference recovery message</li> <li>• neighbor-recovery – Event neighbor recovery message</li> <li>• power-adjustment – Event power adjustment message</li> <li>• root-recovery – Event meshpoint root recovery message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
smtpnot	<p>Enables and configures the logging of SMTP module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cfg – Event cfg message</li> <li>• cfginc – Event cfg inc message</li> <li>• net – Event net message</li> <li>• proto – Event proto message</li> <li>• smtpauth – Event SMTP authentication message</li> <li>• smtperr – Event SMTP error message</li> <li>• smtpinfo – Event SMTP information message</li> </ul>
system	<p>Enables and configures the logging of system module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clock-reset – Event clock reset message</li> <li>• cold-start – Event cold start message</li> <li>• config-commit – Event configuration commit message</li> <li>• config-revision – Event config-revision done message</li> <li>• devup-rfd-fail – Event device-upgrade failed on rf-domain manager managed devices message</li> <li>• guest-user-exp – Event guest user purging message</li> <li>• http-err – Event Web server did not start message</li> <li>• login – Event successful login message</li> <li>• login-fail – Event login fail message. Occurs when user authentication fails.</li> <li>• login-fail-access – Event login fail access message. Occurs in case of access violation.</li> <li>• login-fail-bad-role – Event login fail bad role message. Occurs when user uses an invalid role to logon.</li> <li>• logout – Event logout message</li> <li>• maat-light – Event action on <i>Research in Motion</i> (RIM) radio(s) from the Maat light module</li> <li>• panic – Event panic message</li> <li>• periodic-heart-beat – Event periodic heart beat message</li> <li>• procstop – Event proc stop message</li> <li>• server-unreachable – Event server-unreachable message</li> <li>• system-autoup-disable – Event system autoup disable message</li> <li>• system-autoup-enable – Event system autoup enable message</li> <li>• t5-config-error – Event t5-config-error message</li> <li>• ui-user-auth-fail – Event user authentication fail message</li> <li>• ui-user-auth-success – Event user authentication success message</li> <li>• warm-start – Event warm start message</li> <li>• warm-start-recover – Event recovery from warm start message</li> </ul>

<event-type>	<event-name>
test	<p>Enables and configures the logging of the test module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• testalert – Event test alert message</li> <li>• testargs – Event test arguments message</li> <li>• testcrit – Event test critical message</li> <li>• testdebug – Event test debug message</li> <li>• testemerg – Event test emergency message</li> <li>• testerr – Event test error message</li> <li>• testinfo – Event test information message</li> <li>• testnotice – Event test notice message</li> <li>• testwarn – Event test warning message</li> </ul>
vrrp	<p>Enables and configures the logging of <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)</i> related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vrrp-monitor-change – Event VRRP monitor link state change message</li> <li>• vrrp-state-change – Event VRRP state transition message</li> <li>• vrrp-vip-subnet-mismatch – Event VRRP IP not overlapping with an interface addresses message</li> </ul>
webf	<p>Enables and configures the logging of the <i>Web Filtering (webf)</i> module related events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• malform-url-request – Event malformed URL request message</li> <li>• no-parent-engine – Event ‘no session to URL classification server’ message</li> <li>• svr-connect-fail – Event URL classification server unreachable message</li> <li>• url-blocked – Event URL blocked message</li> <li>• webf-lic-acquired – Event webf license acquired message</li> <li>• webf-lic-missing – Event Event webf license missing message</li> <li>• webf-lic-revoked – Event webf license revoked message</li> </ul>
wips	<p>Enables and configures the logging of the Wireless IPS module related event messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• air-termination-active – Event air termination active message</li> <li>• air-termination-ended – Event air termination ended message</li> <li>• air-termination-inactive – Event air termination inactive message</li> <li>• air-termination-initiated – Event air termination initiated message</li> <li>• rogue-ap-active – Event rogue AP active message</li> <li>• rogue-ap-inactive – Event rogue AP inactive message</li> <li>• unsanctioned-ap-active – Event unsanctioned AP active message</li> <li>• unsanctioned-ap-inactive – Event unsanctioned AP inactive message</li> <li>• unsanctioned-ap-status-change – Event unsanctioned AP changed state message</li> <li>• wips-client-blacklisted – Event WIPS client blacklisted message</li> <li>• wips-client-rem-blacklist – Event WIPS client rem blacklist message</li> <li>• wips-event – Event WIPS event triggered message</li> </ul>
email	Sends e-mail notifications to a pre configured e-mail ID
forward-to-switch	Forwards the messages to an external server
snmp	Logs an SNMP event
syslog	Logs an event to syslog

<b>&lt;event-type&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;event-name&gt;</b>
default	Performs the default action for the event
off	Switches the event off, when the event happens, and no action is performed
on	Switches the event on, when the event happens, and the configured action is taken

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-event-testpolicy)#event aaa radius-discon-msg
email on forward-to-switch default snmp default syslog default
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-event-testpolicy)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-testpolicy)#show context
event-system-policy test
  event aaa radius-discon-msg email on
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-testpolicy)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-event-system-policy-test)#event database database-exception
syslog default snmp default forward-to-switch default email default
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-event-system-policy-test)#event database operation-failed syslog
default snmp default forward-to-switch default email default
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-event-system-policy-test)#show context include-factory | grep
operation-failed
  event database operation-failed syslog default snmp default forward-to-switch default
  email default
nx9500-6C8809(config-event-system-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets or disables event monitoring
-----------	-------------------------------------



**4.1.42.2.2 no**

▶ [event-system-policy-mode commands](#)

Negates an event monitoring configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no event <EVENT-TYPE> <EVENT-NAME> [email|forward-to-switch|snmp|syslog]
    [default|on|off]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes event monitoring and message forwarding activity based on the parameters passed <b>Note:</b> The system stops network monitoring for the occurrence of the specified event and no notification is sent if the event occurs.
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-TestPolicy)#event ap adopted syslog default
rfs7000-37FABE(config-event-system-policy-TestPolicy)#no event ap adopted syslog
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">event</a>	Configures the action taken for each event
-----------------------	--

**4.1.43 ex3500**

## ▶ GLOBAL CONFIGURATION COMMANDS

The following table lists EX3500 time-range configuration mode commands. It also provides links to other EX3500 related configuration modes:

**Table 4.22 EX3500-Time-Range-List Config Command**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">ex3500</a>	Creates an EX3500 time range list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-193</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-time-range-config-mode-commands</a>	Summarizes EX3500 time range list configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-194</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-management-policy</a>	Creates an EX3500 management policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-199</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-qos-class-map-policy</a>	Creates an EX3500 QoS class map policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-217</a>
<a href="#">ex3500-qos-policy-map</a>	Creates an EX3500 QoS policy map and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-225</a>
<a href="#">ex3524</a>	Adds a EX3524 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-239</a>
<a href="#">ex3548</a>	Adds a EX3548 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-241</a>

### 4.1.43.1 ex3500

▶ [ex3500](#)

Creates an EX3500 time range list and enters its configuration mode

An EX3500 time range list consists of a set of periodic and absolute time range rules. Periodic time ranges recur periodically at specified time periods, such as daily, weekly, weekends, weekdays, and on specific week days, for example on every successive Mondays. Absolute time ranges are not periodic and do not recur. They consist of a range of days during a particular time period (the starting and ending days and time are fixed).

The EX3500 series switch is a Gigabit Ethernet layer 2 switch with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four *Small Form Factor Pluggable* (SFP) transceiver slots for fiber connectivity. The EX3500 series switch can adopt to a WiNG NOC controller and be managed by it. The EX3500 time range values configured here are used in EX3500 MAC ACL firewall rules that filter an EX3500's incoming and outgoing traffic. For more information on creating EX3500 MAC ACL rules, see [ex3500](#) and [access-group](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

ex3500 time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>

**Parameters**

- ex3500 time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>

ex3500 time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	Configures EX3500 time range list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Enter a name for this EX3500 time range. If the time range does not exist, it is created.</li> </ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#ex3500 time-range EX3500_TimeRange_02
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500_TimeRange_02)#?
EX3500 Time Range Configuration commands:
  absolute  Absolute time and date
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults
  periodic  Periodic time and date

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  do        Run commands from Exec mode
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500_TimeRange_02)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this EX3500 time range list
-----------	-------------------------------------

**4.1.43.2 ex3500-time-range-config-mode commands**

▶ [ex3500](#)

The following table summarizes EX3500 time-range configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.23** *EX3500-Time-Range-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">absolute</a>	Configures an absolute time range rule for this EX3500 time range list	<a href="#">page 4-195</a>
<a href="#">periodic</a>	Configures a periodic time range rule for this EX3500 time range list	<a href="#">page 4-196</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this EX3500 time range list settings	<a href="#">page 4-198</a>

### 4.1.43.2.1 absolute

▶ [ex3500-time-range-config-mode commands](#)

Configures an absolute time range rule for this EX3500 time range list

Absolute time ranges are not periodic and do not recur. They consist of a range of days during a particular time period.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
absolute start <0-23> <0-59> <1-31> <MONTH> <2013-2037> {end <0-23> <0-59> <1-31> <MONTH> <2013-2037>}
```

#### Parameters

- absolute start <0-23> <0-59> <1-31> <MONTH> <2013-2037> {end <0-23> <0-59> <1-31> <MONTH> <2013-2037>}

absolute	Configures an absolute time range rule settings
start <0-23> <0-59> <1-31> <MONTH> <2013-2037>	<p>Configures the start day and time settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-23&gt; – Specify the start time from 0 - 23 hours.</li> <li>• &lt;0-59&gt; – Specify the start time from 0 - 59 minutes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For example, if the values provided are 12 hours and 30 minutes, the start time is 12:30 A.M on the specified day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-31&gt; – Specify the day of month from 1 - 31 when the time range starts.</li> <li>• &lt;MONTH&gt; – Specify the month. The options are: April, August, December, February, January, July, June, March, May, November, October, September.</li> <li>• &lt;2013-2037&gt; – Specify the year from 2013 - 2037.</li> </ul>
end <0-23> <0-59> <1-31> <MONTH> <2013-2037>	<p>Optional. Configures the end day and time settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-23&gt; – Specify the end time from 0 - 23 hours.</li> <li>• &lt;0-59&gt; – Specify the end time from 0 - 59 minutes.</li> <li>• &lt;1-31&gt; – Specify the day of month from 1 - 31 when the time range ends.</li> <li>• &lt;MONTH&gt; – Specify the month. The options are: April, August, December, February, January, July, June, March, May, November, October, September.</li> <li>• &lt;2013-2037&gt; – Specify the year from 2013 - 2037.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#absolute start 1 0 1
june 2015 end 1 0 30 june 2016
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#show context
ex3500 time-range EX3500-TimeRange-01
  absolute start 1 0 1 june 2015 end 1 0 30 june 2016
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#
```

#### Related Commands

no	Removes this absolute time range rule from the EX3500 time range list
----	---

### 4.1.43.2.2 periodic

▶ [ex3500-time-range-config-mode commands](#)

Configures a periodic time range rule for this EX3500 time range list

Periodic time ranges are configured to recur based on periodicity such as daily, weekly, weekends, weekdays, and on specific week days, such as on every successive Sunday.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
periodic [daily|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|tuesday|wednesday|weekdays|
weekend] <0-23> <0-59> to [<023> <0-59>|daily|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|
tuesday|wednesday|weekdays|weekend] <0-23> <0-59> rule-precedence <1-7>
```

#### Parameters

• periodic [daily|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|tuesday|wednesday|weekdays|weekend] <0-23> <0-59> to [<023> <0-59>|daily|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|tuesday|wednesday|weekdays|weekend] <0-23> <0-59> rule-precedence <1-7>

<p>periodic [daily friday monday saturday sunday thursday tuesday wednesday weekdays weekend]</p>	<p>Configures this periodic time range's start day. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• daily</li> <li>• friday</li> <li>• monday</li> <li>• saturday</li> <li>• sunday</li> <li>• thursday</li> <li>• tuesday</li> <li>• wednesday</li> <li>• weekdays</li> <li>• weekend</li> </ul>
<p>&lt;0-23&gt; &lt;0-59&gt;</p>	<p>After specifying the start day, specify the start time in hours (24 hours format) and minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-23&gt; – Specify the start time from 0 - 23 hours.</li> <li>• &lt;0-59&gt; – Specify the start time from 0 - 59 minutes.</li> </ul> <p>For example, if the values provided are 12 hours and 30 minutes, the start time is 12:30 A.M on the specified day.</p>
<p>to [&lt;023&gt; &lt;0-59&gt; daily friday monday saturday sunday thursday tuesday wednesday weekdays weekend]</p>	<p>Configures this periodic time range's end day. This is the day when the time range ends. The options available changes depending on the <i>start day</i> configured. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-23&gt; &lt;0-59&gt; – Select this option to end the time range on the same day as it starts. Specify the end hour from 0 - 23 hours and the minutes from 0 - 59 minutes.</li> <li>• daily – Select this option if the time range starts and ends every day at a specified time</li> <li>• friday – Select this option if the time range ends on Fridays</li> <li>• monday – Select this option if the time range ends on Mondays</li> <li>• saturday – Select this option if the time range ends on Saturdays</li> <li>• sunday – Select this option if the time range ends on Sundays</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• thursday – Select this option if the time range ends on Thursdays</li> <li>• tuesday – Select this option if the time range ends on Tuesdays</li> <li>• wednesday – Select this option if the time range ends on Wednesdays</li> <li>• weekdays – Select this option if the time range ends on Weekdays</li> <li>• weekend – Select this option if the time range ends on Weekends</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the time range does not end on the same day, select the end day, and then specify the end time, or else just specify the end time.</p>
<0-23> <0-59>	<p>After specifying the end day, specify the end time in hours (in 24 hours format) and minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-23&gt; – Specify the end time from 0 - 23 hours.</li> <li>• &lt;0-59&gt; – Specify the end minute from 0 - 59 minutes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of time ranges starting and ending on the same day, ensure that the end time (hours and minutes) is not lower than the specified start time.</p>
rule-precedence <1-7>	<p>Configures a precedence value for this periodic time range rule. Rules with lower precedence have higher priority and are applied first.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-7&gt; – Specify a precedence value from 1 - 7.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#periodic daily 1 10
to daily 23 10 rule-precedence 1

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#show context
ex3500 time-range EX3500-TimeRange-01
  periodic daily 1 10 to daily 23 10 rule-precedence 1
  absolute start 1 0 1 june 2015 end 1 0 30 june 2016
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this periodic time range rule from the EX3500 time range list
-----------	---

### 4.1.43.2.3 no

▶ [ex3500-time-range-config-mode commands](#)

Removes this EX3500 time range list settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
no [absolute|periodic]
```

```
no absolute
```

```
no periodic [daily|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|tuesday|wednesday|weekdays|weekend] <0-23> <0-59> to [<0-23> <0-59>|daily|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|tuesday|wednesday|weekdays|weekend]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this EX3500 time range list settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#show context
ex3500 time-range EX3500-TimeRange-01
```

```
  periodic daily 1 10 to daily 23 10 rule-precedence 1
```

```
  absolute start 1 0 1 june 2015 end 1 0 30 june 2016
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#no periodic daily 1
10 to daily 23 10 rule-precedence 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#show context
ex3500 time-range EX3500-TimeRange-01
```

```
  absolute start 1 0 1 june 2015 end 1 0 30 june 2016
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-time-range-EX3500-TimeRange-01)#
```



#### 4.1.44 *ex3500-management-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists EX3500 management policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.24** *EX3500-Management-Policy Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ex3500-management-policy</i>	Creates an EX3500 management policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-200</a>
<i>ex3500-management-policy config commands</i>	Summarizes EX3500 management policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-202</a>
<i>ex3500</i>	Creates an EX3500 time range list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-192</a>
<i>ex3500-qos-class-map-policy</i>	Creates an EX3500 QoS class map policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-217</a>
<i>ex3500-qos-policy-map</i>	Creates an EX3500 QoS policy map and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-225</a>
<i>ex3524</i>	Adds a EX3524 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-239</a>
<i>ex3548</i>	Adds a EX3548 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-241</a>

### 4.1.44.1 ex3500-management-policy

#### ▸ *ex3500-management-policy*

Creates an EX3500 management policy and enters its configuration mode. Once configured and applied on a EX3500 switch, the management policy controls access to the switch from management stations using SNMP.

The EX3500 management policy is either applied:

- Individually on an adopted EX3500 series switch (in the device configuration mode), or
- To a EX3524 and/or EX3548 profile, which is then applied to an adopted EX3500 series switch.

EX3500 devices (EX3524 and EX3548) are layer 2 Gigabit Ethernet switches with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four SFP transceiver slots for fiber connectivity. Each 10/100/1000 Mbps port supports both the IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standards. An EX3500 switch has an SNMP-based management agent that provides both in-band and out-of-band management access. The EX3500 switch utilizes an embedded HTTP Web agent and CLI, which in spite of being different from that of the WiNG operating system provides WiNG controllers PoE and port management resources.

Going forward NX9500 and NX7500 WiNG managed series service platforms and WiNG VMs can discover, adopt, and partially manage EX3500 series Ethernet switches without modifying the proprietary operating system running the EX3500 switches. The WiNG service platforms utilize standardized WiNG interfaces to push configuration files to the EX3500 switches, and maintain a translation layer, understood by the EX3500 switch, for statistics retrieval.

WiNG can partially manage an EX3500 without using DHCP option 193, provided the EX3500 is directly configured to specify the IPv4 addresses of potential WiNG adopters. To identify the potential WiNG adopter, in the EX3500's device configuration mode specify the adopter's IPv4 address using the *controller > host > <IP-ADDRESS>* command. WiNG service platforms leave the proprietary operating system running the EX3500 switches unmodified, and partially manage them utilizing standardized WiNG interfaces. WiNG service platforms use a translation layer to communicate with the EX3500.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
ex3500-management-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- *ex3500-management-policy <POLICY-NAME>*

<POLICY-NAME>	Specify the EX3500 management policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#ex3500-management-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#?
EX3500 Management Mode commands:
  enable      Modifies enable password parameters
  http        Hyper Text Terminal Protocol (HTTP)
  memory      Memory utilization
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults
  process-cpu Process-cpu utilization
  snmp-server Enable SNMP server configuration
  ssh         Secure Shell server connections
  username    Login TACACS server port

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
```

show Show running system information  
write Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this EX3500 management policy
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 4.1.44.2 ex3500-management-policy config commands

▶ [ex3500-management-policy](#)

The following table summarizes EX3500 management policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.25** EX3500-Management-Policy Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">enable</a>	Configures an executive password for this EX3500 management policy	<a href="#">page 4-203</a>
<a href="#">http</a>	Configures the HTTP server settings used to authenticate HTTP connection to a EX3500 switch	<a href="#">page 4-204</a>
<a href="#">memory</a>	Configures the EX3500's memory utilization rising (upper) and falling (lower) threshold values	<a href="#">page 4-205</a>
<a href="#">process-cpu</a>	Configures the EX3500's CPU (processor) utilization rising (upper) and falling (lower) threshold values	<a href="#">page 4-206</a>
<a href="#">snmp-server</a>	Configures <i>Simple Network Management Protocol</i> (SNMP) server settings. Once configured and applied on a EX3500 switch, the management policy controls access to the switch from management stations using SNMP.	<a href="#">page 4-207</a>
<a href="#">ssh</a>	Configures the SSH server settings used to authenticate Secure Shell (SSH) connection to a EX3500 switch	<a href="#">page 4-213</a>
<a href="#">username</a>	Configures a EX3500 switch user settings	<a href="#">page 4-214</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or reverts this EX3500 management policy settings	<a href="#">page 4-215</a>

### 4.1.44.2.1 enable

▶ [ex3500-management-policy config commands](#)

Configures an executive password for this EX3500 management policy

Each EX3500 management policy can have a unique executive password with its own privilege level assigned. Utilize these passwords as specific EX3500 management sessions require priority over others.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
enable password [0|7|level]
```

```
enable password [0|7] <PASSWORD>
```

```
enable password level <0-15> [0 <PASSWORD>|7 <PASSWORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- enable password [0|7] <PASSWORD>

enable password [0 7] <PASSWORD>	<p>Creates a new executive password for this EX3500 management policy. The password could be in clear text or encrypted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Configures a clear text password using ASCII characters (should be 1 - 32 characters long)</li> <li>• 7 – Configures an encrypted password using HEX characters (should be 32 characters long)</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password.</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	--

- enable password level <0-15> [0 <PASSWORD>|7 <PASSWORD>]

enable password level <0-15>	<p>Creates a new executive password for this EX3500 management policy and sets its privilege level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-15&gt; – Specify the privilege level for this executive password from 0 - 15. Lower values have higher priority, to slot and prioritize executive passwords and EX3500 management sessions.</li> </ul>
------------------------------	--

[0 7] <PASSWORD>	<p>After setting the privilege level, configure the password, which could be in clear text or encrypted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Configures a clear text password using ASCII characters (should be 1 - 32 characters long)</li> <li>• 7 – Configures an encrypted password using HEX characters (should be 32 characters long)</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password.</li> </ul>
------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#enable password level 3 7
12345678901020304050607080929291
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
  enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
  snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a executive password from this EX3500 management policy
-----------	---

## 4.1.44.2.2 http

▶ [ex3500-management-policy config commands](#)

Configures the HTTP server settings used to authenticate HTTP connection to a EX3500 switch

Management access to an EX3500 switch can be enabled/disabled as required using separate interfaces and protocols (HTTP, SSH). Disabling un-used and insecure interfaces and unused management services can dramatically reduce an attack footprint and free resources within an EX3500 management policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
http [port <1-65535>|secure-port <1-65535>|secure-server|server]
```

**Parameters**

- `http [port <1-65535>|secure-port <1-65535>|secure-server|server]`

http	Configures following HTTP settings: port, secure-port, secure-server, and server
port <1-65535>	Configures the HTTP port number. This is the port used to connect to the HTTP server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65,535. The default port is 80.</li> </ul>
secure-port <1-65535>	Enables secure HTTP connection over a designated secure port. Ensure that the HTTP secure server is enabled before specifying the secure-server port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the secure HTTP server port from 1 - 65535. The default port is 443.</li> </ul>
secure-server	Enables HTTP secure server. This option is disabled by default.
server	Enables HTTP server. This option is enabled by default. Consequently, HTTP management access is allowed by default.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#http secure-server
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
  http secure-server
  enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
  snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts to default HTTP server settings (HTTP server enabled, HTTP port 80)
-----------	---

### 4.1.44.2.3 memory

▶ *ex3500-management-policy config commands*

Configures the EX3500's memory utilization rising (upper) and falling (lower) threshold values. Once configured, the system sends a notification when the memory utilization exceeds the specified rising limit or falls below the specified falling limit.

By customizing an EX3500's memory and CPU utilization's upper and lower thresholds, you can avoid over utilization of the EX3500's processor capacity when sharing network resources with an NX series service platform or a WiNG VM.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
memory [falling-threshold|rising-threshold] <1-100>
```

#### Parameters

- memory [falling-threshold|rising-threshold] <1-100>

memory	Configures the EX3500's memory utilization rising and falling threshold values. The system generates a notification when either of these limits is exceeded.
falling-threshold <1-100>	Configures the falling threshold for the EX3500 memory utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify the falling threshold as a percentage from 1 - 100. The default is 70%.</li> </ul>
rising-threshold <1-100>	Configures the rising threshold for the EX3500's memory utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify the rising threshold as a percentage from 1 - 100. The default is 90%.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#memory falling-threshold 50
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#memory rising-threshold 95
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
```

```
ex3500-management-policy test
```

```
  http secure-server
```

```
  enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
```

```
  snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
```

```
  memory falling-threshold 50
```

```
  memory rising-threshold 95
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the memory utilization's falling-threshold and/or rising threshold to 70% and 90% respectively
-----------	--

#### 4.1.44.2.4 process-cpu

▶ *ex3500-management-policy config commands*

Configures the EX3500's CPU (processor) utilization rising (upper) and falling (lower) threshold values. Once configured, the system sends a notification when the CPU utilization exceeds the specified rising limit or falls below the specified falling limit.

By customizing an EX3500's memory and CPU utilization's upper and lower thresholds, you can avoid over utilization of the EX3500's processor capacity when sharing network resources with an NX series service platform or a WiNG VM.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

##### Syntax

```
process-cpu [falling-threshold|rising-threshold] <1-100>
```

##### Parameters

- `process-cpu [falling-threshold|rising-threshold] <1-100>`

process-cpu	Configures the EX3500's CPU utilization rising and falling threshold values. The system generates a notification when either of these limits is exceeded.
falling-threshold <1-100>	Configures the falling threshold for the EX3500's CPU utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify the falling threshold as a percentage from 1 - 100. The default is 70%.</li> </ul>
rising-threshold <1-100>	Configures the rising threshold for the EX3500's CPU utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify the rising threshold as a percentage from 1 - 100. The default is 90%.</li> </ul>

##### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#process-cpu falling-threshold 60
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#process-cpu rising-threshold 80

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
http secure-server
enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
memory falling-threshold 50
memory rising-threshold 95
process-cpu falling-threshold 60
process-cpu rising-threshold 80
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

##### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the CPU utilization's falling-threshold and/or rising threshold to 70% and 90% respectively
-----------	---



### 4.1.44.2.5 snmp-server

▶ *ex3500-management-policy config commands*

Configures *Simple Network Management Protocol* (SNMP) server settings. Once configured and applied on a EX3500 switch, the management policy controls access to the switch from management stations using SNMP.

SNMP is an application layer protocol that facilitates the exchange of management information between the management stations and a managed EX3500 switch. SNMP-enabled devices listen on port 162 (by default) for SNMP packets from the management server. SNMP uses read-only and read-write community strings as an authentication mechanism to monitor and configure supported devices. The read-only community string is used to gather statistics and configuration parameters from a supported wireless device. The read-write community string is used by a management server to set device parameters. SNMP is generally used to monitor a system's performance and other parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server {community/contact/enable/engine-id/group/host/location/notify-filter/
  user/view}
snmp-server {community <STRING> {ro/rw}}
snmp-server {contact <NAME>}
snmp-server {enable traps {authentication/link-up-down}}
snmp-server {engine-id [local <WORD>/remote <IP> <WORD>]}
snmp-server {group <GROUP-NAME> [v1/v2c/v3 [auth/noauth/priv]] {notify <WORD>/
  read <WORD>/write <WORD>}}
snmp-server {host <IP> [<STRING>/inform]}
snmp-server {host <IP> <STRING> version [v1/v2c/v3 [auth/noauth/priv]]
  {udp-port <1-65535>}}
snmp-server {host <IP> inform [retry <0-255>/timeout <0-2147483647>] <STRING>
  version [v2c/v3 [auth/noauth/priv]] {udp-port <1-65535>}}
snmp-server {location <WORD>}
snmp-server {notify-filter <WORD> remote <IP>}
snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> <GROUP-NAME> [remote-host/v1/v2c/v3]}
snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> <GROUP-NAME> remote-host <IP> v3 [auth/encrypted auth]
  [md5/sha] <WORD> {priv [3des/aes128/aes192/aes256/des56] <WORD>}}
snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> <GROUP-NAME> [v1/v2c/v3]}
snmp-server {view <VIEW-NAME> <OID-TREE-STRING> [excluded/included]}
```

**Parameters**

- snmp-server {community <STRING> {ro/rw}}

<p>snmp-server community &lt;STRING&gt; {ro/rw}</p>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• community – Optional. Configures an SNMP community access string used to authorize management access by clients using SNMP v1, v2c, or v3</li> <li>• &lt;STRING&gt; – Specify the SNMP community access string (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>
---	---

	<p>After specifying the string, optionally specify the access type associated with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>ro</code> – Optional. Provides read-only access with this SNMP community string. Allows authorized clients to only retrieve <i>Management Information Base</i> (MIB) objects. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• <code>rw</code> – Optional. Provides read-write access with this SNMP community string. Allows authorized clients to retrieve as well as modify MIB objects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can configure a maximum of five (5) community strings per EX3500 management policy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>snmp-server {contact &lt;NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
<pre>snmp-server contact &lt;NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>contact</code> – Optional. Configures the system's contact information</li> <li>• <code>&lt;NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the contact person's name (should not exceed 255 characters).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>snmp-server {enable traps {authentication link-up-down}}</code></li> </ul>	
<pre>snmp-server enable traps {authentication link-up-down}</pre>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>enable traps</code> – Optional. Enables the EX3500 switch to send following SNMP traps or notifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>authentication</code> – Optional. Enables SNMP authentication trap. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• <code>link-up-down</code> – Optional. Enables SNMP link up and link down traps. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the command is executed without either of the above mentioned trap options, the system enables both authentication and link-up-down traps.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If enabling SNMP traps, use the <code>snmp-server &gt; host</code> command to specify the host(s) receiving the SNMP notifications.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>snmp-server {engine-id [local &lt;WORD&gt; remote &lt;IP&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;]}</code></li> </ul>	
<pre>snmp-server engine-id [local &lt;WORD&gt; remote &lt;IP&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>engine-id</code> – Optional. Configures an identification string for the SNMPv3 engine. The SNMP engine is an independent SNMP agent residing either on the logged switch or on a remote device. It prevents message replay, delay, and redirection. In SNMPv3, the engine ID in combination with user passwords generates the security keys that is used for SNMPv3 packet authentication and encryption.</li> <li>• <code>local</code> – Configures the SNMP engine on the logged switch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the hexadecimal engine ID string identifying the SNMP engine (should be 9 - 64 characters in length).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>remote &lt;IP&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Configures a remote device as the SNMP engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the remote device's IP address.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the hexadecimal engine ID string identifying the SNMP engine (should be 9 - 64 characters in length).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Configure the remote engine ID when using SNMPv3 informs. The remote ID configured here is used to generate the security digest for authentication and encryption of packets exchanged between the switch and the and the remote host user. SNMP passwords are localized using the engine ID of the authoritative agent. For informs, the authoritative SNMP agent is the remote agent. You therefore need to configure the remote agent's SNMP engine ID before you can send proxy requests or informs to it.</p>

```
• snmp-server {group <GROUP-NAME> [v1|v2c|v3 [auth|noauth|priv]] {notify <WORD>|
read <WORD>|write <WORD>}}
```

snmp-server group <GROUP-NAME>	Configures SNMP-server related settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>group – Optional. Configures an SNMP user group, mapping SNMP users to SNMP views <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the SNMP group name (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
[v1 v2c v3 [auth noauth priv]]	Configures the SNMP version used for authentication by this user group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v1 – Configures the SNMP version as v1.</li> <li>v2c – Configures SNMP version as v2c</li> <li>v3 – Configures the SNMP version as v3. If using SNMP v3, specify the authentication and encryption levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>auth – Uses SNMP v3 with authentication and <i>no</i> privacy</li> <li>noauth – Uses SNMP v3 with <i>no</i> authentication and <i>no</i> privacy</li> <li>priv – Uses SNMP v3 with authentication and privacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
notify <WORD>	Optional. Configures the notification view string <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
read <WORD>	Optional. Configures the read view string <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
write <WORD>	Optional. Configures the write view string <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>

```
• snmp-server {host <IP> <STRING> version [v1|v2c|v3 [auth|noauth|priv]] {udp-port
<1-65535>}}
```

snmp-server host <IP>	Configures SNMP-server related settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>host – Optional. Configures the host(s) receiving the SNMP notifications. At least one SNMP server host should be configured in order to configure the switch to send notifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Specify the SNMP host's IP address.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can configure a maximum of five (5) SNMP trap recipients per EX3500 management policy.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Ensure that SNMP trap notification is enabled.</p>
<STRING>	Configures the SNMP community string. You can configure the SNMP community string here, or else use the string configured using the <i>snmp-server &gt; community &lt;STRING&gt; &gt; {ro rw}</i> command. It is recommended that you configure the SNMP community string prior to configuring the SNMP host. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;STRING&gt; – Specify the community string. The string configured here is sent in the SNMP traps to the SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c hosts.</li> </ul>
version [v1 v2c  v3 [auth noauth  priv]]	Configures the SNMP version used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v1 – Configures the SNMP version as 1. This is the default setting.</li> <li>v2c – Configures SNMP version as 2c</li> <li>v3 – Configures the SNMP version as 3. If using SNMPv3, specify the authentication and encryption levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>auth – Uses SNMP v3 with authentication and <i>no</i> privacy</li> <li>noauth – Uses SNMP v3 with <i>no</i> authentication and <i>no</i> privacy</li> <li>priv – Uses SNMP v3 with authentication and privacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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udp-port <1-65535>	<p>Optional. After specifying the SNMP version, optionally specify the host UDP port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the UDP port. The default is 162.</li> </ul>
<p>• <i>snmp-server</i> {<i>host</i> &lt;IP&gt; <i>inform</i> [<i>retry</i> &lt;0-255&gt; <i>timeout</i> &lt;0-2147483647&gt;] &lt;STRING&gt; <i>version</i> [v2c v3 [<i>auth</i> <i>noauth</i> <i>priv</i>]] {<i>udp-port</i> &lt;1-65535&gt;}}</p>	
snmp-server host <IP>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>host</i> – Optional. Configures the host(s) receiving the SNMP notifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the SNMP host's IP address.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can configure a maximum of five (5) SNMP trap recipients per EX3500 management policy.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Ensure that SNMP trap notification is enabled.</p>
inform [ <i>retry</i> <0-255>  <i>timeout</i> <0-2147483647>]	<p>Enables sending of SNMP notifications as inform messages, and configures inform message settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>retry</i> &lt;0-255&gt; – Configures the maximum number attempts made to re-send an inform message in case the specified SNMP host does not acknowledge receipt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 255. The default is 3.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>timeout</i> &lt;0-2147483647&gt; – Configures the interval, in seconds, to wait for an acknowledgment from the SNMP host before re-sending an inform message <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-2147483647&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 2147483647 seconds. The default is 1500 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Inform messages are more reliable than trap messages since they include a request for acknowledgement of receipt. Using inform messages to communicate critical information would be good practice. However, since inform messages are retained in the memory until a response is received, they consume more memory and may also result in traffic congestion. Take into considerations these facts when configuring the notification format.</p>
<STRING>	<p>Configures the SNMP community string. You can configure the SNMP community string here, or else use the string configured using the <i>snmp-server &gt; community &lt;STRING&gt; &gt; {ro rw}</i> command. It is recommended that you configure the SNMP community string prior to configuring the SNMP host.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STRING&gt; – Specify the community string. The string configured here is sent in the SNMP inform messages to the SNMPv2c or SNMPv3 hosts.</li> </ul>
version [v2c v3 [ <i>auth</i>   <i>noauth</i>   <i>priv</i> ]]	<p>Configures the SNMP version used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• v2c – Configures the SNMP version as v2c</li> <li>• v3 – Configures the SNMP version as v3. If using SNMP v3, specify the authentication and encryption levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>auth</i> – Uses SNMP v3 with authentication and <i>no</i> privacy</li> <li>• <i>noauth</i> – Uses SNMP v3 with <i>no</i> authentication and <i>no</i> privacy</li> <li>• <i>priv</i> – Uses SNMP v3 with authentication and privacy</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> SNMP inform messages are not supported on SNMP v1.</p>
udp-port <1-65535>	<p>Optional. After specifying the SNMP version, optionally specify the host UDP port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the UDP port. The default is 162.</li> </ul>
<p>• <i>snmp-server</i> {<i>location</i> &lt;WORD&gt;}</p>	
snmp-server location <WORD>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>location</i> – Optional. Configures the EX3500's location string <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the location (should not exceed 255 characters).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `snmp-server {notify-filter <WORD> remote <IP>}`

<code>snmp-server notify-filter &lt;WORD&gt;</code>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>notify-filter</code> – Optional. Modifies the SNMP server’s notify filter</li> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the SNMP notify-filter name.</li> </ul>
<code>remote &lt;IP&gt;</code>	<p>Optional. Configures the remote host’s IP address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>

- `snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> <GROUP-NAME> remote <IP> v3 {auth|encrypted auth} [md5|sha] <WORD> {priv [3des|aes128|aes192|aes256|des56] <WORD>}}`

<code>snmp-server user &lt;USER-NAME&gt; &lt;GROUP-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>user</code> – Optional. Configures the name of the SNMP user (connecting to the SNMP agent) and adds the user to an existing SNMP group. It also specifies the SNMP version type used. In case of SNMP version 3, this command also configures the remote host’s IP address and the authentication type used.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;USER-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the user’s name (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> <li>• <code>&lt;GROUP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the SNMP group name to which this user is assigned.</li> </ul>
<code>remote &lt;IP&gt; v3</code>	<p>Configures the remote host on which the SNMPv3 engine is running</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the remote host’s IP address.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is available only for SNMPv3 engine. After configuring the remote host, optionally configure the authentication type and the corresponding authentication password used.</p>
<code>{auth encrypted auth} [md5 sha] &lt;WORD&gt; {priv [3des aes128 aes192 aes256 des56] &lt;WORD&gt;}</code>	<p>Optional. Configures authentication and encryption settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>auth</code> – Specifies the authentication type used and configures the authentication password</li> <li>• <code>encrypted</code> – Enables encryption. When enabled all communications between the user and the SNMP engine are encrypted. After enabling encryption, specify the authentication type and configure the authentication password.</li> </ul> <p>The following parameters are common to the ‘auth’ and ‘encrypted’ keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>md5</code> – Uses MD5 to authenticate the user</li> <li>• <code>sha</code> – Uses SHA to authenticate the user</li> </ul> <p>The following parameter is common to the ‘md5’ and ‘sha’ keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the authentication password.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the ‘encrypted’ option is not being used, enter an 8 - 40 characters ASCII password. Whereas, in case of an encrypted password enter a HEX characters password of 32 characters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>priv</code> – Optional. Uses SNMPv3 with privacy. Select one of the privacy options: <code>des</code>, <code>aes128</code>, <code>aes192</code>, <code>aes256</code>, <code>des56</code></li> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Configures the privacy password. If the ‘encrypted’ option is not being used, enter an 8 - 40 characters long ASCII password. Whereas, the encrypted password should be 32 HEX characters.</li> </ul>

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- `snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> <GROUP-NAME> [v1|v2c|v3]}`

<code>snmp-server user &lt;USER-NAME&gt; &lt;GROUP-NAME&gt; [v1 v2c v3]</code>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>user</code> – Optional. Configures the name of the SNMP user (connecting to the SNMP agent) and adds the user to an existing SNMP group. It also specifies the SNMP version type used. In case of SNMPv3, this command also configures the authentication type used and the enables encryption.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;USER-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the user's name (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> <li>• <code>&lt;GROUP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the SNMP group name to which this user is assigned.</li> <li>• <code>[v1 v2c v3]</code> – After specifying the group name, specify the SNMP version used. The options are SNMP version v1, SNMP version 2c, and SNMP version 3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using SNMP version 3, optionally specify the authentication type and the corresponding authentication password used. Please see previous table for SNMPv3 authentication and encryption configuration details.</p>
--	--

- `snmp-server {view <VIEW-NAME> <OID-TREE-STRING> [excluded|included]}`

<code>snmp-server view &lt;VIEW-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Configures SNMP-server related settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>view</code> – Optional. Creates an SNMP view. SNMP views are used to control user access to the MIB.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;VIEW-NAME&gt;</code> – Provide a name for this SNMP view (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
<code>&lt;OID-TREE-STRING&gt; [excluded included]</code>	<p>Configures the <i>object identifier</i> (OID) of a branch within the MIB tree</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>excluded</code> – Specifies an excluded view</li> <li>• <code>included</code> – Specifies an included view</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#snmp-server enable traps
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#snmp-server host 192.168.13.10
snmpteststring version 1 udp-port 170
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#snmp-server host 1.2.3.4 inform
retry 2 test version 3 auth udp-port 180
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#snmp-server engine-id local
1234567890
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
  http secure-server
  enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
  snmp-server enable traps authentication
  snmp-server notify-filter 3 remote 1.2.3.4
  snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
  snmp-server notify-filter 2 remote 192.168.13.10
  snmp-server host 1.2.3.4 inform timeout 1500 retry 2 test version 3 auth udp-port 180
  snmp-server host 192.168.13.10 snmpteststring version 1 udp-port 170
  snmp-server engine-id local 1234567890
  memory falling-threshold 50
  memory rising-threshold 95
  process-cpu falling-threshold 60
  process-cpu rising-threshold 80
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes SNMP server related settings or reverts them to default
-----------------	---

### 4.1.44.2.6 ssh

▶ [ex3500-management-policy config commands](#)

Configures the SSH server settings used to authenticate *Secure Shell* (SSH) connection to a EX3500 switch. Management access to an EX3500 switch can be enabled/disabled as required using separate interfaces and protocols (HTTP, SSH). Disabling un-used and insecure interfaces and unused management services can dramatically reduce an attack footprint and free resources within an EX3500 management policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
ssh [authentication-retries <1-5>|server|server-key size <512-1024>|timeout <1-120>]
```

#### Parameters

- ssh [authentication-retries <1-5>|server|server-key size <512-1024>|timeout <1-120>]

ssh	Enables SSH management access to an EX3500 switch. This option is disabled by default. Use this command to configure SSH access settings.
authentication-retries <1-5>	Configures the maximum number of retries made to connect to the SSH server resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5. The default setting is 3.</li> </ul>
server	Enables SSH server connection
server-key size <512-1024>	Configures the SSH server key size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;512-1024&gt; – Specify the SSH server key from 512 - 1,024. The default length is 768.</li> </ul>
timeout <1-120>	Configures the SSH server resource inactivity timeout value in seconds. When the specified time is exceeded, the SSH server resource becomes unreachable and must be re-authenticated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 120 seconds. The default is 120 seconds.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#ssh authentication-retries 4
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#ssh timeout 90
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#ssh server-key size 600
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#ssh server

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
  ssh server
  ssh authentication-retries 4
  ssh timeout 90
  ssh server-key size 600
  http secure-server
  enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
  snmp-server enable traps authentication
  --More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables SSH management access to an EX3500 switch
--------------------	--

## 4.1.44.2.7 username

► [ex3500-management-policy config commands](#)

Configures a EX3500 switch user settings

The EX3500 switch user details are stored in a local database on the NX9500, NX7500, or WiNG VM. You can configure multiple users, each having a unique name, access level, and password.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
username <USER-NAME> [access-level <0-15>|nopassword|password [0|7] <PASSWORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- username <USER-NAME> [access-level <0-15>|nopassword|password [0|7] <PASSWORD>]

username <USER-NAME>	Configures the TACACS server port username <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the user name (should not exceed 32 characters)</li> </ul>
access-level <0-15>	Configures the access level for this user. This value determines the access priority of each user requesting access and interoperability with EX3500 switch. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-15&gt; – Specify the access level from 0 - 15. The default is 0.</li> </ul>
nopassword	Allows user to login without a password
password [0 7] <PASSWORD>	Configures the password for this user <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Configures a plain text password</li> <li>• 7 – Configures an encrypted password (should be 32 characters in length)</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#username user1 access-level 5
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#username user1 password 0 user1@1234
nx9500-nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
ssh server
ssh authentication-retries 4
ssh timeout 90
ssh server-key size 600
http secure-server
enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
username user1 access-level 5
username user1 password 7 5c4786c1e52f913d38168ce89154a079
snmp-server enable traps authentication
snmp-server notify-filter 3 remote 1.2.3.4
snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this SNMP user settings
-----------	---------------------------------



**4.1.44.2.8 no**

▶ *ex3500-management-policy config commands*

Removes or reverts this EX3500 management policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
no [enable|http|memory|process-cpu|snmp-server|ssh|username]
no enable password {level <0-15>}
no http [port|secure-port|secure-sever|server]
no memory [falling-threshold|rising-threshold]
no process-cpu [falling-threshold|rising-threshold]
no snmp-server {community|contact|enable|engine-id|group|host|location|notify-filter|
  user|view}
no snmp-server {community <STRING>}
no snmp-server {contact}
no snmp-server {enable traps {authentication|link-up-down}}
no snmp-server {engine-id [local|remote <IP>]}
no snmp-server {group <GROUP-NAME> [v1|v2c|v3 [auth|noauth|priv]]}
no snmp-server {host <IP>}
no snmp-server {location}
no snmp-server {notify-filter <WORD> remote <IP>}
no snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> [v1|v2c|v3]}
no snmp-server {user <USER-NAME> <GROUP-NAME> remote-host <IP> v3}
no snmp-server {view <VIEW-NAME> {<OID-TREE-STRING>}}
no ssh [authentication-retries|server|server-key size <512-1024>|timeout]
no username
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this EX3500 management policy settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
ssh server
ssh authentication-retries 4
ssh timeout 90
ssh server-key size 600
http secure-server
enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
username user1 access-level 5
username user1 password 7 5c4786c1e52f913d38168ce89154a079
snmp-server enable traps authentication
snmp-server notify-filter 3 remote 1.2.3.4
snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
snmp-server notify-filter 2 remote 192.168.13.10
snmp-server host 1.2.3.4 inform timeout 1500 retry 2 test version 3 auth udp-port 180
snmp-server host 192.168.13.10 snmp-teststring version 1 udp-port 170
snmp-server engine-id local 1234567890
memory falling-threshold 50
memory rising-threshold 95
process-cpu falling-threshold 60
process-cpu rising-threshold 80
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#no http secure-server

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#no memory falling-threshold

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#no process-cpu rising-threshold

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#no snmp-server notify-filter
3 remote 1.2.3.4

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#show context
ex3500-management-policy test
ssh server
ssh authentication-retries 4
ssh timeout 90
ssh server-key size 600
enable password level 3 7 12345678901020304050607080929291
username user1 access-level 5
username user1 password 7 5c4786c1e52f913d38168ce89154a079
snmp-server enable traps authentication
snmp-server notify-filter 1 remote 127.0.0.1
snmp-server notify-filter 2 remote 192.168.13.10
snmp-server host 1.2.3.4 inform timeout 1500 retry 2 test version 3 auth udp-port 180
snmp-server host 192.168.13.10 snmp-teststring version 1 udp-port 170
snmp-server engine-id local 1234567890
memory rising-threshold 95
process-cpu falling-threshold 60
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-management-policy-test)#
```

### 4.1.45 *ex3500-qos-class-map-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists EX3500 QoS class map policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.26** *EX3500-QoS-Class-Map Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ex3500-qos-class-map-policy</i>	Creates an EX3500 QoS class map policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-218</a>
<i>ex3500-qos-class-map-policy config commands</i>	Summarizes EX3500 QoS class map policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-219</a>
<i>ex3500-qos-policy-map</i>	Creates an EX3500 QoS policy map and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-225</a>
<i>ex3500</i>	Creates an EX3500 time range list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-192</a>
<i>ex3500-management-policy</i>	Creates an EX3500 management policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-199</a>
<i>ex3524</i>	Adds a EX3524 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-239</a>
<i>ex3548</i>	Adds a EX3548 switch to the network	<a href="#">page 4-241</a>

### 4.1.45.1 ex3500-qos-class-map-policy

▶ [ex3500-qos-class-map-policy](#)

Creates a EX3500 *Quality of Service* (QoS) class map policy and enters its configuration mode

A QoS class map policy contains a set of *Differentiated Services* (DiffServ) classification criteria that are used to classify incoming traffic into different category and provide differentiated service based on this classification. Each policy defines a set match criteria rules that use objects, such as access lists, IP precedence or DSCP values, and VLANs. When configured and applied, the policy classifies traffic based on layer 2, layer 3, or layer 4 information contained in each incoming packet.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- ex3500-qos-class-map-policy <POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the EX3500 QoS class map policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
----------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config)#ex3500-qos-class-map-policy dscp
nx9500-6C8809 (config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#?
EX3500_Qos_class_map Mode commands:
  description  Class-map description
  match        Defines the match criteria to classify traffic
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  rename       Redefines the name of class-map

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show        Show running system information
  write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing EX3500 QoS class map policy
-----------------	---

#### 4.1.45.2 ex3500-qos-class-map-policy config commands

▶ [ex3500-qos-class-map-policy](#)

The following table summarizes EX3500 QoS class map policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.27** EX3500-Management-Policy Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures a description for this EX3500 QoS class map policy	<a href="#">page 4-220</a>
<a href="#">match</a>	Configures match criteria rules used to classify traffic	<a href="#">page 4-221</a>
<a href="#">rename</a>	Renames an existing EX3500 QoS class map object	<a href="#">page 4-223</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this EX3500 QoS class map policy's description and match criteria	<a href="#">page 4-224</a>

## 4.1.45.2.1 description

▶ [ex3500-qos-class-map-policy config commands](#)

Configures this EX3500 QoS class map policy's description

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
description <LINE>
```

**Parameters**

- description <LINE>

description <LINE>	Configures this EX3500 QoS class map policy's description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Enter a description that allows to you differentiate it from other policies with similar configuration (should not exceed 64 characters)</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#description "Matches packets
marked for DSCP service 3"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#show context
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy dscp
  description "Matches packets marked for DSCP service 3"
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this EX3500 QoS class map policy's description
--------------------	--

### 4.1.45.2.2 match

▶ [ex3500-qos-class-map-policy config commands](#)

Configures match criteria rules used to classify traffic

Access lists, IP precedence, DSCP values, or VLANs are commonly used to classify traffic. Access lists select traffic based on layer 2, layer 3, or layer 4 information contained in each packet.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
match [access-list [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-acl] <ACL-NAME>|
      cos <0-7>|ip [dscp <0-63>|precedence <0-7>]|ipv6 dscp <0-63>|vlan <1-4094>]
```

#### Parameters

- match [access-list [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-acl] <ACL-NAME>|cos <0-7>|ip [dscp <0-63>|precedence <0-7>]|ipv6 dscp <0-63>|vlan <1-4094>]

match	Configures the match criteria. The options are: access-list, cos, ip, ipv6, vlan <b>Note:</b> Incoming packets matching the specified criteria are included in this QoS class map.
access-list [ex3500-ext-access-list  ex3500-std-access-list  mac-acl] <ACL-NAME>	Uses access lists to provide the match criteria. You can use any one the following ACL types to classify traffic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex3500-ext-access-list – Uses an IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL</li> <li>• ex3500-std-access-list – Uses an IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL</li> <li>• mac-acl – Uses a MAC EX3500 ACL</li> </ul> The following keyword is common to all of the above ACL types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the ACL name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
cos <0-7>	Configures the <i>class of service</i> (CoS) value used to apply user priority. CoS is a form of QoS applicable only to layer 2 Ethernet frames. It uses 3-bits (8 values) of the 802.1Q tag to differentiate and shape network traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify the CoS value from 0 - 7.</li> </ul> Following are the 8 traffic classes based on the CoS value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>000 (0) - Routine</li> <li>001 (1) - Priority</li> <li>010 (2) - Immediate</li> <li>011 (3) - Flash</li> <li>100 (4) - Flash Override</li> <li>101 (5) - Critical</li> <li>110 (6) - Internetwork Control</li> <li>111 (7) - Network Control</li> </ul>
ip [dscp <0-63>  precedence <0-7>]	Configures the IPv4 DSCP value to match and/or the IP precedence value to match. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify the DSCP value from 0 - 63. Use this option to specify the <i>type of service</i> (ToS) field values included in the IP header. The ToS field exists between the header length and the total length fields. The DSCP constitutes the first 6 bits of the ToS field.</li> </ul> Contd...

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>precedence &lt;0-7&gt; – Configures the IP precedence to match. Following are the 8 traffic classes based on the IP precedence values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>000 (0) - Routine</li> <li>001 (1) - Priority</li> <li>010 (2) - Immediate</li> <li>011 (3) - Flash</li> <li>100 (4) - Flash Override</li> <li>101 (5) - Critical</li> <li>110 (6) - Internetwork Control</li> <li>111 (7) - Network Control</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ipv6 dscp <0-63>	Configures the IPv6 DSCP value to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-63&gt; – Specify the DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul>
vlan <1-4094>	Configures the VLAN to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID.</li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

When configuring match entries, take into consideration the following points:

- Deny rules included in an ACL (associated with a EX3500 QoS class map policy) are ignored whenever an incoming packet matches the ACL.
- A class map policy cannot include both IP ACL or IP precedence rule and a VLAN rule.
- A class map policy containing a MAC ACL or VLAN rule cannot include either an IP ACL or a IP precedence rule.
- A class map policy can include a maximum of 16 match entries.

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#match ip dscp 3
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#show context
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy dscp
  description "Matches packets marked for DSCP service 3"
  match ip dscp 3
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-test2)#match ip precedence 1
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes match criteria rules configured for this EX3500 QoS class map policy
-----------	--



### 4.1.45.2.3 rename

▶ [ex3500-qos-class-map-policy config commands](#)

Renames an existing EX3500 QoS class map policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
rename <EX3500-QOS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME> <NEW-EX3500-QOS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- rename <EX3500-QOS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME> <NEW-EX3500-QOS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME>

```
rename <EX3500-
QOS-CLASS-MAP-
POLICY-NAME>
<NEW-EX3500-
QOS-CLASS-MAP-
NAME>
```

Renames an existing EX3500 QoS class map

- <EX3500-QOS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME> – Enter the EX3500 QoS class map's current name.
- <NEW-EX3500-QOS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME> – Enter the new name.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#rename [TAB]
dscp test test2
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#rename test2 IP_Precedence
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#rename [TAB]
dscp IP_Precedence test
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

## 4.1.45.2.4 no

▶ [ex3500-qos-class-map-policy config commands](#)

Removes this EX3500 QoS class map policy's description and match criteria

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
no [description|match]
```

```
no description
```

```
no match [access-list [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-acl]
  <ACL-NAME>|cos <0-7>|ip [dscp <0-63>|precedence <0-7>]|ipv6 dscp <0-63>|vlan <1-4094>]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes the EX3500 QoS class map policy's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the EX3500 QoS class map policy 'test' settings before the 'no' command are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#show context
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy dscp
  description "Matches packets marked for DSCP service 3"
  match ip dscp 3
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#no description
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#no match ip dscp
```

The following example shows the EX3500 QoS class map policy 'test' settings after the 'no' command are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#show context
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-class-map-policy-dscp)#
```

#### 4.1.46 *ex3500-qos-policy-map*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists EX3500 QoS policy map configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.28** *EX3500-QoS-Policy-Map Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>ex3500-qos-policy-map</i></a>	Creates a EX3500 policy map and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-226</a>
<a href="#"><i>ex3500-qos-policy-map config commands</i></a>	Summarizes EX3500 QoS policy map configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-227</a>

### 4.1.46.1 ex3500-qos-policy-map

#### ▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map](#)

Creates an EX3500 policy map and enters its configuration mode

An EX3500 policy map contains one or more EX3500 QoS class maps traffic classifications (existing and configured) and can be attached to multiple interfaces. Creates an EX3500 policy map, and then use the class parameter to configure policies for traffic that matches the criteria defined in the EX3500 QoS class map policy. For more information, see [match](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
ex3500-qos-policy-map <EX3500-QOS-POLICY-MAP-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `ex3500-qos-policy-map <EX3500-QOS-POLICY-MAP-NAME>`

<code>&lt;EX3500-QOS-POLICY-MAP-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the EX3500 policy map's name
---	--------------------------------------

#### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#ex3500-qos-policy-map testPolicyMap
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap)#?
EX3500_Qos_policy_map Mode commands:
  class          Defines a traffic classification for the policy
  description    Policy-map description
  no             Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit        Commit all changes made in this session
  do            Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show          Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap)#

```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes an existing EX3500 QoS policy map
--------------------	---

#### 4.1.46.2 ex3500-qos-policy-map config commands

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map](#)

The following table summarizes EX3500 QoS policy map configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.29** EX3500-QoS-Policy-Map Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">class</a>	Creates a policy map class and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-228</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures this EX3500 QoS policy map's description	<a href="#">page 4-237</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this EX3500 QoS policy map's settings. Use this keyword to remove or modify the description and to remove the QoS traffic classification created.	<a href="#">page 4-238</a>

### 4.1.46.2.1 class

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map config commands](#)

Creates a policy map class and enters its configuration mode. The policy map class is a traffic classification upon which a policy can act.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

#### Syntax

```
class <EX3500-QoS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- class <EX3500-QoS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME>

<EX3500-QoS-CLASS-MAP-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the EX3500 QoS class map policy's name (should be existing and configured)
------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap)#class dscp
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#?
```

commands:

```
no          Negate a command or set its defaults
police      Defines a policer for classified traffic
set         Classify IP traffic

clrscr      Clears the display screen
commit      Commit all changes made in this session
do          Run commands from Exec mode
end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
help        Description of the interactive help system
revert      Revert changes
service     Service Commands
show        Show running system information
write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this policy map class association
<a href="#">ex3500-qos-policy-map</a>	EX3500 QoS policy map configuration mode commands

#### 4.1.46.2.2 ex3500-qos-policy-map-class-config commands

▶ [class](#)

The following table summarizes the policy map class configuration mode commands

**Table 4.30** EX3500-Policy-Map-Class Config Command

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">police</a>	Configures an enforcer for classified traffic	<a href="#">page 4-230</a>
<a href="#">set</a>	Sets <i>class of service</i> (CoS) value, <i>per-hop behavior</i> (PHB) value, and IP DSCP value in matching packets	<a href="#">page 4-234</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this traffic classification's settings	<a href="#">page 4-236</a>

## 4.1.46.2.3 police

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map-class-config commands](#)

Configures an enforcer for classified traffic

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
police [flow|srtcm-color-aware|srtcm-color-blind|trtcm-color-aware|trtcm-color-blind]
```

```
police flow <0-1000000> <0-16000000> conform-action transmit violate-action  
[<0-63>|drop]
```

```
police [srtcm-color-aware|srtcm-color-blind] <0-1000000> <0-16000000> <0-16000000>  
conform-action transmit exceed-action [<0-63>|drop] violate-action [<0-63>|drop]
```

```
police [trtcm-color-aware|trtcm-color-blind] <0-1000000> <0-16000000> <0-1000000>  
<0-16000000> conform-action transmit exceed-action [<0-63>|drop]  
violate-action [<0-63>|drop]
```

**Parameters**

- `police flow <0-1000000> <0-16000000> conform-action transmit violate-action [<0-63>|drop]`

police	Configures an enforcer for classified traffic
flow <0-1000000> <0-16000000>	<p>Configures an enforcer for classified traffic based on the metered flow rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-1000000&gt; – Configures the <i>committed information rate</i> (CIR) from 0 -1000000 kilobits per second.</li> <li>• &lt;0-16000000&gt; – Configures the <i>committed burst size</i> (BC) from 0 - 16000000 bytes.</li> </ul> <p>Policing is based on a token bucket, where bucket depth (i.e., the maximum burst before the bucket overflows) is specified by the committed-burst field, and the average rate tokens are added to the bucket is specified by the committed-rate option. Note that the token bucket functions similar to that described in RFC 2697 and RFC 2698.</p> <p>The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of one token bucket (C), the rate at which the tokens are incremented CIR and the maximum size of the token bucket BC.</p> <p>The token bucket C is initially full, that is, the token count <math>T_c(0) = BC</math>. Thereafter, the token count <math>T_c</math> is updated CIR times per second as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <math>T_c</math> is less than BC, <math>T_c</math> is incremented by one, else</li> <li>• <math>T_c</math> is not incremented.</li> </ul> <p>When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <math>T_c(t)-B &gt; 0</math>, the packet is green and <math>T_c</math> is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else</li> <li>• The packet is red and <math>T_c</math> is not decremented.</li> </ul>
conform-action transmit	<p>Configures the action applied when packets fall within the specified CIR and BC limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transmit – Transmits packets falling within the specified CIR and BC limits. This is subject to there being enough tokens to service the packet, in which case the packet is set green.</li> </ul>
violate-action [<0-63> drop]	<p>Configures the action applied when packets violate the specified CIR and BC limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Applies a new DSCP value. Select the DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> <li>• drops – Drops packets violating the specified CIR and BC limits</li> </ul>



- `police [srtcm-color-aware|srtcm-color-blind] <0-1000000> <0-16000000> <0-16000000> conform-action transmit exceed-action [<0-63>|drop] violate-action [<0-63>|drop]`

<p>police</p>	<p>Configures an enforcer for classified traffic</p>
<p>[srtcm-color-aware  srtcm-color-blind] &lt;0-1000000&gt; &lt;0-16000000&gt; &lt;0-16000000&gt;</p>	<p>Configures an enforcer for classified traffic based on <i>single rate three color meter</i> (srTCM) mode. The srTCM as defined in RFC 2697 meters a traffic stream and processes its packets according to three traffic parameters – <i>Committed Information Rate (CIR)</i>, <i>Committed Burst Size (BC)</i>, and <i>Excess Burst Size (BE)</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• srtcm-color-blind - Single rate three color meter in color-blind mode</li> <li>• srtcm-color-aware - Single rate three color meter in color-aware mode</li> </ul> <p>The meter operates in one of two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter assumes that the packet stream is uncolored. In color-aware mode the meter assumes that some preceding entity has pre-colored the incoming packet stream so that each packet is either green, yellow, or red. The marker (re)colors an IP packet according to the results of the meter. The color is coded in the DS field [RFC 2474] of the packet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-1000000&gt; – Configures the CIR from 0 -1000000 kilobits per second.</li> <li>• &lt;0-16000000&gt; – Configures the BC from 0 - 1600000 bytes.</li> <li>• &lt;0-16000000&gt; – Configures the BE from 0 - 1600000 bytes.</li> </ul> <p>The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of its mode and two token buckets, C and E, which both share the common rate CIR. The maximum size of the token bucket C is BC and the maximum size of the token bucket E is BE.</p> <p>The token buckets C and E are initially full, that is, the token count <math>Tc(0) = BC</math> and the token count <math>Te(0) = BE</math>. Thereafter, the token counts Tc and Te are updated CIR times per second as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If Tc is less than BC, Tc is incremented by one, else</li> <li>• If Te is less than BE, Te is incremented by one, else</li> <li>• neither Tc nor Te is incremented.</li> </ul> <p>When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if srTCM is configured to operate in color-blind mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <math>Tc(t)-B &gt; 0</math>, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else</li> <li>• if <math>Te(t)-B &gt; 0</math>, the packets is yellow and Te is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0,</li> <li>• else the packet is red and neither Tc nor Te is decremented.</li> </ul> <p>When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if srTCM is configured to operate in color-aware mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the packet has been precolored as green and <math>Tc(t)-B &gt; 0</math>, the packet is green and Tc is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else</li> <li>• If the packet has been pre-colored as yellow or green and if</li> <li>• <math>Te(t)-B &gt; 0</math>, the packets is yellow and Te is decremented by B down to the minimum value of 0, else the packet is red and neither Tc nor Te is decremented.</li> </ul> <p>The metering policy guarantees a deterministic behavior where the volume of green packets is never smaller than what has been determined by the CIR and BC, that is, tokens of a given color are always spent on packets of that color. Refer to RFC 2697 for more information on other aspects of srTCM.</p>
<p>conform-action transmit</p>	<p>Configures the action applied when packet rates fall within the specified CIR and BC limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transmit – Transmits packets falling within the specified CIR and BC limits</li> </ul>

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<p>exceed-action [&lt;0-63&gt; drop]</p>	<p>Configures the action applied when packet rates exceed the specified CIR and BC limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Applies a new DSCP value. Select the DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> <li>• drops – Drops packets exceeding the specified CIR and BC limits</li> </ul>
<p>violate-action [&lt;0-63&gt; drop]</p>	<p>Configures the action applied when packet rates exceed the specified BE limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Applies a new DSCP value. Select the DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> <li>• drops – Drops packets exceeding the specified BE limit</li> </ul>
<p>• police [trtcm-color-aware trtcm-color-blind] &lt;0-1000000&gt; &lt;0-16000000&gt; &lt;0-1000000&gt; &lt;0-16000000&gt; conform-action transmit exceed-action [&lt;0-63&gt; drop] violate-action [&lt;0-63&gt; drop]</p>	
<p>police</p>	<p>Configures an enforcer for classified traffic</p>
<p>[trtcm-color-aware trtcm-color-blind] &lt;0-1000000&gt; &lt;0-16000000&gt; &lt;0-1000000&gt; &lt;0-16000000&gt;</p>	<p>Configures an enforcer for classified traffic based on a <i>two rate three color meter</i> (trTCM) mode. The trTCM as defined in RFC 2698 meters a traffic stream and processes its packets based on two rates – <i>Committed Information Rate</i> (CIR) and <i>Peak Information Rate</i> (PIR), and their associated burst sizes - <i>Committed Burst Size</i> (BC) and <i>Peak Burst Size</i> (BP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trtcm-color-blind - Two rate three color meter in color-blind mode</li> <li>• trtcm-color-aware - Two rate three color meter in color-aware mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-1000000&gt; – Configures the CIR from 0 - 1000000 kilobits per second</li> <li>• &lt;0-16000000&gt; – Configures the BC from 0 - 1600000 bytes.</li> <li>• &lt;0-1000000&gt; – Configures the PIR from 0 - 1000000 kilobits per second</li> <li>• &lt;0-16000000&gt; – Configures the BP from 0 - 1600000 bytes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The meter operates in one of two modes. In the color-blind mode, the meter assumes that the packet stream is uncolored. In color-aware mode the meter assumes that some preceding entity has pre-colored the incoming packet stream so that each packet is either green, yellow, or red. The marker (re)colors an IP packet according to the results of the meter. The color is coded in the DS field [RFC 2474] of the packet.</p> <p>The behavior of the meter is specified in terms of its mode and two token buckets, P and C, which are based on the rates PIR and CIR, respectively. The maximum size of the token bucket P is BP and the maximum size of the token bucket C is BC.</p> <p>The token buckets P and C are initially (at time 0) full, that is, the token count <math>T_p(0) = BP</math> and the token count <math>T_c(0) = BC</math>. Thereafter, the token count <math>T_p</math> is incremented by one PIR times per second up to BP and the token count <math>T_c</math> is incremented by one CIR times per second up to BC.</p> <p>When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if trTCM is configured to operate in color-blind mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <math>T_p(t) - B &lt; 0</math>, the packet is red, else</li> <li>• if <math>T_c(t) - B &lt; 0</math>, the packet is yellow and <math>T_p</math> is decremented by B, else</li> <li>• The packet is green and both <math>T_p</math> and <math>T_c</math> are decremented by B.</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<p>When a packet of size B bytes arrives at time t, the following happens if trTCM is configured to operate in color-aware mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the packet has been pre-colored as red or if <math>T_p(t) - B &lt; 0</math>, the packet is red, else</li> <li>• if the packet has been pre-colored as yellow or if <math>T_c(t) - B &lt; 0</math>, the packet is yellow and <math>T_p</math> is decremented by B, else</li> <li>• the packet is green and both <math>T_p</math> and <math>T_c</math> are decremented by B.</li> </ul> <p>The trTCM can be used to mark a IP packet stream in a service, where different, decreasing levels of assurances (either absolute or relative) are given to packets which are green, yellow, or red. Refer to RFC 2698 for more information on other aspects of trTCM.</p>
conform-action transmit	<p>Configures the action applied when packet rates fall within the specified CIR and BP limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transmit – Transmits packets falling within the specified CIR and BC limits</li> </ul>
exceed-action [<0-63> drop]	<p>Configures the action applied when packet rates exceed the specified CIR limit, but are within the specified PIR limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Applies a new DSCP value. Select the DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> <li>• drops – Drops packets exceeding the specified CIR and BC limit</li> </ul>
violate-action [<0-63> drop]	<p>Configures the action applied when packet rates exceed the specified PIR limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Applies a new DSCP value. Select the DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> <li>• drops – Drops packets exceeding the specified BE limit</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

When configuring the traffic class enforcer parameters, take into consideration the following factors:

1. You can configure up to 200 enforcers/policers (i.e., class maps) for ingress ports.
2. The committed-rate cannot exceed the configured interface speed, and the committed-burst cannot exceed 16 Mbytes.

**Examples**

The following example uses the police trtcm-color-blind command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the committed burst rate to 4000 bytes, the peak information rate to 1,000,000 Kbps, the peak burst size to 6000, to remark any packets exceeding the committed burst size, and to drop any packets exceeding the peak information rate.

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#police
  trtcm-color-blind 100000 4000 100000 6000 conform-action transmit exceed-action
  0 violate-action drop
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#show context
class dscp
  police trtcm-color-blind 100000 4000 100000 6000 conform-action transmit exceed-action
  0 violate-action drop
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the traffic enforcer settings
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 4.1.46.2.4 set

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map-class-config commands](#)

Sets *class of service* (CoS) value, *per-hop behavior* (PHB) value, and IP DSCP value in matching packets

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
set [cos <0-7>|ip dscp <0-63>|phb <0-7>]
```

**Parameters**

- set [cos <0-7>|ip dscp <0-63>|phb <0-7>]

set	Sets the match criteria used to identify and classify traffic into different classes. The match criteria options are: CoS, IP DSCP, and PHB values.
cos <0-7>	Configures the CoS value for a matching packet (as specified by the match command) in the packet's VLAN tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 7. The CoS is modified to the value specified here.</li> </ul>
ip dscp <0-63>	Modifies the IP DSCP value in a matching packet (as specified by the match command) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 63. The DSCP value is modified to the value specified here.</li> </ul>
phb <0-7>	Configures a PHB value for a matching packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify a value from 0 -7.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The PHB label is composed of five bits, three bits for per-hop behavior, and two bits for the color scheme used to control queue congestion. A packet is marked green, yellow, or red as per the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• green if it does not exceed the CIR and BC limits</li> <li>• yellow if it exceeds the CIR and BC limits, but not the BE limit, and</li> <li>• red otherwise.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

The following example uses the *set > phb* command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the *police > trtcm-color-blind* command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the committed burst rate to 4000 bytes, the peak information rate to 1,000,000 Kbps, the peak burst size to 6000 bytes, to remark any packets exceeding the committed burst size, and to drop any packets exceeding the peak information rate.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-test2)#set phb 3
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-test2)#police
trtcm-color-blind 100000 4000 1000000 6000 conform-action transmit exceed-action 0
violate-action drop
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-test2)#show
context
class test2
  set phb 3
  police trtcm-color-blind 100000 4000 100000 6000 conform-action transmit exceed-action
0 violate-action drop
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-test2)#
```

The following example uses the *set > ip dscp* command to classify the service that incoming packets will receive, and then uses the *police > flow* command to limit the average bandwidth to 100,000 Kbps, the burst rate to 4000 bytes, and configure the response to drop any violating packets:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#set ip dscp 3
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#police  
flow 100000 4000 conform-action transmit violate-action drop
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#show context  
class dscp  
set ip dscp 3  
police flow 100000 4000 conform-action transmit violate-action drop  
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes CoS value, PHB value, or IP DSCP value from this traffic class
-----------	--

**4.1.46.2.5 no**

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map-class-config commands](#)

Removes this traffic classification's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

no [police|set]

no police [flow|srtcm-color-aware|srtcm-color-blind|trtcm-color-aware|trtcm-color-blind]

no set [cos|ip dscp|phb]

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this traffic class settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#show context
class dscp
  set ip dscp 3
  police flow 100000 4000 conform-action transmit violate-action drop
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#no set ip
dscp

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#no police
flow

nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#show context
class dscp
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-testPolicyMap-pmap-class-dscp)#

```

#### 4.1.46.2.6 description

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map config commands](#)

Configures this EX3500 QoS policy map's description

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

##### Syntax

```
description <LINE>
```

##### Parameters

- description <LINE>

description <LINE>	Configures this EX3500 QoS policy map's description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Enter a description that allows to you differentiate it from other policies with similar configuration (should not exceed 64 characters)</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

##### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#description "This is a test EX3500 QoS Policy Map"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#show context
ex3500-qos-policy-map test
  description "This is a test EX3500 QoS Policy Map"
  class test
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#
```

##### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this EX3500 QoS policy map's description
--------------------	--

**4.1.46.2.7 no**

▶ [ex3500-qos-policy-map config commands](#)

Removes this EX3500 QoS policy map's settings. Use this keyword to remove the description and to remove the QoS traffic classification created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

**Syntax**

```
no [class <EX3500-QoS-POLICY-MAP-NAME>|description]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this EX3500 QoS policy map's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the EX3500 QoS policy map 'test' settings before the 'no' command are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#show context
ex3500-qos-policy-map test
  description "This is a test EX3500 QoS Policy Map"
  class test
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#no description
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#no class test
```

The following example shows the EX3500 QoS policy map 'test' settings after the 'no' command are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#show context
ex3500-qos-policy-map test
nx9500-6C8809(config-ex3500-qos-policy-map-test)#
```



## 4.1.47 *ex3524*

### ▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds a EX3524 switch to the network

The EX3500 series switch is a Gigabit Ethernet layer 2 switch with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four *Small Form Factor Pluggable* (SFP) transceiver slots for fiber connectivity.

To enable layer 3 adoption of the logged EX3524 switch to a NOC controller, navigate to the EX3524 switch's device configuration mode and execute the following command: *controller > host > <IP/HOSTANME>*.

EX3500 devices (EX3524 and EX3548) are layer 2 Gigabit Ethernet switches with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four SFP transceiver slots for fiber connectivity. Each 10/100/1000 Mbps port supports both the IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standards. An EX3500 switch has an SNMP-based management agent that provides both in-band and out-of-band management access. The EX3500 switch utilizes an embedded HTTP Web agent and CLI, which in spite of being different from that of the WiNG operating system provides WiNG controllers PoE and port management resources.

Going forward NX9500 and NX7500 WiNG managed series service platforms and WiNG VMs can discover, adopt, and partially manage EX3500 series Ethernet switches without modifying the proprietary operating system running the EX3500 switches. The WiNG service platforms utilize standardized WiNG interfaces to push configuration files to the EX3500 switches, and maintain a translation layer, understood by the EX3500 switch, for statistics retrieval.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

### Syntax

```
ex3524 <DEVICE-EX3524-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- *ex3524* <DEVICE-EX3524-MAC>

<DEVICE-EX3524-MAC>	Specifies the MAC address of a EX3524 switch
---------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config)#ex3524 A1-C4-33-6D-66-07
```

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-device-A1-C4-33-6D-66-07)#?
```

```
EX35xx Device Mode commands:
```

```
hostname      Set system's network name
interface     Select an interface to configure
ip            Internet Protocol (IP)
no           Negate a command or set its defaults
power        EX3500 Power over Ethernet Command
remove-override Remove configuration item override from the device (so
              profile value takes effect)
upgrade      Configures upgrade option for ex3500 system
use          Set setting to use

clrscr        Clears the display screen
commit       Commit all changes made in this session
do           Run commands from Exec mode
end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-device-A1-C4-33-6D-66-07)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a EX3524 switch from the network
-----------	--

## 4.1.48 *ex3548*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds a EX3548 switch to the network

The EX3500 series switch is a Gigabit Ethernet layer 2 switch with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four SFP transceiver slots for fiber connectivity.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controller — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

### Syntax

```
ex3548 <DEVICE-EX3548-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- `ex3548 <DEVICE-EX3548-MAC>`

<code>&lt;DEVICE-EX3548-MAC&gt;</code>	Specifies the MAC address of a EX3548 switch
--	--

### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#ex3548 22-65-78-09-12-35
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-22-65-78-09-12-35)#?
EX35xx Device Mode commands:
  hostname          Set system's network name
  interface         Select an interface to configure
  ip                Internet Protocol (IP)
  no                Negate a command or set its defaults
  power             EX3500 Power over Ethernet Command
  remove-override  Remove configuration item override from the device (so
                  profile value takes effect)
  upgrade           Configures upgrade option for ex3500 system
  use               Set setting to use

  clrscr           Clears the display screen
  commit           Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
  help             Description of the interactive help system
  revert           Revert changes
  service          Service Commands
  show             Show running system information
  write            Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-22-65-78-09-12-35)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes a EX3548 switch from the network
-----------------	--

## 4.1.49 firewall-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a firewall policy. This policy defines a set of rules for managing network traffic and prevents unauthorized access to the network behind the firewall.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
firewall-policy <FIREWALL-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- firewall-policy <FIREWALL-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;FIREWALL-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the firewall policy name. If a firewall policy does not exist, it is created.
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#firewall-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#?
```

Firewall policy Mode commands:

acl-logging	Log on flow creating traffic
alg	Enable ALG
clamp	Clamp value
dhcp-offer-convert	Enable conversion of broadcast dhcp offers to unicast
dns-snoop	DNS Snooping
firewall	Wireless firewall
flow	Firewall flow
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ip-mac	Action based on ip-mac table
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipv6-mac	Action based on ipv6-mac table
logging	Firewall enhanced logging
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
proxy-arp	Enable generation of ARP responses on behalf of another device
proxy-nd	Enable generation of ND responses (for IPv6) on behalf of another device
stateful-packet-inspection-l2	Enable stateful packet inspection in layer2 firewall
storm-control	Storm-control
virtual-defragmentation	Enable virtual defragmentation for IPv4 packets (recommended for proper functioning of firewall)
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

---

*no*Removes an existing firewall policy

---

---

**NOTE:** For more information on Firewall policy, see [Chapter 13, FIREWALL-POLICY](#).

---

---

### 4.1.50 *global-association-list*

#### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a global list of client MAC addresses. Based on the deny or permit rules specified, clients are either allowed or denied access to the managed network.

The global association list serves the same purpose as an *Association Access Control List* (ACL). However, the Association ACL allows a limited number of entries, a few thousand only, and does not suffice the requirements of a large deployment. This gap is filled by a global association list, which is much larger (with tens of thousands of entries). Both lists co-exist in the system. When an access request comes in, the association ACL is looked up first and if the requesting MAC address is listed in one of the deny ACLs, the association is denied. But, if the requesting client is permitted access, or if in case none of the ACLs list the client's MAC address, the global association ACL is checked. Once authenticated, the client's credentials are cached on the access point, and subsequent requests are not referenced to the controller. An entry in an APs credential cache means a pass in the global association list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
global-association-list <GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- global-association-list <GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME>

<code>&lt;GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Specify the global association list name. If a list with the same name does not exist, it is created.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Map this global association list to a device (controller) or a controller profile. Once associated, the controller applies this association list to requests received from all adopted APs. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The global association list can also be mapped to a WLAN. The usage of global access lists is controlled on a per-WLAN basis. For more information, see <a href="#">association-list</a>.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#global-association-list my-clients
rfs4000-229D58 (config-global-assoc-list-my-clients)#?
Global Association List Mode commands:
  default-action  Configure the default action when the client MAC does not
                  match any rule
  deny           Specify MAC addresses to be denied
  no            Negate a command or set its defaults
  permit        Specify MAC addresses to be permitted

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit        Commit all changes made in this session
  do            Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58 (config-global-assoc-list-my-clients)#
```

To enable global-association-list controlled client association, execute the following commands:

1. Create a global association list, and configure it as shown in the following examples:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#global-association-list vtt-list

rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#permit 01-22-33-44-55-66
description sample
rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#permit 40-B8-9A-39-F1-27
description acer
rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#permit 42-B8-9A-39-F1-27
description ami
rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#permit 6C-40-08-B2-80-6C
description mac
rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#permit E0-98-61-34-11-47
description my_mobile

rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#show context
global-association-list vtt-list
default-action deny
permit 01-22-33-44-55-66 description sample
permit 40-B8-9A-39-F1-27 description acer
permit 42-B8-9A-39-F1-27 description ami
permit 6C-40-08-B2-80-6C description mac
permit E0-98-61-34-11-47 description my_mobile
rfs4000-880DA7(config-global-assoc-list-vtt-list)#
```

2. Attach this global association list to the profile or device context of the access point or controller, as shown in the following examples:

On the access point's profile context:

Note: Ensure that the global association list is associated with the profile being applied on the access point.

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config-profile-test6522)#use global-association-list server
vtt-list

rfs4000-880DA7(config-profile-test6522)#show context include-factory | include g
lobal-association-list
service global-association-list blacklist-interval 60
use global-association-list server vtt-list
rfs4000-880DA7(config-profile-test6522)#
```

On the access point's device context:

```
ap6522(config-device-B4-C7-99-EA-DF-2C)#use global-association-list server vtt-list
ap6522 (config-device-B4-C7-99-EA-DF-2C)#show context include-factory | in
clude global-association-list
use global-association-list server vtt-list
ap6522(config-device-B4-C7-99-EA-DF-2C)#
```

On the controller's device context:

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config-device-00-23-68-88-0D-A7)#use global-association-list server
vtt-list

rfs4000-880DA7(config-device-00-23-68-88-0D-A7)#show context include-factory | in
clude global-association-list
use global-association-list server vtt-list
ap6522(config-device-B4-C7-99-EA-DF-2C)#
```

3. Attach this global association list with the WLAN, as shown in the following example:

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config-wlan-GLAssList)#association-list global vtt-list

rfs4000-880DA7(config-wlan-GLAssList)#show context include-factory | include
association-list
association-list global vtt-list
rfs4000-880DA7(config-wlan-GLAssList)#
```

### 4.1.51 *guest-management*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table summarizes the guest management policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.31** *Guest-Management Policy Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>guest-management</i></a>	Creates a guest management policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-247</a>
<a href="#"><i>guest-management-mode commands</i></a>	Summarizes guest management policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-248</a>



### 4.1.51.1 guest-management

▶ *guest-management*

Configures a guest management policy that redirects guest users to a registration portal upon association to a captive portal SSID. Guest users are redirected to an internally (or) externally hosted registration page (registration.html) where previously, not-registered guest users can register. The internally hosted captive portal registration page can be customized based on business requirements. For more information, see [webpage](#).

Use the guest management policy commands to configure parameters, such as E-mail host and SMS gateway along with the credentials required for sending pass code to guest via e-mail and SMS. You can configure up to 32 different guest management policies. Each guest management policy allows you to configure the SMS gateway, SMS message body, E-mail SMTP server, E-mail subject contents, and E-mail message body. Although, at any point-in-time, multiple guest management policies may exist, only one guest management policy can be active per device.

Guest registration is supported only on the NX95XX and NX7500 series service platforms as an adopting controller. But the number of user identity entries supported on each varies. It is 2 million and 1 million user identity entries for the NX95XX and NX75XX model service platforms respectively. Guest management and registration is not supported on any of the other WiNG supported platforms.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

guest-management <POLICY-NAME>

**Parameters**

- guest-management <POLICY-NAME>

<b>&lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</b>	Specify the guest management policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
----------------------------	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#guest-management guest
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-guest)#?
Guest Management Mode commands:
  email           Email guest-notification configuration
  guest-database-backup  Configure guest-database-backup parameters
  guest-database-export  Configure guest-database-export parameters
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  sms             SMS guest-notification configuration
  sms-over-smtp   Sms-over-smtp configuration to email sms gateway
                  address

  clrscr         Clears the display screen
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  do             Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-guest)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing guest management policy
-----------	---

## 4.1.51.2 guest-management-mode commands

▶ [guest-management](#)

The following table summarizes guest management policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.32** *Guest-Management-Policy-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">email</a>	Configures guest user e-mail notification settings	<a href="#">page 4-249</a>
<a href="#">guest-database-backup</a>	Enables periodic backup of the captive portal's guest registration user database	<a href="#">page 4-251</a>
<a href="#">guest-database-export</a>	Schedules an export of the Guest Management User database to a specified external server	<a href="#">page 4-252</a>
<a href="#">sms</a>	Configures guest user SMS notification settings	<a href="#">page 4-253</a>
<a href="#">sms-over-smtp</a>	Configures an e-mail host server (for example: smtp.gmail.com) along with sender related credentials and the recipient gateway e-mail address to which the message is E-mailed. The gateway server converts the e-mail into SMS and sends the message to the guest users's mobile device	<a href="#">page 4-255</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this guest management policy settings	<a href="#">page 4-257</a>

### 4.1.51.2.1 email

▶ *guest-management-mode commands*

Configures guest user e-mail notification settings

Guest users can register themselves with their e-mail credentials as a primary key for authentication. The captive portal system provides the pass code for their registration. Guest users need to use their registered e-mail, mobile, or member ID and the received pass code for further login to the captive portal.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

email [host|message|subject]

```
email host [<IP/HOSTNAME>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] sender <EMAIL-ADDRESS>
  security [none|ssl|starttls] username <USER-NAME> password <PASSWORD>
```

email message <LINE>

email subject <LINE>

#### Parameters

- email host [<IP/HOSTNAME>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] sender <EMAIL-ADDRESS> security [none|ssl|starttls] username <USER-NAME> password <PASSWORD>

email	Configures guest user e-mail notification settings
host [<IP/HOSTNAME>  <HOST-ALIAS- NAME>]	Configures the SMTP server resource's IPv4 address or hostname used for guest management email traffic, guest user credential validation, and pass code reception. Optionally you can use an existing host alias to identify the SMTP server resource. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the SMTP server resource's IP address or hostname.</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name (should be existing and configured). Consider providing the host as an alias. A host alias is a configuration item that maps the alias to a hostname. Once created, it can be used across different configuration modes. Where ever used the alias is replaced by the associated hostname.</li> </ul>
sender <EMAIL- ADDRESS>	Configures the sender's e-mail address. The sender here is the guest user receiving the pass code. Guest users require this pass code for registering their guest e-mail credentials. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EMAIL-SENDER&gt; – Specify the e-mail address (should not exceed 100 characters).</li> </ul>
security [none ssl starttls]	Configures the encryption protocol used by the SMTP server when communicating the pass code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – No encryption used. Use if no additional user authentication is needed beyond the required username and password combination.</li> <li>• SSL – Uses SSL encryption. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• STARTTLS – Uses STARTTLS encryption</li> </ul>
username <USER-NAME>	Configures a username unique to this SMS guest management configuration. After configuring the username, specify the associated password. Ensure that the password is correctly provided to receive the pass code required for registering guest user credentials with SMS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the username (should not exceed 100 characters).</li> </ul>
password <PASSWORD>	Configures the password associated with the specified SMTP user name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password (should not exceed 63 characters).</li> </ul>

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- `email message <LINE>`

<code>email</code>	Configures guest user e-mail notification content
<code>message &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Configures the content of the e-mail sent to the guest user notifying the pass code (should not exceed 1024 characters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;LINE&gt;</code> – Specify the message content. When entering the message, use the following tags: GM-NAME – for the guest user’s name GM_PASSCODE – for the pass code CR-NL – to enter a new line For example: Dear <i>GM_NAME</i>, <i>CR-NL</i> your internet access pass code is <i>GM_PASSCODE</i>. <i>CR-NL</i> Use this for internet access.</li></ul>

- `email subject <LINE>`

<code>email</code>	Configures guest user e-mail notification subject line
<code>subject &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Configures the subject line of the e-mail sent to the guest user notifying the pass code (should not exceed 100 characters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;LINE&gt;</code> – Specify the subject line content. When entering the subject line, use the following tag: GM-NAME – for the guest user’s name For example: <i>GM_NAME</i>, your internet access code</li></ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#email host 192.168.13.10 sender bob@extreme.com security ssl username guest1 password guest1@123
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#show context
guest-management test
  email host 192.168.13.10 sender bob@extreme.com security ssl username guest1 password guest1@123
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test2)#email message Dear GM_Guest2, CR-NL
Your internet access passcode is GM_Guest2. CR-NL Use this for internet access.
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test2)#email subject GM_Guest2 Your internet
access code
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test2)#show context
guest-management test2
  email subject GM_Guest2 Your internet access code
  email message Dear GM_Guest2, CR-NL Your internet access passcode is GM_Guest2. CR-
NL Use this for internet access.
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test2)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the e-mail settings used to send notification mails to the guest user
-----------------	---

### 4.1.51.2.2 guest-database-backup

▶ [guest-management-mode commands](#)

Enables periodic backup of a captive portal's guest registration user database. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
guest-database-backup enable {<TIME>}
```

#### Parameters

- `guest-database-backup enable {<TIME>}`

<code>guest-database-backup enable &lt;TIME&gt;</code>	<p>Enables periodic backup of a captive portal's guest registration user database. This command also allows you to configure the time at which the system starts backing up the database. The default backup-start time is '00:00' (midnight every day).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;TIME&gt;</code> – Optional. Resets the periodic database backup-start time to a user-defined value in the HH;MM format. When specified, the system starts periodic backup of the database, every day, at the specified time.</li> </ul>
--	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#guest-database-backup enable 12:30
```

```
vnx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#show context
guest-management test
```

```
  guest-database-backup enable 12:30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Disables periodic backup of a captive portal's guest registration user database
---------------------------	---

### 4.1.51.2.3 guest-database-export

▶ [guest-management-mode commands](#)

Schedules an export of the Guest Management User database to a specified external server. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
guest-database-export <TIME> frequency <1-168> url-directory <URL>
  {(format [csv|json]|last-visit-within <1-168>)}
```

#### Parameters

• guest-database-export <TIME> frequency <1-168> url-directory <URL> {(format [csv|json]|last-visit-within <1-168>)}

guest-database-export <TIME>	Schedules an export of the Guest Management User collection to an external server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Configures the start time of the export operation in the HH:MM format</li> </ul>
frequency <1-168>	Configures the user collection export frequency in hours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-168&gt; – Configures the frequency from 1 - 168 hours. The default is 4 hours.</li> </ul>
url-directory <URL>	Configures external server's URL and directory to where the collection is exported <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the external server's URL</li> </ul>
format [csv json]	Optional. Configures the file format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• csv – Exports collection to the specified location in CSV format. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• json – Exports collection to the specified location in JSON format</li> </ul>
last-visit-within <1-168>	Configures a filters guest users who have last visited within a specified period of time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-168&gt; – Specify a time period from 1 - 168 hours. If for example, the last-visit-within value is set at 2 hours, then only the last two hours guest user collections will be exported. The default is 4 hours.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-gm1)#guest-database-export 10:30 frequency
  6 url-directory ftp://admin:xxxxxx@192.168.13.10/dbe_dir format json last-visit
  -within 168
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#show context
guest-management test
  guest-database-export 12:30 frequency 20 url-directory ftp://
  admin:xxxxxx@192.168.13.10/dbe_dir format json last-visit-within 168
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts the guest database export parameters to default
--------------------	---

## 4.1.51.2.4 sms

▶ *guest-management-mode commands*

Configures guest user SMS notification settings

SMS enables guest users to register themselves with their e-mail or mobile device ID as the primary key for authentication. The captive portal provides the pass code for registration. Guest users use their registered e-mail or mobile device ID and the received pass code for future login to the captive portal.



**NOTE:** When using SMS, ensure that the WLAN's mode of authentication is set to *none* and the mode of registration is set to *user*. In other words, captive portal authentication must always enforce guest registration.

SMS is similar to MAC address-based self registration, but in addition the captive portal sends an SMS message, containing an access code, to the user's mobile phone number provided at the time of registration. The captive portal verifies the code, returns the *Welcome* page and provides access. This allows the administrator to verify the phone number provided and can be traced back to a specific individual should the need arise.

The default gateway used with SMS is *Clickatell*. A pass code can be sent with SMS to the guest user directly using Clickatell, or the pass code can be sent via e-mail to the SMS Clickatell gateway server, and Clickatell sends the pass code SMS to the guest user.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
sms [host |message]
```

```
sms host clickatell username <USER-NAME> password <PASSWORD> api-id <ID>
  user-agent <PYCLICKATELL> {source-number <WORD>}
```

```
sms message <LINE>
```

**Parameters**

- sms host clickatell username <USER-NAME> password <PASSWORD> api-id <ID> user-agent <PYCLICKATELL> {source-number <WORD>}

sms	Configures guest user SMS notification settings
host clickatell	By default, <i>clickatell</i> is the host SMS gateway server resource. Upon receiving the pass code e-mail, the SMS gateway sends the actual notification pass code SMS to the guest user.
username <USER-NAME>	Configures a username unique to this SMS guest management configuration. After configuring the username, specify the associated password. Ensure that the password is correctly provided to receive the pass code required for registering guest user credentials with SMS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the username (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
password <PASSWORD>	Configures the password associated with the specified username <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password (should not exceed 63 characters).</li> </ul>
api-id <ID>	Set a 32 character maximum API ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;API-ID&gt; – Specify the API ID (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
user-agent <PYCLICKATELL>	Since the SMS service provider by default is Clickatell, set the user agent name to <i>pyclickatell</i> . The user-agent value ensures the Clickatell SMS gateway server and its related credentials, needed for sending the pass code to guest users, are configured.

source-number <WORD>	Optional. Configures the long-address or the from-number associated with this Clickatell user account <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the source number (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
• sms message <LINE>	
SMS	Configures guest user SMS notification content
message <LINE>	Configures the content of the SMS sent to the guest user notifying the pass code (should not exceed 1024 characters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the message content. When entering the message, use the following tags: GM-NAME – for the guest user's name GM_PASSCODE – for the pass code For example: Dear <i>GM_NAME</i>, your internet access pass code is <i>GM_PASSCODE</i>.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#sms host clickatell username guest1
password guest1@123 api-id test user-agent pyclickatell
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#sms message Dear guest1, Your passcode for
internet access is GM-guest1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#show context
guest-management test
email host 192.168.13.10 sender bob@extreme.com security ssl username guest1 password
guest1@123
sms host clickatell username guest1 password guest1@123 api-id test user-agent
pyclickatell
sms message Dear guest1, Your passcode for internet access is GM-guest1
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the SMS settings used to send SMS to the guest user
-----------	---



### 4.1.51.2.5 sms-over-smtp

▶ *guest-management-mode commands*

Configures an e-mail host server (for example: smtp.gmail.com) along with sender related credentials and the recipient gateway e-mail address to which the message is E-mailed. The gateway server converts the e-mail into SMS and sends the message to the guest users’s mobile device.

When sending an e-mail, the e-mail client interacts with a SMTP server to handle the content transmission. The SMTP server on the host may have conversations with other SMTP servers to deliver the e-mail.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
sms-over-smtp [host|message|subject]
```

```
sms-over-smtp host [<IP/HOSTNAME>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] sender <EMAIL-ADDRESS>
security [none|ssl|starttls] username <USER-NAME> password <PASSWORD>
recipient <EMAIL-ADDRESS>
```

```
sms-over-smtp message <LINE>
```

```
sms-over-smtp subject <LINE>
```

#### Parameters

- sms-over-smtp host [<IP/HOSTNAME>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] sender <EMAIL-ADDRESS> security [nonsubscribers] username <USER-NAME> password <PASSWORD> recipient <EMAIL-ADDRESS>

sms-over-smtp	Configures guest user SMS over SMTP notification settings
host [<IP/HOSTNAME>  <HOST-ALIAS- NAME>]	Configures the SMS gateway server resource’s IPv4 address or hostname used for guest management SMS over SMTP traffic, guest user credential validation and pass code reception. Optionally you can use an existing host alias to identify the SMS gateway server resource. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the SMTP gateway server resource’s IP address or hostname.</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name (should existing and configured). Consider providing the host as an alias. A host alias is a configuration item that maps the alias to a hostname. Once created, it can be used across different configuration modes. Where ever used the alias is replaced by the associated hostname.</li> </ul>
sender <EMAIL- ADDRESS>	Configures the sender’s e-mail address. The sender here is the guest user receiving the pass code. Guest users require this pass code for registering their guest e-mail credentials using SMTP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EMAIL-ADDRESS&gt; – Specify the e-mail address (should not exceed 64 characters).</li> </ul>
security [nonsubscribers]	Configures the encryption protocol used by the SMTP server when communicating the pass code <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – No encryption used. Use if no additional user authentication is needed beyond the required username and password combination.</li> <li>• SSL – Uses SSL encryption. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• STARTTLS – Uses STARTTLS encryption</li> </ul>

username <USER-NAME>	Configures a username unique to this SMTP guest management configuration. After configuring the username, specify the associated password. Ensure that the correct password is provided to receive the pass code required for registering guest user credentials with SMTP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the username (should not exceed 64 characters).</li> </ul>
password <PASSWORD>	Configures the password associated with the specified SMTP user name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password (should not exceed 64 characters).</li> </ul>
recipient <EMAIL-ADDRESS>	Configures the e-mail recipient's e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EMAIL-ADDRESS&gt; – Specify the recipient's e-mail address (should not exceed 64 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sms-over-smtp message &lt;LINE&gt;</li> </ul>	
sms-over-smtp	Configures guest user SMS over SMTP notification message content
message <LINE>	Configures the content of the SMS over SMTP sent to the guest user notifying the pass code (should not exceed 1024 characters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the message content. When entering the message, use the following tags:  GM-NAME – for the guest user's name  GM_PASSCODE – for the pass code  CR-NL – to enter a new line  For example: Dear <i>GM_NAME</i>, <i>CR-NL</i> your internet access pass code is <i>GM_PASSCODE</i>. <i>CR-NL</i> Use this access code for internet access.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sms-over-smtp subject &lt;LINE&gt;</li> </ul>	
sms-over-smtp	Configures guest user e-mail notification subject line content
subject <LINE>	Configures the subject line of the SMS over SMTP sent to the guest user notifying the pass code (should not exceed 100 characters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the subject line content. When entering the subject line, use the following tag:  GM-NAME – for the guest user's name  For example: <i>GM_NAME</i>, your internet access code</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#sms-over-smtp host test sender bob@
extreme.com security ssl username bob password bob@123 recipient bob@extreme.com
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#show context
guest-management test3
```

```
  sms-over-smtp host test sender bob@extreme.com security ssl username bob password
bob@123 recipient bob@extreme.com
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the SMS over SMTP settings used to send SMS to the guest user
-----------	---

**4.1.51.2.6 no**

▶ *guest-management-mode commands*

Removes this guest management policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [email|guest-database-backup|guest-database-export|sms|sms-over-smtp]
```

```
no email [host|message|subject]
```

```
no guest-database-backup enable
```

```
no guest-database-export
```

```
no sms [host|message]
```

```
no sms-over-smtp [host|message|subject]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this guest management policy settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#show context
guest-management test3
```

```
  sms-over-smtp host test sender bob@extreme.com security ssl username bob password
  bob@123 recipient bob@extreme.com
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test)#no sms-over-smtp host
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#show context
guest-management test3
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-guest-management-test3)#
```

### 4.1.52 *host*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Enters the configuration context of a remote device using its hostname

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
host <DEVICE-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- host <DEVICE-NAME>

<DEVICE-NAME>	Specify the device's hostname. All discovered devices are displayed when 'Tab' is pressed to auto complete this command.
---------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#host rfs4000-229D58  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#
```

### 4.1.53 *inline-password-encryption*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Stores the encryption key in the startup configuration file

By default, the encryption key is not stored in the startup-config file. Use the `inline-password-encryption` command to move the encrypted key to the startup-config file. This command uses the master key to encrypt the password, then moves it to the startup-config file.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000
- 

#### Syntax

```
inline-password-encryption
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Usage Guidelines

When the configuration file is imported to a different device, it first decrypts the encryption key using the default key and then decrypts the rest of the configuration using the administrator configured encryption key.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#password-encryption secret 2 12345678
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#commit write memory
```

This command uses the specified password for encryption key and stores it outside of startup-config.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#inline-password-encryption
```

This command moves the same password to the startup-config and encrypts it with the master key.

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables storing of the encryption key in the startup configuration file
<i>password-encryption</i>	Enables password encryption

## 4.1.54 ip

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Creates a IP *access control list* (ACL) and/or a SNMP IP ACL

Access lists define access permissions to the network using a set of rules. Each rule specifies an action taken when a packet matches the rule. If the action is deny, the packet is dropped. If the action is permit, the packet is allowed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ip [access-list | snmp-access-list]
```

```
ip access-list <IP-ACL-NAME>
```

```
ip snmp-access-list <IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- ip access-list <IP-ACL-NAME>

<pre>access-list &lt;IP-ACL-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates an IP ACL and enters its configuration mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the ACL name. If the access list does not exist, it is created.</li> </ul>
<pre>snmp-access-list &lt;IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a SNMP IP ACL and enters its configuration mode. An SNMP IP ACL is an access control mechanism that uses a combination of IP ACL and SNMP community string.</p> <p>SNMP performs network management functions using a data structure called a <i>Management Information Base</i> (MIB). SNMP is widely implemented but not very secure, since it uses only text community strings for accessing controller or service platform configuration files.</p> <p>Use SNMP ACLs (firewalls) to help reduce SNMP's vulnerabilities, as SNMP traffic can be easily exploited to produce a <i>denial of service</i> (DoS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the SNMP IP ACL name. If the access list does not exist, it is created. After creating the SNMP ACL, define the deny/permit rules based on the network and/or host IP addresses. Once created and configured, link this SNMP IP ACL with a SNMP community string.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To link the SNMP community string with the SNMP IP ACL, in the management-policy-config-mode, use the following command: <code>snmp-server &gt; community &lt;COMMUNITY-STRING&gt; &gt; [ro rw] &gt; ip-snmp-access-list &lt;IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME&gt;</code>.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ip access-list test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#?
ACL Configuration commands:
deny      Specify packets to reject
disable   Disable rule if not needed
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ip snmp-access-list SNMPACL
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-snmp-acl-SNMPACL)#?
SNMP ACL Configuration commands:
deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-snmp-acl-SNMPACL)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an IP access control list
-----------	-----------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on access control lists, see [Chapter 11, ACCESS-LIST](#).

## 4.1.55 ipv6

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Creates a IPv6 ACL

An IPv6 ACL defines a set of rules that filter IPv6 packets flowing through a port or interface. Each rule specifies the action taken when a packet matches the rule. If the action is deny, the packet is dropped. If the action is permit, the packet is allowed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ipv6 access-list <IPv6-ACL-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `ipv6 access-list <IPv6-ACL-NAME>`

<code>access-list &lt;IPv6-ACL-NAME&gt;</code>	Configures an IPv6 access list and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6-ACL-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the IPv6 ACL name. If the access list does not exist, it is created.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#ipv6 access-list IPv6ACLTest
rfs4000-229D58(config-ipv6-acl-IPv6ACLTest)#?
IPv6 Access Control Mode commands:
deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58(config-ipv6-acl-IPv6ACLTest)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an IPv6 access control list
-----------------	-------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on access control lists, see [Chapter 11, ACCESS-LIST](#).



### 4.1.56 *ipv6-router-advertisement-policy*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists the IPv6 *router advertisement* (RA) policy configuration commands:

**Table 4.33** *IPv6-Router-Advertisement-Policy-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ipv6-router-advertisement-policy</i>	Creates a new IPv6 RA policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-264</a>
<i>ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands</i>	Summarizes the IPv6 RA policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-266</a>

### 4.1.56.1 ipv6-router-advertisement-policy

▶ *ipv6-router-advertisement-policy*

Creates an IPv6 RA policy and enters its configuration mode

An IPv6 router policy allows routers to advertise their presence in response to solicitation messages. After receiving a neighbor solicitation message, the destination node sends an advertisement message. which includes the link layer address of the source node. After receiving the advertisement, the destination device replies with a neighbor advertisement message on the local link. After the source receives the advertisement it can communicate with other devices.

Advertisement messages are also sent to indicate a change in link layer address for a node on the local link. With such a change, the multicast address becomes the destination address for advertisement messages.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ipv6-router-advertisement-policy <POLICY-NAME>

**Parameters**

- ipv6-router-advertisement-policy <POLICY-NAME>

ipv6-router-advertisement-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Specify an IPv6 RA policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
rfs4000-229D58 (config-ipv6-radvertising-policy-test)#?
IPv6 Router Advertisement Policy Mode commands:
  advertise                Option to advertise in router advertisement
  assist-neighbor-discovery Send the Source Link Layer address option
                           in Router Advertisement to assist in
                           neighbor discovery
  check-ra-consistency     Check if the parameters advertised by other
                           routers on the link are in conflict with
                           those configured on this router. Conflicts
                           are logged.
  dns-server               DNS Server
  domain-name              Configure domain-name
  managed-config-flag      Set the managed-address-configuration flag
                           in Router Advertisements. When set, it
                           indicates that the addresses are available
                           via DHCPv6
  nd-reachable-time        Time that a node assumes a neighbor is
                           reachable after having received a
                           reachability confirmation
  no                        Negate a command or set its defaults
  ns-interval              Time between retransmitted Neighbor
                           Solicitation messages
  other-config-flag        Set the other-configuration flag in Router
                           Advertisements. When set, it indicates that
                           other configuration information is
                           available via DHCPv6.
  ra                       Router Advertisements
  router-lifetime          Lifetime associated with the default router
  router-preference        Preference of this router over other
                           routers
  unicast-solicited-advertisement Unicast the solicited Router Advertisements
```

```

clrscr          Clears the display screen
commit         Commit all changes made in this session
do             Run commands from Exec mode
end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert        Revert changes
service       Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or
            terminal
    
```

rfs4000-229D58 (config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified IPv6 RA policy
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 4.1.56.2 ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands

▶ *ipv6-router-advertisement-policy*

The following table summarizes IPv6 router advertisement policy configuration commands:

**Table 4.34** *IPv6-Router-Advertisement-Policy-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>advertise</i>	Enables advertisement of IPv6 <i>maximum transmission unit</i> (MTU) and hop-count value in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-267</a>
<i>assist-neighbor-discovery</i>	Enables advertisement of the source link layer address in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-268</a>
<i>check-ra-consistency</i>	Enables checking of consistency in RA values advertised by this router with those advertised by other routers, if any, on the same link	<a href="#">page 4-269</a>
<i>dns-server</i>	Configures the DNS server's IPv6 address and lifetime advertised in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-270</a>
<i>domain-name</i>	Configures the Domain name search label advertised in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-271</a>
<i>managed-config-flag</i>	Sets the managed address configuration flag in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-272</a>
<i>nd-reachable-time</i>	Enables advertisement of neighbor reachable time in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-273</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts router advertisement policy settings	<a href="#">page 4-274</a>
<i>ns-interval</i>	Configures the interval between two successive retransmitted <i>neighbor solicitation</i> (NS) messages	<a href="#">page 4-275</a>
<i>other-config-flag</i>	Sets the other-configuration flag in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-276</a>
<i>ra</i>	Configures RA related parameters, such as the interval between two unsolicited successive RAs	<a href="#">page 4-277</a>
<i>router-lifetime</i>	Configures the default router's lifetime, in seconds, advertised in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-278</a>
<i>router-preference</i>	Configures the router preference field value advertised in RAs	<a href="#">page 4-279</a>
<i>unicast-solicited-advertisement</i>	Enables unicasting of solicited RAs	<a href="#">page 4-280</a>

### 4.1.56.2.1 advertise

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Enables advertisement of IPv6 MTU and hop-count value in RAs

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
advertise [hop-limit|mtu]
```

#### Parameters

- advertise [hop-limit|mtu]

advertise [hop-limit mtu]	Enables advertisement of IPv6 MTU and hop-count value in RAs. Both these features are disabled by default.
------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#advertise hop-limit
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#advertise mtu
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
```

```
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
```

```
  advertise mtu
```

```
  advertise hop-limit
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables advertisement of IPv6 MTU and hop-count value in RAs
--------------------	---

### 4.1.56.2.2 assist-neighbor-discovery

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Enables advertisement of the source link layer address in RAs to facilitate neighbor discovery. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
assist-neighbor-discovery
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#assist-neighbor-discovery
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the advertisement of the source link layer address in RAs
--------------------	--

### 4.1.56.2.3 check-ra-consistency

▶ *ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands*

Enables checking of consistency in RA values advertised by this router with those advertised by other routers, if any, on the same link. If the values advertised are inconsistent, a conflict is logged.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
check-ra-consistency
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#check-ra-consistency
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
  advertise mtu
  advertise hop-limit
  check-ra-consistency
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables comparison of interface-specific parameters advertised by other routers, within the link, with those advertised with this router
-----------	---

### 4.1.56.2.4 dns-server

► *ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands*

Configures the DNS server's IPv6 address and lifetime. The configured values are advertised in RAs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dns-server <IPv6> {lifetime [<4-3600>|expired|infinite]}
```

#### Parameters

- dns-server <IPv6> {lifetime [<4-3600>|expired|infinite]}

dns-server <IPv6>	Configures the DNS server's IPv6 address Enables the use of a DNS server to resolve host names to IPv6 addresses. When an IPv6 host is configured with the address of a DNS server, the host sends DNS name queries to the server for resolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the DNS server's address. This address is advertised in RAs. A maximum of four (4) entries can be made per policy.</li> </ul>
lifetime [<4-3600> expired infinite]	Optional. Configures the DNS server's (identified by the <IPv6> parameter) lifetime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;4-3600&gt; – Configures a lifetime in seconds. Specify a value form 4 - 3600 seconds. The default is 600 seconds.</li> <li>• expired – Advertises that this DNS server's lifetime has expired and should not be used</li> <li>• infinite – Advertises that this DNS server's lifetime is infinite</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
  advertise mtu
  advertise hop-limit
  check-ra-consistency
  dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the DNS server settings advertised in RAs. Once removed these values are not advertised in RAs.
-----------	---



### 4.1.56.2.5 domain-name

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures the Domain name search label advertised in RAs

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
domain-name <WORD> {lifetime [<4-3600>|expired|infinite]}
```

#### Parameters

- domain-name <WORD> {lifetime [<4-3600>|expired|infinite]}

domain-name <WORD>	Configures the Domain name search label advertised in RAs Enter a <i>fully qualified domain name</i> (FQDN), which is an unambiguous domain name available in a router advertisement resource. To distinguish an FQDN from a regular domain name, a trailing period is added. For example, somehost.example.com. • <WORD> – Specify the Domain name search label. A maximum of four (4) entries can be made per policy.
lifetime [<4-3600>  expired infinite]	Optional. Configures the Domain name search label's lifetime • <4-3600> – Configures a lifetime in seconds. Specify a value form 4 - 3600 seconds. The default is 600 seconds. • expired – Advertises that this Domain name search label's lifetime has expired and should not be used • infinite – Advertises that this Domain name search label's lifetime is infinite

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
  advertise mtu
  advertise hop-limit
  check-ra-consistency
  dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
  domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the Domain name settings advertised in RAs. Once removed these values are not advertised in RAs.
-----------	--

### 4.1.56.2.6 managed-config-flag

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Sets the managed address configuration flag in RAs. When set, it indicates that IPv6 addresses are available through DHCPv6. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

managed-config-flag

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#managed-config-flag
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
  managed-config-flag
  advertise mtu
  advertise hop-limit
  check-ra-consistency
  dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
  domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the managed address configuration flag advertised in RAs
--------------------	--

### 4.1.56.2.7 nd-reachable-time

► [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Enables advertisement of neighbor discovery reachable time in RAs. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
nd-reachable-time [<5000-3600000>|global]
```

#### Parameters

- nd-reachable-time [<5000-3600000>|global]

<pre>nd-reachable-time [&lt;5000-3600000&gt;  global]</pre>	<p>Configures the interval, in milliseconds, that a node assumes a neighbor is reachable after receiving a reachability confirmation from the neighbor. Therefore, a neighbor is reachable, after being discovered, for a period specified here. This value is advertised in RAs. Use one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5000-3600000&gt; – Configures an interface-specific value. Specify a value from 5000 - 3600000 milliseconds. The default is 5000 milliseconds.</li> <li>• global – Advertises the neighbor reachable time configured for the system. This is the value configured at the device configuration mode. For more information, see <a href="#">ipv6</a>.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#nd-reachable-time 6000
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
managed-config-flag
nd-reachable-time 6000
advertise mtu
advertise hop-limit
check-ra-consistency
dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables advertisement of neighbor reachable time in RAs
--------------------	--

**4.1.56.2.8 no**

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Removes or reverts router advertisement policy settings. Use the no command to remove or revert the interface-specific parameters that are advertised by link router.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [advertise [hop-limit|mtu]|assist-neighbor-discovery|check-ra-consistency|
  dns-server <IPv6>|domain-name <WORD>|managed-config-flag|nd-reachable-time|
  ns-interval|other-config-flag|ra [interval|suppress]|router-lifetime|
  unicast-solicited-advertisement]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this IPv6 router advertisement policy's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
managed-config-flag
nd-reachable-time global
advertise mtu
advertise hop-limit
check-ra-consistency
dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#no managed-config-flag
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#no nd-reachable-time
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#no check-ra-consistency
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
advertise mtu
advertise hop-limit
dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

### 4.1.56.2.9 ns-interval

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures the *neighbor solicitation* (NS) retransmit timer value advertised in RAs. This is the interval between two successive NS messages. When specified, it enables the sending of the specified value in RAs. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ns-interval [<1000-3600000>|global]
```

#### Parameters

- ns-interval [<1000-3600000>|global]

<pre>ns-interval [&lt;1000-3600000&gt;  global]</pre>	<p>Configures the NS interval advertised in RAs. Use one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1000-3600000&gt; – Specify a value from 1000 - 3600000 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.</li> <li>• global – Advertises the NS interval configured for the system. This is configured on the device in the device configuration mode. For more information, see <a href="#">ipv6</a>.</li> </ul>
---	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#ns-interval 3000
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
managed-config-flag
nd-reachable-time global
ns-interval 3000
advertise mtu
advertise hop-limit
check-ra-consistency
dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables advertisement of NS interval in RAs
--------------------	--

### 4.1.56.2.10 other-config-flag

▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Sets the other-configuration flag in RAs. When set, it indicates that other configuration details, such as DNS-related information, are available through DHCPv6. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
other-config-flag
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#other-config-flag
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the other-config-flag advertised on RAs
--------------------	---

### 4.1.56.2.11 ra

#### ▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures RA related parameters, such as the interval between two unsolicited successive RAs. It also allows suppression of RAs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ra [interval <3-1800>|suppress]
```

#### Parameters

- ra [interval <3-1800>|suppress]

interval <3-1800>	Configures the interval, in seconds, between two unsolicited successive RAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-1800&gt; – Specify a value from 3 - 1800 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The router-lifetime should be at least three times the specified router interval.
suppress	Enables the suppression of RAs. When enabled, the transmission of RAs in IPv6 packets is suppressed. This option is disabled by default. The <i>no &gt; ra &gt; suppress</i> command enables the sending of RAs.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#ra interval 200
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#ra suppress
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
```

```
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
```

```
  ra suppress
```

```
  ra interval 200
```

```
  managed-config-flag
```

```
  nd-reachable-time global
```

```
  advertise mtu
```

```
  advertise hop-limit
```

```
  check-ra-consistency
```

```
  dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
```

```
  domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the RA interval, and enables the sending of RAs
-----------	---

### 4.1.56.2.12 router-lifetime

► [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures the default router's lifetime, in seconds, advertised in RAs

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
router-lifetime <0-9000>
```

#### Parameters

- router-lifetime <0-9000>

router-lifetime <0-9000>	Configures the default router's lifetime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-9000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 9000 seconds. The default value is 1500 seconds.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> A value of "0" indicates that this router is not the default router.
-----------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#router-lifetime 2000
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
  ra suppress
  ra interval 200
  managed-config-flag
  nd-reachable-time global
  router-lifetime 2000
  advertise mtu
  advertise hop-limit
  check-ra-consistency
  dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
  domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the default router's lifetime
-----------	---------------------------------------



### 4.1.56.2.13 router-preference

► *ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands*

Configures the router preference field value advertised in RAs. The options are high, medium, and low. This value is used to prioritize and select the default router when multiple routers are discovered.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
router-preference [high|medium|low]
```

#### Parameters

- router-preference [high|medium|low]

<pre>router-preference [high medium low]</pre>	<p>Sets this router's preference over other routers, in the link, to be the default router. The options are high, low, and medium. The default value is medium.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The following points should be taken into consideration when configuring router preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a router to be selected as a default router, the router's lifetime should not be equal to "0".</li> <li>• To enable default router selection, using router information contained in RAs, configure default router selection on that interface.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#router-preference high
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
ra suppress
ra interval 200
managed-config-flag
nd-reachable-time global
router-lifetime 2000
advertise mtu
advertise hop-limit
router-preference high
check-ra-consistency
dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

### 4.1.56.2.14 unicast-solicited-advertisement

#### ▶ [ipv6-router-advertisement-policy-mode commands](#)

Enables unicasting of solicited RAs. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
unicast-solicited-advertisement
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#unicast-solicited-advertisement
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#show context
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy test
ra suppress
ra interval 200
unicast-solicited-advertisement
managed-config-flag
nd-reachable-time global
router-lifetime 2000
advertise mtu
advertise hop-limit
router-preference high
check-ra-consistency
dns-server 2002::2 lifetime 3000
domain-name TechPubs lifetime infinite
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-radv-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables unicasting of solicited RAs
-----------	--------------------------------------

### 4.1.57 l2tpv3

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a *Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3* (L2TPv3) tunnel policy, used to create one or more L2TPv3 tunnels. The L2TPv3 policy defines the control and encapsulation protocols needed for tunneling layer 2 frames between two IP nodes. This policy enables creation of L2TPv3 tunnels for transporting Ethernet frames between bridge VLANs and physical GE ports. L2TPv3 tunnels can be created between any vendor devices supporting L2TPv3 protocol.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

l2tpv3 policy <L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME>

**Parameters**

- l2tpv3 policy <L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME>

l2tpv3 policy <L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME>	Configures an L2TPv3 tunnel policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify a policy name. The policy is created if it does not exist. To modify an existing L2TPv3, specify its name.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#?
```

L2tpv3 Policy Mode commands:

cookie-size	Size of the cookie field present in each l2tpv3 data message
failover-delay	Time interval for re-establishing the tunnel after the failover (RF-Domain manager/VRRP-master/Cluster-master failover)
force-l2-path-recovery	Enables force learning of servers, gateways etc., behind the l2tpv3 tunnel when the tunnel is established
hello-interval	Configure the time interval (in seconds) between l2tpv3 Hello keep-alive messages exchanged in l2tpv3 control connection
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
reconnect-attempts	Maximum number of attempts to reestablish the tunnel.
reconnect-interval	Time interval between the successive attempts to reestablish the l2tpv3 tunnel
retry-attempts	Configure the maximum number of retransmissions for signaling message
retry-interval	Time interval (in seconds) before the initiating a retransmission of any l2tpv3 signaling message
rx-window-size	Number of signaling messages that can be received without sending the acknowledgement
tx-window-size	Number of signaling messages that can be sent without receiving the acknowledgement
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes an existing L2TPv3 tunnel policy
<a href="#"><i>mint-policy</i></a>	Configures the global MiNT policy



**NOTE:** For more information on the L2TPv3 tunnel configuration mode and commands, see [Chapter 22, L2TPV3-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.58 mac

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a MAC ACLs

Access lists define access permissions to the network using a set of rules. Each rule specifies an action taken when a packet matches the rule. If the action is deny, the packet is dropped. If the action is permit, the packet is allowed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mac access-list <MAC-ACL-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- mac access-list <MAC-ACL-NAME>

access-list <MAC-ACL-NAME>	Configures a MAC access control list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the MAC ACL name. If the access control list does not exist, it is created.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#mac access-list test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#?
MAC Extended ACL Configuration commands:
deny      Specify packets to reject
disable   Disable rule if not needed
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a MAC access control list
-----------	-----------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on MAC access control lists, see [Chapter 11, ACCESS-LIST](#).

## 4.1.59 management-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a management policy. Management policies include services that run on a device, welcome messages, banners, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
management-policy <MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- management-policy <MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME>

<MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the management policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--------------------------	--

### Examples

```
<DEVICE>(config)#management-policy test
<DEVICE>(config-management-policy-test)#?
Management Mode commands:
  aaa-login          Set authentication for logins
  allowed-locations  Add allowed locations
  banner             Define a login banner
  ftp               Enable FTP server
  http              Hyper Text Terminal Protocol (HTTP)
  https             Secure HTTP
  idle-session-timeout  Configure idle timeout for a configuration session
                    (GUI or CLI)
  ipv6              IPv6 Protocol
  no                Negate a command or set its defaults
  privilege-mode-password  Set the password for entering CLI privilege mode
  restrict-access    Restrict management access to the device
  snmp-server        SNMP
  ssh               Enable ssh
  t5                T5 configuration
  telnet            Enable telnet
  user              Add a user account

  clrscr            Clears the display screen
  commit            Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit              End current mode and down to previous mode
  help              Description of the interactive help system
  revert            Revert changes
  service           Service Commands
  show              Show running system information
  write             Write running configuration to memory or terminal

<DEVICE>(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing management policy
-----------	---------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on Management policy configuration, see [Chapter 15, MANAGEMENT-POLICY](#).

---

---

## 4.1.60 meshpoint

### ▸ Global Configuration Commands

Creates a new meshpoint and enters its configuration mode. Use this command to select and configure existing meshpoints.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
meshpoint [<MESHPOINT-NAME>|containing <WORD>]
```

### Parameters

- meshpoint [<MESHPOINT-NAME>|containing <WORD>]

<MESHPOINT-NAME>	Specify the meshpoint name. If the meshpoint does not exist, it is created.
containing <WORD>	Selects existing meshpoints containing the sub-string <WORD> in their names

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#meshpoint TestMeshpoint
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-TestMeshpoint)#?
Mesh Point Mode commands:
  allowed-vlans   Set the allowed VLANs
  beacon-format  The beacon format of this meshpoint
  control-vlan   VLAN for meshpoint control traffic
  data-rates     Specify the 802.11 rates to be supported on this meshpoint
  description    Configure a description of the usage of this meshpoint
  force         Force suboptimal paths
  meshid        Configure the Service Set Identifier for this meshpoint
  neighbor      Configure neighbor specific parameters
  no            Negate a command or set its defaults
  root          Set this meshpoint as root
  security-mode The security mode of this meshpoint
  shutdown      Shutdown this meshpoint
  use           Set setting to use
  wpa2         Modify ccmp wpa2 related parameters

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit        Commit all changes made in this session
  do            Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-TestMeshpoint)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing meshpoint
-----------	-------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on Meshpoint configuration, see [Chapter 26, MESHPOINT](#).



### 4.1.61 meshpoint-qos-policy

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a set of parameters that defines the meshpoint *quality of service* (QoS) policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
meshpoint-qos-policy <MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- meshpoint-qos-policy <MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the meshpoint QoS policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#meshpoint-qos-policy TestMeshpointQoS
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-TestMeshpointQoS)#?
Mesh Point QoS Mode commands:
  accelerated-multicast  Configure accelerated multicast streams address and
                          forwarding QoS classification
  no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
  rate-limit             Configure traffic rate-limiting parameters on a
                          per-meshpoint/per-neighbor basis

  clrscr                 Clears the display screen
  commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
  do                      Run commands from Exec mode
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                   Description of the interactive help system
  revert                 Revert changes
  service                Service Commands
  show                   Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-TestMeshpointQoS)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing meshpoint QoS policy
-----------------	--



**NOTE:** For more information on Meshpoint QoS policy configuration, see [Chapter 26, MESHPOINT](#).

## 4.1.62 *mint-policy*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures the global MiNT policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mint-policy global-default
```

### Parameters

- `mint-policy global-default`

<code>global-default</code>	Configures the global default MiNT policy
-----------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#mint-policy global-default
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#?
Mint Policy Mode commands:
  level      Mint routing level
  mtu        Configure the global Mint MTU
  no         Negate a command or set its defaults
  router     Mint router
  udp        Configure mint UDP/IP encapsulation

  clrscr     Clears the display screen
  commit     Commit all changes made in this session
  do         Run commands from Exec mode
  end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service    Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write      Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing MiNT policy
-----------------	---------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on MiNT policy configuration, see [Chapter 14, MINT-POLICY](#).

### 4.1.63 *nac-list*

▶ [Global Configuration Commands](#)

A *Network Access Control* (NAC) policy configures a list of devices that can access a network based on their MAC addresses.

The following table lists NAC list configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.35** *NAC-List Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">nac-list</a>	Creates a NAC list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-290</a>
<a href="#">nac-list-mode commands</a>	Summarizes NAC list configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-291</a>

### 4.1.63.1 nac-list

▶ *nac-list*

Configures a NAC list that manages access to the network

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
nac-list <NAC-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `nac-list <NAC-LIST-NAME>`

<code>&lt;NAC-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the NAC list name. If the NAC list does not exist, it is created.
------------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#nac-list test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#?
NAC List Mode commands:
  exclude Specify MAC addresses to be excluded from the NAC enforcement list
  include Specify MAC addresses to be included in the NAC enforcement list
  no       Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr  Clears the display screen
  commit  Commit all changes made in this session
  do      Run commands from Exec mode
  end     End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit    End current mode and down to previous mode
  help    Description of the interactive help system
  revert  Revert changes
  service Service Commands
  show    Show running system information
  write   Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a NAC list
-----------	--------------------

### 4.1.63.2 nac-list-mode commands

▶ *nac-list*

The following table summarizes NAC list configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.36** *NAC-List-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>exclude</i>	Specifies the MAC addresses excluded from the NAC enforcement list	<a href="#">page 4-292</a>
<i>include</i>	Specifies the MAC addresses included in the NAC enforcement list	<a href="#">page 4-293</a>
<i>no</i>	Cancels an exclude or include NAC list rule	<a href="#">page 4-294</a>

### 4.1.63.2.1 exclude

▶ *nac-list-mode commands*

Specifies the MAC addresses excluded from the NAC enforcement list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
exclude <START-MAC> [<END-MAC> precedence <1-1000>|precedence <1-1000>]
```

#### Parameters

- `exclude <START-MAC> [<END-MAC> precedence <1-1000>|precedence <1-1000>]`

<START-MAC>	Specifies a range of MAC addresses or a single MAC address to exclude from the NAC enforcement list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-MAC&gt; – Specify the first MAC address in the range.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this parameter to specify a single MAC address.</p>
<END-MAC>	Specifies the last MAC address in the range (optional if a single MAC is added to the list) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;END-MAC&gt; – Specify the last MAC address in the range.</li> </ul>
precedence <1-1000>	Sets the rule precedence. Exclude entries are checked in the order of their rule precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#exclude 00-40-96-B0-BA-2A precedence 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#show context
nac-list test
  exclude 00-40-96-B0-BA-2A 00-40-96-B0-BA-2A precedence 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#
```

### 4.1.63.2.2 include

▶ *nac-list-mode commands*

Specifies the MAC addresses included in the NAC enforcement list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX6500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
include <START-MAC> [<END-MAC> precedence <1-1000>|precedence <1-1000>]
```

#### Parameters

- include <START-MAC> [<END-MAC> precedence <1-1000>|precedence <1-1000>]

<START-MAC>	Specifies a range of MAC addresses or a single MAC address to include in the NAC enforcement list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-MAC&gt; – Specify the first MAC address in the range.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Use this parameter to specify a single MAC address.
<END-MAC>	Specifies the last MAC address in the range (optional if a single MAC is added to the list) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;END-MAC&gt; – Specify the last MAC address in the range.</li> </ul>
precedence <1-1000>	Sets the rule precedence. Include entries are checked in the order of their rule precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#include 00-15-70-38-06-49 precedence 2

rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#show context
nac-list test
  exclude 00-04-96-B0-BA-2A 00-04-96-B0-BA-2A precedence 1
  include 00-15-70-38-06-49 00-15-70-38-06-49 precedence 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#
```

## 4.1.63.2.3 no

▶ *nac-list-mode commands*

Cancels an exclude or include NAC list rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [exclude|include]
```

```
no [exclude|include] <START-MAC> [<END-MAC> precedence <1-1000>|precedence <1-1000>]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this NAC list's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the NAC list 'test' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#show context
nac-list test
  exclude 00-04-96-B0-BA-2A 00-04-96-B0-BA-2A precedence 1
  include 00-15-70-38-06-49 00-15-70-38-06-49 precedence 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#no exclude 00-40-96-B0-BA-2A precedence 1
```

The following example shows the NAC list 'test' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#show context
nac-list test
  include 00-15-70-38-06-49 00-15-70-38-06-49 precedence 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-nac-list-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>exclude</i>	Specifies MAC addresses excluded from the NAC enforcement list
<i>include</i>	Specifies MAC addresses included in the NAC enforcement list



## 4.1.64 no

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Negates a command, or reverts configured settings to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [aaa-policy|aaa-tacacs-policy|alias|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|
ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|
application|application-policy|association-acl-policy|auto-provisioning-policy|
bgp|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy|
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy|captive-portal|client-identity|
client-identity-group|crypto-cmp-policy|customize|database-policy|device|
device-categorization|dhcp-server-policy|dhcpv6-server-policy|dns-whitelist|
event-system-policy|ex3500|ex3500-management-policy|ex3500-qos-class-map-policy|
ex3500-qos-policy-map|ex3524|ex3548|firewall-policy|global-association-list|
guest-management|igmp-snoop-policy|inline-password-encryption|ip|ipv6|
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy|l2tpv3|mac|management-policy|meshpoint|
meshpoint-qos-policy|nac-list|nsight-policy|passpoint-policy|password-encryption|
profile|radio-qos-policy|radius-group|radius-server-policy|radius-user-pool-policy|
rf-domain|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|roaming-assist-policy|role-policy|route-map|
routing-policy|rtl-server-policy|schedule-policy|smart-cache-policy|t5|
sensor-policy|smart-rf-policy|url-filter|url-list|vx9000|web-filter-policy|
wips-policy|wlan|wlan-qos-policy|service]

no alias [address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME>|host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|
network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>|network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range|
host|network]|network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|
number <NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME>|string <STRING-ALIAS-NAME>|vlan <VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]

no [aaa-policy|aaa-tacacs-policy|application-policy|auto-provisioning-policy|
auto-provisioning-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy|
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy|database-policy|captive-portal|crypto-cmp-policy|
device-categorization|dhcp-server-policy|dhcpv6-server-policy|dns-whitelist|
event-system-policy|ex3500|ex3500-management-policy|ex3500-qos-class-map-policy|
ex3500-qos-policy|firewall-policy|global-association-list|guest-management|
igmp-snoop-policy|inline-password-encryption|ip|ipv6|
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy|l2tpv3|mac|management-policy|meshpoint|
meshpoint-qos-policy|nac-list|nsight-policy|passpoint-policy|radio-qos-policy|
radius-group|radius-server-policy|radius-user-pool-policy|roaming-assist-policy|
role-policy|routing-policy|rtl-server-policy|schedule-policy|sensor-policy|
smart-rf-policy|web-filter-policy|wips-policy|wlan-qos-policy] <POLICY-NAME>

no application <APPLICATION-NAME>

no [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|
ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|ex3524|ex3548|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|t5|nx5500|nx75xx|
nx9000|nx9600|vx9000] <MAC>

no client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME>

no client-identity-group <CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME>

no device {containing <WORD>} {(filter type [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|
ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|ex3524|ex3548|
rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|t5|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|vx9000]) }
```

```

no customize [hostname-column-width|show-wireless-client|show-wireless-client-stats|
show-wireless-client-stats-rf|show-wireless-meshpoint|
show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats|show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats-rf|
show-wireless-radio|show-wireless-radio-stats|show-wireless-radio-stats-rf]

no password-encryption secret 2 <OLD-PASSPHRASE>

no profile {ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|
ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|ex3524|ex3548|containing|filter|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600|t5|vx9000} <PROFILE-NAME>

no wlan [<WLAN-NAME>|all|containing <WLAN-NAME-SUBSTRING>]

no service set [command-history|reboot-history|upgrade-history] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

```

The following 'no' commands are specific to the RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, and NX95XX platforms:

```
no t5 <T5-DEVICE-MAC>
```

The following 'no' commands are specific to the RFS4000, RFS6000, and NX95XX platforms:

```
no bgp [as-path-list|community-list|extcommunity-list|ip-access-list|ip-prefix-list]
<LIST-NAME>
```

The following 'no' commands are specific to the NX95XX series service platforms:

```
no smart-cache-policy <SMART-CACHE-POLICY-NAME>

no route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>
```

The following 'no' commands are specific to the AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP8132, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000 platforms:

```
no url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>
no url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>
no web-filter-name <WEB-FILTER-NAME>
```

The following 'no' command is specific to the VX9000 virtual machine platform:

```
no database-client-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets settings, configurable in the global configuration mode, based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

#### Examples

```

<DEVICE>(config)#no ?
aaa-policy          Delete a aaa policy
aaa-tacacs-policy   Delete a aaa tacacs policy
alias               Alias
ap650               Delete an AP650 access point
ap6511              Delete an AP6511 access point
ap6521              Delete an AP6521 access point
ap6522              Delete an AP6522 access point
ap6532              Delete an AP6532 access point
ap6562              Delete an AP6562 access point
ap71xx              Delete an AP71XX access point
ap7502              Delete an AP7502 access point
ap7522              Delete an AP7522 access point
ap7532              Delete an AP7532 access point
ap7562              Delete an AP7562 access point
ap81xx              Delete an AP81XX access point
ap82xx              Delete an AP82XX access point
ap8432              Delete an AP8432 access point
ap8533              Delete an AP8533 access point
application         Delete an application

```

application-policy	Delete an application policy
association-acl-policy	Delete an association-acl policy
auto-provisioning-policy	Delete an auto-provisioning policy
bgp	BGP Configuration
bonjour-gw-discovery-policy	Disable Bonjour Gateway discovery policy
bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy	Disable Bonjour Gateway Forwarding policy
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy	Disable Bonjour Gateway Query Forwarding policy
captive-portal	Delete a captive portal
client-identity	Client identity (DHCP Device Fingerprinting)
client-identity-group	Client identity group (DHCP Fingerprint Database)
crypto-cmp-policy	CMP policy
customize	Restore the custom cli commands to default
database-client-policy	Configure database policy
database-policy	Configure database policy
device	Delete multiple devices
device-categorization	Delete device categorization object
dhcp-server-policy	DHCP server policy
dhcpv6-server-policy	DHCPv6 server related configuration
dns-whitelist	Delete a whitelist object
event-system-policy	Delete a event system policy
ex3500	EX3500 device
ex3500-management-policy	Delete a ex3500 management policy
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy	Delete a ex3500 qos class-map policy
ex3500-qos-policy-map	Delete a ex3500 qos policy-map
ex3524	Delete an EX3524 wireless controller
ex3548	Delete an EX3548 wireless controller
firewall-policy	Configure firewall policy
global-association-list	Delete a global association list
guest-management	Delete a guest management policy
igmp-snoop-policy	Remove device onboard igmp snoop policy
inline-password-encryption	Disable storing encryption key in the startup configuration file
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy	IPv6 Router Advertisement related configuration
l2tpv3	Negate a command or set its defaults
mac	MAC configuration
management-policy	Delete a management policy
meshpoint	Delete a meshpoint object
meshpoint-qos-policy	Delete a mesh point QoS configuration policy
nac-list	Delete an network access control list
nsight-policy	Delete a nsight policy
nx5500	Delete an NX5500 wireless controller
nx75xx	Delete an NX75XX wireless controller
nx9000	Delete an NX9000 wireless controller
passpoint-policy	Delete a passpoint configuration policy
password-encryption	Disable password encryption in configuration
profile	Delete a profile and all its associated configuration
radio-qos-policy	Delete a radio QoS configuration policy
radius-group	Local radius server group configuration
radius-server-policy	Remove device onboard radius policy
radius-user-pool-policy	Configure Radius User Pool
rf-domain	Delete one or more RF-domains and all their associated configurations
rfs4000	Delete an RFS4000 wireless controller
rfs6000	Delete an RFS6000 wireless controller
rfs7000	Delete an RFS7000 wireless controller
roaming-assist-policy	Delete a roaming-assist policy
role-policy	Role based firewall policy
route-map	Dynamic routing route map Configuration
routing-policy	Policy Based Routing Configuration

rtl-server-policy	Delete a rtl server policy
schedule-policy	Delete a schedule policy
sensor-policy	Delete a sensor policy
smart-cache-policy	Delete a content caching
smart-rf-policy	Delete a smart-rf-policy
t5	Delete an T5 wireless controller
url-filter	Delete a url filter
url-list	Delete a URL list
vx9000	Delete an VX9000 wireless controller
web-filter-policy	Delete a web filter policy
wips-policy	Delete a wips policy
wlan	Delete a wlan object
wlan-qos-policy	Delete a wireless lan QoS configuration policy
service	Service Commands

<DEVICE>(config)#

## 4.1.65 *nsight-policy*

### ▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists NSight policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.37** *NSight-Policy Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>nsight-policy</i></a>	Creates an NSight policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-300</a>
<a href="#"><i>nsight-policy commands</i></a>	Summarizes NSight policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-303</a>

### 4.1.65.1 nsight-policy

#### ▶ *nsight-policy*

Creates an NSight policy and enters its configuration mode

The NSight policy is an advance management, analytics, reporting, and troubleshooting tool, which when created and applied at the RF Domain level allows the RF Domain manager to send statistics (polled from devices within the RF Domain) to the NOC. The NOC, when enabled as the NSight server, stores this data in a locally or externally hosted MongoDB database. This large, complex data are collated and presented on the NOC's GUI in visual forms that are easy to understand and manage. For large networks, enabling NSight removes the inadequacies of the existing data collection, presentation, and analytics framework.

The *NSight* feature is an advanced network visibility, service assurance, and analytics platform that is fast and easy to use. NSight is a powerful feature-rich management module addition to the existing WiNG 5.8 (or later) platform. It simplifies network monitoring, troubleshooting and reporting and enables the creation of customized role-based dashboards. It also provides assistance in projecting any extensions necessary to accommodate increased network client or throughput demands. NSight also provides a unique multi-dimensional monitoring and reporting capability based on time, network analytics and user role.

Major NSight features include:

- *Network statistic and event visualization* - Simplified and unified network views based on defined user roles
- *Custom dashboards* - Live network health information in real-time to optimally assist network administrators
- *Live troubleshooting tools* - Packet capture, wireless debug logs, TCP/IP ping and traceroute
- *Interactive floor maps with timeline views* - Visualize and identify potential issues and problems areas
- *Real-time trend analysis* - Simplify network growth planning
- *Exceptionally responsive interface* - Any information the admin needs is three, or less, clicks away

The WiNG NSight implementation consists of the following components:

- An NSight server hosted on the NOC
- A MongoDB database hosted on the NOC. This database consists of AP statistics gathered by RF Domain managers.
- An NSight UI application running on the NOC
- An NSight client hosted on the RF Domain manager. This is the SSM statistics module that periodically gathers statistics from adopted APs and forwards to the NSight server.



**NOTE:** NSight is a licensed option. To enable the NSight, navigate to the NSight server's device configuration mode and apply the NSight license.

---

---

To enable NSight, follow the steps given below:

1. Create an NSight policy to enable the NSight server.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-noc)#enable
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-noc)#nsight-server
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-noc)#show context
nsight-policy nsight-for-noc
nsight-server
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-noc)#
```

2. Apply the policy configured in step 1 to the NOC. This enables the NOC to recognize itself as the NSight server.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#self
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#use nsight-policy nsight-for-noc
```

3. Create another NSight policy pointing to the NSight server host.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-rfdm)#enable
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-rfdm)#server host 192.168.13.13
```

---

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-rfdm)#show context
nsight-policy nsight-for-rfdm
server host 192.168.13.13 https
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-nsight-for-rfdm)#

```

4. Apply the policy configured in step 3 to the RF Domain. This enables the domain manager to collect statistics from the access points and send to the NOC serving as the NSight server.

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#rf-domain TechPubs
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-TechPubs)#use nsight-policy nsight-for-rfdm
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-TechPubs)#show context
rf-domain TechPubs
location SanJose
timezone America/Los_Angeles
country-code us
use nsight-policy nsight-for-rfdm
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-TechPubs)#

```



**NOTE:** Once the NSight server is up and running, and the RF Domains also have the NSight sever host configured, on the NSight server's device configuration mode, configure the data-update interval related parameters. For more information, see [nsight](#).

---



---

The NOC stores the statistical data, received from RF Domain managers, in the MongoDB database. This data contains following information:

- Operating parameters of devices – Fixed information of devices, such as IP addresses, wired interface status, radio operating parameters (channel, power, etc.)
- SMART RF neighbor information – SMART RF neighbors' data for every radio. This data is used to generate and display heat-maps on floor map. Any changes in the SMART RF data is reported to the MART server and stored in the database.
- Rogue AP information – Rogue AP list and rogue AP status. Any changes in the rouge AP list or status is reported to the MART server and stored in the database.
- Wireless client list – Details of wireless clients within the RF Domain
- Wireless access point statistics – Statistics of all the APs in the RF Domain. AP statistics includes details, such as number of bytes transferred since the last reporting interval, number of TX retries, *signal-noise-ratio* (SNR), noise, RF quality index, client count, etc.
- Wireless client statistics – Statistics of all the wireless clients in the RF Domain. Wireless client statistics includes details, such as number of bytes transferred from last reporting interval, number of TX retries, SNR, RF quality index, etc.
- Wired interface statistics – Statistics of wired interfaces of all APs. It includes details, such as interface status, number of bytes transferred from last reporting interval, etc.
- Event history – Event details for all APs adopted by the NOC. These are events received by the Cfgd every 30 seconds and sent to the MART server. Each event consists of the RF Domain name, wireless client MAC if applicable, AP MAC, event mnemonic, event timestamp, and the event string itself.

Apart from the above mentioned data, the MongoDB database contains information that is reported to the NSight server by the Cfgd running on the NOC. These are:

- Device information – Information of all devices (APs and controllers) within the network, such as hostname, device type, firmware version, location, geo-coordinates, etc. This information is collected and reported by the Cfgd running on the NOC.

- Configuration elements, such as RF Domains, RF Domain location hierarchy, WLANs.



**NOTE:** All network devices (APs and controllers) should be upgraded to the latest WiNG build for NSight and MongoDB implementation.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
nsight-policy <NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `nsight-policy <NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the NSight policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#nsight-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#?
Nsight Policy Mode commands:
  enable          Enable this Nsight policy
  event-history-size  Size of the event history collection
  history-ttl      Time to live for historical data
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  nsight-server    Enable Nsight server functionality
  server          Configure Nsight server

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert         Revert changes
  service        Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing NSight policy
-----------------	-----------------------------------



#### 4.1.65.2 nsight-policy commands

▶ [nsight-policy](#)

The following table summarizes NSight policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.38** NSight-Policy-Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">enable</a>	Enables this NSight policy	<a href="#">page 4-304</a>
<a href="#">event-history-size</a>	Converts and sizes the NSight event history collection to a capped collection	<a href="#">page 4-305</a>
<a href="#">history-ttl</a>	Configures the <i>time-to-live</i> (TTL), in days, for historical data related to clients and devices	<a href="#">page 4-306</a>
<a href="#">nsight-server</a>	Enables NSight server functionality and configures the SMTP report delivery settings	<a href="#">page 4-307</a>
<a href="#">server</a>	Configures the NSight server host. This configuration is used by the NSight client to identify the NSight server host.	<a href="#">page 4-309</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this NSight policy settings	<a href="#">page 4-310</a>

### 4.1.65.2.1 enable

▶ [nsight-policy commands](#)

Enables this NSight policy. The default setting is enabled.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

enable

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#enable
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables this NSight policy
--------------------	-----------------------------

### 4.1.65.2.2 event-history-size

▶ *nsight-policy commands*

Converts and sizes the NSight event history collection to a capped collection. The conversion occurs when upgrading. Use this command to define the NSight event history collection's size and prevent its unbounded growth. Note, resizing the collection results in the collection contents being dropped.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
event-history-size [high|low|medium]
```

#### Parameters

- event-history-size [high|low|medium]

event-history-size [high low medium]	<p>Defines the size of the NSight event history collection. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high – Sets the size at approximately 10 M events</li> <li>• low – Sets the size at approximately 500 K events. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• medium – Sets the size at approximately 5 M events</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#event-history-size medium
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#show context
```

```
nsight-policy test
```

```
  event-history-size medium
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the NSight event history collection size to default (5 M)
-----------	---

### 4.1.65.2.3 history-ttl

► *nsight-policy commands*

Configures the *time-to-live* (TTL), in days, for historical data related to clients, devices, and guest users. This is the duration for which clients, devices, or guest user related data is retained in the NSight database.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
history-ttl [clients|devices|guest-clients]
```

```
history-ttl [clients|devices] <1-3650>
```

```
history-ttl guest-clients <8-48>
```

#### Parameters

- history-ttl [clients|devices] <1-3650>

history-ttl [client devices] <1-3650>	<p>Configures the TTL for historical data related to clients and devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clients – Configures the TTL for wireless clients related historical data</li> <li>• devices – Configures the TTL for devices (adopted access points or site controllers) related historical data</li> </ul> <p>The following is common to both the 'clients' and 'devices' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3650&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 3650 days. The default for both (clients and devices) is 180 days.</li> </ul>
• history-ttl guest-clients <8-48>	
history-ttl guest-clients <8-48>	<p>Configures the TTL for historical data related to clients and devices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• guest-clients – Configures the TTL for guest-client related historical data</li> <li>• &lt;8-48&gt; – Specify a value from 8 - 48 hours. The default is 8 hours.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#history-ttl clients 250
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#show context
nsight-policy test
  history-ttl clients 250
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the NSight clients or devices TTL duration to default (180 days)
-----------	--

### 4.1.65.2.4 nsight-server

▶ *nsight-policy commands*

Enables NSight server functionality and configures the SMTP report delivery settings. When applied to a device (NOC), this policy enables the device to recognize itself as the NSight server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
nsight-server {smtp-report-delivery|standalone}
```

```
nsight-server {smtp-report-delivery host <WORD> sender <EMAIL-ADD> [port <1-65535>|
security [none|ssl|starttls]|username <USER-NAME> password [0|2|<WORD>]]}
```

```
nsight-server {standalone}
```

**Parameters**

- nsight-server {smtp-report-delivery host <WORD> sender <EMAIL-ADD> [port <1-65535>| security [none|ssl|starttls]|username <USER-NAME> password [0|2|<WORD>]]}

nsight-server	Enables NSight server functionality on the host using this NSight policy
smtp-report-delivery host <WORD>	Optional. Configures SMTP report delivery settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures the SMTP server host</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the SMTP server host's IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
sender <EMAIL-ADD>	Optional. Configures the SMTP sender's e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EMAIL-ADD&gt; – Specify the sender's e-mail address.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Configures the SMTP server port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the port from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
security [none ssl starttls]	Optional. Configures the encryption protocol used by the SMTP server. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Uses no encryption</li> <li>• ssl – Uses SSL encryption</li> <li>• starttls – Uses STARTTLS encryption</li> </ul>
username <USER-NAME> password [0 2 <WORD>]	Optional. Configures the SMTP username <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USER-NAME&gt; Specify the user name</li> <li>• password [0 2 &lt;WORD&gt;] – Configures the password associated with the above configured user <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Configures a clear text password</li> <li>• 2 – Configures an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Enter the password.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- nsight-server {standalone}

nsight-server	Enables NSight server functionality on the host using this NSight policy
standalone	Optional. Configures NSight server as standalone

### Examples

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#nsight-server
```

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#show context
```

```
nsight-policy test2
```

```
  nsight-server
```

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables NSight server functionality on this NSight policy
-----------	--

### 4.1.65.2.5 server

▶ *nsight-policy commands*

Configures the NSight server host. This configuration is used by the NSight client to identify the NSight server host.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
server host [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>|<X:X::X:X>] {http|https}
```

#### Parameters

- `server host [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>|<X:X::X:X>] {http|https}`

<pre>server host [&lt;IP&gt;  &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;  &lt;X:X::X:X&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the NSight server host's address. Use one of the following options to identify the NSight server host:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Configures the NSight server's IPv4 address</li> <li>• <code>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt;</code> – Configures the NSight server's hostname</li> <li>• <code>&lt;X:X::X:X&gt;</code> – Configures the NSight server's IPv6 address</li> </ul>
<pre>{http https}</pre>	<p>Optional. Configures the protocol used to communicate with the NSight server</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>http</code> – Optional. Uses HTTP to communicate</li> <li>• <code>https</code> – Optional. Uses HTTPS to communicate (this is the default setting)</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#server host 172.22.0.153 http
```

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#show context
nsight-policy test2
  server host 172.22.0.153 http
  nsight-server
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#
```

#### Related Commands

<pre>no</pre>	<p>Removes NSight server host settings from this NSight policy</p>
---------------	--

### 4.1.65.2.6 no

▶ *nsight-policy commands*

Removes NSight policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [enable|event-history-size|history-ttl [clients|devices|guest-clients] |
    nsight-server {smtp-report-delivery}|server host [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>|<X:X::X:X>]]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes NSight policy settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

---

#### Examples

The following example shows the NSight policy 'test2' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#show context
nsight-policy test2
  server host 172.22.0.153 http
  nsight-server
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#
```

```
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#no server host 172.22.0.153
```

The following example shows the NSight policy 'test2' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-nsight-policy-test2)#show context
nsight-policy test2
  nsight-server
nx9510-6C8A5C(config-nsight-policy-test2)#
```



## 4.1.66 *passpoint-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Creates a new passpoint policy and enters its configuration mode

The passpoint policy implements the Hotspot 2.0 Wi-Fi Alliance standard, enabling interoperability between clients, infrastructure, and operators. It makes a portion of the IEEE 802.11u standard mandatory and adds Hotspot 2.0 extensions that allow clients to query a network before actually attempting to join it.

The passpoint policy allows a single or set of Hotspot 2.0 configurations to be global and referenced by the devices that use it. It is mapped to a WLAN. However, only primary WLANs on a BSSID will have their passpoint policy configuration used.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

`passpoint-policy <POLICY-NAME>`

### Parameters

- `passpoint-policy <POLICY-NAME>`

<code>passpoint-policy &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the passpoint policy name. If a passpoint policy does not exist, it is created.
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#passpoint-policy test
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#?
Passpoint Policy Mode commands:
3gpp                Configure a 3gpp plmn (public land mobile network) id
access-network-type Set the access network type for the passpoint
connection-capability Configure the connection capability for the passpoint
domain-name         Add a domain-name for the passpoint
hessid              Set a homogeneous ESSID value for the passpoint
internet            Advertise the passpoint having internet access
ip-address-type     Configure the advertised ip-address-type
nai-realm            Configure a NAI realm for the passpoint
net-auth-type       Add a network authentication type to the passpoint
no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
operator            Add configuration related to the operator of the
                    passpoint
osu                 Online signup
roam-consortium     Add a roam consortium for the passpoint
venue               Set the venue parameters of the passpoint
wan-metrics         Set the wan-metrics of the passpoint

clrscr              Clears the display screen
commit              Commit all changes made in this session
do                  Run commands from Exec mode
end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
help                Description of the interactive help system
revert              Revert changes
service             Service Commands
show                Show running system information
write               Write running configuration to memory or terminal
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing passpoint policy
-----------------	--------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on passpoint policy, see [Chapter 27, PASSPOINT POLICY](#).

---

---

## 4.1.67 password-encryption

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Enables password encryption

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
password-encryption secret 2 <LINE>
```

### Parameters

- password-encryption secret 2 <LINE>

secret 2 <LINE>	<p>Encrypts passwords with a secret phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 – Specifies the encryption type as either SHA256 or AES256</li> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the encryption passphrase.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#password-encryption secret 2 example_company
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables password encryption
-----------	------------------------------

## 4.1.68 profile

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures profile related commands. If no parameters are given, all profiles are selected.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
profile {anyap/ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/
ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/containing/filter/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/
nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/vx9000}
```

```
profile {anyap/ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/
ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/
nx9600/vx9000} <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>
```

```
profile {containing <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>} {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/
ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/
rfs6000/rfs7000/nx75xx/nx9000/vx9000]}
```

```
profile {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/
ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/
nx9000/nx9600/vx9000]}
```

### Parameters

- profile {anyap/ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/vx9000} <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>

profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>	<p>Configures device profile commands. If no device profile is specified, the system configures all device profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Optional. Select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000. After specifying the device type, specify the profile name.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the profile name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Select 'anyap' to configure a profile applicable to any access point.  <b>Note:</b> The NX9600 profile option is only available on an NX9600 device.</p>
profile {containing <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>} {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/vx9000]}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• profile {containing &lt;DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME&gt;} {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/vx9000]}</li> </ul>
profile	Configures device profile commands
containing <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Configures profiles that contain a specified sub-string in the hostname</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME&gt; – Specify a substring in the profile name to filter profiles.</li> </ul>

filter type	<p>Optional. An additional filter used to configure a specific type of device profile. If no device type is specified, the system configures all device profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>type – Filters profiles by the device type. Select a device type from the following options: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The NX9600 profile option is only available on an NX9600 device.</p>
<p>• profile {filter type [ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600/vx9000]}</p>	
profile	Configures device profile commands
filter type	<p>Optional. An additional filter used to configure a specific type of device profile. If no device type is specified, the system configures all device profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>type – Filters profiles by the device type. Select a device type from the following options: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The NX9600 profile option is only available on an NX9600 device.</p>

**Examples**

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#?
```

Profile Mode commands:

adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup	Use centralized auto-provisioning policy when adopted by another controller
adoption	Adoption configuration
alias	Alias
application-policy	Application Policy configuration
area	Set name of area where the system is located
arp	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
auto-learn	Auto learning
autogen-uniqueid	Autogenerate a unique id
autoinstall	Autoinstall settings
bluetooth-detection	Detect Bluetooth devices using the Bluetooth USB module - there will be interference on 2.4 Ghz radio in wlan mode
bridge	Ethernet bridge
captive-portal	Captive portal
cdp	Cisco Discovery Protocol
cluster	Cluster configuration
configuration-persistence	Enable persistence of configuration across reloads (startup config file)
controller	WLAN controller configuration
critical-resource	Critical Resource
crypto	Encryption related commands
database	Database command
device-upgrade	Device firmware upgrade
dot1x	802.1X
dpi	Enable Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application Assurance)
dscp-mapping	Configure IP DSCP to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames
email-notification	Email notification configuration
enforce-version	Check the firmware versions of devices before interoperating
environmental-sensor	Environmental Sensors Configuration

events	System event messages
export	Export a file
file-sync	File sync between controller and adoptees
floor	Set the floor within a area where the system is located
gre	GRE protocol
guest-manager-server	Configure Guest-Manager server
http-analyze	Specify HTTP-Analysis configuration
interface	Select an interface to configure
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
l2tpv3	L2tpv3 protocol
l3e-lite-table	L3e lite Table
led	Turn LEDs on/off on the device
led-timeout	Configure the time for the led to turn off after the last radio state change
legacy-auto-downgrade	Enable device firmware to auto downgrade when other legacy devices are detected
legacy-auto-update	Auto upgrade of legacy devices
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
load-balancing	Configure load balancing parameter
logging	Modify message logging facilities
mac-address-table	MAC Address Table
mac-auth	802.1X
management-server	Configure management server address
memory-profile	Memory profile to be used on the device
meshpoint-device	Configure meshpoint device parameters
meshpoint-monitor-interval	Configure meshpoint monitoring interval
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
mint	MiNT protocol
misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
neighbor-inactivity-timeout	Configure neighbor inactivity timeout
neighbor-info-interval	Configure neighbor information exchange interval
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
noc	Configure the noc related setting
nsight	NSight
ntp	Ntp server WORD
offline-duration	Set duration for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event
power-config	Configure power mode
preferred-controller-group	Controller group this system will prefer for adoption
preferred-tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller Name this system will prefer for tunneling extended vlan traffic
radius	Configure device-level radius authentication parameters
raid	RAID
remove-override	Remove configuration item override from the device (so profile value takes effect)
rf-domain-manager	RF Domain Manager
router	Dynamic routing
slot	PCI expansion Slot
spanning-tree	Spanning tree
traffic-class-mapping	Configure IPv6 traffic class to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames

traffic-shape	Traffic shaping
trustpoint	Assign a trustpoint to a service
tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller group this controller belongs to
use	Set setting to use
vrrp	VRRP configuration
vrrp-state-check	Publish interface via OSPF/BGP only if the interface VRRP state is not BACKUP
wep-shared-key-auth	Enable support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>) #



**NOTE:** For more information on profiles and how to configure profiles, see [Chapter 7, PROFILES](#).

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a profile and its associated configurations
-----------	---

## 4.1.69 radio-qos-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a radio *quality-of-service* (QoS) policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
radio-qos-policy <RADIO-QOS-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- radio-qos-policy <RADIO-QOS-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;RADIO-QOS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the radio QoS policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radio-qos-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#?
```

Radio QoS Mode commands:

```
accelerated-multicast  Configure multicast streams for acceleration
admission-control      Configure admission-control on this radio for one or
                        more access categories
no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
smart-aggregation      Configure smart aggregation parameters
wmm                    Configure 802.11e/Wireless MultiMedia parameters

clrscr                 Clears the display screen
commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
do                     Run commands from Exec mode
end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
help                   Description of the interactive help system
revert                 Revert changes
service                Service Commands
show                   Show running system information
write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing Radio QoS policy
-----------------	--------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on radio qos policy, see [Chapter 17, RADIO-QOS-POLICY](#).



## 4.1.70 radius-group

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures RADIUS user group parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
radius-group <RADIUS-GROUP-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- radius-group <RADIUS-GROUP-NAME>

<code>&lt;RADIUS-GROUP-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify a RADIUS user group name. The name should not exceed 64 characters. If the RADIUS user group does not exist, it is created.
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radius-group testgroup
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-testgroup)#?
Radius user group configuration commands:
  guest      Make this group a Guest group
  no         Negate a command or set its defaults
  policy     Radius group access policy configuration
  rate-limit Set rate limit for group

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  do        Run commands from Exec mode
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-testgroup)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing RADIUS group
-----------------	----------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on RADIUS user group commands, see [Chapter 16, RADIUS-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.71 radius-server-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Creates an onboard device RADIUS policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
radius-server-policy <RADIUS-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- radius-server-policy <RADIUS-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;RADIUS-SERVER-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the RADIUS server policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radius-server-policy testpolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-testpolicy)#?
Radius Configuration commands:
authentication          Radius authentication
bypass                  Bypass Certificate Revocation List( CRL ) check
chase-referral          Enable chasing referrals from LDAP server
crl-check               Enable Certificate Revocation List( CRL ) check
ldap-agent              LDAP Agent configuration parameters
ldap-group-verification Enable LDAP Group Verification setting
ldap-server             LDAP server parameters
local                  RADIUS local realm
nas                     RADIUS client
no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
proxy                  RADIUS proxy server
session-resumption      Enable session resumption/fast reauthentication by
                        using cached attributes
termination            Enable Eap termination for proxy requests
use                     Set setting to use

clrscr                  Clears the display screen
commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
do                     Run commands from Exec mode
end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
help                   Description of the interactive help system
revert                 Revert changes
service                Service Commands
show                   Show running system information
write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing RADIUS server policy
-----------------	--



**NOTE:** For more information on RADIUS server policy commands, see [Chapter 16, RADIUS-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.72 radius-user-pool-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a RADIUS user pool

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
radius-user-pool-policy <RADIUS-USER-POOL-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- radius-user-pool-policy <RADIUS-USER-POOL-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;RADIUS-USER-POOL-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the RADIUS user pool policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radius-user-pool-policy testpool
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-user-pool-testpool)#?
Radius User Pool Mode commands:
  duration  Set a guest user's access duration
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults
  user      Radius user configuration

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  do        Run commands from Exec mode
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-user-pool-testpool)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing RADIUS user pool
-----------------	--------------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on RADIUS user group commands, see [Chapter 16, RADIUS-POLICY](#).

## 4.1.73 rename

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Renames and existing TLO

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rename tlo <TLO-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- rename tlo <TLO-NAME> <NEW-TLO-NAME>

rename tlo <TLO-NAME> <NEW-TLO-NAME>	Renames an existing TLO object <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TLO-NAME&gt; – Specify the TLO's name. This is the TLO that is to be renamed.</li> <li>• &lt;NEW-TLO-NAME&gt; – Specify the new name for this TLO</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

The following example shows the top level objects available for renaming:

Enter rename and press **Tab** to list top level objects available for renaming.

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#rename [TAB]
aaa_policy
address_range_alias
auto_provisioning_policy
bonjour_gw_forwarding_policy
bridging_policy
centro_policy
client_identity_group
crypto_cmp_policy
dhcp_server_policy
dns_whitelist
firewall_policy
host_alias
ip_snmp_acl
ipv6_radv_policy
mac_acl
meshpoint
mint_policy
nac_list
network_group_alias
passpoint_policy
radio_qos
radius_server_policy
rf_domain
roaming_assist_policy
routing_policy
smart_rf_policy
subscriber_policy
url_list
wips_policy
wlan_qos
device
aaa_tacacs_policy
aif_policy
bonjour_gw_discovery_policy
bonjour_gw_query_forwarding_policy
captive_portal
client_identity
content_filter_policy
device_categorization
dhcpv6_server_policy
event_system_policy
global_assoc_list
ip_acl
ipv6_acl
l2tpv3_policy
management_policy
meshpoint_qos
mint_security_policy
network_alias
network_service_alias
profile
radius_group
radius_user_pool
rls_policy
role_policy
runtime_license
string_alias
url_filter
vlan_alias
wlan
wsm_policy
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

The following examples first clones the existing IP access list **BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL**, and then renames the cloned IP access list:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity TestClientIdentity
  dhcp 1 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 5e4d36780b3a7f
!
client-identity-group ClientIdentityGroup
  client-identity TestClientIdentity precedence 1
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
  deny udp any range 137 138 any range 137 138 rule-precedence 20 rule-description "deny
windows netbios"
  deny ip any 224.0.0.0/4 rule-precedence 21 rule-description "deny IP multicast"
  deny ip any host 255.255.255.255 rule-precedence 22 rule-description "deny IP local
broadcast"
  permit ip any any rule-precedence 100 rule-description "permit all IP traffic"
!
mac access-list PERMIT-ARP-AND-IPv4
  permit any any type ip rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all IPv4 traffic"
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)

rfs4000-229D58(config)#clone ip_acl BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL TestIP_CLONED
rfs4000-229D58(config)#commit

rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity TestClientIdentity
  dhcp 1 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 5e4d36780b3a7f
!
client-identity-group ClientIdentityGroup
  client-identity TestClientIdentity precedence 1
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
  deny udp any range 137 138 any range 137 138 rule-precedence 20 rule-description "deny
windows netbios"
  deny ip any 224.0.0.0/4 rule-precedence 21 rule-description "deny IP multicast"
  deny ip any host 255.255.255.255 rule-precedence 22 rule-description "deny IP local
broadcast"
  permit ip any any rule-precedence 100 rule-description "permit all IP traffic"
!
ip access-list TestIP_CLONED
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

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```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#rename ip_acl TestIP_CLONED TestIP_RENAMED
rfs4000-229D58(config)#commit

rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity TestClientIdentity
  dhcp 1 message-type request option-codes exact hexstring 5e4d36780b3a7f
!
client-identity-group ClientIdentityGroup
  client-identity TestClientIdentity precedence 1
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
  deny udp any range 137 138 any range 137 138 rule-precedence 20 rule-description "deny
windows netbios"
  deny ip any 224.0.0.0/4 rule-precedence 21 rule-description "deny IP multicast"
  deny ip any host 255.255.255.255 rule-precedence 22 rule-description "deny IP local
broadcast"
  permit ip any any rule-precedence 100 rule-description "permit all IP traffic"
!
ip access-list TestIP_RENAMED
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">clone</a>	Creates a replica of an existing TLO or device
-----------------------	--

## 4.1.74 *replace*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Selects an existing device by its MAC address or hostname and replaces it with a new device having a different MAC address. Internally, a new device is created with the new MAC address. The old device's configuration is copied to the new device, and then removed from the controller's configuration (i.e., the old device's configuration is no longer staged on the controller).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
replace device [<MAC-ADDRESS>|<HOSTNAME>] <NEW-MAC-ADDRESS>
```

### Parameters

- `replace device [<MAC-ADDRESS>|<HOSTNAME>] <NEW-MAC-ADDRESS>`

<code>replace device</code>	Replaces an existing device with a new device, such that the old device's configuration is copied on to the new device
<code>[&lt;MAC-ADDRESS&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;]</code>	Identifies the device to replace by its MAC address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC-ADDRESS&gt;</code> – Identifies the device to replace by its MAC address. Specify the device's existing MAC address.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt;</code> – Identifies the device to replace by its hostname. Specify the device's hostname.</li> </ul>
<code>&lt;NEW-MAC-ADDRESS&gt;</code>	Specifies the new device's MAC address <b>Note:</b> Both the new and old devices should of the same model type.

### Examples

```
rfs4000-882A17(config)#replace device ap7131-4BF364 ?
AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF New device MAC address
rfs4000-882A17(config)#replace device ap7131-4BF364 00-15-0F-BB-98-30
```

The following example shows an existing AP7502 (MAC: DD-AA-BB-88-12-43) configuration staged on a VX9000 controller:

```
VX9000-NOC-DE9D(config-device-DD-AA-BB-88-12-43)#show context
ap7502 DD-AA-BB-88-12-43
use profile default-ap7502
use rf-domain default
hostname ap7502-881243
interface radio1
wlan theMOZART bss 1 primary
interface radio2
wlan theMOZART bss 1 primary
interface gel
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
controller host 12.12.12.2
VX9000-NOC-DE9D(config-device-DD-AA-BB-88-12-43)#
```

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The following example shows AP7502 (MAC: DD-AA-BB-88-12-43) replaced by another AP7502 having MAC address 11-22-33-44-55-66:

Note that the new AP7502 device has the same configuration as the old AP7502 device. The HOSTNAME remains the same. Consequently, objects that refer to this particular hostname need not be updated. For example, an hostname alias identifying this particular device, and TLOs using this alias, such as IP/MAC ACLs, remain unchanged.

```
VX9000-NOC-DE9D(config)#replace device DD-AA-BB-88-12-43 11-22-33-44-55-66
VX9000-NOC-DE9D(config)#ap7502 11-22-33-44-55-66
VX9000-NOC-DE9D(config-device-11-22-33-44-55-66)#show context
ap7502 11-22-33-44-55-66
  use profile default-ap7502
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap7502-881243
  interface radiol
    wlan theMOZART bss 1 primary
  interface radio2
    wlan theMOZART bss 1 primary
  interface gel
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 1
  controller host 12.12.12.2
VX9000-NOC-DE9D(config-device-11-22-33-44-55-66)#
```



## 4.1.75 *rf-domain*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

An RF Domain groups devices that can logically belong to one network.

The following table lists the RF Domain configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.39** *RF-Domain Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>rf-domain</i>	Creates a RF Domain policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-328</a>
<i>rf-domain-mode commands</i>	Invokes RF Domain configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-331</a>

### 4.1.75.1 rf-domain

#### ▶ rf-domain

Creates an RF Domain or enters the RF Domain configuration context for one or more RF Domains. If the RF Domain does not exist, it is created.

The configuration of controllers (wireless controllers, service platforms, and access points) comprises of RF Domains that define regulatory, location, and other relevant policies. At least one default RF Domain is assigned to each controller.

RF Domains allow administrators to assign configuration data to multiple devices deployed in a common coverage area, such as in a floor, building, or site. Each RF Domain contains policies that set the Smart RF or WIPS configuration.

RF Domains also enable administrators to override WLAN SSID name and VLAN assignments. This enables the deployment of a global WLAN across multiple sites and unique SSID name or VLAN assignments to groups of access points servicing the global WLAN. This WLAN override eliminates the need to define and manage a large number of individual WLANs and profiles.

A controller's configuration contains:

- A default RF Domain - Each controller utilizes a default RF Domain. Access Points are assigned to this default RF Domain as they are discovered by the controller. A default RF Domain can be used for single-site and multi-site deployments.
  - Single-site deployment – The default RF Domain can be used for single site deployments, where regional, regulatory, and RF policies are common between devices.
  - Multi-site deployment – A default RF Domain can omit configuration parameters to prohibit regulatory configuration from automatically being inherited by devices as they are discovered. This is desirable in multi-site deployments with devices spanning multiple countries. Omitting specific configuration parameters eliminates the risk of an incorrect country code from being automatically assigned to a device.
- A user-defined RF Domain - Created by administrators. A user-defined RF Domain can be assigned to multiple devices manually or automatically.
  - Manually assigned – Use the CLI or UI to manually assign a user-defined RF Domain to controllers and service platforms.
  - Automatically assigned – Use a AP provisioning policy to automatically assign specific RF Domains to access points based on the access point's model, serial number, VLAN, DHCP option, and IP address or MAC address. Automatic RF Domain assignments are useful in large deployments, as they enable plug-n-play access point deployments by automatically applying RF Domains to remote access points. For more information on auto provisioning policy, see [Chapter 9, AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY](#).

Configure and deploy user-defined RF Domains for single or multiple sites where devices require unique regulatory and regional configurations, or unique Smart RF and WIPS policies. User-defined RF Domains can be used to:

- Assign unique Smart RF or WIPS policies to access points deployed on different floors or buildings within in a site.
- Assign unique regional or regulatory configurations to devices deployed in different states or countries.
- Assign unique WLAN SSIDs and/or VLAN IDs to sites assigned a common WLAN without having to define individual WLANs for each site.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rf-domain {<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|containing <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- rf-domain {<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>/containing <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}

rf-domain	Creates a new RF Domain or enters its configuration context
<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Specify the RF Domain name (should not exceed 32 characters and should represent the intended purpose). Once created, the name cannot be edited.
containing <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Identifies an existing RF Domain that contains a specified sub-string in the domain name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify a sub-string of the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#rf-domain rfs7000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-rfs7000)#?
RF Domain Mode commands:
  adoption-mode      Configure the adoption mode for the access-points in
                    this RF-Domain
  alias              Alias
  channel-list       Configure channel list to be advertised to wireless
                    clients
  contact            Configure the contact
  control-vlan       VLAN for control traffic on this RF Domain
  controller-managed RF Domain manager for this domain will be an adopting
                    controller
  country-code       Configure the country of operation
  geo-coordinates    Configure geo coordinates for this device
  layout             Configure layout
  location           Configure the location
  mac-name           Configure MAC address to name mappings
  mpact-server       MPACT server configuration
  no                 Negate a command or set its defaults
  override-smarttrf  Configured RF Domain level overrides for smart-rf
  override-wlan      Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
  sensor-server      AirDefense sensor server configuration
  stats             Configure the stats related setting
  timezone           Configure the timezone
  tree-node          Configure tree node under which this rf-domain appears
  use               Set setting to use

  clrscr            Clears the display screen
  commit            Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
  help             Description of the interactive help system
  revert           Revert changes
  service          Service Commands
  show             Show running system information
  write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-rfs7000)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#?
RF Domain Mode commands:
  adoption-mode      Configure the adoption mode for the access-points in
                    this RF-Domain
  alias              Alias
  channel-list       Configure channel list to be advertised to wireless
                    clients
  contact            Configure the contact
  control-vlan       VLAN for control traffic on this RF Domain
  controller-managed RF Domain manager for this domain will be an adopting
                    controller
  country-code       Configure the country of operation
  layout             Configure layout
  location           Configure the location
  mac-name           Configure MAC address to name mappings
```

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mpact-server	MPACT server configuration
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
override-smartrf	Configured RF Domain level overrides for smart-rf
override-wlan	Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
sensor-server	AirDefense sensor server configuration
stats	Configure the stats related setting
timezone	Configure the timezone
tree-node	Configure tree node under which this rf-domain appears
use	Set setting to use

clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#

## 4.1.75.2 rf-domain-mode commands

### ▸ *rf-domain*

This section describes the default commands under RF Domain.

The following table summarizes RF Domain configuration commands:

**Table 4.40** *RF-Domain-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>adoption-mode</i>	Configures the mode of adoption of access points in the selected RF Domain	<a href="#">page 4-332</a>
<i>alias</i>	Configures network, VLAN, and service aliases at the RF Domain level	<a href="#">page 4-334</a>
<i>channel-list</i>	Configures the channel list advertised by radios	<a href="#">page 4-340</a>
<i>contact</i>	Configures network administrator's contact information (needed in case of any problems impacting the RF Domain)	<a href="#">page 4-341</a>
<i>control-vlan</i>	Configures VLAN for traffic control on a RF Domain	<a href="#">page 4-342</a>
<i>controller-managed</i>	Configures the adopting controller or service platform as this RF Domain's manager	<a href="#">page 4-343</a>
<i>country-code</i>	Configures the country of operation	<a href="#">page 4-344</a>
<i>geo-coordinates</i>	Configures the longitude and latitude of the RF Domain in order to fix its exact geographical location on a map	<a href="#">page 4-345</a>
<i>layout</i>	Configures layout information	<a href="#">page 4-346</a>
<i>location</i>	Configures the physical location of a RF Domain	<a href="#">page 4-348</a>
<i>mac-name</i>	Maps MAC addresses to names	<a href="#">page 4-349</a>
<i>mpact-server</i>	Configures an MPact server on the selected RF Domain. This command is supported only on the NX95XX series service platforms.	<a href="#">page 4-350</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts configured settings to their default	<a href="#">page 4-351</a>
<i>override-smart-rf</i>	Configures RF Domain level overrides for Smart RF	<a href="#">page 4-353</a>
<i>override-wlan</i>	Configures RF Domain level overrides for a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-354</a>
<i>sensor-server</i>	Configures an AirDefense sensor server on this RF Domain	<a href="#">page 4-356</a>
<i>stats</i>	Configures stats related settings on this RF Domain. These settings define how RF Domain statistics are updated.	<a href="#">page 4-358</a>
<i>timezone</i>	Configures a RF Domain's geographic time zone	<a href="#">page 4-359</a>
<i>tree-node</i>	Configures the hierarchical (tree-node) structure under which this RF Domain appears	<a href="#">page 4-360</a>
<i>use</i>	Enables the use of a specified Smart RF and/or WIPS policy	<a href="#">page 4-362</a>

### 4.1.75.2.1 adoption-mode

#### ▶ *rf-domain-mode* commands

Configures the mode of adoption of access points in the selected RF Domain

By default, controllers or *virtual controllers* (VCs) on being powered-up automatically move to the Controller/VC mode and do not attempt adoption to the CLOUD or local controller. On the other hand, a non-vc access point (AP), on being powered-up for the first time, starts the following auto-discovery process:

1. Moves to MLCP\_DISCOVERY state and tries to discover a local controller. If a local controller is found, it
  - a. adopts to the controller, and
  - b. marks itself as “local-controller” adopted, and
  - c. moves to the MLCP\_MODE
2. If a local controller is not found, the AP switches to the CLOUD\_DISCOVERY state, and tries connecting to the Cloud. If the AP succeeds in connecting to the cloud, it
  - a. marks itself as “cloud-adopted”, and
  - b. moves to the CLOUD\_MODE.
3. If the AP fails to adopt either to a local controller or the Cloud, it switches between MLCP\_DISCOVERY and CLOUD\_DISCOVERY states until adopted.
4. Once adopted, an AP’s adoption mode does not change unless,
  - a. It is changed from the controller’s CLI (using the *adoption-mode* command) or from the Cloud dashboard, or
  - b. If the AP is reverted to factory settings, in which case the AP starts the auto-discovery process on bootup.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
adoption-mode [cloud|controller]
```

#### Parameters

- *adoption-mode* [cloud|controller]

<pre>adoption-mode [cloud controller]</pre>	<p>Configures the mode of adoption of access points in the selected RF Domain as ‘cloud’ or ‘controller’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>cloud</i> – Sets the mode of adoption as cloud. Note, APs with the <i>controller host configuration</i> specified are marked as local-controller APs and never try adopting to the CLOUD.</li> <li>• <i>controller</i> – Sets the mode of adoption as controller. This is the default setting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this command to migrate all access points, within the RF Domain, from the controller to the cloud or vice versa. Also, use it to prevent cloud-enabled APs (AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562), deployed at an enterprise customer site, from adopting to the Cloud and exposing AP details.</p>
---	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#adoption-mode cloud

nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#show context
rf-domain test
  adoption-mode cloud
  no country-code
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test20)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts the adoption mode to default (controller)
-----------	---

## 4.1.75.2.2 alias

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures network, VLAN, host, string, and network-service aliases at the RF Domain level

This command also allows you to associate existing aliases, created in the global configuration mode, and apply overrides to customize for use at the domain level.

For information on aliases, see [alias](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
alias [address-range|host|network|network-group|network-service|number|string|vlan]
alias address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME> <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>
alias host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME> <HOST-IP>
alias network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME> <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>
alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range|host|network]
alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range <STARTING-IP> to
<ENDING-IP> {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|ntp|
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}|
network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}]
alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|
igmp|igmp|ospf|vrrp] {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|ntp|
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}
alias number <NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME> <0-4294967295>
alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|
igmp|igmp|ospf|vrrp] {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|ntp|
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport [<1-65535>|<WORD>]|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}
alias string <STRING-ALIAS-NAME> <LINE>
alias vlan <VLAN-ALIAS-NAME> <1-4094>
```

**Parameters**

- alias address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME> <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>

address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME>	Creates a new address-range alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing address-range alias with this RF Domain. An address-range alias maps a name to a range of IP addresses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the address range alias name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.
<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>	Associates a range of IP addresses with this address range alias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; – Specify the first IP address in the range. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> If using an existing address-range alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.



- `alias host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME> <HOST-IP>`

<code>host &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Creates a host alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing host alias with this RF Domain. A host alias maps a name to a single network host.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the host alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<code>&lt;HOST-IP&gt;</code>	<p>Associates the network host's IP address with this host alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;HOST-IP&gt;</code> – Specify the network host's IP address.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing host alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>

- `alias network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME> <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>`

<code>network &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Creates a network alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing network alias with this RF Domain. A network alias maps a name to a single network address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the network alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<code>&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;</code>	<p>Associates a single network with this network alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;</code> – Specify the network's address and mask.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing network alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>

- `alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP> {<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>}|host <HOST-IP> {<HOST-IP>}|network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}]`

<code>network-group &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Creates a network-group alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing network-group alias with this RF Domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the network-group alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p>After specifying the name, specify the following: a range of IP addresses, host addresses, or a range of network addresses.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing network-group alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>
<code>address-range &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; {&lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt;}</code>	<p>Associates a range of IP addresses with this network-group alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;STARTING-IP&gt;</code> – Specify the first IP address in the range.</li> <li>• <code>to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt;</code> – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt;</code> – Optional. Specifies more than one range of IP addresses. A maximum of eight (8) IP address ranges can be configured.</li> </ul>
<code>host &lt;HOST-IP&gt; {&lt;HOST-IP&gt;}</code>	<p>Associates a single or multiple hosts with this network-group alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;HOST-IP&gt;</code> – Specify the hosts' IP address.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;HOST-IP&gt;</code> – Optional. Specifies more than one host. A maximum of eight (8) hosts can be configured.</li> </ul>
<code>network &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; {&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;}</code>	<p>Associates a single or multiple networks with this network-group alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;</code> – Specify the network's address and mask.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;</code> – Optional. Specifies more than one network. A maximum of eight (8) networks can be configured.</li> </ul>

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- `alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp] { (<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport [<1-65535>|<WORD>]|ssh|telnet|tftp|www) }`

<p>alias network-service &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a network-service alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing network-service alias with this RF Domain. A network-service alias maps a name to network services and the corresponding source and destination software ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify a network-service alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing network-service alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>
<p>proto [&lt;0-254&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; eigrp gre igmp igp ospf vrrp]</p>	<p>Use one of the following options to associate an Internet protocol with this network-service alias:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-254&gt; – Identifies the protocol by its number. Specify the protocol number from 0 - 254. This is the number by which the protocol is identified in the <i>Protocol</i> field of the IPv4 header and the <i>Next Header</i> field of IPv6 header. For example, the <i>User Datagram Protocol's</i> (UDP) designated number is 17.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Identifies the protocol by its name. Specify the protocol name.</li> <li>• eigrp – Selects <i>Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol</i> (EIGRP). The protocol number 88.</li> <li>• gre – Selects <i>Generic Routing Encapsulation</i> (GRE). The protocol number is 47.</li> <li>• igmp – Selects <i>Internet Group Management Protocol</i> (IGMP). The protocol number is 2.</li> <li>• igp – Selects <i>Interior Gateway Protocol</i> (IGP). The protocol number is 9.</li> <li>• ospf – Selects <i>Open Shortest Path First</i> (OSPF). The protocol number is 89.</li> <li>• vrrp – Selects <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP). The protocol number is 112.</li> </ul>
<p>{{&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; bgp dns ftp ftp-data gopher https ldap nntp ntp pop3 proto sip smtp sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] ssh telnet tftp www}}</p>	<p>After specifying the protocol, you may configure a destination port for this service. These keywords are recursive and you can configure multiple protocols and associate multiple destination and source ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures a destination port number from 1 - 65535</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Identifies the destination port by the service name provided. For example, the <i>secure shell</i> (SSH) service uses TCP port 22.</li> <li>• bgp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Border Gateway Protocol</i> (BGP) services port (179)</li> <li>• dns – Optional. Configures the default <i>Domain Name System</i> (DNS) services port (53)</li> <li>• ftp – Optional. Configures the default <i>File Transfer Protocol</i> (FTP) control services port (21)</li> <li>• ftp-data – Optional. Configures the default FTP data services port (20)</li> <li>• gopher – Optional. Configures the default gopher services port (70)</li> <li>• https – Optional. Configures the default HTTPS services port (443)</li> <li>• ldap – Optional. Configures the default <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) services port (389)</li> <li>• nntp – Optional. Configures the default Newsgroup (NNTP) services port (119)</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ntp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) services port (123)</li> <li>• POP3 – Optional. Configures the default <i>Post Office Protocol</i> (POP3) services port (110)</li> <li>• proto – Optional. Use this option to select another Internet protocol in addition to the one selected in the previous step.</li> <li>• sip – Optional. Configures the default <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) services port (5060)</li> <li>• smtp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i> (SMTP) services port (25)</li> <li>• sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] – Optional. After specifying the destination port, you may specify a single or range of source ports.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the source port from 1 - 65535.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the source port range, for example 1-10.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ssh – Optional. Configures the default SSH services port (22)</li> <li>• telnet – Optional. Configures the default Telnet services port (23)</li> <li>• tftp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i> (TFTP) services port (69)</li> <li>• www – Optional. Configures the default HTTP services port (80)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alias number &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</li> </ul>	
<p>alias number &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new number alias or applies an existing number, identified by the &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; keyword,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the number alias name.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify the number, from 0 - 4294967295, assigned to the number alias created.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Number aliases map a name to a numeric value. For example, 'alias number \$NUMBER 100'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number alias name is: \$NUMBER</li> <li>• The value assigned is: 100</li> </ul> <p>The value referenced by alias \$NUMBER, wherever used, is 100.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alias string &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;LINE&gt;</li> </ul>	
<p>alias string &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a string alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing string alias with this RF Domain. String aliases map a name to an arbitrary string value. For example, 'alias string \$DOMAIN test.example_company.com'. In this example, the string alias name is: \$DOMAIN and the string value it is mapped to is: test.example_company.com. In this example, the string alias refers to a domain name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the string alias name.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the string value.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing string alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alias vlan &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;1-4094&gt;</li> </ul>	
<p>alias vlan &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a VLAN alias for this RF Domain. Or associates an existing VLAN alias with this RF Domain. A VLAN alias maps a name to a VLAN ID.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the VLAN alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>

<1-4094>	<p>Maps the VLAN alias to a VLAN ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing VLAN alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>
----------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias network 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.16.0/24
alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias address-range 192.168.13.7 to 192.168.13.16
192.168.13.20 to 192.168.13.25
!
alias network $TestNetworkAlias 192.168.13.0/24
!
alias host $TestHostAlias 192.168.13.10
!
alias address-range $TestAddRanAlias 192.168.13.10 to 192.168.13.13
!
alias network-service $NetworkServAlias proto udp
!
alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp 749 750 80 proto udp 68 sourceport 67
!
alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 1
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

In the following examples, the global aliases '\$kerberos' and '\$TestVLANAlias' are associated with the RF Domain 'test' and overrides applied:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp
749 750 80

rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 10

rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#show context
rf-domain test
no country-code
alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp 749 750 80
alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 10
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#alias string $test example_company.com

nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#show context
rf-domain test
no country-code
alias string $test example_company.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

**Example 1:**

In the following examples, the network-group alias '\$test' is configured to include hosts 192.168.1.10 and 192.168.1.11, networks 192.168.2.0/24 and 192.168.3.0/24 and address-range 192.168.4.10 to 192.168.4.20.

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $test host 192.168.1.10 192.168.1.11
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $test network 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.3.0/24
rfs4000-229D58(config)#alias network-group $test address-range 192.168.4.10 to
192.168.4.20
```

Associate this network-group alias '\$test' to the RF Domain 'test' and override the 'host' element of the alias.

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#alias network-group $test host 192.168.10.10
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#show context
rf-domain test
  no country-code
  alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp 749 750 80
  alias network-group $test host 192.168.10.10
  alias network-group $test network 192.168.2.0/24 192.168.3.0/24
  alias network-group $test address-range 192.168.4.10 to 192.168.4.20
  alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 10
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

In the preceding example, the 'host' element of the network-group alias '\$test' has been overridden. But the 'network' and 'address-range' elements have been retained as is.

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a network, network-group, network-service, VLAN, or string alias from this RF Domain
-----------	--

### 4.1.75.2.3 channel-list

► *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the channel list advertised by radios. This command also enables a dynamic update of a channel list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz|dynamic]
```

```
channel-list dynamic
```

```
channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <CHANNEL-LIST>
```

#### Parameters

- channel-list dynamic

dynamic	Enables a dynamic update of a channel list
• channel-list [2.4GHz 5GHz] <CHANNEL-LIST>	
2.4GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>	Configures the channel list advertised by radios operating in the 2.4 GHz mode • <CHANNEL-LIST> – Specify the list of channels separated by commas or hyphens.
5GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>	Configures the channel list advertised by radios operating in the 5.0 GHz mode • <CHANNEL-LIST> – Specify the list of channels separated by commas or hyphens.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#channel-list 2.4GHz 1-10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
```

```
rf-domain default
```

```
no country-code
```

```
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the list of channels configured on the selected RF Domain for 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands. Also disables dynamic update of a channel list.
-----------	--

#### 4.1.75.2.4 contact

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the network administrator's contact details. The network administrator is responsible for addressing problems impacting the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

##### Syntax

```
contact <WORD>
```

##### Parameters

- `contact <WORD>`

<code>contact &lt;WORD&gt;</code>	Specify contact details, such as name and number.
-----------------------------------	---

##### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#contact Bob+14082778691
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  no country-code
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

##### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a network administrator's contact details
-----------	---

### 4.1.75.2.5 control-vlan

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the VLAN designated for traffic control in this RF Domain

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
control-vlan <1-4094>
```

#### Parameters

- control-vlan <1-4094>

<code>&lt;1-4094&gt;</code>	Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094. The default is 1.
-----------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#control-vlan 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  no country-code
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
  control-vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the VLAN designated for controlling RF Domain traffic
-----------	--



### 4.1.75.2.6 controller-managed

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the adopting controller (wireless controller, access point, or service platform) as this RF Domain's manager. In other words, the RF Domain is controller managed, and the managing controller is the device managing the RF Domain.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
controller-managed
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#controller-managed
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#commit

rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#show context
rf-domain test
  country-code in
  controller-managed
  network-alias techPubs host 192.168.13.8
  network-alias techPubs address-range 192.168.13.10 to 192.168.13.15
  service-alias testing index 10 proto 9 destination-port range 21 21
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the adopting controller or service platform as this RF Domain's manager
-----------	---

### 4.1.75.2.7 country-code

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures a RF Domain's country of operation. Since device channels transmit in specific channels unique to the country of operation, it is essential to configure the country code correctly or risk using illegal operation.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
country-code <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- `country-code <WORD>`

country-code	Configures the RF Domain's country of operation
<WORD>	Specify the two (2) letter ISO-3166 country code.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#country-code us
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
  control-vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets this RF Domain's configured country of operation
-----------	--

### 4.1.75.2.8 geo-coordinates

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the longitude and latitude of the RF Domain in order to fix its exact geographical location on a map. Use this command to define the geographical area where a common set of device configurations are deployed and managed by this RF Domain policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
geo-coordinates <-90.0000-90.0000> <-180.0000-180.0000>
```

#### Parameters

• geo-coordinates <-90.0000-90.0000> <-180.0000-180.0000>

<pre>geo-coordinates &lt;-90.0000-90.0000&gt; &lt;-180.0000- 180.0000&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the geo-coordinates of this RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-90.0000-90.0000&gt; – Specify the latitude from -90.0000 - 90.0000.</li> <li>• -180.0000-180.0000 – Specify the longitude from -180.0000 - 180.0000.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-TechPubs)#geo-coordinates 12.971599 77.594563
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-TechPubs)#show context
rf-domain TechPubs
location Bangalore
geo-coordinates 12.9716 77.5946
timezone Asia/Calcutta
country-code in
use database-policy default
use nsight-policy AP-rfd
control-vlan 1
controller-managed
use license WEBF
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-TechPubs)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets this RF Domain's configured geo-coordinates
-----------	---

## 4.1.75.2.9 layout

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the RF Domain layout in terms of area, floor, and location on a map. It allows users to place APs across the deployment map. A maximum of 256 layouts is permitted.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
layout [area|description|floor|map-location] {(area|description|floor|map-location)}
```

```
layout [area <AREA-NAME>|description <LINE>|floor <FLOOR-NAME> {<1-4094>}|
map-location <URL> units [feet|meters]] {(area <AREA-NAME>|description <LINE>|
floor <FLOOR-NAME> {<1-4094>}|map-location <URL> units [feet|meters])}
```

**Parameters**

- layout [area <AREA-NAME>|description <LINE>|floor <FLOOR-NAME> {<1-4094>}|map-location <URL> units [feet|meters]] {(area <AREA-NAME>|description <LINE>|floor <FLOOR-NAME> {<1-4094>}|map-location <URL> units [feet|meters])}

layout	Configures the RF Domain's layout in terms of area, floor, and location on a map These are recursive parameters and you can configure one or all of these parameters.
area <AREA-NAME>	Configures the RF Domain's layout in terms of the area of location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AREA-NAME&gt; – Specify the area name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> After configuring the RF Domain's area of functioning, optionally specify the floor name (and number), description, and/or the location on map.
description <LINE>	Configures a description for this RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify a description that enables you to identify the RF Domain. For a multi-worded string, use double quotes.</li> </ul>
floor <FLOOR-NAME> <1-4094>	Configures the RF Domain's layout in terms of the floor name and number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FLOOR-NAME&gt; – Specify the floor name.</li> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Optional. Specifies the floor number from 1 - 4094. The default floor number is 1.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> After configuring the RF Domain's floor name (and number), optionally specify the area name, description, and/or the location on map.
map-location <URL> units [feet meters]	Configures the location of the RF Domain on the map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the URL to configure the map location.</li> <li>• units [feet meters] – Configures the map units. The options are: feet or meters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• feet – Configures the map units in terms of feet</li> <li>• meters – Configures the map units in terms of meter</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> After configuring the location of the RF Domain on the map, optionally specify the area name, floor name (and number), and/or description.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#layout map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters area Ecospace floor Floor1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
  layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
  control-vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the RF Domain layout details
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 4.1.75.2.10 location

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the RF Domain's physical location. The location could be as specific as the building name or floor number. Or it could be generic and include an entire site. The location defines the physical area where a set of devices with common configurations are deployed and managed by a RF Domain policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
location <WORD>
```

**Parameters**

- location <WORD>

location <WORD>	Configures the RF Domain location by specifying the area or building name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the location.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#location SanJose
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  location SanJose
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
  layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
  control-vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the RF Domain location
-----------	--------------------------------

### 4.1.75.2.11 mac-name

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures a relevant name for each MAC address. Use this command to associate client names to specific connected client MAC addresses for improved client management.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mac-name <MAC> <NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- mac-name <MAC> <NAME>

<pre>mac-name &lt;MAC&gt; &lt;NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Assigns a user-friendly name to this RF Domain's member access point's connected client to assist in its easy recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address</li> <li>• &lt;NAME&gt; – Specify the client name for the specified MAC address. The name specified here will be used in events and statistics.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#mac-name 11-22-33-44-55-66 TestDevice
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
location SanJose
contact Bob+14082778691
country-code us
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
mac-name 11-22-33-44-55-66 TestDevice
layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
control-vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the MAC address to name mapping
-----------	---

## 4.1.75.2.12 mpact-server

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures an MPact server on the selected RF Domain

Within an MPact Appliance architecture, sensors scan for RSSI data at an administrator-defined interval and send to a dedicated MPact server resource, as opposed to an ADSP server. Use this command to configure the MPact server related parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax**

```
mpact-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOSTNAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}
```

**Parameters**

- mpact-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOSTNAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}

mpact-server <1-3>	Configures the MPact server parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Select the server ID from 1 - 3. The server with the lowest defined ID is reached first. The default is 1.</li> </ul>
ip <IP/HOSTNAME>	Configures the (non-DNS) IPv4 address of the MPact server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the server's IPv4 address/hostname. This is the IP address of the MPact server designated to receive RSSI scan data from a WiNG dedicated sensor.</li> </ul>
port [443 <1-65535>]	Optional. Configures the port where the MPact server is reachable. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 443 – Configures port 443, the default port used by the MPact server. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a port for the MPact server port from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#mpact-server 1 ip 192.168.13.20 port 200
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#show context
rf-domain test
no country-code
mpact-server 1 ip 192.168.13.20 port 200
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the MPact server configurations
-----------	---



## 4.1.75.2.13 no

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Negates a command or reverts configured settings to their default. When used in the config RF Domain mode, the `no` command negates or reverts

RF Domain settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [adoption-mode|alias|channel-list|contact|control-vlan|controller-managed|
country-code|layout|location|mac-name|mpact-server|override-smartrf|override-wlan|
sensor-server|stats|timezone|tree-node|use]
```

```
no [adoption-mode|channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz|dynamic]|contact|control-vlan|
controller-managed|country-code|location|mac-name <MAC>|mpact-server <1-3>|
sensor-server <1-3>|stats updtae-interval|timezone|tree-node]
```

```
no alias [address-range|host|network|network-group [address-range|host|network]|
network-service|number|string|vlan] <ALIAS-NAME>
```

```
no layout { (area <AREA-NAME>/floor <FLOOR-NAME> ) }
```

```
no override-smartrf channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz]
```

```
no override-wlan <WLAN-NAME> [shutdown|ssid|vlan-pool [<1-4094>|all]|
wep128 [key <1-3>|transmit-key]|wpa-wpa2-psk]
```

```
no use [database-policy|license|nsight-policy|smart-rf-policy|wips-policy]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this RF Domain's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the default RF Domain settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  location SanJose
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
  mac-name 11-22-33-44-55-66 TestDevice
  layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
  control-vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#no channel-list 2.4GHz 1-10
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#no mac-name 11-22-33-44-55-66
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#no location
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#no control-vlan
```

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The following example shows the default RF Domain settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  layout area Eospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

#### 4.1.75.2.14 override-smart-rf

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Enables dynamic channel switching for Smart RF radios. This command allows you to configure an override list of channels that Smart RF can use for channel compensations on 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz radios.

When a radio fails or is faulty, a Smart RF policy provides automatic recovery by instructing neighboring access points to increase their transmit power to compensate for the coverage loss. Once correct access point placement has been established, Smart-RF can optionally be leveraged for automatic detector radio selection. Smart-RF uses detector radios to monitor RF events and can ensure availability of adequate detector coverage.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
override-smartrf channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHZ] <CHANNEL-LIST>
```

#### Parameters

- `override-smartrf channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHZ] <CHANNEL-LIST>`

override-smartrf	Enables dynamic channel switching for Smart RF radios
channel-list	Configures a list of channels for 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz Smart RF radios
2.4GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>	Selects the 2.4 GHz Smart RF radio channels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; – Specify a list of channels separated by commas.</li> </ul>
5GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>	Selects the 5.0 GHz Smart RF radio channels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; – Specify a list of channels separated by commas.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3

rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
  layout area Eospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the override-smartrf list of channels configured for 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz radios
-----------	---

## 4.1.75.2.15 override-wlan

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures RF Domain level overrides for a WLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
overrides-wlan <WLAN-NAME> [shutdown|ssid|vlan-pool|wep128|wpa-wpa2-psk]
overrides-wlan <WLAN-NAME> [shutdown|ssid <SSID>|vlan-pool <1-4094> {limit <0-8192>}]
overrides-wlan <WLAN-NAME> wpa-wpa2-psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]
overrides-wlan <WLAN-NAME> wep128 [key <1-4> hex [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]|
  transmit-key <1-4>]
```

**Parameters**

- overrides-wlan <WLAN-NAME> [shutdown|ssid <SSID>|vlan-pool <1-4094> {limit <0-8192>}]

<WLAN-NAME>	Configures the WLAN name If applying RF Domain level overrides to an existing WLAN, specify its name. If creating a new WLAN, specify a name not exceeding 32 characters and representing the WLAN's coverage area. After creating the WLAN, configure its override parameters.
shutdown	Shuts down WLAN operation on all mapped radios
ssid <SSID>	Configures a override SSID associated with this WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SSID&gt; – Specify the SSID (should not exceed 32 characters in length).</li> </ul> Each WLAN provides associated wireless clients with a SSID. This has limitations, because it requires wireless clients to associate with different SSIDs to obtain QoS and security policies. However, a WiNG-managed RF Domain can have WLANs assigned and advertise a single SSID, and yet allow users to inherit different QoS or security policies.
vlan-pool <1-4094> {limit <0-8192>}	Configures the override VLANs available to this WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> <li>• limit &lt;0-8192&gt; – Optional. Sets a limit to the number of users on this VLAN from 0 - 8192. The default is 0.</li> </ul> Controllers and service platforms allow the mapping of a WLAN to more than one VLAN. Wireless clients associating with a WLAN are assigned VLANs, from the pool representative of the WLAN, in a way that ensures proper load balancing across VLANs. Clients are tracked per VLAN, and assigned to the least used/loaded VLAN. Client VLAN usage is tracked on a per-WLAN basis. The maximum allowed client limit is 8192 per VLAN.

- overrides-wlan <WLAN-NAME> wpa-wpa2-psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]

<WLAN-NAME>	Configures the WLAN name If applying RF Domain level overrides to an existing WLAN, specify its name. If creating a new WLAN, specify a name not exceeding 32 characters and representing the WLAN's coverage area. After creating the WLAN, configure its override parameters.
-------------	--

<p>wpa-wpa2-psk &lt;PASSPHRASE&gt;</p>	<p>Overrides a WLAN's existing WPA-WPA2 pre-shared key or passphrase at the RF Domain level. WPA2 is a newer 802.11i standard that provides wireless security that is stronger than <i>Wi-Fi Protected Access</i> (WPA) and WEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSPHRASE&gt; – Specify a WPA-WPA2 key or passphrase. It is an alphanumeric string of 8 to 64 ASCII characters or 64 HEX characters as the primary string, which both the transmitting and receiving authenticators must share in this new override PSK. The alphanumeric string allows character spaces. The string is converted to a numeric value. This passphrase saves the you the necessity of entering the 256-bit key each time keys are generated.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overrides-wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; wep128 [key &lt;1-4&gt; hex [0 &lt;WORD&gt; 2 &lt;WORD&gt;]  transmit-key &lt;1-4&gt;]</li> </ul>	
<p>&lt;WLAN-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the WLAN name</p> <p>If applying RF Domain level overrides to an existing WLAN, specify its name. If creating a new WLAN, specify a name not exceeding 32 characters and representing the WLAN's coverage area. After creating the WLAN, configure its override parameters.</p>
<p>wep128</p>	<p>Overrides a WLAN's existing WEP128 keys at the RF Domain level (not the profile level). WEP128 uses a 104 bit key, which is concatenated with a 24-bit <i>initialization vector</i> (IV) to form the RC4 traffic key. WEP may be all a small-business user needs for the simple encryption of wireless data on the WLAN. However, networks that require more security are at risk from a WEP flaw. WEP is only recommended if there are client devices incapable of using higher forms of security. The existing 802.11 standard alone offers administrators no effective method to update keys.</p>
<p>key &lt;1-4&gt; hex [0 &lt;WORD&gt;  2 &lt;WORD&gt;]</p>	<p>Configures the WEP128 key.</p> <p>A total of four keys can be configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the key index from 1- 4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hex – Configures a hexadecimal key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The following parameter is common to both clear-text and encrypted key options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the WEP128/Keyguard key (should not exceed 26 hexadecimal characters in length).</li> </ul>
<p>transmit-key &lt;1-4&gt;</p>	<p>Configures transmit WEP/Keyguard key settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Transmit the key identified by the key index specified here. Specify the index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#override-wlan test vlan-pool 2 limit 20

rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
contact Bob+14082778691
country-code us
override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
override-wlan test vlan-pool 2 limit 20
layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Resets the override WLAN settings its default</p>
------------------	--

## 4.1.75.2.16 sensor-server

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures an AirDefense sensor server on this RF Domain. Sensor servers allow network administrators to monitor and download data from multiple sensors remote locations using Ethernet TCP/IP or serial communications. This enables administrators to respond quickly to interferences and coverage problems.

The *Wireless Intrusion Protection System* (WIPS) protects the controller managed network, wireless clients and access point radio traffic from attacks and unauthorized access. WIPS provides tools for standards compliance and around-the-clock wireless network security in a distributed environment. WIPS allows administrators to identify and accurately locate attacks, rogue devices and network vulnerabilities in real time and permits both a wired and wireless lockdown of wireless device connections upon acknowledgement of a threat.

In addition to dedicated AirDefense sensors, an access point radio can function as a sensor and upload information to a dedicated WIPS server (external to the controller). Unique WIPS server configurations can be used by RF Domains to ensure a WIPS server configuration is available to support the unique data protection needs of individual RF Domains.

WIPS is not supported on a WLAN basis, rather sensor functionality is supported on the access point radio(s) available to each controller managed WLAN. When an access point radio is functioning as a WIPS sensor, it is able to scan in sensor mode across all legal channels within the 2.4 and 5.0 GHz bands. Sensor support requires a AirDefense WIPS Server on the network. Sensor functionality is not provided by the access point alone. The access point works in conjunction with a dedicated WIPS server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
sensor-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOSTNAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}
```

**Parameters**

- `sensor-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOSTNAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}`

sensor-server <1-3>	Configures an AirDefense sensor server parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Select the server ID from 1 - 3. The server with the lowest defined ID is reached first. The default is 1.</li> </ul>
ip <IP/HOSTNAME>	Configures the (non DNS) IPv4 address of the sensor server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the sensor server's IPv4 address or hostname.</li> </ul>
port [443 <1-65535>]	Optional. Configures the sensor server port. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 443 – Configures port 443, the default port used by the AirDefense server. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Allows you to select a WIPS/AirDefense sensor server port from 1 - 65535</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#sensor-server 2 ip 172.16.10.3 port 443

rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  country-code us
  sensor-server 2 ip 172.16.10.3
  override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
  override-wlan test vlan-pool 2 limit 20
  layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables an AirDefense sensor server parameters
-----------	---

## 4.1.75.2.17 stats

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures stats settings that define how RF Domain statistics are updated

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
stats update-interval
```

```
stats update-interval [<5-300>|auto]
```

**Parameters**

- stats update-interval [<5-300>|auto]

stats	Configures stats related settings on this RF Domain
update-interval [<5-300> auto]	Configures the interval at which RF Domain statistics are updated. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-300&gt; – Specify an update interval from 5 - 300 seconds.</li> <li>• auto – The RF Domain manager automatically adjusts the update interval based on the load.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#stats update-interval 200
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
contact Bob+14082778691
stats update-interval 200
country-code us
sensor-server 2 ip 172.16.10.3
override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
override-wlan test vlan-pool 2 limit 20
layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets stats related settings
-----------	-------------------------------



### 4.1.75.2.18 timezone

► *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the RF Domain's geographic time zone. By default all WiNG devices are shipped with the time zone and time format set to *Universal Time Coordinated* (UTC) and 24-hour clock respectively. If the time zone is not reset, all devices within the RF Domain will display time relative to the UTC - Greenwich Time. Resetting the time zone is recommended, especially for RF Domains deployed across different geographical locations. The time zone can either be set on a specific device or on an RF Domain. When configured as RF Domain setting, it applies to all devices within the domain. For more information on configuring the time zone on a device, see [timezone](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
timezone <TIMEZONE>
```

#### Parameters

- `timezone <TIMEZONE>`

<code>time &lt;TIMEZONE&gt;</code>	Specify the RF Domain's time zone. The configured time zone will apply to all devices within the selected RF Domain.
------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#timezone America/Los_Angeles
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
  contact Bob+14082778691
  timezone America/Los_Angeles
  stats update-interval 200
  country-code us
  sensor-server 2 ip 172.16.10.3
  override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
  override-wlan test vlan-pool 2 limit 20
  layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

The built-in WiNG timezones are:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#timezone <TAB>
Africa/      Asia/        Atlantic/   Australia/  CET          CST6CDT
EET          EST5EDT     Etc/       Europe/     MST7MDT     Pacific/
PST8PDT     US/         America/
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

Each of these time zones are further differentiated into sub time zones. For example, as shown in the following example:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#timezone Africa/
Africa/Cairo      Africa/Casablanca  Africa/Harare
Africa/Johannesburg  Africa/Lagos      Africa/Nairobi
nx9500-6C8809(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes a RF Domain's time zone
-----------------	---------------------------------

## 4.1.75.2.19 tree-node

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Configures the hierarchical (tree-node) structure under which this RF Domain is located

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
tree-node [campus|city|country|region] {(campus|city|country|region)}
```

**Parameters**

- tree-node [campus|city|country|region] {(campus|city|country|region)}

tree-node	Configures the hierarchical tree structure defining the RF Domain's location. The tree node hierarchy can be configured in any order, but will always appear as: <i>country &gt; region &gt; city &gt; campus</i> . Further, a higher node, such as country, cannot be defined under a lower node, such as region. An RF Domain can be placed under any one of the tree nodes. But, an RF Domain at the country level may have all four nodes defined. Whereas, an RF Domain restricted to a campus, cannot have the country, city, and region nodes. <b>Note:</b> At least one of these four nodes must be defined. This feature is disabled by default.
campus	Configures the campus name for this RF Domain
city	Configures the city for this RF Domain
country	Configures the country for this RF Domain
region	Configures the region for this RF Domain

**Usage Guidelines**

The following points need to be taken into consideration when creating the tree-node structure:

- Adding a *country* first is a good idea since *region*, *city*, and *campus* can all be added as sub-nodes in the tree structure. However, the selected country is an invalid tree node until a RF Domain is mapped.
- A city and campus can be added in the tree structure as sub-nodes under a region. An RF Domain can be mapped anywhere down the hierarchy for a region and not just directly under a country. For example, a region can have city, campus, and one RF Domain mapped.
- Only a campus can be added as a sub-node under a city. The city is an invalid tree node until a RF Domain is mapped somewhere within the directory tree.
- A campus is the last node in the hierarchy before a RF Domain, and it is not valid unless it has a RF Domain mapped.
- After creating the tree structure do a *commit* and *save* for the tree configuration to take effect and persist across reboots.

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#tree-node campus EcoSpace City Bangalore  
country India region South  
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#show context  
rf-domain test  
country-code in  
tree-node country India region South city Bangalore campus EcoSpace  
rfs4000-229D58(config-rf-domain-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the RF Domain's tree-node configuration
-----------	---

## 4.1.75.2.20 use

▶ *rf-domain-mode commands*

Associates the following with an RF Domain: database policy, NSight policy, sensor policy, Smart RF policy, WIPS policy, RTL server policy, and Web filtering license.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [database-policy|license|nsight-policy|rtl-server-policy|sensor-policy|
    smart-rf-policy|wips-policy]
```

```
use [database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>|license <WEB-FILTERING-LICENSE>|
    nsight-policy <NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME>|rtl-server-policy <RTL-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>|
    sensor-policy <SENSOR-POLICY-NAME>|smart-rf-policy <SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME>|
    wips-policy <WIPS-POLICY-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- use [database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>|license <WEB-FILTERING-LICENSE>|nsight-policy <NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME>|rtl-server-policy <RTL-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>|sensor-policy <SENSOR-POLICY-NAME>|smart-rf-policy <SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME>|wips-policy <WIPS-POLICY-NAME>]

use	Associates the following policies with the RF Domain: database policy, NSight policy, sensor policy, Smart RF policy, WIPS policy. It also applies a Web filtering license to the selected RF Domain.
database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>	Associates a database policy with the selected RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DATABASE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the database policy name (should be existing and configured). When applied, enables the deployment of a replica set from a single Mongo database (MongoDB) instance. For information on configuring database policy, see <a href="#">database-policy</a>.</li> </ul>
license <WEB-FILTERING-LICENSE>	Obtains the specified Web filtering license from the adopting controller <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WEB-FILTERING-LICENSE&gt; – Specify the WEBF license name.</li> </ul>
nsight-policy <NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME>	Associates an NSight policy to this RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specify the NSight policy name (should be existing and configured). When applied, it enables the RF Domain manager to gather statistical data from access points within the domain and forward to the NOC running the NSight server. For information on configuring NSight policy, see <a href="#">nsight-policy</a>.</li> </ul>
rtl-server-policy <RTL-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>	Associates an <i>Real Time Locationing</i> (RTL) server policy with the selected RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RTL-SERVER-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the RTL server policy name (should be existing and configured)</li> </ul>
sensor-policy <SENSOR-POLICY-NAME>	Associates a sensor policy with the selected RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SENSOR-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the sensor policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

<p>smart-rf-policy &lt;SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Associates a Smart RF policy. When associated, the Smart RF policy provides automatic recovery from coverage loss (due to failed or faulty radio) by instructing neighboring access points to increase their transmit power.</p> <p>Once correct access point placement has been established, Smart-RF can optionally be leveraged for automatic detector radio selection. Smart-RF uses detector radios to monitor RF events to ensure availability of adequate detector coverage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Smart RF policy name (should be existing and configured). For more information on configuring smart RF policy, see <a href="#">SMART-RF-POLICY</a>.</li> </ul>
<p>wips-policy &lt;WIPS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Associates a WIPS policy. A WIPS policy provides protection against wireless threats and acts as a key layer of security complementing wireless VPNs, encryption and authentication. A WIPS policy uses a dedicated sensor for actively detecting and locating rogue AP devices. After detection, WIPS uses mitigation techniques to block the devices by manual termination, air lockdown, or port suppression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WIPS-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the WIPS policy name (should be existing and configured). For more information on configuring WIPS policy, see <a href="#">WIPS-POLICY</a>.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#use smart-rf-policy Smart-RF1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#use wips-policy WIPS1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#show context
rf-domain default
contact Bob+14082778691
timezone America/Los Angeles
stats update-interval 200
country-code us
use smart-rf-policy Smart-RF1
use wips-policy WIPS1
sensor-server 2 ip 172.16.10.3
override-smartrf channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
override-wlan test vlan-pool 2 limit 20
layout area Ecospace floor Floor1 map-location www.firstfloor.com units meters
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rf-domain-default)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Resets profiles used with this RF Domain
<a href="#"><i>sensor-server</i></a>	Configures an AirDefense sensor server on this RF Domain
<a href="#"><i>wips-policy</i></a>	Configures a WIPS policy
<a href="#"><i>smart-rf-policy</i></a>	Configures a Smart RF policy

## 4.1.76 *rfs6000*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds a RFS6000 wireless controller to the network

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rfs6000 <DEVICE-RFS6000-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- `rfs6000 <DEVICE-RFS6000-MAC>`

<DEVICE-RFS6000-MAC>	Specify the RFS6000's MAC address.
----------------------	------------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#rfs6000 11-20-30-40-50-61
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-11-20-30-40-50-61)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a RFS6000 wireless controller from the network
-----------	--

## 4.1.77 *rfs7000*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds a RFS7000 wireless controller to the network

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rfs7000 <DEVICE-RFS7000-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- `rfs7000 <DEVICE-RFS7000-MAC>`

<code>&lt;DEVICE-RFS7000-MAC&gt;</code>	Specify the RFS7000's MAC address.
---	------------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#rfs7000 12-20-30-40-50-62
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-12-20-30-40-50-62)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a RFS7000 wireless controller from the network
-----------	--

## 4.1.78 *rfs4000*

### ► *Global Configuration Commands*

Adds an RFS4000 wireless controller to the network

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rfs4000 <DEVICE-RFS4000-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- `rfs4000 <DEVICE-RFS4000-MAC>`

<code>&lt;DEVICE-RFS4000-MAC&gt;</code>	Specify the RFS4000's MAC address.
---	------------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#rfs4000 10-20-30-40-50-60
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-10-20-30-40-50-60)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an RFS4000 wireless controller from the network
-----------	---



## 4.1.79 nx5500

### ▸ Global Configuration Commands

Adds an integrated NX5500 series service platform to the network. If a profile for this service platform is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
nx5500 <DEVICE-NX5500-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- nx5500 <DEVICE-NX5500-MAC>

<DEVICE-NX5500-MAC>	Specifies the MAC address of a NX5500 series service platform.
---------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#nx5500 B4-C7-02-3C-FA-6E
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-02-3C-FA-6E)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a NX5500 series service platform from the network
-----------	---

## 4.1.80 nx75xx

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Adds an integrated NX75XX series service platform to the network. If a profile for service platform is not available, a new profile is created.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** In this guide, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, and NX7530 are collectively represented as a NX75XX series service platform.

### Syntax

```
nx75xx <DEVICE-NX75XX-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- nx75xx <DEVICE-NX75XX-MAC>

<DEVICE-NX75XX-MAC>

Specifies the MAC address of a NX75XX series service platform.

### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#nx75xx B4-C9-81-6C-FA-7C
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C9-81-6C-FA-7C)#show context
nx75xx B4-C9-81-6C-FA-7C
  use profile default-nx75xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname nx75xx-6CFA7C
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C9-81-6C-FA-7C)#

```

```

nx75xx-6CFA7C>show adoption status
Adopted by:
Type           : nx9000
System Name    : nx9500-6C8809
MAC address    : B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
MiNT address   : 19.6C.88.09
Time           : 1 days 01:57:50 ago

```

Adopted Devices:

```

-----
DEVICE-NAME   VERSION      CFG-STAT   MSGS ADOPTED-BY  LAST-ADOPTION  UPTIME
-----
ap7131-11E6C4 5.8.5.0-015D configured No  nx75xx-6CFA7C 1 days 01:49:44 1 days 01:59:34
-----

```

```

Total number of devices displayed: 1
nx75xx-6CFA7C>

```

### Related Commands

*no*

Removes a NX75XX series service platform from the network

## 4.1.81 nx9000

### ▸ Global Configuration Commands

Adds a NX95XX series service platform to the network

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
nx9000 <DEVICE-NX95XX-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- nx9000 <DEVICE-NX95XX-MAC>

<DEVICE-NX95XX-MAC>	Specifies the MAC address of a NX95XX series service platform.
---------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#nx9000 B4-C7-89-7C-81-08
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-89-7C-81-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a NX95XX series service platform from the network
-----------	---

## 4.1.82 roaming-assist-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a roaming assist policy that enables access points to assist wireless clients in making roaming decisions, such as which access point to connect, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
roaming-assist-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- roaming-assist-policy <POLICY-NAME>

<b>&lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</b>	Specify the roaming assist policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#roaming-assist-policy testPolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-roaming-assist-policy-testPolicy)#?
Roaming Assist Mode commands:
  action          Configure action - action is either to log / deauth
  aggressiveness  Configure the roaming aggressiveness for a wireless
                  client
  detection-threshold  Configure the detection threshold - when exceeded,
                  client monitoring starts
  disassoc-time    Configure the disassociation time - time after which a
                  disassociation is sent
  handoff-count    Configure the handoff count - number of times client
                  can exceed handoff threshold
  handoff-threshold  Configure the handoff threshold - when exceeds an
                  action is taken.
  monitoring-interval  Configure the monitoring interval - interval at which
                  client monitoring occurs
  no               Negate a command or set its defaults
  sampling-interval  Configure the sampling interval - interval at which
                  client rssi values are checked

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert          Revert changes
  service         Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-roaming-assist-policy-testPolicy)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing roaming assist policy
-----------	---



**NOTE:** For more information on roaming assist policy commands, see [Chapter 30, ROAMING ASSIST POLICY](#).

### 4.1.83 *role-policy*

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a role-based firewall policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
role-policy <ROLE-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `role-policy <ROLE-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>&lt;ROLE-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the role policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#role-policy role1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-role1)#?
Role Policy Mode commands:
 default-role      Configuration for Wireless Clients not matching any role
 ldap-deadperiod  Ldap dead period interval
 ldap-query       Set the ldap query mode
 ldap-server      Add a ldap server
 ldap-timeout     Ldap query timeout interval
 no               Negate a command or set its defaults
 user-role        Create a role

 clrscr           Clears the display screen
 commit          Commit all changes made in this session
 do              Run commands from Exec mode
 end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
 exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
 help           Description of the interactive help system
 revert         Revert changes
 service        Service Commands
 show          Show running system information
 write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-role1)#
```



**NOTE:** For more information on role policy commands, see [Chapter 18, ROLE-POLICY](#).

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing role policy
-----------------	---------------------------------

## 4.1.84 route-map

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Creates a dynamic BGP route map and enters its configuration mode

BGP route maps are used by network administrators to define rules controlling redistribution of routes between routers and routing processes. These route maps are also used to control and modify routing information.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>

route-map <ROUTE-MAP- NAME>	Creates a new BGP route map and enters its configuration mode
-----------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#route-map test
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#?
```

Route Map Mode commands:

```
deny      Add a deny route map rule to deny set operations
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Add a permit route map rule to permit set operations

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing dynamic BGP route map
-----------	---



**NOTE:** For more information on BGP route maps, see [Chapter 28, BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL](#).

## 4.1.85 routing-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a routing policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
routing-policy <ROUTING-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- routing-policy <ROUTING-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;ROUTING-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the routing policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#routing-policy TestRoutingPolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-TestRoutingPolicy)#?
Routing Policy Mode commands:
  apply-to-local-packets  Use Policy Based Routing for packets generated by
                          the device
  logging                 Enable logging for this Route Map
  no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
  route-map              Create a Route Map
  use                     Set setting to use

  clrscr                 Clears the display screen
  commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
  do                      Run commands from Exec mode
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                   Description of the interactive help system
  revert                 Revert changes
  service                Service Commands
  show                   Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-TestRoutingPolicy)#
```



**NOTE:** For more information on routing policy commands, see [Chapter 24, ROUTING-POLICY](#).

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing routing policy
-----------------	------------------------------------

### 4.1.86 *rtl-server-policy*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists the *Real Time Locationing* (RTL) server policy configuration commands:

**Table 4.41** *RTL-Server-Policy Config Command*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>rtl-server-policy</i>	Configures an RTL server policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-375</a>
<i>rtl-server-policy-mode commands</i>	Summarizes RTL server policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-376</a>



### 4.1.86.1 rtl-server-policy

#### ▶ *rtl-server-policy*

Creates an RTL server policy and enters its configuration mode. When configured and applied on an access point (AP7522, AP7532, AP8432, AP8533), this policy enables the sending of RSSI feeds from the access point to a third-party Euclid server. The RTL server policy provides the exact location (URL) of the Euclid server. The RSSI feeds sent are as per the sensor-policy configured and applied on the access point. Therefore, ensure that a sensor-policy, with the *rssi-interval-duration* specified, is existing, configured, and applied on the access points.

To initiate RSSI feed posts to the Euclid locationing server, use the RTL server policy on the:

- AP's device/profile context, or
- AP's RF Domain context.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rtl-server-policy <RTL-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `rtl-server-policy <RTL-POLICY-NAME>`

<RTL-SERVER-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the RTL server policy name. If a RTL server policy with the specified name does not exist, it is created.
--------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#rtl-server-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#?
RTL Server Policy Mode commands:
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults
  url         Configure the url to send the real time RSSI feed to

  clrscr     Clears the display screen
  commit     Commit all changes made in this session
  do         Run commands from Exec mode
  end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service    Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing RTL server policy
<i>use</i> (profile/device configuration mode command)	Documents the 'use' command in a device's profile or device configuration context. Use this option to associate this RTL server policy to an access point's profile or device.
<i>use</i> (RF Domain configuration mode command)	Documents the 'use' command in the RF Domain configuration context. Use this option to associate this RTL server policy to an RF Domain. When associated, the policy is applied to all access points within the RF Domain.

**4.1.86.2 rtl-server-policy-mode commands**

▶ [rtl-server-policy](#)

The following table summarizes the RTL server policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.42** *RTL-Server-Policy Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">url</a>	Configures the third-party Euclid RTL server's URL	<a href="#">page 4-377</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the Euclid RTL server's URL configuration	<a href="#">page 4-378</a>

### 4.1.86.2.1 url

▶ *rtl-server-policy-mode commands*

Configures the third-party Euclid RTL server's exact location. This is the URL at which the server can be reached.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
url <URL>
```

#### Parameters

- url <URL>

url <URL>	Configures the Euclid server's URL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the URL.</li> </ul>
-----------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#url https://testrtlserver.com
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#show context
rtl-server-policy test
  url https://testrtlserver.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the Euclid server's configured URL
-----------	--

### 4.1.86.2.2 no

▶ *rtl-server-policy-mode commands*

Removes the Euclid locationing server's URL configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no url
```

#### Parameters

- no url

no url	Removes the Euclid server's URL
--------	---------------------------------

#### Examples

The following example displays the RTL server policy 'test' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#show context
rtl-server-policy test
  url https://testrtlserver.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#no url
```

The following example displays the RTL server policy 'test' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#show context
rtl-server-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-rtl-server-policy-test)#
```

## 4.1.87 *schedule-policy*

### ▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table summarizes the config schedule policy commands:

**Table 4.43** *Schedule-Policy Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>schedule-policy</i>	Creates a schedule policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-380</a>
<i>schedule-policy-mode commands</i>	Lists schedule policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-381</a>

### 4.1.87.1 schedule-policy

▶ *schedule-policy*

Creates a schedule policy and enters its configuration mode. A schedule policy strategically enforces application filter policy rules during administrator assigned intervals.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
schedule-policy <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `schedule-policy <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME>`

schedule-policy <SCHEDULE-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the Schedule policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created. The name should not exceed 32 characters in length.
---	--

#### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#schedule-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#?
Schedule Policy Mode commands:
  description  Schedule policy description
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  time-rule    Configure a time rule

  clrscr       Clears the display screen
  commit       Commit all changes made in this session
  do           Run commands from Exec mode
  end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert       Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#

```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing schedule policy
-----------	-------------------------------------

#### 4.1.87.2 schedule-policy-mode commands

▶ [schedule-policy](#)

The following table summarizes schedule-policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.44** Schedule-Policy-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures a description for this schedule policy that differentiates it from other policies with similar time rule configurations	<a href="#">page 4-382</a>
<a href="#">time-rule</a>	Configures a time rule specifying the days and optionally the start and end times	<a href="#">page 4-383</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the selected schedule policy's settings	<a href="#">page 4-384</a>

### 4.1.87.2.1 description

▶ *schedule-policy-mode commands*

Configures a description for this schedule policy that differentiates it from other policies with similar time rule configurations

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

description <WORD>

#### Parameters

- description <WORD>

description <WORD>	Configures this schedule policy's description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Enter a description not exceeding 80 characters in length. The description should uniquely identify the policy from other policies with similar configuration.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#description "Denies social networking
sites on weekdays."
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#show context
schedule-policy test
  description "Denies social networking sites on weekdays."
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this schedule policy's description
-----------	--



### 4.1.87.2.2 time-rule

▶ *schedule-policy-mode commands*

Configures a time rule specifying the days and optionally the start and end times. When applied to an application-policy rule, the schedule policy defines the enforcement time of the rule. For more information, see [application-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
time-rule days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|all|
weekends|weekdays] {start-time <HH:MM> [end-time <HH:MM>]}
```

**Parameters**

- time-rule days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|all|weekends|weekdays] {start-time <HH:MM> [end-time <HH:MM>]}

time-rule	Configures a time rule in days and hours and minutes <b>Note:</b> A schedule policy can have more than one non-overlapping time-rules. The following time-rules, having overlapping time periods, are invalid: 'weekdays, start-time 9:30 am, end-time 11:30 pm' and 'all, start-time 12:00 am, end-time 12:00 pm'.
days [sunday monday tuesday wednesday thursday friday saturday all weekends weekdays]	Specifies the days on which the time rule is applicable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sunday – Applicable on Sundays only</li> <li>• monday – Applicable on Mondays only</li> <li>• tuesday – Applicable on Tuesdays only</li> <li>• wednesday – Applicable on Wednesdays only</li> <li>• thursday – Applicable on Thursdays only</li> <li>• friday – Applicable on Fridays only</li> <li>• saturday – Applicable on Saturdays only</li> <li>• weekends – Applicable on weekends only</li> <li>• weekdays – Applicable on weekdays only</li> <li>• all – Applicable on all days</li> </ul>
start-time <HH:MM> [end-time <HH:MM>]	After specifying the days of enforcement, specify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start-time – Optional. Specifies the enforcement start time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HH:MM&gt; – Specify the start time in hours and minutes in the HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> If no start time is specified, the time rule is enforced, on the specified days, at all time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• end-time – Specifies the enforcement end time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HH:MM&gt; – Specify the time in hours and minutes in the HH:MM format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#time-rule days weekdays start-time 10:00
end-time 23:30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#show context
schedule-policy test
description "Denies social networking sites on weekdays."
time-rule days weekdays start-time 10:00 end-time 23:30
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the time-rule from the schedule policy
-----------	--

### 4.1.87.2.3 no

#### ▶ *schedule-policy-mode commands*

Removes the selected schedule policy's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [description|time-rule]
```

```
no description
```

```
no time-rule days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|saturday|  
all|weekends|weekdays]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes the schedule policy's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

---

#### Examples

The following example displays the schedule policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands have been executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#show context  
schedule-policy test  
  description "Denies social networking sites on weekdays."  
  time-rule days weekdays start-time 10:00 end-time 23:30  
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#
```

The following example displays the schedule policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands have been executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#no description  
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#no time-rule days weekdays  
  
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#show context  
schedule-policy test  
nx9500-6C8809(config-schedule-policy-test)#
```

## 4.1.88 *self*

### ▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Displays the logged device's configuration context

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### **Syntax**

`self`

### **Parameters**

None

### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#self
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-15-70-37-FA-BE)#
```

### 4.1.89 *sensor-policy*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table summarizes the config sensor policy commands:0

**Table 4.45** *Sensor-Policy Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>sensor-policy</i>	Creates a sensor policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-387</a>
<i>sensor-policy-mode commands</i>	Lists sensor policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-389</a>

### 4.1.89.1 sensor-policy

#### ▶ *sensor-policy*

Creates a sensor policy and enters its configuration mode. When created and used on WiNG devices, this policy enables controllers and access points to function as sensors. Within the MPact architecture, these sensors scan for RSSI data at specified intervals, and forward the gathered RSSI data to a dedicated MPact server. The MPact server calculates the location of Wi-Fi devices on the basis of the data received.

Use this command to configure a policy defining the mode of scanning, the channels to scan (in case scan-mode is set to custom-scan), and the RSSI interval. For the sensor policy to take effect, use the policy either in the access point's RF Domain context or in the access point's device context.



**NOTE:** If a dedicated sensor is utilized with WIPS for rogue detection, any sensor policy used is discarded and not utilized by the sensor. To avoid this situation, use ADSP channel settings exclusively to configure the sensor and not the WiNG interface. For an over view on access point sensor usage by AirDefense WIPS servers and MPact servers, see [ADSP WIPS/MPact](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
sensor-policy <SENSOR-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `sensor-policy <SENSOR-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>sensor-policy &lt;SENSOR-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the Sensor policy name. If a sensor policy with the specified name does not exist, it is created. The name should not exceed 32 characters in length. No character spaces are permitted within the name. Define a name unique to the policy's channel and scan mode configuration to help differentiate it from other policies.
---	---

#### Usage GuidelinesADSP WIPS/MPact

Access point radios, functioning as sensors, along with AirDefense WIPS servers protect networks from attacks and unauthorized access. These access point sensors scan legal channels and (based on a WIPS policy settings) identify events potential threats to the managed network. These events are reported to the AirDefense WIPS server, which determines the action taken.

In addition to WIPS support, sensor functionality has now been added for the MPact locationing system. The MPact system for Wi-Fi locationing includes WiNG controllers and access points functioning as sensors. Within the MPact architecture, sensors scan for RSSI data on an administrator-defined interval and send to a dedicated MPact server resource, as opposed to an ADSP server. The MPact server collects the RSSI data from WiNG sensor devices, and calculates the location of Wi-Fi devices. With the introduction of the MPact platform, the data collected by access point radios, functioning as sensors, is also used by the MPact server to provide real-time locationing services.

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#sensor-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#?
Sensor Policy Mode commands:
  custom-scan      Channel configuration in Custom Scan channels
  no               Negate a command or set its defaults
  rssi-interval-duration  Configure the periodicity of sensding RSSI info from
                        sensor to server
  scan-mode        Configure the Scan mode

  clrscr           Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  do              Run commands from Exec mode
  end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert         Revert changes
  service        Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing sensor policy
-----------	-----------------------------------

## 4.1.89.2 sensor-policy-mode commands

### ▶ *sensor-policy*

The following table summarizes sensor-policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.46** *Sensor-Policy-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>custom-scan</i>	Configures the channel scanning settings when the scan-mode is set to custom-scan	<a href="#">page 4-390</a>
<i>rsssi-interval-duration</i>	Configures the interval at which dedicated sensors scan channels for RSSI assessments and send the collected data to a specified MPact server resource	<a href="#">page 4-392</a>
<i>scan-mode</i>	Configures the mode of scanning used by dedicated sensors (access point radios)	<a href="#">page 4-393</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default a sensor policy's settings	<a href="#">page 4-394</a>

### 4.1.89.2.1 custom-scan

► *sensor-policy-mode commands*

Configures the channel scanning settings when the *scan-mode* is set to *custom-scan*



**NOTE:** If the mode of scanning is set to *Custom-Scan*, use this command to configure the channels to be scanned. To set the mode of scanning to *custom-scan*, use the *scan-mode > Custom-Scan* command. For more information, see [scan-mode](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
custom-scan channel-frequency <CHANNEL-FREQUENCY> width [20MHz|40MHz-Both|40MHz-Lower|40MHz-Upper|80MHz] scan-weight <SCAN-WEIGHT>
```

#### Parameters

- `custom-scan channel-frequency <CHANNEL-FREQUENCY> width [20MHz|40MHz-Both|40MHz-Lower|40MHz-Upper|80MHz] scan-weight <SCAN-WEIGHT>`

custom-scan	Configures the custom-scan channel frequency, channel width, and scan weight
channel-frequency <CHANNEL-FREQUENCY>	Configures the channel frequency. A list of unique channels in the 2.4, 4.9, 5 and 6 GHz band can be collectively or individually enabled for customized channel scans and RSSI reporting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-FREQUENCY&gt; – Specify a single or multiple, ‘comma-separated’ channel frequencies.</li> </ul>
width [20MHz 40MHz-Both 40MHz-Lower 40MHz-Upper 80MHz]	Configures the channel width. When custom channels are selected for RSSI scans, each selected channel can have its own width defined. Numerous channels have their width fixed at 20MHz, 802.11a radios support 20 and 40 MHz channel widths. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20MHz – Selects the channel width as 20 Mhz</li> <li>• 40Mhz-Both – Selects the channel width as 40Mhz-Both</li> <li>• 40Mhz-Lowe – Selects the channel width as 40Mhz-Lower</li> <li>• 40Mhz-Upper – Selects the channel width as 40Mhz-Upper</li> <li>• 80Mhz – Selects the channel width as 80Mhz</li> </ul>
scan-weight <SCAN-WEIGHT>	Configures the scan-weight (scanning duration) for each of the selected channels. Each selected channel can have its weight prioritized in respect to the amount of time a scan is permitted within the defined RSSI scan interval. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SCAN-WEIGHT&gt; – Specify the scan weightage given to each selected channel.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#custom-scan channel-frequency 2412 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#custom-scan channel-frequency 2417 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#show context
sensor-policy test
  scan-mode Custom-Scan
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2412 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2417 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#
```



**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes channels from the channels-to-scan list in case of scan-mode being set to Custom-Scan
-----------	---

### 4.1.89.2.2 rssi-interval-duration

▶ [sensor-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures the interval, in seconds, at which dedicated sensors (access point radios) scan channels for RSSI (signal strength) assessments and send the RSSI data obtained to a specified MPact server resource

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rssi-interval-duration <1-60>
```

#### Parameters

- `rssi-interval-duration <1-60>`

<pre>rssi-interval-duration &lt;1-60&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the RSSI interval duration in seconds. This is the interval at which the sensor scans channels for RSSI data and forwards the data to a MPact server resource. The MPact server calculates real-time locations of Wi-Fi devices based on the this data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-60&gt;</code> – Specify the RSSI interval duration from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 1 second.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The channels scanned for RSSI assessment depends on the scan-mode selected. For more information, see <a href="#">scan-mode</a> and <a href="#">custom-scan</a>. Ensure that the MPact server's IP address or hostname has been configured in the access point sensor's RF Domain context. The sensor sends only the locating related data to the MPact server.</p>
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#rssi-interval-duration 30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#show context
sensor-policy test
  rssi-interval-duration 30
  scan-mode Custom-Scan
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2412 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2417 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<pre><a href="#">no</a></pre>	<p>Resets the interval at which RSSI data is collected and sent by the sensor to the MPact server host to default (1 second)</p>
-------------------------------	--

### 4.1.89.2.3 scan-mode

▶ [sensor-policy-mode commands](#)

Configures the mode of scanning used by dedicated sensors (access point radios)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
scan-mode [Channel-Lock|Custom-Scan|Default-Scan]
```

```
scan-mode Channel-Lock lock-frequency <LOCK-FREQUENCY>
```

```
scan-mode [Custom-Scan|Default-Scan]
```

**Parameters**

- scan-mode Channel-Lock lock-frequency <LOCK-FREQUENCY>

scan-mode	Configures the mode of scanning used by the sensors to scan system-defined or user-defined channels for RSSI assessments. The options are: Channel-Lock, Custom-Scan, and Default-Scan.
Channel-Lock lock-frequency <LOCK-FREQUENCY>	Configures the mode of scanning as Channel-Lock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lock-frequency &lt;LOCK-FREQUENCY&gt; – Locks scanning for RSSI data to one specific channel identified by the &lt;LOCK-FREQUENCY&gt; parameter. When specified, the existing channel, channel width, and scan weight table items are replaced by channel specified here.</li> <li>• &lt;LOCK-FREQUENCY&gt; – Specify the channel frequency. When specified, the existing channel, channel width, and scan weight table items are replaced by channel specified here. The sensor scans only this specified channel.</li> </ul>
• scan-mode [Custom-Scan Default-Scan]	
scan-mode	Configures the mode of scanning used by the sensor. The options are: channel-lock, custom-scan, and default-scan.
Custom-Scan	Configures the mode of scanning as Custom-Scan Select this option to restrict scanning to user-defined channels. If selecting this option, use the <i>custom-scan &gt; channel-frequency</i> command to configure the channels scanned by the dedicated sensor. For more information, see <a href="#">custom-scan</a> .
Default-Scan	Configures the mode of scanning as Default-Scan. This is the default setting. By default the system has a fixed, built-in list of channels that are scanned. These channels are hard coded in a spread pattern of 1, 6, 11, 36, 40, 44, and 48. When selected, the dedicated sensor scans only these default channels.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#scan-mode Custom-Scan
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#show context
sensor-policy test
 rssi-interval-duration 30
 scan-mode Custom-Scan
 custom-scan channel-frequency 2412 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
 custom-scan channel-frequency 2417 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts the scan-mode to default (Default-Scan)
--------------------	---

## 4.1.89.2.4 no

▶ *sensor-policy-mode commands*

Removes or reverts to default a sensor policy's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [custom-scan|rssi-interval-duration|scan-mode]
no custom-scan channel-frequency <CHANNEL-FREQUENCY-LIST>
no rssi-interval-duration
no scan-mode
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts to default a sensor policy settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the sensor-policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#show context
sensor-policy test
  rssi-interval-duration 30
  scan-mode Custom-Scan
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2412 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2417 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#
```

The scan-mode is reverted back to the default setting of 'Default-Scan', as show in the following output:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#no scan-mode
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#show context
sensor-policy test
  rssi-interval-duration 30
  scan-mode Default-Scan
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2412 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
  custom-scan channel-frequency 2417 width 20MHz scan-weight 1000
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#no custom-scan channel-frequency 2412
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#no custom-scan channel-frequency 2417

nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#show context
sensor-policy test
  rssi-interval-duration 30
  scan-mode Default-Scan
nx9500-6C8809(config-sensor-policy-test)#
```

## 4.1.90 smart-rf-policy

► *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a Smart RF policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

smart-rf-policy <SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME>

**Parameters**

- smart-rf-policy <SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;SMART-RF-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the Smart RF policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#smart-rf-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#?
Smart RF Mode commands:
  area                Specify channel list/ power for an area
  assignable-power    Specify the assignable power during power-assignment
  avoidance-time      Time to avoid a channel once dfs/adaptivity
                     avoidance is necessary
  channel-list        Select channel list for smart-rf
  channel-width       Select channel width for smart-rf
  coverage-hole-recovery Recover from coverage hole
  enable              Enable this smart-rf policy
  group-by            Configure grouping parameters
  interference-recovery Recover issues due to excessive noise and
                     interference
  neighbor-recovery   Recover issues due to faulty neighbor radios
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  sensitivity          Configure smart-rf sensitivity (Modifies various
                     other smart-rf configuration items)
  smart-ocs-monitoring Smart off channel scanning

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit              Commit all changes made in this session
  end                  End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                Description of the interactive help system
  revert              Revert changes
  service             Service Commands
  show                Show running system information
  write               Write running configuration to memory or term

rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** For more information on Smart RF policy commands, see [Chapter 19, SMART-RF-POLICY](#).

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing Smart RF policy
-----------------	-------------------------------------

## 4.1.91 t5

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Invokes the configuration mode of a t5 wireless controller

A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating system used by RFS controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
t5 <T5-DEVICE-MAC>
```

### Parameters

- t5 <T5-DEVICE-MAC>

t5 <T5-DEVICE-MAC>	<p>Specify the t5 device's MAC address. The system enters the identified device's configuration mode.</p> <p>A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating system used by RFS wireless controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The <i>Customer Premises Equipment</i> (CPEs) are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the IPX operating system. These CPEs use a <i>Digital Subscriber Line</i> (DSL) as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE's physical wallplate connection and phone jack.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> After logging on to the T5 device, use the 'cpe' keyword and configure the following mandatory settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan – Set a VLAN from 1 - 4,094 used as a virtual interface for connections between the T5 controller and its managed CPE devices.</li> <li>• start ip – Set a starting IP address used in a range of addresses available to T5 controller connecting CPE devices.</li> <li>• end ip – Set an end IP address used in a range of addresses available to T5 controller connecting CPE devices.</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#t5 B4:C7:99:ED:5C:2C
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4:C7:99:ED:5C:2C)#?
T5 Device Mode commands:
  adsp-sensor-server  Configure WIPS server
  bridge              Sets MAC address expiration time in the bridge address
                     table
  clock               Configure clock options
  cpe                  T5 CPE configuration
  hostname            Set system's network name
  interface            Select an interface to configure
  ip                  Internet Protocol (IP)
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  ntp                  Configure NTP
  override-wlan       Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
  password            T5 password configuration
  qos                 QOS settings
  radius-server       Radius server settings
  t5                  T5 configuration
  t5-logging          Modify message logging facilities
  use                 Set setting to use
```

```

clrscr          Clears the display screen
commit         Commit all changes made in this session
do             Run commands from Exec mode
end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
help          Description of the interactive help system
revert        Revert changes
service       Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
    
```

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4:C7:99:ED:5C:2C)#

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the t5 wireless controller identified by the device's MAC address
-----------	---

### 4.1.92 *web-filter-policy*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists commands that enable you to enter the Web Filter policy configuration mode:

**Table 4.47** *Commands Creating a Web-Filter-Policy*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>web-filter-policy</i></a>	Creates a new Web Filter policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-522</a>
<a href="#"><i>web-filter-policy-config-mode commands</i></a>	Summarizes the Web Filter policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-400</a>



### 4.1.92.1 web-filter-policy

▶ *web-filter-policy*

Creates a Web Filtering policy and enters its configuration mode. This policy defines rules managing the local classification database and the cached data. When configured and applied, this policy also enables caching of URL classification records in a local database in a controller-based, *hierarchically managed* (HM) deployment. Use this option to specify the following: classification server details, size of the local database, time for which records are cached in the database, the action taken in case the classification server is unavailable, etc.

The Web filter policy is applied at the profile or device level.

For more information on URL filtering, see [url-filter](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

web-filter-policy <WEB-FILTER-POLICY-NAME>

**Parameters**

- web-filter-policy <WEB-FILTER-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;WEB-FILTER-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the Web filter policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config)#web-filter-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#?
Content Filter Mode commands:
  cache-max-recs          Configure the maximum number of records in local cache
  cache-save-interval    Configure the time a record is saved in local cache
  logging                 Select logging method
  no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
  server-host            Configure URL classification server if it is not the
                        adopted controller
  server-unreachable     Permission to access website when classification server
                        is unreachable (default is pass)
  uncategorized-url      Permission to website when server fails to classify the
                        URL request (default is pass)

  clrscr                 Clears the display screen
  commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
  do                     Run commands from Exec mode
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                   Description of the interactive help system
  revert                 Revert changes
  service                Service Commands
  show                   Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing Web filter policy
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 4.1.92.2 web-filter-policy-config-mode commands

▶ [web-filter-policy](#)

The following table summarizes Web Filter policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.48** Web-Filter-Policy-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">cache-max-recs</a>	Configures the maximum number of records (URLs and Web pages) cached in the local database	<a href="#">page 4-401</a>
<a href="#">cache-save-interval</a>	Configures the maximum time period for which a record (URL and Web page classification entry) is cached in the local database	<a href="#">page 4-402</a>
<a href="#">logging</a>	Configures the method used to log Web filtering events	<a href="#">page 4-403</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts the selected Web Filter policy settings to default	<a href="#">page 4-404</a>
<a href="#">server-host</a>	Configures the URL classification server in case it is not the adopted controller	<a href="#">page 4-405</a>
<a href="#">server-unreachable</a>	Configures the action taken in case the classification server is unreachable	<a href="#">page 4-406</a>
<a href="#">uncategorized-url</a>	Configures the action taken in case the classification server fails to classify a URL/Website	<a href="#">page 4-407</a>

### 4.1.92.2.1 cache-max-recs

▶ [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the maximum number of records (URL and Web page classification entries) cached in the local database

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
cache-max-recs <1-1000000>
```

#### Parameters

- `cache-max-recs <1-1000000>`

<pre>cache-max-recs &lt;1-1000000&gt;</pre>	<p>Specify the maximum number of records cached in the local database from 1 - 1000000. When configuring this value take into consideration the type of device using the Web Filter policy. The value should approximately be as per the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NX95XX – &lt;1-1000000&gt; (default is 100000)</li> <li>• NX75XX – &lt;1-100000&gt; (default is 10000)</li> <li>• RFS Switches – &lt;1-10000&gt; (default is 1000)</li> <li>• Access Points – &lt;1-1500&gt; (default is 500)</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#cache-max-recs 9000

nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-max-recs 9000
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Reverts the maximum number of stored records to default. Please see the parameter table for default values for the different device types.</p>
------------------	---

### 4.1.92.2.2 cache-save-interval

▶ [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the maximum time period, in seconds, for which a record (URL and Web page classification entry) is cached in the local database. Once the specified time has expired the record is removed from the cache.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
cache-save-interval <1-86400>
```

#### Parameters

- `cache-save-interval <1-86400>`

<code>cache-save-interval &lt;1-86400&gt;</code>	Specify the maximum time period, in seconds, for which a record is cached in the local database from 1 - 86400 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#cache-save-interval 1000
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-max-recs 9000
  cache-save-interval 1000
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Reverts the maximum time period for which a record (URL and Web page classification entry) is cached in the local database to default (60)
---------------------------	--

### 4.1.92.2.3 logging

▶ [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the method used to log Web filtering events

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
logging [logfile|syslog]
```

#### Parameters

- logging [logfile|syslog]

logging [logfile syslog]	Selects the method used to log Web filtering events. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• logfile – Logs to a file.</li> <li>• syslog – Logs to the syslog server. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#logging logfile
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
```

```
web-filter-policy test
```

```
  logging logfile
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

## 4.1.92.2.4 no

▶ [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Reverts the selected Web Filter policy settings to default, based on the parameters passed

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [cache-max-recs | cache-save-interval | server-host | server-unreachable |
    uncategorized-url]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Reverts the selected Web Filter policy settings to default, based on the parameters passed. Specify the parameters to revert back to default value.
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the Web Filter policy ‘test’ settings before the ‘no’ command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-max-recs 9000
  cache-save-interval 1000
  uncategorized-url block
  server-unreachable block
  server-host ip-address 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#no cache-max-recs
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#no server-unreachable
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#no uncategorized-url
```

The following example shows the Web Filter policy ‘test’ settings after the ‘no’ command has been executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-save-interval 1000
  server-host ip-address 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

### 4.1.92.2.5 server-host

► [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the URL classification server in case it is not the adopted controller

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
server-host [host-name <SERVER-HOST-NAME>|ip-address <SERVER-IPv4>|
  mint-id <SERVER-MiNT-ID>]
```

#### Parameters

- server-host [host-name <SERVER-HOST-NAME>|ip-address <SERVER-IPv4>|mint-id <SERVER-MiNT-ID>]

<pre>server-host [host-name &lt;SERVER-HOST- NAME&gt;  ip-address &lt;SERVER-IPv4&gt;  mint-id &lt;SERVER-MiNT- ID&gt;]</pre>	<p>Use one of the following options to identify the URL classification server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host-name &lt;SERVER-HOST-NAME&gt; – Identifies the classification server by its hostname.</li> <li>• ip-address &lt;SERVER-IPv4&gt; – Identifies the classification server by its IP address.</li> <li>• mint-id &lt;SERVER-MiNT-ID&gt; – Identifies the classification server by its MiNT ID.</li> </ul>
---	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#server-host ip-address 192.168.13.13

nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-max-recs 9000
  cache-save-interval 1000
  server-host ip-address 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes the URL classification server's configured details, such as hostname, ip-address, or MiNT ID.</p>
------------------	--

### 4.1.92.2.6 server-unreachable

▶ [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the action taken in case the classification server is unreachable. Based on the value configured the an end user's request for a URL/Website is either blocked or passed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
server-unreachable [block|pass]
```

#### Parameters

- `server-unreachable [block|pass]`

<code>server-unreachable [block pass]</code>	Configures the action taken in case the classification server is unreachable. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>block</code> – Denies access to the requested URL/Website</li> <li>• <code>pass</code> – Allows access to the requested URL/Website. This is the default value.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#server-unreachable block
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-max-recs 9000
  cache-save-interval 1000
  server-unreachable block
  server-host ip-address 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Reverts the action taken in case the classification server is unreachable to default ( <code>pass</code> )
---------------------------	--



### 4.1.92.2.7 uncategorized-url

► [web-filter-policy-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the action taken in case the classification server fails to classify a URL/Website. Based on the value configured the an end user's request for a non-classified URL/Website is either blocked or passed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
uncategorized-url [block|pass]
```

#### Parameters

- `uncategorized-url [block|pass]`

uncategorized-url [block pass]	Configures the action taken in case the classification server fails to classify a URL/Website. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>block</code> – Denies access to the requested non-classified URL/Website</li> <li>• <code>pass</code> – Allows access to the requested non-classified URL/Website. This is the default value.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#uncategorized-url block
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#show context
web-filter-policy test
  cache-max-recs 9000
  cache-save-interval 1000
  uncategorized-url block
  server-unreachable block
  server-host ip-address 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-web-filter-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Reverts the action taken in case the classification server fails to classify a URL/Website to default ( <code>pass</code> )
---------------------------	---

### 4.1.93 wips-policy

#### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a WIPS policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
wips-policy <WIPS-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- wips-policy <WIPS-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;WIPS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the WIPS policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#wips-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#?
Wips Policy Mode commands:
  ap-detection          Rogue AP detection
  enable                Enable this wips policy
  event                 Configure an event
  history-throttle-duration
                        Configure the duration for which event duplicates
                        are not stored in history
  interference-event    Specify events which will contribute to smart-rf
                        wifi interference calculations
  no                    Negate a command or set its defaults
  signature              Signature to configure
  use                    Set setting to use

  clrscr                Clears the display screen
  commit                Commit all changes made in this session
  do                     Run commands from Exec mode
  end                   End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                  Description of the interactive help system
  revert                Revert changes
  service               Service Commands
  show                  Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** For more information on WIPS policy commands, see [Chapter 20, WIPS-POLICY](#).

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing WIPS policy
-----------------	---------------------------------

## 4.1.94 wlan

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

Configures a *Wireless Local Area Network* (WLAN)

The following table lists WLAN configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.49** *WLAN-Policy Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>wlan</i>	Creates a new wireless LAN and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-410</a>
<i>wlan-mode commands</i>	Summarizes WLAN configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-413</a>

## 4.1.94.1 wlan

## ▶ wlan

Configures a WLAN and enters its configuration mode. Use this command to modify an existing WLAN's settings. A WLAN is a data-communications system that flexibly extends the functionality of a wired LAN. A WLAN links two or more computers or devices using spread-spectrum or *Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing* (OFDM) modulation based technology. WLANs do not require lining up devices for line-of-sight transmission, and are thus, desirable for wireless networking. Roaming users can be handed off from one access point to another, like a cellular phone system. WLANs can therefore be configured around the needs of specific user groups, even when they are not in physical proximity.

WLANs can provide an abundance of services, including data communications (allowing mobile devices to access applications), e-mail, file, and print services or even specialty applications (such as guest access control and asset tracking).

Each WLAN configuration contains encryption, authentication and QoS policies and conditions for user connections. Connected access point radios transmit periodic beacons for each BSS. A beacon advertises the SSID, security requirements, supported data rates of the wireless network to enable clients to locate and connect to the WLAN.

WLANs are mapped to radios on each access point. A WLAN can be advertised from a single access point radio or can span multiple access points and radios. WLAN configurations can be defined to provide service to specific areas of a site. For example, a guest access WLAN may only be mapped to a 2.4 GHz radio in a lobby or conference room providing limited coverage, while a data WLAN is mapped to all 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz radios at the branch site to provide complete coverage.

The maximum number of WLANs supported by different devices is as follows:

- RFS4000 and RFS6000 wireless controllers – 32 WLANs
- RFS7000 wireless controller – 256 WLANs
- NX95XX series service platforms – 1000 WLANs
- Access Points – 16 WLANs

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
wlan {<WLAN-NAME>|containing <WLAN-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- wlan {<WLAN-NAME>|containing <WLAN-NAME>}

wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Configures a new WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the WLAN name. The WLAN name could be a logical representation of its coverage area (for example, engineering, marketing, etc.).The name cannot exceed 32 characters.</li> </ul>
containing <WLAN-NAME>	Optional. Configures an existing WLAN's settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify a sub-string in the WLAN name. Use this parameter to filter a WLAN. This option allows you to select and enter the configuration mode of one or more WLANs.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#wlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#?
```

Wireless LAN Mode commands:	
accounting	Configure how accounting records are created for this wlan
acl	Actions taken based on ACL configuration [packet drop being one of them]
answer-broadcast-probes	Include this wlan when responding to probe requests that do not specify an SSID
assoc-response	Association response threshold
association-list	Configure the association list for the wlan
authentication-type	The authentication type of this WLAN
bridging-mode	Configure how packets to/from this wlan are bridged
broadcast-dhcp	Configure broadcast DHCP packet handling
broadcast-ssid	Advertise the SSID of the WLAN in beacons
captive-portal-enforcement	Enable captive-portal enforcement on the wlan
client-access	Enable client-access (normal data operations) on this wlan
client-client-communication	Allow switching of frames from one wireless client to another on this wlan
client-load-balancing	Configure load balancing of clients on this wlan
controller-assisted-mobility	Enable controller assisted mobility to determine wireless clients' VLAN assignment
data-rates	Specify the 802.11 rates to be supported on this wlan
description	Configure a description of the usage of this wlan
downstream-group-addressed-forwarding	Enable downstream group addressed forwarding of packets
dpi	Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application Assurance)
dynamic-vlan-assignment	Dynamic VLAN assignment configuration
eap-types	Configure client access based on eap-type used for authentication
encryption-type	Configure the encryption to use on this wlan
enforce-dhcp	Drop packets from Wireless Clients with static IP address
fast-bss-transition	Configure support for 802.11r Fast BSS Transition
http-analyze	Enable HTTP URL analysis on the wlan
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
kerberos	Configure kerberos authentication parameters
mac-authentication	Configure mac-authentication related parameters
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
nsight	Nsight Server
opendns	OpenDNS related config for this wlan
protected-mgmt-frames	Protected Management Frames (IEEE 802.11w) related configuration (DEMO FEATURE)
proxy-arp-mode	Configure handling of ARP requests with proxy-arp is enabled
proxy-nd-mode	Configure handling of IPv6 ND requests with proxy-nd is enabled
qos-map	Support the 802.11u QoS map element and frame
radio-resource-measurement	Configure support for 802.11k Radio Resource Measurement
radius	Configure RADIUS related parameters

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registration	Enable dynamic registration of device (or) user
relay-agent	Configure dhcp relay agent info
shutdown	Shutdown this wlan
ssid	Configure the Service Set Identifier for this WLAN
t5-client-isolation	Isolate traffic among clients
t5-security	Configure encryption and authentication
time-based-access	Configure client access based on time
use	Set setting to use
vlan	Configure the vlan where traffic from this wlan is mapped
vlan-pool-member	Add a member vlan to the pool of vlans for the wlan (Note: configuration of a vlan-pool overrides the 'vlan' configuration)
wep128	Configure WEP128 parameters
wep64	Configure WEP64 parameters
wing-extensions	Enable support for WiNG-Specific extensions to 802.11
wireless-client	Configure wireless-client specific parameters
wpa-wpa2	Modify tkip-ccmp (wpa/wpa2) related parameters
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#
```

The following example shows how to use the 'containing' keyword to enter the configuration mode of an existing WLAN:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#wlan containing wlan1  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-{'containing': 'wlan1'})#
```

## 4.1.94.2 wlan-mode commands

### ▶ wlan

This section documents the WLAN configuration mode commands in detail.

Use the (config) instance to configure WLAN related parameters.

To navigate to this instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE> (config) #wlan <WLAN-NAME>
```

The following table summarizes WLAN configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.50** WLAN-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">accounting</a>	Defines a WLAN accounting configuration	<a href="#">page 4-416</a>
<a href="#">acl</a>	Defines the actions based on an ACL rule configuration	<a href="#">page 4-418</a>
<a href="#">answer-broadcast-probes</a>	Allows a WLAN to respond to probes for broadcast ESS	<a href="#">page 4-420</a>
<a href="#">assoc-response</a>	Configures a minimum <i>receive signal strength indication</i> (RSSI) value, below which the WLAN does not send a response to a client's association request	<a href="#">page 4-421</a>
<a href="#">association-list</a>	Attaches an existing global association list to a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-422</a>
<a href="#">authentication-type</a>	Sets a WLAN's authentication type	<a href="#">page 4-423</a>
<a href="#">bridging-mode</a>	Configures how packets to/from this WLAN are bridged	<a href="#">page 4-425</a>
<a href="#">broadcast-dhcp</a>	Configures broadcast DHCP packet handling	<a href="#">page 4-426</a>
<a href="#">broadcast-ssid</a>	Advertises a WLAN's SSID in beacons	<a href="#">page 4-427</a>
<a href="#">captive-portal-enforcement</a>	Configures a WLAN's captive portal enforcement	<a href="#">page 4-428</a>
<a href="#">client-access</a>	Enables WLAN client access (normal data operations)	<a href="#">page 4-429</a>
<a href="#">client-client-communication</a>	Allows the switching of frames from one wireless client to another on a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-430</a>
<a href="#">client-load-balancing</a>	Enables load balancing of WLAN clients	<a href="#">page 4-431</a>
<a href="#">controller-assisted-mobility</a>	Enables controller assisted mobility to determine wireless clients' VLAN assignment	<a href="#">page 4-433</a>
<a href="#">data-rates</a>	Specifies the 802.11 rates supported on the WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-434</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Sets a WLAN's description	<a href="#">page 4-437</a>
<a href="#">downstream-group-addressed-forwarding</a>	Enables forwarding of downstream packets addressed to a group	<a href="#">page 4-438</a>
<a href="#">dpi</a>	Enables extraction of metadata flows on the WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-439</a>
<a href="#">dynamic-vlan-assignment</a>	Configures dynamic VLAN assignment on this WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-440</a>

Table 4.50 WLAN-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">eap-types</a>	Configures client access based on eap-type used for authentication	<a href="#">page 4-441</a>
<a href="#">encryption-type</a>	Sets a WLAN's encryption type	<a href="#">page 4-443</a>
<a href="#">enforce-dhcp</a>	Drops packets from clients with a static IP address	<a href="#">page 4-444</a>
<a href="#">fast-bss-transition</a>	Configures support for 802.11r fast BSS transition on a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-445</a>
<a href="#">http-analyze</a>	Enables HTTP URL analysis on the WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-446</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures IPv4 settings on this WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-448</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Configures IPv6 settings on this WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-449</a>
<a href="#">kerberos</a>	Configures Kerberos authentication parameters	<a href="#">page 4-450</a>
<a href="#">mac-authentication</a>	Configures MAC authentication parameters	<a href="#">page 4-452</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 4-453</a>
<a href="#">nsight</a>	Enables retention of guest client history in the NSight MongoDB database	<a href="#">page 4-457</a>
<a href="#">opendns</a>	Configures the device ID, which is embedded in each DNS query packet going out from an access point, wireless controller, or service platform to the OpenDNS server	<a href="#">page 4-458</a>
<a href="#">protected-mgmt-frames</a>	Enables and configures the WLAN's frame protection mode and security association	<a href="#">page 4-461</a>
<a href="#">proxy-arp-mode</a>	Enables the proxy ARP mode for ARP requests	<a href="#">page 4-463</a>
<a href="#">proxy-nd-mode</a>	Configures the proxy ND mode for this WLAN member clients as either strict or dynamic	<a href="#">page 4-464</a>
<a href="#">qos-map</a>	Enables support for 802.11u QoS map element and frames	<a href="#">page 4-465</a>
<a href="#">radio-resource-measurement</a>	Enables support for 802.11k radio resource measurement	<a href="#">page 4-466</a>
<a href="#">radius</a>	Configures RADIUS parameters	<a href="#">page 4-467</a>
<a href="#">registration</a>	Configures settings enabling dynamic registration of devices. Use this command to specify the mode of registration and to configure corresponding parameters.	<a href="#">page 4-469</a>
<a href="#">relay-agent</a>	Enables support for DHCP relay agent information (option 82) feature on this WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-471</a>
<a href="#">shutdown</a>	Auto shuts down a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-473</a>
<a href="#">ssid</a>	Configures a WLAN's SSID	<a href="#">page 4-475</a>
<a href="#">t5-client-isolation</a>	Disallows clients connecting to the WLAN to communicate with one another	<a href="#">page 4-476</a>
<a href="#">t5-security</a>	Configures T5 PowerBroadband security settings	<a href="#">page 4-477</a>
<a href="#">time-based-access</a>	Configures time-based client access	<a href="#">page 4-479</a>



*Table 4.50 WLAN-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>use</i>	Defines WLAN mode configuration settings	<a href="#">page 4-480</a>
<i>vlan</i>	Sets VLAN assignment for a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-483</a>
<i>vlan-pool-member</i>	Adds a member VLAN to the pool of VLANs for a WLAN	<a href="#">page 4-484</a>
<i>wep128</i>	Configures WEP128 parameters	<a href="#">page 4-486</a>
<i>wep64</i>	Configures WEP64 parameters	<a href="#">page 4-488</a>
<i>wing-extensions</i>	Enables support for WiNG specific extensions to 802.11	<a href="#">page 4-490</a>
<i>wireless-client</i>	Configures the transmit power for wireless clients transmission	<a href="#">page 4-492</a>
<i>wpa-wpa2</i>	Modifies TKIP and CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters	<a href="#">page 4-495</a>
<i>service</i>	Invokes service commands applicable in the WLAN configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-498</a>

## 4.1.94.2.1 accounting

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Defines the WLAN's accounting configuration

Accounting is the method of collecting user data, such as start and stop times, executed commands (for example, PPP), number of packets and number of bytes received and transmitted. This data is sent to the security server for billing, auditing, and reporting purposes. Accounting enables wireless network administrators to track the services and network resources accessed and consumed by users. When enabled, this feature allows the network access server to report and log user activity to a RADIUS security server in the form of accounting records. Each accounting record is comprised of AV pairs and is stored on the access control server. The data can be analyzed for network management, client billing, and/or auditing. Accounting methods must be defined through AAA policies.

Accounting can be enabled and applied to access point, wireless controller, or service platform managed WLANs. Once enabled, it uniquely logs accounting events specific to the managed WLAN. Accounting logs contain information about the use of remote access services by users. This information is of great assistance in partitioning local versus remote users and how to best accommodate each. Remote user information can be archived to a location outside of the access point for periodic network and user permission administration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
accounting [radius|syslog|wait-client-ip]
```

```
accounting [radius|wait-client-ip]
```

```
accounting syslog [host|mac-address-format]
```

```
accounting syslog host <IP/HOSTNAME> {port <1-65535>}
  {proxy-mode [none|through-controller|through-rf-domain-manager]}
```

```
accounting syslog mac-address-format [middle-hyphen|no-delim|pair-colon|pair-hyphen|
  quad-dot] case [lower|upper]
```

**Parameters**

- accounting [radius|wait-client-ip]

accounting radius	<p>Enables support for WLAN RADIUS accounting messages. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p>When enabled, the WLAN uses an external RADIUS resource for accounting.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <i>use &gt; aaa-policy &gt; &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt;</i> command to associate an appropriate AAA policy with this WLAN. This AAA policy should be existing and should define the accounting, authentication, and authorization parameters.</p>
accounting wait-client-ip	Enables waiting for client's IP before commencing the accounting procedure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounting syslog host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; {port &lt;1-65535&gt;} {proxy-mode [none through-controller through-rf-domain-manager]}</li> </ul>	
accounting syslog	Enables support for WLAN syslog accounting messages in standard syslog format (RFC 3164). This option is disabled by default.
host <IP/HOSTNAME>	<p>Configures a syslog destination hostname or IP address for accounting records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the IP address or name of the destination host.</li> </ul>

port <1-65535>	Optional. Configures the syslog server's UDP port (this port is used to connect to the server) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the port from 1 - 65535. Default port is 514.</li> </ul>
proxy-mode [none] through-controller  through-rf-domain- manager]	Optional. Configures the request proxying mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Requests are directly sent to the server from the device</li> <li>• through-controller – Proxies requests through the controller (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) configuring the device</li> <li>• through-rf-domain-manager – Proxies requests through the local RF Domain manager</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounting syslog mac-address-format [middle-hyphen no-delim pair-colon pair-hyphen quad-dot] case [lower upper]</li> </ul>	
accounting syslog	Enables support for WLAN syslog accounting messages
mac-address-format	Configures the MAC address format used in syslog messages
middle-hyphen	Configures the MAC address format with middle hyphen (AABBCC-DDEEFF)
no-delim	Configures the MAC address format without delimiters (AABBCCDDEEFF)
pair-colon	Configures the MAC address format with pair-colon delimiters (AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF)
pair-hyphen	Configures the MAC address format with pair-hyphen delimiters (AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF). This is the default setting.
quad-dot	Configures the MAC address format with quad-dot delimiters (AABB.CCDD.EEFF)
case [lower upper]	The following keywords are common to all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case – Specifies MAC address case (upper or lower) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lower – Specifies MAC address is filled in lower case (for example, aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ff)</li> <li>• upper – Specifies MAC address is filled in upper case (for example, AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2 proxy-mode none
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables sending of accounting message to the RADIUS server, disables syslog accounting, or disables waiting for client's IP before sending accounting messages
-----------	---

## 4.1.94.2.2 acl

## ▶ wlan-mode commands

Defines the actions taken based on an ACL rule configuration

Use the `use > ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>` command to associate an ACL with the WLAN. The ACL rule is determined by the associated ACL's configuration.

A firewall is a mechanism enforcing access control, and is considered a first line of defense in protecting proprietary information within the network. The means by which this is accomplished varies, but in principle, a firewall can be thought of as mechanisms allowing and denying data traffic in respect to administrator defined rules. For an overview of firewalls, see [FIREWALL-POLICY](#).

WLANs use firewalls like *Access Control Lists* (ACLs) to filter/mark packets based on the WLAN from which they arrive, as opposed to filtering packets on layer 2 ports. An ACL contains an ordered list of *Access Control Entries* (ACEs). Each ACE specifies an action and a set of conditions (rules) a packet must satisfy to match the ACE. The order of conditions in the list is critical since filtering is stopped after the first match.

IP based firewall rules are specific to source and destination IP addresses and the unique rules and precedence orders assigned. Both IP and non-IP traffic on the same layer 2 interface can be filtered by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC.

Additionally, administrators can filter layer 2 traffic on a physical layer 2 interface using MAC addresses. A MAC Firewall rule uses source and destination MAC addresses for matching operations, where the result is a typical allow, deny or mark designation to WLAN packet traffic.

Keep in mind IP and non-IP traffic on the same layer 2 interface can be filtered by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC ACL to the interface.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic <0-1000000> {blacklist <0-86400>|
disassociate}
```

**Parameters**

- `acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic <0-1000000> {blacklist <0-86400>|disassociate}`

acl exceed-rate	Sets the action taken based on an ACL rule configuration (for example, drop a packet) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exceed-rate – Action is taken when the rate exceeds a specified value</li> </ul>
wireless-client-denied-traffic <0-1000000>	Sets the action to deny traffic to the wireless client when the rate exceeds the specified value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-1000000&gt; – Specify a allowed rate threshold of disallowed traffic in packets/sec. If enabled, this option allows an associated client, exceeding the thresholds configured for storm traffic, to be either de-authenticated or blacklisted depending on the action selected. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
blacklist <0-86400>	Optional. When enabled, sets the time interval, in seconds, to blacklist a wireless client. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-86400&gt; – Configures the blacklist duration from 0 - 86400 seconds. Offending clients are re-authenticated once the blacklist duration, configured here, has exceeded.</li> </ul>
disassociate	Optional. When enabled, disassociates a wireless client

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic  
20 disassociate
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context  
wlan test  
  ssid test  
  bridging-mode tunnel  
  encryption-type none  
  authentication-type none  
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2  
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the action (de-authenticate or blacklist) to be taken when an associated client exceeds the thresholds configured for storm traffic
-----------	---

### 4.1.94.2.3 answer-broadcast-probes

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Allows the WLAN to respond to probe requests that do not specify a SSID. These probes are for broadcast ESS. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
answer-broadcast-probes
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#answer-broadcast-probes  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Does not allow this WLAN to respond to probe requests that do not specify a SSID
--------------------	--

#### 4.1.94.2.4 assoc-response

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures the deny-threshold and rssi-threshold values. These threshold values are considered when responding to a client's association/authentication request.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
assoc-response [deny-threshold <1-12>|rssi-threshold <-100--40>]
```

#### Parameters

- `assoc-response [deny-threshold <1-12>|rssi-threshold <-100--40>]`

assoc-response	Configures the association response thresholds
deny-threshold <1-12>	Configures the number of times association/authentication request, from a client, is ignored if the RSSI is less than the configured RSSI threshold. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-12&gt; – Specify the deny-threshold from 1 - 12.</li> </ul>
rssi-threshold <-100--40>	Configures an association response RSSI threshold value. If the RSSI is below the configured threshold value, the client's association/authentication request is ignored. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rssi-threshold &lt;-100--40&gt; – Specify a value from -100 - -40 dBm.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#assoc-response rssi-threshold -60
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#assoc-response deny-threshold 4

nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
assoc-response rssi-threshold -60
assoc-response deny-threshold 4
registration user group-name guest expiry-time 2000 agreement-refresh 14400
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured deny-threshold and rssi-threshold values
-----------	---

### 4.1.94.2.5 association-list

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Attaches an existing global association list with this WLAN. For more information on global association lists, see [global-association-list](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
association-list global <GLOBAL-ASSO-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `association-list global <GLOBAL-ASSO-LIST-NAME>`

<code>association-list global &lt;GLOBAL-ASSO-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	Attaches an existing global association list with this WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;GLOBAL-ASSO-LIST-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the global association list name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#association-list global my-clients
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  association-list global my-clients
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes the global association list's association with this WLAN
---------------------------	--



### 4.1.94.2.6 authentication-type

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Sets the WLAN's authentication type

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
authentication-type [eap|eap-mac|eap-psk|kerberos|mac|none]
```

#### Parameters

- authentication-type [eap|eap-mac|eap-psk|kerberos|mac|none]

authentication-type	Configures a WLAN's authentication type The authentication types are: EAP, EAP-MAC, EAP-PSK, Kerberos, MAC, and none.
eap	Configures EAP authentication (802.1X) EAP is the de-facto standard authentication method used to provide secure authenticated access to controller managed WLANs. EAP provides mutual authentication, secured credential exchange, dynamic keying and strong encryption. 802.1X EAP can be deployed with WEP, WPA or WPA2 encryption schemes to further protect user information forwarded over controller managed WLANs. The EAP process begins when an unauthenticated supplicant (client device) tries to connect with an authenticator (in this case, the authentication server). An access point passes EAP packets from the client to an authentication server on the wired side of the access point. All other packet types are blocked until the authentication server (typically, a RADIUS server) verifies the client's identity. If using EAP authentication ensure that a AAA policy is mapped to the WLAN.
eap-mac	Configures EAP or MAC authentication depending on client. (This setting is valid only with the None encryption type). EAP-MAC is useful when in a hotspot environment, as some clients support EAP and an administrator may want to authenticate based on just the MAC address of the device.
eap-psk	Configures EAP authentication or pre-shared keys depending on client (This setting is only valid with <i>Temporal Key Integrity Protocol</i> (TKIP) or <i>Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol</i> (CCMP) encryption types). When using PSK with EAP, the controller sends a packet requesting a secure link using a pre-shared key. The controller and authenticating device must use the same authenticating algorithm and pass code during authentication. EAP-PSK is useful when transitioning from a PSK network to one that supports EAP. If using eap-psk authentication ensure that a AAA policy is mapped to the WLAN.

kerberos	<p>Configures Kerberos authentication (encryption will change to WEP128 if it's not already WEP128 or Keyguard)</p> <p>Kerberos (designed and developed by MIT) provides strong authentication for client/server applications using secret-key cryptography. Using Kerberos, a client must prove its identity to a server (and vice versa) across an insecure network connection.</p> <p>Once a client and server use Kerberos to validate their identity, they encrypt all communications to assure privacy and data integrity. Kerberos can only be used on the access point with 802.11b clients. Kerberos uses <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) for synchronizing the clocks of its <i>Key Distribution Center</i> (KDC) server(s).</p>
mac	<p>Configures MAC authentication (RADIUS lookup of MAC address)</p> <p>MAC is a device level authentication method used to augment other security schemes when legacy devices are deployed using static WEP.</p> <p>MAC authentication can be used for device level authentication by permitting WLAN access based on device MAC address. MAC authentication is typically used to augment WLAN security options that do not use authentication (such as static WEP, WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK) MAC authentication can also be used to assign VLAN memberships, Firewall policies and time and date restrictions.</p> <p>MAC authentication can only identify devices, not users.</p> <p>If using mac authentication ensure that a AAA policy is mapped to the WLAN.</p>
none	No authentication is used or the client uses pre-shared keys. This is the default value.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#authentication-type eap

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets the authentication mode used with this WLAN to default (none/pre-shared keys)
-----------	--

### 4.1.94.2.7 bridging-mode

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures how packets are bridged to and from a WLAN

Use this command to define which VLANs are bridged, and how local VLANs are bridged between the wired and wireless sides of the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
bridging-mode [local|tunnel]
```

#### Parameters

- bridging-mode [local|tunnel]

bridging-mode	Configures how packets are bridged to and from a WLAN. The options are local and tunnel.
local	Bridges packets between WLAN and local ethernet ports. This is the default mode.
tunnel	Tunnels packets to other devices (typically a wireless controller or service platform)

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#bridging-mode local
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### 4.1.94.2.8 broadcast-dhcp

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures broadcast DHCP packet handling parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
```

#### Parameters

- broadcast-dhcp validate-offer

validate-offer	Enables validation of the broadcast DHCP packet destination (a wireless client associated to the radio) before forwarding over the air. This option is disabled by default.
----------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables validation of the broadcast DHCP packet destination (a wireless client associated to the radio) before forwarding over the air
--------------------	---

### 4.1.94.2.9 broadcast-ssid

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Advertises the WLAN SSID in beacons. If a hacker tries to isolate and hack a SSID from a client, the SSID will display since the ESSID is in the beacon. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
broadcast-ssid
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#broadcast-ssid
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the broadcasting of the WLAN's SSID in beacons
--------------------	---

### 4.1.94.2.10 captive-portal-enforcement

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures the captive portal enforcement on this WLAN. When enabled, provides successfully authenticated guests temporary and restricted access to the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
captive-portal-enforcement {fall-back}
```

#### Parameters

- captive-portal-enforcement {fall-back}

captive-portal-enforcement	Enables captive portal enforcement on a WLAN. This option is disabled by default.
fall-back	Optional. Enforces captive portal validation if WLAN authentication fails (applicable to EAP or MAC authentication only)

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables captive portal enforcement
--------------------	-------------------------------------

**4.1.94.2.11 client-access**

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables WLAN client access (for normal data operations)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
client-access
```

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#client-access
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables WLAN client access
--------------------	-----------------------------

### 4.1.94.2.12 client-client-communication

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Allows frame switching from one client to another on a WLAN

This option is enabled by default. It allows clients to exchange packets with other clients. It does not necessarily prevent clients on other WLANs from sending packets to this WLAN, but as long as this setting is also disabled on that WLAN, clients are not permitted to interoperate.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
client-client-communication
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#client-client-communication  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables frame switching from one client to another on a WLAN
-----------	---



### 4.1.94.2.13 client-load-balancing

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Enforces client load balancing on a WLAN's access point radios. AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP81XX, and AP82XX models can support 256 clients per access point. AP6511 and AP6521 models can support up to 128 clients per access point. When enforced, loads are balanced by ignoring association and probe requests. Probe and association requests are not responded to, forcing a client to associate with another access point radio.

This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
client-load-balancing {allow-single-band-clients|band-discovery-intvl|
    capability-ageout-time|max-probe-req|probe-req-intvl}
```

```
client-load-balancing {allow-single-band-clients [2.4ghz|5ghz]|
    band-discovery-intvl <0-10000>|capability-ageout-time <0-10000>}
```

```
client-load-balancing {max-probe-req|probe-req-intvl} [2.4ghz|5ghz] <0-10000>
```

**Parameters**

- client-load-balancing {allow-single-band-clients [2.4ghz|5ghz]|band-discovery-intvl <0-10000>|capability-ageout-time <0-10000>}

client-load-balancing	Configures client load balancing on a WLAN
allow-single-band-clients [2.4ghz 5ghz]	Optional. Allows single band clients to associate even during load balancing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4ghz – Enables load balancing across 2.4 GHz channels</li> <li>• 5ghz – Enables load balancing across 5.0 GHz channels</li> </ul> This option is enabled by default for 2.4 and 5.0 GHz radios.
band-discovery-intvl <0-10000>	Optional. Configures the interval to discover a client's band capability before connection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 10000 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.</li> </ul>
capability-ageout-time <0-10000>	Optional. Configures a client's capability ageout interval. This is the time for which a client's capabilities are retained in the device's internal table. Once this time is exceeded the client's capabilities are aged out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 10000 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds.</li> </ul>

- client-load-balancing {max-probe-req|probe-req-intvl} [2.4ghz|5ghz] <0-10000>

client-load-balancing	Configures WLAN client load balancing
max-probe-req [2.4ghz 5ghz] <0-10000>	Optional. Configures client probe request interval limits for device association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4ghz – Configures maximum client probe requests on 2.4 GHz radios</li> <li>• 5ghz – Configures maximum client probe requests on 5.0 GHz radios                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-10000&gt; – Specify a client probe request threshold from 0 - 10000. The default for both 2.4 and 5.0 GHz radios is 60.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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probe-req-intvl [2.4ghz 5ghz] <0-10000>	Optional. Configures client probe request interval limits for device association <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2.4ghz – Configures the client probe request interval on 2.4 GHz radios</li><li>• 5ghz – Configures the client probe request interval on 5.0 GHz radios<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;0-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 10000. The default for both 2.4 and 5.0 GHz radios is 10 seconds.</li></ul></li></ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables client load balancing on a WLAN's access point radios
--------------------	--

#### 4.1.94.2.14 controller-assisted-mobility

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables controller or service platform assisted mobility to determine a wireless client's VLAN assignment. When enabled, a controller or service platform's mobility database is used to assist in roaming between RF Domains. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

##### Syntax

```
controller-assisted-mobility
```

##### Parameters

None

##### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#controller-assisted-mobility
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  controller-assisted-mobility
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#
```

##### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables controller or service platform assisted mobility to determine a wireless client's VLAN assignment
--------------------	--

## 4.1.94.2.15 data-rates

### ▶ wlan-mode commands

Specifies the 802.11 rates supported on a WLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
data-rates [2.4GHz|5GHz]
```

```
data-rates 2.4GHz [b-only|bg|bgn|custom|default|g-only|gn]
```

```
data-rates 2.4GHz custom [1|11|12|18|2|24|36|48|5.5|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|
basic-12|basic-18|basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|
basic-6|basic-9|basic-mcs-1s|mcs-1s|mcs-2s|mcs-3s]
```

```
data-rates 5GHz [a-only|an|custom|default]
```

```
data-rates 5GHz custom [12|18|24|36|48|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|basic-12|basic-18|
basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|basic-6|basic-9|
basic-mcs-1s|mcs-1s|mcs2s|mcs3s]
```

### Parameters

- data-rates 2.4GHz [b-only|bg|bgn|default|g-only|gn]

data-rates	Specifies the 802.11 rates supported when mapped to a 2.4 GHz radio
b-only	Uses rates that support only 11b clients
bg	Uses rates that support both 11b and 11g clients
bgn	Uses rates that support 11b, 11g and 11n clients
default	Uses the default rates configured for a 2.4 GHz radio
g-only	Uses rates that support operation in 11g only
gn	Uses rates that support 11g and 11n clients

- data-rates 5GHz [a-only|an|default]

data-rates	Specifies the 802.11 rates supported when mapped to a 5.0 GHz radio
a-only	Uses rates that support operation in 11a only
an	Uses rates that support 11a and 11n clients
default	Uses default rates configured for a 5.0 GHz

- data-rates [2.4GHz|5GHz] custom [1|11|12|18|2|24|36|48|5.5|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|
basic-12|basic-18|basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|basic-6|
basic-9|basic-mcs-1s|mcs-1s|mcs-2s|mcs-3s]

data-rates [2.4GHz 5GHz]	Specifies the 802.11 rates supported when mapped to a 2.4 GHz or 5.0 GHz radio
--------------------------	--

<p>custom</p>	<p>Configures a data rates list by specifying each rate individually. Use 'basic-' prefix before a rate to indicate it is used as a basic rate (For example, 'data-rates custom basic-1 basic-2 5.5 11').</p> <p>The data-rates for 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz channels are the same with a few exceptions. The 2.4 GHz channel has a few extra data rates: 1, 11, 2, and 5.5.</p>
<p>1,11,2,5.5</p>	<p>The following data rates are specific to the 2.4 GHz channel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – 1-Mbps</li> <li>• 11 – 11-Mbps</li> <li>• 2 – 2-Mbps</li> <li>• 5.5 – 5.5-Mbps</li> </ul>
<p>[12,18,24,36,48,54,6,9,basic-1,basic-11,basic-12,basic-18,basic-2,basic-36,basic-48,basic-5.5,basic-54,basic-6,basic-9,basic-mcs-1s,mcs-1s,mcs2s,mcs-3s]</p>	<p>The following data rates are common to both the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 – 12 Mbps</li> <li>• 18 – 18-Mbps</li> <li>• 24 – 24 Mbps</li> <li>• 36 – 36-Mbps</li> <li>• 48 – 48-Mbps</li> <li>• 54 – 54-Mbps</li> <li>• 6 – 6-Mbps</li> <li>• 9 – 9-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-1 – basic 1-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-11 – basic 11-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-12 – basic 12-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-18 – basic 18-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-2 – basic 2-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-36 – basic 36-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-48 – basic 48-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-5.5 – basic 5.5-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-54 – basic 54-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-6 – basic 6-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-9 – basic 9-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-mcs-1s – Modulation and coding scheme data rates for 1 Spatial Stream</li> <li>• mcs-1s – Applicable to 1-spatial stream data rates</li> <li>• mcs-2s – Applicable to 2-spatial stream data rates</li> <li>• mcs-3s – Applicable to 3-spatial stream data rates</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#data-rates 2.4GHz gn

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  data-rates 2.4GHz gn
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the 802.11 data rates supported on a WLAN for the 2.4 GHz or 5.0 GHz radios
-----------	--

### 4.1.94.2.16 description

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Defines the WLAN description

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

description <LINE>

#### Parameters

- description <LINE>

<b>&lt;LINE&gt;</b>	Specify a WLAN description The WLAN's description should help differentiate it from others with similar configurations. The description should not exceed 64 characters.
---------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#description TestWLAN
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  description TestWLAN
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type eap
  accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
  data-rates 2.4GHz gn
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a WLAN's configured description
-----------	---

### 4.1.94.2.17 downstream-group-addressed-forwarding

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables forwarding of downstream *broadcast/multicast* (BC/MC) packets to a group on this WLAN. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

downstream-group-addressed-forwarding

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #downstream-group-addressed-forwarding  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #
```

#### Related Commands

---

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables forwarding of downstream BCMC packets to a group on this WLAN
--------------------	--

---



### 4.1.94.2.18 dpi

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables extraction of metadata flows on the WLAN. The *Deep Packet Inspection* (DPI) engine, integrated in the WING devices, has the capability of identifying 400 and more applications and application categories. However, in large deployments where a large number of users are guests, the DPI engine is inadequate in detecting applications or Websites not included in its database. This gap in the DPI application database is overcome by enabling extraction of AVC metadata flows. When enabled this option allows tracking of all HTTP/SSL websites accessed by clients (internal and/or guests) and monitoring of voice-video calls.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dpi metadata [http|ssl|voice-video]
```

#### Parameters

- `dpi metadata [http|ssl|voice-video]`

dpi metadata	<p>Enables extraction of the following metadata flows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>http</code> – Extracts HTTP metadata flows. When enabled, administrators can track HTTP Websites accessed by both internal and guest clients and visualize HTTP data usage, hits, active time and total clients on the NSight application's dashboard. This setting is disabled by default.</li> <li>• <code>ssl</code> – Extracts SSL metadata flows. When enabled, administrators can track SSL Websites accessed by both internal and guest clients and visualize SSL data usage, hits, active time and total clients on the NSight application's dashboard. This setting is disabled by default.</li> <li>• <code>voice-video</code> – Extracts voice and video metadata flows. When enabled, voice and video calls can be tracked by extracting parameters, such as packets transferred and lost, jitter, and application name. Most Enterprise VoIP applications like facetime, skype for business and VoIP terminals can be monitored for call quality and visualized on the NSight dashboard in manner similar to HTTP and SSL. Call quality and metrics can only be determined from calls established unencrypted. This setting is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
--------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#dpi metadata http
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#dpi metadata ssl
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#dpi metadata voice-video
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  dpi metadata voice-video
  dpi metadata http
  dpi metadata ssl
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables extraction of metadata flows on the WLAN
-----------------	---

## 4.1.94.2.19 dynamic-vlan-assignment

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables dynamic VLAN assignment on this WLAN, and adds or removes VLANs for the selected WLAN. Configure this feature to allow an override to the WLAN configuration. If, as part of the authentication process, the RADIUS server returns a client's VLAN-ID in a RADIUS Access-Accept packet, and this feature is enabled, all client traffic is forward on that VLAN. If disabled, the RADIUS server returns VLAN-ID is ignored and the WLAN's VLAN configuration is used. For more information, see [vlan](#). This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
dynamic-vlan-assignment allowed-vlans <VLAN-ID>
```

**Parameters**

- `dynamic-vlan-assignment allowed-vlans <VLAN-ID>`

dynamic-vlan-assignment allowed-vlans	Enables dynamic VLAN assignment and configures a list of VLAN IDs or VLAN alias allowed access to the WLAN
<VLAN-ID>	Specify the list of VLAN IDs or the VLAN alias names. For example, 10-20, 25, 30-35, \$guest. For information on VLAN aliases, see <a href="#">alias</a> .

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#dynamic-vlan-assignment allowed-vlans 10-20
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  dynamic-vlan-assignment allowed-vlans 10-20
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables dynamic VLAN assignment on this WLAN
--------------------	---

### 4.1.94.2.20 eap-types

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures client access based on the EAP type used

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
eap-types [allow|deny] [aka|all|fast|peap|sim|tls|ttls]
{ (aka|all|fast|peap|sim|tls|ttls) }
```

#### Parameters

- eap-types [allow|deny] [aka|all|fast|peap|sim|tls|ttls] { (aka|all|fast|peap|sim|tls|ttls) }

eap-types [allow deny]	Configures a list of allowed or denied EAP types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allow – Configures a list of EAP types allowed for WLAN client authentication</li> <li>• deny – Configures a list of EAP types not allowed for WLAN client authentication</li> </ul>
[aka all fast peap sim  tls ttls]	The following EAP types are common to the 'allow' and 'deny' keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aka – Configures EAP <i>Authentication and Key Agreement</i> (AKA) and EAP-AKA' (AKA Prime). EAP-AKA is one of the methods in the EAP authentication framework. It uses <i>Universal Mobile Telecommunications System</i> (UMTS) and <i>Universal Subscriber Identity Module</i> (USIM) for client authentication and key distribution.</li> <li>• all – Allows or denies usage of all EAP types on the WLAN. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• fast – Configures EAP <i>Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling</i> (FAST). EAP-FAST establishes a <i>Transport Layer Security</i> (TLS) tunnel, to verify client credentials, using <i>Protected Access Credentials</i> (PAC).</li> <li>• peap – Configures <i>Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (PEAP). PEAP or Protected EAP uses encrypted and authenticated TLS tunnel to encapsulate EAP.</li> <li>• sim – Configures EAP <i>Subscriber Identity Module</i> (SIM). EAP-SIM uses <i>Global System for Mobile Communications</i> (GSMC) SIM for client authentication and key distribution.</li> <li>• tls – Configures EAP <i>Transport Layer Security</i> (TLS). EAP-TLS is an EAP authentication method that uses PKI to communicate with a RADIUS server or any other authentication server.</li> <li>• ttls – Configures <i>Tunneled Transport Layer Security</i> (TTLS). EAP-TTLS is an extension of TLS. Unlike TLS, TTLS does not require every client to generate and install a CA- signed certificate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> These options are recursive, and more than one EAP type can be selected. The selected options are added to the allowed or denied EAP types list.</p>

## 4-442 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#eap-types allow fast sim tls
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
```

```
ssid test
```

```
bridging-mode tunnel
```

```
encryption-type none
```

```
authentication-type none
```

```
eap-types allow fast sim tls
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

---

<i>no</i>	Reverts to default setting - eap-types allow all
-----------	--

---

### 4.1.94.2.21 encryption-type

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Sets a WLAN's encryption type

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
encryption-type [ccmp|keyguard|none|tkip-ccmp|wep128|web128-keyguard|wep64]
```

#### Parameters

- encryption-type [ccmp|keyguard|none|tkip-ccmp|wep128|web128-keyguard|wep64]

encryption-type	Configures the WLAN's data encryption parameters
ccmp	Configures <i>Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) Counter Mode CBC-MAC Protocol (AES-CCM/CCMP)</i>
keyguard	Configures Keyguard-MCM ( <i>Mobile Computing Mode</i> )
none	No encryption used. This is the default setting.
tkip-ccmp	Configures the TKIP and AES-CCM/CCMP encryption modes
wep128	Configures WEP with 128 bit keys
wep128-keyguard	Configures WEP128 as well as Keyguard-MCM encryption modes
wep64	Configures WEP with 64 bit keys. A WEP64 configuration is insecure when two WLANs are mapped to the same VLAN, and one uses no encryption while the other uses WEP.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#encryption-type tkip-ccmp
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
description TestWLAN
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type tkip-ccmp
authentication-type eap
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
data-rates 2.4GHz gn
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the WLAN's encryption type to default (none)
--------------------	---

### 4.1.94.2.22 enforce-dhcp

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables dropping of packets from clients with a static IP address. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
enforce-dhcp
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#enforce-dhcp
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
description TestWLAN
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type tkip-ccmp
authentication-type eap
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
data-rates 2.4GHz gn
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
enforce-dhcp
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables dropping of packets from clients with a static IP address
--------------------	--

### 4.1.94.2.23 fast-bss-transition

► [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables support for 802.11r *Fast-BSS Transition* (FT) on the selected WLAN. This feature is disabled by default. 802.11r is an attempt to undo the burden that security and QoS added to the handoff process, and restore it back to an original four message exchange process. The central application for the 802.11r standard is VOIP using mobile phones within wireless Internet networks. 802.11r FT redefines the security key negotiation protocol, allowing parallel processing of negotiation and requests for wireless resources.

Enabling FT standards provides wireless clients fast, secure and seamless transfer from one base station to another, ensuring continuous connectivity.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX6524, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
fast-bss-transition {over-ds}
```

#### Parameters

- `fast-bss-transition {over-ds}`

<pre>fast-bss-transition over-ds</pre>	<p>Enables 802.11r FT support on this WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>over-ds</code> – Optional. Enables 802.11r client roaming over the <i>Distribution System</i> (DS). When enabled, all client communication with the target AP is via the current AP. This communication, carried in FT action frames, is first sent by the client to the current AP, then forwarded to the target AP through the controller.</li> </ul>
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#fast-bss-transition
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
ssid test
vlan 1
bridging-mode tunnel
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
fast-bss-transition
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables support for 802.11r <i>Fast-BSS Transition</i> (FT) on a WLAN
-----------------	--

## 4.1.94.2.24 http-analyze

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Enables HTTP URL analysis on the WLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
http-analyze [filter|syslog]
http-analyze filter [images|post|query-string]
http-analyze syslog host <IP/HOSTNAME> {port <1-65535>} {proxy-mode [none|
through-controller|through-rf-domain-manager]}
```

**Parameters**

- http-analyze filter [images|post|query-string]

filter	Filters URLs, based on the parameters set, before forwarding them
images	Filters out URLs referring to images (does not forward URL requesting images)
post	Filters out URLs requesting POST (does not forward POST requests). This option is disabled by default.
query-string	Removes query strings from URLs before forwarding them (forwards requests and no data). This option is disabled by default.

- http-analyze syslog host <IP/HOSTNAME> {port <1-65535>} {proxy-mode [none|through-controller|through-rf-domain-manager]}

syslog host <IP/ HOSTNAME>	Forwards client and URL information to a syslog server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the syslog server's IP address or hostname</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Specifies the UDP port to connect to the syslog server from 1 - 65535
proxy-mode [none  through-controller  through-rf-domain- manager]	Optional. Specifies if the request is to be proxied through another device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Requests are sent directly to syslog server from device</li> <li>• through-controller – Proxies requests, to the syslog server, through the controller configuring the device</li> <li>• through-rf-domain-manager – Proxies requests, to the syslog server, through the local RF Domain manager</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#http-analyze syslog host 192.168.13.10 port 21
proxy-mode through-controller
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  http-analyze syslog host 192.168.13.10 port 21 proxy-mode through-controller
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#
```



**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables HTTP URL analysis on the WLAN
-----------	--

## 4.1.94.2.25 ip

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures *Internet Protocol* (IP) settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ip [arp|dhcp]
```

```
ip arp [header-mismatch-validation|trust]
```

```
ip dhcp trust
```

**Parameters**

- ip arp [header-mismatch-validation|trust]

ip arp	Configures the IP settings for ARP packets
header-mismatch-validation	Verifies mismatch of source MAC address in the ARP and Ethernet headers. This option is enabled by default.
trust	Sets ARP responses as trusted for a WLAN/range. This option is disabled by default.

- ip dhcp trust

ip dhcp	Configures the IP settings for DHCP packets
trust	Sets DHCP responses as trusted for a WLAN/range. This option is disabled by default.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#ip dhcp trust
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
description TestWLAN
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type tkip-ccmp
authentication-type eap
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
data-rates 2.4GHz gn
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
ip dhcp trust
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
enforce-dhcp
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets IP ARP or DHCP trust parameters to default. ARP trust is disabled, ARP mismatch verification is enabled, or DHCP trust is disabled.
-----------	--

### 4.1.94.2.26 ipv6

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Sets the DHCPv6 and ICMPv6 *neighbor discovery* (ND) components for this WLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ipv6 [dhcpv6|nd]
```

```
ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
```

```
ipv6 nd [header-mismatch-validation|raguard|trust]
```

#### Parameters

- `ipv6 dhcpv6 trust`

<code>ipv6 dhcpv6 trust</code>	Enables DHCPv6 trust state for DHCPv6 responses on this WLAN. When enabled, all DHCPv6 responses received on this WLAN are trusted and forwarded. This option is disabled by default.
--------------------------------	---

- `ipv6 nd [header-mismatch-validation|raguard|trust]`

<code>ipv6 nd</code>	Sets the IPv6 ND settings for this WLAN
<code>header-mismatch-validation</code>	Checks for mismatch of source MAC address in the ICMPv6 ND message and Ethernet header (link layer option). This option is enabled by default.
<code>raguard</code>	Allows redirection of <i>router advertisements</i> (RAs) and ICMPv6 packets originating on this WLAN. This option is disabled by default.
<code>trust</code>	Enables trust state for ND requests received on this WLAN. When enabled, all ND requests on an IPv6 firewall, on this WLAN, are trusted. This option is disabled by default.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#ipv6 nd trust
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
```

```
ssid test
```

```
vlan 1
```

```
bridging-mode tunnel
```

```
encryption-type none
```

```
authentication-type none
```

```
ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
```

```
ipv6 nd trust
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets IPv6 ND or DHCPv6 trust parameters to default. ND request trust is disabled, ND header mismatch verification is enabled, ND RA and ICMPv6 redirection is disabled, or DHCPv6 trust is disabled.
-----------------	--

### 4.1.94.2.27 kerberos

► [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures Kerberos authentication parameters on a WLAN

Kerberos (designed and developed by MIT) provides strong authentication for client/server applications using secret-key cryptography. Using Kerberos, a client must prove its identity to a server (and vice versa) across an insecure network connection.

Once a client and server use Kerberos to validate their identity, they encrypt all communications to assure privacy and data integrity. Kerberos can only be used on the access point with 802.11b clients. Kerberos uses *Network Time Protocol* (NTP) for synchronizing the clocks of its *Key Distribution Center* (KDC) server(s).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
kerberos [password|realm|server]
```

```
kerberos password [0 <LINE>|2 <LINE>|<LINE>]
```

```
kerberos realm <REALM>
```

```
kerberos server [primary|secondary|timeout]
```

```
kerberos server [primary|secondary] host <IP/HOSTNAME> {port <1-65535>}
```

```
kerberos server timeout <1-60>
```

#### Parameters

- kerberos password [0 <LINE>|2 <LINE>|<LINE>]

kerberos	Configures a WLAN's Kerberos authentication parameters The parameters are: password, realm, and server.
password	Configures a Kerberos KDC server password. The password should not exceed 127 characters. The password options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;LINE&gt; – Configures a clear text password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;LINE&gt; – Configures an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the password.</li> </ul>

- kerberos realm <REALM>

kerberos	Configures a WLAN's Kerberos authentication parameters The parameters are: password, realm, and server.
realm <REALM>	Configures a Kerberos KDC server realm. The REALM should not exceed 127 characters.

- kerberos server [primary|secondary] host <IP/HOSTNAME> {port <1-65535>}

kerberos	Configures a WLAN's Kerberos authentication parameters The parameters are: password, realm, and server.
----------	--

server [primary secondary]	Configures the primary and secondary KDC server parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>primary – Configures the primary KDC server parameters</li> <li>secondary – Configures the secondary KDC server parameters</li> </ul>
host <IP/ HOSTNAME>	Sets the primary or secondary KDC server address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the IP address or name of the KDC server.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Configures the UDP port used to connect to the KDC server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the port from 1 - 65535. The default is 88.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>kerberos server timeout &lt;1-60&gt;</li> </ul>	
kerberos	Configures a WLAN's Kerberos authentication parameters The parameters are: password, realm, and server.
timeout <1-60>	Modifies the Kerberos KDC server's timeout parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-60&gt; – Specifies the wait time for a response from the Kerberos KDC server before retrying. Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#kerberos server timeout 12
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#kerberos server primary host 172.16.10.2 port 88

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
description TestWLAN
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type tkip-ccmp
authentication-type eap
kerberos server timeout 12
kerberos server primary host 172.16.10.2
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
data-rates 2.4GHz gn
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
ip dhcp trust
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
enforce-dhcp
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes Kerberos authentication related parameters on a WLAN
-----------	--

**4.1.94.2.28 mac-authentication**▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Enables MAC authentication. When enabled, the system uses cached credentials (RADIUS server lookups are skipped) to authenticate clients.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
mac-authentication [cached-credentials|enforce-always]
```

**Parameters**

- `mac-authentication` [cached-credentials|enforce-always]

mac-authentication	Enables MAC authentication on this WLAN and configures related parameters
cached-credentials	Uses cached credentials to skip RADIUS lookups. This option is disabled by default.
enforce-always	Enforces MAC authentication on this WLAN. When enabled, MAC authentication is enforced, each time a client logs in, even when the authentication type specified (using the authentication-type command) is not MAC authentication. This option is disabled by default.

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #mac-authentication cached-credentials
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables MAC authentication related parameters: Disables use of cached credentials to skip RADIUS lookups, or disables enforcement of MAC authentication on this WLAN.
-----------	--

**4.1.94.2.29 no**▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Negates WLAN mode commands and reverts values to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [accounting|acl|answer-broadcast-probes|assoc-response|association-list|
authentication-type|broadcast-dhcp|broadcast-ssid|captive-portal-enforcement|
client-access|client-client-communication|client-load-balancing|
controller-assisted-mobility|data-rates|description|
downstream-group-addressed-forwarding|dpi|dynamic-vlan-assignment|eap-types|
encryption-type|enforce-dhcp|fast-bss-transition|http-analyze|ip|ipv6|kerberos|
mac-authentication|nsight|opendns|protected-mgmt-frames|proxy-arp-mode|
proxy-nd-mode|qos-map|radio-resource-measurement|radius|registration|relay-agent|
shutdown|ssid|t5-client-isolation|t5-security|time-based-access|use|vlan|
vlan-pool-member|wep128|wep64|wing-extensions|wireless-client|wpa-wpa2|service]

no accounting [radius|syslog|wait-client-ip]

no acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic

no [answer-broadcast-probes|association-list global|authentication-type|
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer|broadcast-ssid|captive-portal-enforcement|
client-access|client-client-communication|client-load-balancing allow-single-band-
clients|controller-assisted-mobility|data-rates [2.4GHz|5GHz]|description|
downstream-group-addressed-forwarding|dynamic-vlan-assignment allowed-vlans|
eap-types|encryption-type|enforce-dhcp|fast-bss-transition over-ds|opendns device-id|
protected-mgmt-frames {sa-query}/proxy-arp-mode|proxy-nd-mode|qos-map|ssid|
t5-client-isolation|t5-security|vlan]

no assoc-response [deny-threshold|rssi-threshold]

no http-analyze {filter/syslog}
no http-analyze {filter [images|post|query-string]}

no ip [arp|dhcp]
no ip arp [header-mismatch-validation|trust]
no ip dhcp trust

no dpi metadata [http|ssl|voice-video]

no ipv6 [dhcpv6|nd]
no ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
no ipv6 nd [header-mismatch-validation|raguard|trust]

no kerberos [password|realm|server]
no kerberos server [primary host|secondary host|timeout]

no mac-authentication [cached-credentials|enforce-always]

no nsight client-history

no radio-resource-measurement {channel-report|neighbor-report {hybrid}}

no radius [dynamic-authorization|nas-identifier|nas-port-id|vlan-assignment]

no registration {external}

no relay-agent [dhcp-option82|dhcpv6-ldra]
```

```

no shutdown {on-critical-resource|on-meshpoint-loss|on-primary-port-link-loss|
on-unadoption}

no time-based-access days [all|friday|monday|saturday|sunday|thursday|tuesday|
wednesday|weekdays|weekends]

no use [aaa-policy|association-acl-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|captive-portal|
ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list|passpoint-policy|
roaming-assist-policy|url-filter|wlan-qos-policy]

no vlan-pool-member [<1-40 95>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]

no [wep128|wep64] [key {1-4}|transmit-key]

no wing-extension [move-command|smart-scan|wing-load-information|wmm-load-information]

no wireless-client [count-per-radio|cred-cache-ageout|hold-time|inactivity-timeout|
max-firewall-sessions|reauthentication|roam-notification|t5-inactivity-timeout|
tx-power|vlan-cache-ageout]

```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this WLAN's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no ?
  accounting                Configure how accounting records are
                             created for this wlan
  acl                       Actions taken based on ACL
                             configuration [ packet drop being one
                             of them]
  answer-broadcast-probes   Do not Include this wlan when
                             responding to probe requests that do
                             not specify an SSID
  assoc-response            Association response threshold
  association-list           Configure the association list for
                             the wlan
  authentication-type       Reset the authentication to use on
                             this wlan to default (none/Pre-shared
                             keys)
  broadcast-dhcp            Configure broadcast DHCP packet
                             handling
  broadcast-ssid            Do not advertise the SSID of the WLAN
                             in beacons
  captive-portal-enforcement Configure how captive-portal is
                             enforced on the wlan
  client-access             Disallow client access on this wlan
                             (no data operations)
  client-client-communication Disallow switching of frames from one
                             wireless client to another on this
                             wlan
  client-load-balancing     Disable load-balancing of clients on
                             this wlan
  controller-assisted-mobility Disable configure assisted mobility
  data-rates                Reset data rate configuration to
                             default
  description               Reset the description of the wlan
  downstream-group-addressed-forwarding Disable downstream group addressed
                             forwarding of packets
  dpi                       Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application
                             Assurance)
  dynamic-vlan-assignment   Dynamic VLAN assignment configuration

```



eap-types	Allow all EAP types on this wlan
encryption-type	Reset the encryption to use on this wlan to default (none)
enforce-dhcp	Drop packets from Wireless Clients with static IP address
fast-bss-transition	Disable support for 802.11r Fast BSS Transition
http-analyze	Enable HTTP URL analysis on the wlan
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
kerberos	Configure kerberos authentication parameters
mac-authentication	Configure mac-authentication related parameters
nsight	Nsight Server
opendns	OpenDNS related config for this wlan
protected-mgmt-frames	Disable support for Protected Management Frames (IEEE 802.11w)
proxy-arp-mode	Configure handling of ARP requests with proxy-arp is enabled
proxy-nd-mode	Configure handling of IPv6 ND requests with proxy-nd is enabled
qos-map	Disable the 802.11u QoS map element and frame
radio-resource-measurement	Disable support for 802.11k Radio Resource Measurement
radius	Configure RADIUS related parameters
registration	Dynamic registration of device (or) user
relay-agent	Configure dhcp relay agent info
shutdown	Enable the use of this wlan
ssid	Configure ssid
t5-client-isolation	Do not Isolate traffic among clients
t5-security	Configure encryption and authentication
time-based-access	Reset time-based-access parameters to default
use	Set setting to use
vlan	Map the default vlan (vlan-id 1) to the wlan
vlan-pool-member	Delete a mapped vlan from this wlan
wep128	Reset WEP128 parameters
wep64	Reset WEP64 parameters
wing-extensions	Disable support for WiNG-Specific extensions to 802.11
wireless-client	Configure wireless-client specific parameters
wpa-wpa2	Modify tkip-ccmp (wpa/wpa2) related parameters
service	Service to monitor to show no-service page to user

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

The test settings before execution of the no command:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
description TestWLAN
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type tkip-ccmp
authentication-type eap
kerberos server timeout 12
kerberos server primary host 172.16.10.2
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
data-rates 2.4GHz gn
wing-extensions wmm-load-information
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
```

```
client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
captive-portal-enforcement fall-back
ip dhcp trust
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
enforce-dhcp
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no accounting syslog

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no description

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no authentication-type

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no encryption-type

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no enforce-dhcp

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no kerberos server primary host

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no kerberos server timeout

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no data-rates 2.4GHz

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no ip dhcp trust

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#no captive-portal-enforcement
```

The test settings after the execution of the no command:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
wing-extensions wmm-load-information
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### 4.1.94.2.30 nsight

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables retention of client-history

A typical NSight-server enabled, guest access environment may be visited by thousands of unique clients on a daily basis. Some of these guest clients are not regular visitors, accessing the network infrequently. However, by default, historical data of all guest clients, irrespective of their network access frequency, is retained by the NSight server for up to 180 days. This results in the database containing thousands if not millions of unique MAC addresses of infrequent guest clients. To address this potential problem it is recommended to disable client-history retention on a guest WLAN, and use the nsight-policy context to configure a separate timer (8 hours by default) specifying the guest client data lifespan in the MongoDB database.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
nsight client-history
```

#### Parameters

- nsight client-history

nsight client-history	Enables retention of client-history in the MongoDB database. This option is enabled by default.
-----------------------	---

#### Examples

On a WLAN, the client-history option is enabled by default. When enabled, all client history (including guest-clients) is retained in the NSight server database for 180 days.

To disable this option, execute the `no > nsight > client-history` command. When disabled, guest client history is retained only for 8 hours, which is the default setting defined by the NSight policy applied on the access point (through which the guest client accesses the WLAN) or the access point's RF Domain. However, the default historical data retention duration for regular clients and devices (access point and controllers) remains unchanged (180 days) as per the NSight policy settings.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test3)#no nsight client-history
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test3)#show context
wlan test3
  ssid test3
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  no nsight client-history
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test3)#
```

Use the NSight policy context to define separate client-history retention time for regular clients, devices, and guest clients. For more information, see [nsight-policy](#).

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables client-history retention in the NSight MongoDB database
--------------------	--

4.1.94.2.31 `opendns`▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables integration of access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms with OpenDNS. When configured, DNS queries from wireless clients are redirected to OpenDNS (208.67.220.220 OR 208.67.222.222). These OpenDNS resolvers act as proxy DNS servers that provide additional functionalities, such as Web filtering, reporting, and performance enhancement.

This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
opendns device-id <DEVICE-ID>
```

**Parameters**

- `opendns device-id <DEVICE-ID>`

<code>opendns device-id &lt;DEVICE-ID&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the device ID sent to OpenDNS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-ID&gt;</code> – Specify the device ID. The device-id entered here is obtained from the OpenDns site by executing the following command in the Privi Exec Mode: <code>opendns &gt; username &lt;WORD&gt; password &lt;WORD&gt; label &lt;WORD&gt;</code>. For more information, see <a href="#">opendns</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Once configured on a WLAN, this value is embedded in each DNS query packet going out from an access point, wireless controller, or service platform to the OpenDNS server. The device ID is a sixteen (16) character hex string representing a 64 bit unsigned integer. Use the <code>no &gt; opendns &gt; device-id</code> command to remove the configured device-id.</p> <p>Therefore, when a wireless client associates with a OpenDNS enabled WLAN, all DNS queries originating from the client are appended with an additional 31 bytes of data (representing the device ID) at the end of the DNS packet.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To enable redirection of DNS query to OpenDNS it is necessary that the DNS server's IP address provided in the DHCP Server policy (used by the client) should point to the OpenDNS IP address (208.67.220.220 OR 208.67.222.222). For more information, see <a href="#">dns-server</a>.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-dhcppolicy-pool-dhcppool)#show context dhcp-pool dhcppool network 192.168.13.0/24 address range 192.168.13.160 192.168.13.200 default-router 192.168.13.105 <b>dns-server 208.67.220.220 208.67.222.222</b> rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-dhcppolicy-pool-dhcppool)# Contd...</pre>
--	---

**Note:** To prevent wireless clients from bypassing the OpenDNS resolver by adding their own DNS servers, configure and apply an IP ACL on the access point, wireless controller, or service platform containing the following firewall rules:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-dns-list)#show context
ip access-list dns-list
  permit udp any host 208.67.222.222 eq dns rule-precedence 1 rule-
description "allow dns queries only to OpenDNS"
  deny udp any any eq dns rule-precedence 10 rule-description "block
all other dns queries"
  permit ip any any rule-precedence 100 rule-description "allow all
other ip packets"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-dns-list)#
```

### Examples

Following examples show all configurations required to integrate access points and controllers with the OpenDNS service:

#### Step 1. In the Privilege Executable Mode:

```
ap7131-E6D512#opendns username bob@examplecompany.com password opendns label
company_name
Connecting to OpenDNS server...
device_id = 0014AADF8EDC6C59
ap7131-E6D512#
```

#### Step 2: To enable OpenDNS on a WLAN, apply the device-id, obtained in the preceding step, to the WLAN:

```
ap7131-E6D512(config)#wlan opendns
ap7131-E6D512(config-wlan-opendns)#opendns device-id 0014AADF8EDC6C59
ap7131-E6D512(config-wlan-opendns)#commit

ap7131-E6D512(config-wlan-opendns)#show context
wlan opendns
  ssid opendns
  vlan 1
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  opendns device-id 0014AADF8EDC6C59
ap7131-E6D512(config-wlan-opendns)#
```

The following examples show the other mandatory configurations needed to redirect wireless client DNS queries to the OpenDNS server:

```
ap7131-E6D512(config)#self
ap7131-E6D512(config-device-00-15-70-E6-D5-12)#
```

#### Step 3: To enable DNS resolution on the access point or controller, execute the following commands:

```
ap7131-E6D512(config-device-00-15-70-E6-D5-12)#ip name-server 144.189.100.51

ap7131-E6D512(config-device-00-15-70-E6-D5-12)#ip dns-server-forward

ap7131-E6D512(config-device-00-15-70-E6-D5-12)#show context
ap71xx 00-15-70-E6-D5-12
  use profile default-ap71xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap7131-E6D512
  country-code us
  no mint mlcp vlan
  ip name-server 144.189.100.51
  no ip domain-lookup
  ip default-gateway 144.190.204.222
  no device-upgrade auto
  interface radio1
    wlan opendns bss 1 primary
  interface radio2
```

## 4-460 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

```
wlan.opendns.bss.1.primary
interface gel
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 10
interface vlan1
  ip address 192.168.1.105/24
  ip dhcp client request options all
  ip nat inside
  no ipv6 enable
  no ipv6 request-dhcpv6-options
interface vlan10
  ip address 144.190.204.218/24
  no ipv6 enable
  no ipv6 request-dhcpv6-options
use dhcp-server-policy dhcppolicy
ip dns-server-forward
logging on
logging console debugging
logging buffered warnings
ip nat inside source list my_list precedence 10 interface vlan10 overload
enforce-version adoption none
ap7131-E6D512(config-device-00-15-70-E6-D5-12)#
```

Step 4: To ensure that the OpenDNS-enabled WLAN's client's DNS queries are redirected to the OpenDNS server, execute the following commands:

```
ap7131-E6D512(config)#dhcp-server-policy dhcppolicy
ap7131-E6D512(config-dhcp-policy-dhcppolicy)#dhcp-pool.opendns
ap7131-E6D512(config-dhcp-policy-dhcppolicy)#show context
dhcp-server-policy dhcppolicy
dhcp-pool dhcppool
  network 192.168.1.0/24
  address range 192.168.1.160 192.168.1.200
  default-router 192.168.1.105
  dns-server 208.67.222.222
ap7131-E6D512(config-dhcp-policy-dhcppolicy)#

ap7131-E6D512(config)#self
ap7131-E6D512(config-device-00-15-70-E6-D5-12)#use dhcp-server-policy dhcppolicy
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the device ID configured to be forwarded to the DNS query
-----------	---

### 4.1.94.2.32 protected-mgmt-frames

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures the WLAN's frame protection mode and *security association* (SA) query parameters

802.11w provides protection for both unicast management frames and broadcast/multicast management frames. The 'robust management frames' are *action*, *disassociation*, and *deauthentication* frames. The standard provides one security protocol CCMP for protection of unicast robust management frames. *Protected management frames* (PMF) protocol only applies to robust management frames after establishment of RSNA PTK. Robust management frame protection is achieved by using CCMP for unicast management frames, *broadcast/multicast integrity protocol* (BIP) for broadcast/multicast management frames and SA query protocol for protection against (re)association attacks.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
protected-mgmt-frames [mandatory|optional|sa-query [attempts <1-10>|
    timeout <100-1000>]]
```

#### Parameters

```
• protected-mgmt-frames [mandatory|optional|sa-query [attempts <1-10>|
    timeout <100-1000>]]
```

protected-mgmt-frames	Enables and configures WLAN's frame protection mode and SA query parameters. Use this command to specify whether management frames are continually or optionally protected. Frame protection mode is disabled by default.
mandatory	Enforces <i>protected management frames</i> (PMF) on this WLAN (management frames are continually optionally protected)
optional	Provides PMF only for those clients that support PMF (management frames are optionally protected)
sa-query [attempts <1-10>  timeout <100-1000>]	Configures the following SA parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attempts &lt;1-10&gt; – Configures the number of SA query attempts from 1 - 10. The default is 5.</li> <li>• timeout &lt;100-1000&gt; – Configures the interval, in milliseconds, used to timeout association requests that exceed the defined interval. Specify a value from 100 - 1000 milliseconds. The default value is 201 milliseconds.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables enforcement of protected management frames on this WLAN. And reverts protected management frames sa-query timeout and attempts to 201 milliseconds and 5 respectively.
-----------	---



### 4.1.94.2.33 proxy-arp-mode

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables proxy ARP mode for handling ARP requests

Proxy ARP is the technique used to answer ARP requests intended for another system. By faking its identity, the access point accepts responsibility for routing packets to the actual destination.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
proxy-arp-mode [dynamic|strict]
```

#### Parameters

- proxy-arp-mode [dynamic|strict]

proxy-arp-mode	Enables proxy ARP mode for handling ARP requests. The options available are dynamic and strict.
dynamic	Forwards ARP requests to the wireless side (for which a response could not be proxied). This is the default setting.
strict	Does not forward ARP requests to the wireless side

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#proxy-arp-mode strict
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  wing-extensions wmm-load-information
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  proxy-arp-mode strict
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
  http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the proxy ARP mode to default (dynamic)
-----------	---

## 4.1.94.2.34 proxy-nd-mode

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures the proxy ND mode for this WLAN member clients as either strict or dynamic

ND proxy is used in IPv6 to provide reachability by allowing a client to act as proxy. Proxy certificate signing can be done either dynamically (requiring exchanges of identity and authorization information) or statically when the network topology is defined.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
proxy-nd-mode [dynamic|strict]
```

**Parameters**

- proxy-nd-mode [dynamic|strict]

proxy-nd-mode [dynamic strict]	<p>Configures the proxy ND mode for this WLAN member clients. The options are: dynamic and strict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dynamic – Forwards ND request to wireless for which a response could not be proxied. This is the default value.</li> <li>• strict – Does not forward ND requests to the wireless side</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#proxy-nd-mode strict
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  wpa-wpa2 server-only-authentication
  proxy-nd-mode strict
 .opendns device-id 44-55-66
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts the proxy ND mode to default (dynamic)
--------------------	--

### 4.1.94.2.35 qos-map

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables support for 802.11u QoS map element and frames

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

qos-map

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#qos-map
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
```

```
ssid test
```

```
bridging-mode tunnel
```

```
encryption-type none
```

```
authentication-type none
```

```
qos-map
```

```
wpa-wpa2 server-only-authentication
```

```
proxy-nd-mode strict
```

```
opendns device-id 44-55-66
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables support for 802.11u QoS map element and frames
--------------------	---

## 4.1.94.2.36 radio-resource-measurement

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Enables support for 802.11k radio resource measurement capabilities (IEEE 802.11k) on this WLAN

802.11k improves how traffic is distributed. In a WLAN, devices normally connect to the access point with the strongest signal. Depending on the number and location of clients, this arrangement can lead to excessive demand on one access point and under utilization of others, resulting in degradation of overall network performance. With 802.11k, if the access point with the strongest signal is loaded to its capacity, a client connects to an under-utilized access point. Even if the signal is weaker, the overall throughput is greater since it's an efficient use of the network's resources. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
radio-resource-measurement {channel-report|neighbor-report {hybrid}}
```

**Parameters**

- radio-resource-measurement {channel-report|neighbor-report {hybrid}}

radio-resource-measurement	Enables support for 802.11k radio resource measurement capabilities
channel-report	Optional. Includes the channel-report element in beacons and probe responses
neighbor-report {hybrid}	Optional. Enables responding to neighbor-report requests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hybrid – Optional. Uses the hybrid model of smart-rf neighbors and roaming frequency to neighbors</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #radio-resource-measurement
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #show context
```

```
wlan test
ssid test
vlan 1
bridging-mode tunnel
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
radio-resource-measurement
controller-assisted-mobility
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test) #
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables support for 802.11k radio resource measurement capabilities (IEEE 802.11k) on this WLAN
-----------	--

### 4.1.94.2.37 radius

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures RADIUS related parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
radius [dynamic-authorization|nas-identifier|nas-port-id|vlan-assignment]
```

```
radius [dynamic-authorization|nas-identifier <NAS-ID>|nas-port-id <NAS-PORT-ID>|vlan-assignment]
```

**Parameters**

- radius [dynamic-authorization|nas-identifier <NAS-ID>|nas-port-id <NAS-PORT-ID>|vlan-assignment]

dynamic-authorization	Enables support for disconnect and change of authorization messages (RFC5176) When enabled, this option extends the RADIUS protocol to support unsolicited messages from the RADIUS server. These messages allow administrators to issue <i>change of authorization (CoA)</i> messages, which affect session authorization, or <i>disconnect messages (DM)</i> that terminate a session immediately. This option is disabled by default.
nas-identifier <NAS-ID>	Configures the <i>network access server (NAS)</i> identifier attribute, a value that identifies the access point or controller where the RADIUS messages originate. The value specified here is included in the RADIUS NAS-Identifier field for WLAN authentication and accounting packets. • <NAS-ID> – Specify the NAS identifier attribute (should not exceed 256 characters in length).
nas-port-id <NAS-PORT-ID>	Configures the NAS port ID attribute, a value that identifies the port from where the RADIUS messages originate • <NAS-PORT-ID> – Specify the NAS port ID attribute (should not exceed 256 characters in length). The profile database on the RADIUS server consists of user profiles for each connected NAS port. Each profile is matched to a username representing a physical port. When authorizing users, it queries the user profile database using a username representative of the physical NAS port making the connection. Set the numeric port value from 0 - 4294967295.
vlan-assignment	Configures the VLAN assignment of a WLAN. RADIUS VLAN assignment is disabled by default. When enabled, this option assigns clients to the RADIUS server specified VLANs, overriding the WLAN configuration. This option is disabled by default. If, as part of the authentication process, the RADIUS server returns a client's VLAN-ID in a RADIUS access-accept packet, and this feature is enabled, all client traffic is forwarded on that VLAN. If disabled, the RADIUS server returned VLAN-ID is ignored and the VLAN specified using the <a href="#">vlan/vlan-pool-member</a> options (in the WLAN config mode) is used. <b>Note:</b> If both the RADIUS VLAN assignment and the post authentication VLAN options are enabled, then RADIUS VLAN assignment takes priority over post authentication VLAN configuration.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#radius vlan-assignment
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  radius vlan-assignment
  wing-extensions wmm-load-information
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables support for disconnect and change of authorization messages. Disables the use of VLAN information received in RADIUS server responses, instead uses the VLAN provided in the WLAN configuration. Removes the NAS identifier and NAS port identifiers configured.
-----------	---

### 4.1.94.2.38 registration

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures settings enabling dynamic validation of devices by MAC address to continue the authentication process. When enabled, this option registers a device's MAC address, and allows direct access to a previously registered device.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
registration [device|device-OTP|external|user]
```

```
registration [device|device-OTP|user] group-name <RAD-GROUP-NAME>
  {agreement-refresh <0-144000>|expiry-time <1-43800>}
```

```
registration external host <IP/HOSTNAME> {proxy-mode [none|through-controller|
  through-rf-domain-manager]}
```

**Parameters**

- registration external host <IP/HOSTNAME> {proxy-mode [none|through-controller|through-rf-domain-manager]}

registration	Enables dynamic user registration. This option is disabled by default.
external	Forwards user information to an external device (i.e. WLAN authentication is handled by an external controller or access point). Use this option to specify the external controller or access point's details. This option is disabled by default.
host <IP/HOSTNAME>	Specifies the external controller or access point's IP address or hostname
proxy-mode {none through-controller through-rf-domain-manager}	Optional. Specifies the proxy mode. If a proxy is needed for connection, specify the proxy mode as through-controller, through-rf-domain. If no proxy is needed, select none. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Requests are sent directly to the controller from the requesting device</li> <li>• through-controller – Requests are proxied through the controller configuring the device</li> <li>• through-rf-domain-manager – Requests are proxied through the local RF Domain manager</li> </ul>

- registration [device|device-OTP|user] group-name <RAD-GROUP-NAME> {agreement-refresh <0-144000>|expiry-time <1-43800>}

registration	Enables dynamic user registration
[device device-OTP user]	Configures self-registration type for this WLAN. Options include device, user and device-OTP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device-OTP – Use this option for MAC registration of users and provision of a <i>one-time-passcode</i> (OTP). If using this option, set the WLAN authentication type as <i>MAC authentication</i>. In this scenario, captive-portal guest users authenticate using their User ID (e-mail address, mobile number, or member id) and the received OTP in order to complete registration.</li> <li>• device – Use this option when captive portal device registration is through social media. When using this option, ensure that the captive portal is configured for guest user social authentication. For more information, see <a href="#">oauth</a>.</li> <li>• user – Use this option for guest users using one of the following options as their user ID during registration: e-mail address, mobile-number, or member-id.</li> </ul>

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group-name <RAD-GROUP-NAME>	Configures the RADIUS group name to which registered are user associated. When left blank, users are not associated with a RADIUS group. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;RAD-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the RADIUS group name (should not exceed 64 characters).</li></ul>
expiry-time <1-43800>	Optional. Configures the amount of time, in hours, before registered addresses expire and must be re-entered <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1-43800&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 43800 hrs. The default is 1500 hrs.</li></ul>
agreement-refresh <0-144000>	Optional. Sets the time (in minutes), after which an inactive user has to refresh the WLAN's terms of agreement. For example, if the agreement refresh period is set to 1440 minutes, a user, who has been inactive for more than 1440 minutes (1 day) is served the agreement page, and is allowed access only after refreshing the terms of agreement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 144000. The default is 0 minutes.</li></ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#registration user group-name guest agreement-ref  
resh 14400 expiry-time 2000
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#show context  
wlan test  
  ssid test  
  bridging-mode local  
  encryption-type none  
  authentication-type none  
  registration user group-name guest expiry-time 2000 agreement-refresh 14400  
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables dynamic user registration and removes associated configurations. Also disables forwarding of user information to an external device.
-----------	---



### 4.1.94.2.39 relay-agent

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables support for DHCP/DHCPv6 relay agent information (option 82 and DHCPv6-LDRA) feature on this WLAN. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
relay-agent [dhcp-option82|dhcpv6-ldra]
```

#### Parameters

- relay-agent [dhcp-option82|dhcpv6-ldra]

relay-agent	Enables support for the following DHCP and DHCPv6 options: option 82 and <i>Lightweight DHCPv6 Relay Agent</i> (LDRA) respectively. When enabled, this feature allows the DHCP/DHCPv6 relay agent to insert the relay agent information option (option 82, LDRA) in client requests forwarded to the DHCP/DHCPv6 server. This information provides the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• circuit ID suboption – Provides the SNMP port interface index</li> <li>• remote ID – Provides the controller's MAC address</li> </ul>
dhcp-option82	Enables DHCP option 82. DHCP option 82 provides client physical attachment information. This option is disabled by default.
dhcpv6-ldra	Enables the DHCPv6 relay agent. The DHCPv6 LDRA allows DHCPv6 messages to be transmitted on existing networks that do not currently support IPv6 or DHCPv6. This option is disabled by default.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#relay-agent dhcp-option82
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
  ssid test
  vlan 1
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  radio-resource-measurement
  relay-agent dhcp-option82
  controller-assisted-mobility
rfs4000-229D58(config-wlan-test)#
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-wlan-test)#relay-agent dhcpv6-ldra
```

```
rfs6000-81701D(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  relay-agent dhcpv6-ldra
rfs6000-81701D(config-wlan-test)#
```

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### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables support for DHCP/DHCPv6 relay agent information (option 82 and DHCPv6-LDRA) feature on this WLAN
-----------	---

#### 4.1.94.2.40 shutdown

##### ▶ wlan-mode commands

Auto shuts down a WLAN

The auto shutdown mechanism helps regulate the availability of a WLAN based on an administrator defined access period. Use this feature to shut down a WLAN on specific days and hours and restrict periods when the WLAN traffic is either not desired or cannot be properly administrated. The normal practice is to shut down WLANs when there are no users on the network, such as after hours, weekends or holidays. This allows administrators more time to manage mission critical tasks since the WLAN's availability is automated.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

##### Syntax

```
shutdown {on-critical-resource <CR-NAME>|on-meshpoint-loss|on-primary-port-link-loss|
on-unadoption}
```

##### Parameters

- shutdown {on-critical-resource <CR-NAME>|on-meshpoint-loss|on-primary-port-link-loss|on-unadoption}

shutdown	Auto shuts down the WLAN when specified events occur. Disabled by default.
on-critical-resource <CR-NAME>	Optional. Auto shuts down the WLAN when critical resource failure occurs. Disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CR-NAME&gt; – Specifies the name of the critical resource being monitored for this WLAN.</li> </ul>
on-meshpoint-loss	Optional. Auto shuts down the WLAN when the root meshpoint link fails (is unreachable). Disabled by default.
on-primary-port-link-loss	Optional. Auto shuts down the WLAN when a device losses its primary Ethernet port (ge1/up1) link. Disabled by default.
on-unadoption	Optional. Auto shuts down the WLAN when an adopted device becomes unadopted. Disabled by default.

##### Usage Guidelines

If the shutdown on-meshpoint-loss feature is enabled, the WLAN status changes only if the meshpoint and the WLAN are mapped to the same VLAN. If the meshpoint is mapped to VLAN 1 and the WLAN is mapped to VLAN 2, then the WLAN status does not change on loss of the meshpoint.

##### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#shutdown on-unadoption
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  radius vlan-assignment
  wing-extensions wmm-load-information
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
```

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```
proxy-arp-mode strict
broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
shutdown on-unadoption
http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables auto shut down WLAN. Use the optional keywords provided to disable auto shut down of the WLAN upon critical resource failure, when meshpoint links fail, when the primary Ethernet port (e1/up1) loses link, or when the WLAN gets unadopted.
-----------	--

#### 4.1.94.2.41 ssid

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures a WLAN's SSID

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ssid <SSID>
```

#### Parameters

- `ssid <SSID>`

<code>&lt;SSID&gt;</code>	Specify the WLAN's SSID. The WLAN SSID is case sensitive and alphanumeric. Its length should not exceed 32 characters.
---------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#ssid testWLAN1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid testWLAN1
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  radius vlan-assignment
  wmm-extensions wmm-load-information
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  proxy-arp-mode strict
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
  shutdown on-unadoption
  http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes the WLAN's SSID
---------------------------	-------------------------

## 4.1.94.2.42 t5-client-isolation

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Disallows clients connecting to the WLAN to communicate with one another. This setting applies exclusively to CPE devices managed by a T5 controller and is disabled by default.

A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating system used by RFS wireless controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The CPEs are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the IPX operating system. These CPEs use a DSL as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE's physical wallplate connection and phone jack.



**NOTE:** This setting is applicable only when this WLAN supports T5 controllers and their connected CPEs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
t5-client-isolation
```

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#t5-client-isolation
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
```

```
ssid test
```

```
bridging-mode local
```

```
encryption-type none
```

```
authentication-type none
```

```
t5-client-isolation
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

*no*

Allows clients connecting to the WLAN to communicate with one another

### 4.1.94.2.43 t5-security

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures T5 PowerBroadband security settings

A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating system used by RFS controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The CPEs are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the IPX operating system. These CPEs use DSL as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE's physical wallplate connection and phone jack.



**NOTE:** This setting is applicable only when this WLAN supports T5 controllers and their connected CPEs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
t5-security [static-wep|wpa-enterprise|wpa-personal]
t5-security static-wep encryption-type [wep128|wep64]
    [hex <STRING>|passphrase <STRING>]
t5-security [wpa-enterprise|wpa-personal] encryption-type [ccmp|tkip|tkip-ccmp]
    version [mixed|wpa|wpa2]
```

**Parameters**

- t5-security static-wep encryption-type [wep128|wep64] [hex <STRING>|passphrase <STRING>]

t5-security static-wep	Configures the T5 WLAN security type as static-wep
encryption-type [wep128 wep64]	Applies one of the following encryption algorithms to the T5 support WLAN configuration: WEP64 or WEP128
hex <STRING>	Configures the hex password (used to derive the security key) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STRING&gt; – Specify the hex password (should not exceed the 10 - 26 characters).</li> </ul>
passphrase <STRING>	Configures the passphrase shared by both transmitting and receiving authenticators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STRING&gt; – Specify the passphrase. It could either be an alphanumeric string of 8 to 63 ASCII characters or 64 HEX characters. The alphanumeric string allows character spaces. This string is converted to a numeric value. Configuring a passphrase saves you the need to create a 256-bit key each time keys are generated.</li> </ul>

- t5-security [wpa-enterprise|wpa-personal] encryption-type [ccmp|tkip|tkip-ccmp] version [mixed|wpa|wpa2]

t5-security [wpa-enterprise wpa-personal]	Configures the T5 WLAN security type as: wpa-enterprise OR wpa-personal
encryption-type [ccmp tkip tkip-ccmp]	The following parameters are common to the <i>wpa-enterprise</i> and <i>wpa-personal</i> keywords: Applies one of the following encryption algorithms to the T5 support WLAN configuration: CCMP, TKIP, or TKIP-CCMP

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version [mixed wpa wpa2]	The following parameters are common to the <i>wpa-enterprise</i> and <i>wpa-personal</i> keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• version – Applies one of the following encryption schemes to the T5 support WLAN configuration: WPA, WPA2, or mixed</li></ul>
-----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#t5-security wpa-enterprise encryption-type ccmp  
version wpa
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#show context  
wlan test  
  ssid test  
  bridging-mode local  
  encryption-type none  
  authentication-type none  
  t5-security wpa-enterprise encryption-type ccmp version wpa  
  t5-client-isolation  
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured T5 PowerBroadband security settings
-----------	--



### 4.1.94.2.44 time-based-access

#### ► wlan-mode commands

Configures time-based client access to the network resources

Administrators can use this feature to assign fixed days and time of WLAN access for wireless clients

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
time-based-access days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|
  saturday|all|weekends|weekdays] {start <START-TIME>} [end <END-TIME>]
```

#### Parameters

```
• time-based-access days [sunday|monday|tuesday|wednesday|thursday|friday|
  saturday|all|weekends|weekdays] {start <START-TIME>} [end <END-TIME>]
```

day <option>	Specifies the day or days on which the client can access the WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sunday – Allows access on Sundays only</li> <li>• monday – Allows access on Mondays only</li> <li>• tuesday – Allows access on Tuesdays only</li> <li>• wednesday – Allows access on Wednesdays only</li> <li>• thursday – Allows access on Thursdays only</li> <li>• friday – Allows access on Fridays only</li> <li>• saturday – Allows access on Saturdays only</li> <li>• weekends – Allows access on weekends only</li> <li>• weekdays – Allows access on weekdays only</li> <li>• all – Allows access on all days</li> </ul>
start <START-TIME>	Optional. Specifies the access start time in hours and minutes (HH:MM)
end <END-TIME>	Specifies the access end time in hours and minutes (HH:MM)

#### Usage Guidelines

Ensure the system clock is configured correctly.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end
  16:30
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid testWLAN1
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  radius vlan-assignment
  time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured time-based-access settings
-----------	---

## 4.1.94.2.45 use

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

This command associates an existing captive portal with a WLAN.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [aaa-policy|application-policy|association-acl-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|
captive-portal|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list|passpoint-policy|
roaming-assist-policy|url-filter|wlan-qos-policy]
```

```
use [aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>|application-policy <POLICY-NAME>|
association-acl-policy <ASSOCIATION-POLICY-NAME>|
bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>|captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>|
passpoint-policy <PASSPOINT-POLICY-NAME>|roaming-assist-policy <POLICY-NAME>|
url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>|wlan-qos-policy <WLAN-QOS-POLICY-NAME>]
```

```
use ip-access-list [in|out] <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
use ipv6-access-list [in|out] <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
use mac-access-list [in|out] <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- use [aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>|application-policy <POLICY-NAME>|association-acl-policy <ASSOCIATION-POLICY-NAME>|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>|captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>|passpoint-policy <PASSPOINT-POLICY-NAME>|roaming-assist-policy <POLICY-NAME>|url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>|wlan-qos-policy <WLAN-QoS-POLICY-NAME>]

aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing AAA policy with a WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the AAA policy name.</li> </ul>
application-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing application policy with a WLAN. An application policy defines actions to perform on a packet when it matches a specified set of pre-defined applications or application categories. For more information, see <a href="#">application-policy</a> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name.</li> </ul>
association-acl <ASSOCIATION-POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing association ACL policy with a WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ASSOCIATION-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the association ACL policy name.</li> </ul>
bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing Bonjour GW Discovery policy with a WLAN. When associated, the Bonjour GW Discovery policy defines a list of services clients can discover across subnets.  Bonjour enables discovery of services on a LAN. Bonjour allows the setting up a network (without any configuration) in which services such as printers, scanners and file-sharing servers can be found using Bonjour. Bonjour only works within a single broadcast domain. However, with a special DNS configuration, it can be extended to find services across broadcast domains. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Bonjour GW Discovery policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on Bonjour GW Discovery policy, see <a href="#">bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</a>.</p>

<p>captive-portal &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Enables a WLAN's captive portal authentication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify the captive portal name.</li> </ul>
<p>passpoint-policy &lt;PASSPOINT-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Associates a passpoint policy (Hotspot2 configuration) with this WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSPOINT-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Hotspot 2.0 policy name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on passpoint policy, see <a href="#">passpoint-policy</a>.</p> <p>Map a passpoint policy to a WLAN. Since the configuration gets applied to the radio by BSS, only the Hotspot 2.0 configuration of primary WLANs on a BSSID is used. Incoming Hotspot 2.0 GAQ/ANQP requests from clients are identified by their destination MAC addresses and are handled by the passpoint policy from the primary WLAN on that BSS.</p> <p>Define one passpoint policy for every WLAN configured.</p>
<p>roaming-assist-policy &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Associates an existing roaming assist policy with this WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Roaming Assist policy name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on roaming assist policy, see <a href="#">roaming-assist-policy</a>.</p>
<p>url-filter &lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Associates an existing URL list with this WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt; – Specify the URL filter name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring a URL list, see <a href="#">url-list</a>.</p>
<p>wlan-qos-policy &lt;WLAN-QOS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Uses an existing WLAN QoS policy with a WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;wlan-qos-policy-name&gt; – Specify the WLAN QoS policy name.</li> </ul>
<p>• use ip-access-list [in out] &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	
<p>ip-access-list [in out] &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Specifies the IP access list for incoming and outgoing packets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the IP ACL to incoming packets</li> <li>• out – Applies IP ACL to outgoing packets</li> <li>• &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IP access list name.</li> </ul>
<p>• use ipv6-access-list [in out] &lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	
<p>ipv6-access-list [in out] &lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Specifies the IPv6 access list for incoming and outgoing packets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the IPv6 ACL to incoming packets</li> <li>• out – Applies IPv6 ACL to outgoing packets</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IPv6 access list name.</li> </ul>
<p>• use mac-access-list [in out] &lt;MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	
<p>mac-access-list [in out] &lt;MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Specifies the MAC access list for incoming and outgoing packets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the MAC ACL to incoming packets</li> <li>• out – Applies MAC ACL to outgoing packets</li> <li>• &lt;MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the MAC access list name.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

IP and MAC ACLs act as firewalls within a WLAN. WLANs use ACLs as firewalls to filter or mark packets based on the WLAN from which they arrive, as opposed to filtering packets on layer 2 ports. An ACL contains an ordered list of *Access Control Entries* (ACEs). Each ACE specifies a set of conditions (rules) and the action taken in case of a match. The action can be permit, deny, or mark. Therefore, when a packet matches an ACE's conditions, it is either forwarded, dropped, or marked depending on the action specified in the ACE. The order of conditions in the list is critical since filtering is stopped after the first match.

IP ACLs contain deny and permit rules specifying source and destination IP addresses. Each rule has a precedence order assigned. Both IP and non-IP traffic on the same layer 2 interface can be filtered by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC.

Additionally, you can filter layer 2 traffic on a physical layer 2 interface using MAC addresses. A MAC firewall rule uses source and destination MAC addresses for matching operations, where the result is a typical allow, deny, or mark designation to WLAN packet traffic.

Keep in mind IP and non-IP traffic on the same layer 2 interface can be filtered by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC ACL to the interface.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#use aaa-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#use association-acl-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
```

```
wlan test
```

```
  ssid testWLAN1
```

```
  bridging-mode local
```

```
  encryption-type none
```

```
  authentication-type none
```

```
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
```

```
  radius vlan-assignment
```

```
  time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
```

```
  wing-extensions wmm-load-information
```

```
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
```

```
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
```

```
  use aaa-policy test
```

```
  use association-acl-policy test
```

```
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
```

```
  proxy-arp-mode strict
```

```
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
```

```
  shutdown on-unadoption
```

```
  http-analyze controller
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-ipad_clients)#use bonjour-gw-discovery-policy generic
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-ipad_clients)#show context
```

```
wlan ipad_clients
```

```
  ssid ipad_clients
```

```
  vlan 41
```

```
  bridging-mode local
```

```
  encryption-type none
```

```
  authentication-type none
```

```
  use bonjour-gw-discovery-policy generic
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-ipad_clients)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the following policies associated with a WLAN: aaa-policy, application-policy, association-acl-policy, bonjour-gw-discovery-policy, captive-portal, ip-access-list, ipv6-access-list, mac-access-list, passpoint-policy, roaming-assist-policy, url-filter, or wlan-qos-policy.
-----------	---

## 4.1.94.2.46 vlan

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Sets the VLAN where traffic from a WLAN is mapped

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

```
• vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

<1-4094>	Sets a WLAN's VLAN ID. This command starts a new VLAN assignment for a WLAN index. All prior VLAN settings are erased. Use this command to assign just one VLAN to the WLAN. Utilizing a single VLAN per WLAN is a more typical deployment scenario than using a VLAN pool.
<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>	Assigns a VLAN alias to the WLAN. The VLAN alias should to existing and configured. <b>Note:</b> A VLAN alias maps a name to a VLAN ID. When applied to ports (for example GE ports) using the trunk mode, a VLAN alias denies or permits traffic, on the port, to and from the VLANs specified in the alias. For more information on aliases, see <a href="#">alias</a> .

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#vlan 4

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid testWLAN1
  vlan 4
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  radius vlan-assignment
  time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
  wing-extensions wmm-load-information
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  use aaa-policy test
  use association-acl-policy test
  acl exceed-rate wireless-client-denied-traffic 20 disassociate
  proxy-arp-mode strict
  broadcast-dhcp validate-offer
  shutdown on-unadoption
  http-analyze controller
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a WLAN's default VLAN mapping
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 4.1.94.2.47 vlan-pool-member

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Adds a member VLAN to a WLAN's VLAN pool. Use this option to define the VLANs available to this WLAN. Additionally, define the number of wireless clients supported by each VLAN.



**NOTE:** Configuration of a VLAN pool overrides the 'vlan' configuration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
vlan-pool-member <WORD> {limit <0-8192>}
```

**Parameters**

- vlan-pool-member <WORD> {limit <0-8192>}

vlan-pool-member	Adds a member VLAN to a WLAN's VLAN pool <b>Note:</b> Since users belonging to separate VLANs can share the same WLAN, it is not necessary to create a new WLAN for every VLAN in the network.
<WORD>	Define the VLANs available to this WLAN. It is either a single index, or a list of VLAN IDs (for example, 1,3,7), or a range (for example, 1-10)
limit <0-8192>	Optional. Is ignored if the number of clients are limited and well within the limits of the DHCP pool on the VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-8192&gt; – Specifies the number of users allowed</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#vlan-pool-member 1-10 limit 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
ssid testWLAN1
vlan-pool-member 1 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 2 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 3 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 4 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 5 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 6 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 7 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 8 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 9 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 10 limit 1
bridging-mode local
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
radius vlan-assignment
time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
wing-extensions wmm-load-information
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the list of VLANs mapped to a WLAN
-----------	--

## 4.1.94.2.48 wep128

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures WEP128 parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
wep128 [key|keys-from-passkey|transmit-key]
```

```
wep128 key <1-4> [ascii|hex] [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]
```

```
wep128 keys-from-passkey <WORD>
```

```
wep128 transmit-key <1-4>
```

**Parameters**

- `wep128 key <1-4> [ascii|hex] [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]`

wep128	Configures WEP128 parameters. The parameters are: key, key-from-passkey, and transmit-key.
key <1-4>	Configures pre-shared hex keys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Configures a maximum of four key indexes. Select the key index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
ascii [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>  <WORD>]	Sets keys as ASCII characters (5 characters for WEP64, 13 for WEP128) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures keys as 13 ASCII characters converted to hex, or 26 hexadecimal characters</li> </ul>
hex [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>  <WORD>]	Sets keys as hexadecimal characters (10 characters for WEP64, 26 for WEP128) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures keys as 13 ASCII characters converted to hex, or 26 hexadecimal characters</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>wep128 keys-from-passkey &lt;WORD&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
keys-from-passkey <WORD>	Specifies a passphrase from which keys are derived <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a passphrase from 4 - 32 characters.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>wep128 transmit-key &lt;1-4&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
transmit-key <1-4>	Configures the key index used for transmission from an AP to a wireless client or service platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify a key index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>



**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wep128 keys-from-passkey example@123
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid testWLAN1
  vlan-pool-member 1 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 2 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 3 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 4 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 5 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 6 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 7 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 8 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 9 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 10 limit 1
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  wep128 key 1 hex 0 25f6e7ed9718918a87a75acc75
  wep128 key 2 hex 0 2b3fb36924b22dffe98c86c315
  wep128 key 3 hex 0 1ebf3394431700194762ebd5b2
  wep128 key 4 hex 0 e3de75be311bd787aeac5e4e8b
  radius vlan-assignment
  time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets the WEP128 PSK and transmission keys to factory-default values.
-----------	--

### 4.1.94.2.49 wep64

► [wlan-mode commands](#)

Configures WEP64 parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
wep64 [key|keys-from-passkey|transmit-key]
```

```
wep64 key <1-4> [ascii|hex] [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]
```

```
wep64 keys-from-passkey <WORD>
```

```
wep64 transmit-key <1-4>
```

#### Parameters

- `wep64 key <1-4> [ascii|hex] [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]`

wep64	Configures WEP64 parameters The parameters are: key, key-from-passkey, and transmit-key.
key <1-4>	Configures pre-shared hex keys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Configures a maximum of four key indexes. Select a key index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
ascii [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>  <WORD>]	Sets keys as ASCII characters (5 characters for WEP64, 13 for WEP128) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures key (10 hex or 5 ASCII characters for WEP64, 26 hex or 13 ASCII characters for WEP128).</li> </ul>
hex [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>  <WORD>]	Sets keys as hexadecimal characters (10 characters for WEP64, 26 for WEP128) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures the key (10 hex or 5 ASCII characters for WEP64, 26 hex or 13 ASCII characters for WEP128)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>wep64 keys-from-passkey &lt;WORD&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
keys-from-passkey <WORD>	Specifies a passphrase from which keys are derived <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a passphrase from 4 - 32 characters.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>wep64 transmit-key &lt;1-4&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
transmit-key <1-4>	Configures the key index used for transmission from an AP to a wireless client or service platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify a key index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wep64 key 1 ascii test1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wep64 transmit-key 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid testWLAN1
  vlan-pool-member 1 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 2 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 3 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 4 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 5 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 6 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 7 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 8 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 9 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 10 limit 1
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  wep64 key 1 hex 0 7465737431
  radius vlan-assignment
  time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
  wmm-extensions wmm-load-information
  client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
  client-load-balancing band-discovery-intvl 2
  use aaa-policy test
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets the WEP64 PSK and transmission keys to factory-default values
-----------	--

### 4.1.94.2.50 wing-extensions

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Enables support for WiNG-specific client extensions to the IEEE 802.11x WLAN standards that potentially increase client roaming reliability and handshake speed

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
wing-extensions [ap-attributes-information {include-hostname}|
  coverage-hole-detection {11k-clients|offset <5-20>|threshold <-80--60>}|
  ft-over-ds-aggregate|move-command|scan-assist {channel-info-interval <6-9>}|
  smart-scan|wing-load-information|wmm-load-information]
```

#### Parameters

```
• wing-extensions [ap-attributes-information {include-hostname}|
  coverage-hole-detection {11k-clients|offset <5-20>|offset <5-20>|threshold <-80--60>}|
  ft-over-ds-aggregate|move-command|scan-assist {channel-info-interval <6-9>}|smart-scan|
  wing-load-information|wmm-load-information]
```

wing-extensions	Enables support for inclusion of WiNG-specific client extensions in radio transmissions
ap-attributes-information {include-hostname}	<p>Enables support for AP attributes <i>information element</i> (IE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include-hostname – Optional. When enabled, includes AP’s hostname, as a sub-element, in the AP attributes IE.</li> </ul> <p>The AP attributes IE is vendor-specific and, when enabled, is added to beacons and probe responses. Inclusion of AP attributes IE allows Extreme Networks terminals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognize Extreme APs</li> <li>- Determine if the AP supports PAN BU features, irrespective of whether these features are enabled or not.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> AP attributes IE is not added to beacons and probe responses by default.</p>
coverage-hole-detection {11k-clients offset <5-20> threshold <-80--60>}	<p>Enables <i>coverage hole detection</i> (CHD) and configures CHD parameters. When enabled, allows clients (MUs) to inform an access point when it experiences a coverage hole. A coverage hole is an area of poor wireless coverage not supported by a WiNG managed access point radio. Enable <i>radio resource measurement</i> prior to enabling CHD. For enabling radio resource measurement, see <a href="#">radio-resource-measurement</a>. CHD is disabled by default.</p> <p>After enabling CHD, optionally configure the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11k-clients – Optional. Provides coverage hole detection to 802.11k-only-capable clients. This is a reduced set of coverage hole detection capabilities (standard 11k messages and behaviors). This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• offset &lt;5-20&gt; – Optional. Configures the offset added to the threshold to obtain the access point’s signal strength (as seen by the client) considered adequate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-20&gt; – Specify the offset value from 5 - 20. The default is 5.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• threshold – Optional. Configures the access point’s signal strength threshold. When <i>Radio Resource Measurement</i> and <i>CVG Hole</i> are enabled, specify a threshold for the AP’s signal strength (as seen by the client) below which a coverage hole incident is reported by the client. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-80--60&gt; – Specify the threshold from -80 - -60 dBm. The default is -70 dBm.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

ft-over-ds-aggregate	Enables <i>fast-transition</i> (FT) aggregation of action frames. When enabled, increases roaming speed by eliminating separate key exchange handshake frames with potential roam candidates. Enable fast transition to complete an initial FT over <i>distribution system</i> (DS) handshake with multiple roam candidates (up to 6) at once, eliminating the need to send separate FT over DS handshakes to each roam candidate. This option is disabled by default.
move-command	Enables use of <i>Hyper Fast Secure Roaming</i> (HFSR) for clients on this WLAN. This feature applies only to certain client devices. This option is disabled by default.
scan-assist {channel-info-interval <6-9>}	Enables support for scanning assist. When enabled, allows faster roams on <i>Dynamic Frequency Selection</i> (DFS) channels by eliminating passive scans. Clients get channel information directly from possible roam candidates. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>channel-info-interval &lt;6-9&gt; – Optional. Configures the interval at which channel information is periodically retrieved from potential roam candidates without requesting scan assist. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;6-9&gt; – Specify the interval from 6 - 9 seconds. When enabled, the default value is 8 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
smart-scan	Enables a smart scan to refine a clients channel scans to just a few channels as opposed to all available channels. This option is disabled by default.
wing-load-information	Enables support for the WiNG load information element (Element ID 173) with legacy Symbol Technology clients, thus making them optimally interoperable with the latest Extreme Networks access points. This option is enabled by default.
wmm-load-information	Enables support for WiNG <i>Wi-Fi MultiMedia</i> (WMM) Load Information Element in radio transmissions with legacy clients. This option is disabled by default.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wing-extensions wmm-load-information

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
description TestWLAN
ssid test
bridging-mode local
encryption-type tkip-ccmp
authentication-type eap
kerberos server timeout 12
kerberos server primary host 172.16.10.2
accounting syslog host 172.16.10.4 port 2
data-rates 2.4GHz gn
wing-extensions wmm-load-information
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables support for WiNG-specific client extensions to the IEEE 802.11x WLAN standards. Use the keywords provided to disable a specific wing-extension.
-----------	--

## 4.1.94.2.51 wireless-client

▶ *wlan-mode commands*

Configures the transmit power indicated to clients

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
wireless-client [count-per-radio|cred-cache-ageout|hold-time|inactivity-timeout|
max-firewall-sessions|reauthentication|roam-notification|t5-inactivity-timeout|
tx-power|vlan-cache-ageout]
```

```
wireless-client [count-per-radio <0-256>|cred-cache-ageout <60-86400>|
hold-time <1-86400>|inactivity-timeout <60-86400>|max-firewall-sessions <10-10000>|
reauthentication <30-86400>|t5-inactivity-timeout <60-86400>|tx-power <0-20>|
vlan-cache-ageout <60-86400>]
```

```
wireless-client roam-notification [after-association|after-data-ready|auto]
```

**Parameters**

- wireless-client [count-per-radio <0-256>|cred-cache-ageout <60-86400>|hold-time <1-86400>|inactivity-timeout <60-86400>|max-firewall-sessions <10-10000>|reauthentication <30-86400>|t5-inactivity-timeout <60-86400>|tx-power <0-20>|vlan-cache-out <60-86400>]

wireless-client	Configures the transmit power indicated to wireless clients for transmission
count-per-radio <0-256>	Configures the maximum number of clients allowed on this WLAN per radio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-256&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 256.</li> </ul>
cred-cache-ageout <60-86400>	Configures the timeout period for which client credentials are cached across associations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
hold-time <1-86400>	Configures the time period for which wireless client state information is cached post roaming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
inactivity-timeout <60-86400>	Configures an inactivity timeout period in seconds. If a frame is not received from a wireless client for this period of time, the client is disassociated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
max-firewall-sessions <10-10000>	Configures the maximum firewall sessions allowed per client on a WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-10000&gt; – Specify the maximum number of firewall sessions allowed from 10 - 10000.</li> </ul>
reauthentication <30-86400>	Configures periodic reauthentication of associated clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;30-86400&gt; – Specify the client reauthentication interval from 30 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
t5-inactivity-timeout <60-86400>	Configures and inactivity timeout, in seconds, for T5 devices. When configured, the T5 device is disassociated if the time lapsed after the last frame received from it exceeds the value specified here. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

tx-power <0-20>	Configures the transmit power indicated to clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-20&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 20 dBm.</li> </ul>
vlan-cache-ageout <60-86400>	Configures the timeout period for which client VLAN information is cached across associations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wireless-client roam-notification [after-association after-data-ready auto]</li> </ul>	
wireless-client	Configures the transmit power indicated to wireless clients for transmission
roam-notification	Configures when a roam notification is transmitted
after-association	Transmits a roam notification after a client has associated
after-data-ready	Transmits a roam notification after a client is data-ready (after completion of authentication, handshakes, etc.)
auto	Transmits a roam notification upon client association (if the client is known to have authenticated to the network)

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wireless-client cred-cache-ageout 65
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wireless-client hold-time 200
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wireless-client max-firewall-sessions 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wireless-client reauthentication 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wireless-client tx-power 12
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
ssid testWLAN1
vlan-pool-member 1 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 2 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 3 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 4 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 5 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 6 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 7 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 8 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 9 limit 1
vlan-pool-member 10 limit 1
bridging-mode local
encryption-type none
authentication-type none
wireless-client hold-time 200
wireless-client cred-cache-ageout 65
wireless-client max-firewall-sessions 100
protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
wireless-client reauthentication 35
wep64 key 1 hex 0 7465737431
wep128 key 1 hex 0 25f6e7ed9718918a87a75acc75
wep128 key 2 hex 0 2b3fb36924b22dffe98c86c315
wep128 key 3 hex 0 1ebf3394431700194762ebd5b2
wep128 key 4 hex 0 e3de75be311bd787aeac5e4e8b
radius vlan-assignment
time-based-access days weekdays start 10:00 end 16:30
wing-extensions wmm-load-information
wireless-client tx-power 12
client-load-balancing probe-req-intvl 5ghz 5
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default configured wireless client related parameters
-----------	---



### 4.1.94.2.52 wpa-wpa2

▶ [wlan-mode commands](#)

Modifies TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
wpa-wpa2 [exclude-wpa2-tkip|handshake|key-rotation|opp-pmk-caching|pmk-caching|
preauthentication|server-only-authentication|psk|tkip-countermeasures|
use-sha256-akm]
```

```
wpa-wpa2 [exclude-wpa2-tkip|opp-pmk-caching|pmk-caching|preauthentication|
server-only-authentication|use-sha256-akm]
```

```
wpa-wpa2 handshake [attempts|init-wait|priority|timeout]
```

```
wpa-wpa2 handshake [attempts <1-5>|init-wait <5-1000000>|priority [high|normal]]|
timeout <10-5000> {10-5000}]
```

```
wpa-wpa2 key-rotation [broadcast|unicast] <30-86400>
```

```
wpa-wpa2 psk [0 <LINE>|2 <LINE>|<LINE>]
```

```
wpa-wpa2 tkip-countermeasures holdtime <0-65535>
```

#### Parameters

- wpa-wpa2 [exclude-wpa2-tkip|opp-pmk-caching|pmk-caching|preauthentication|server-only-authentication|use-sha256-akm]

wpa-wpa2	Modifies TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters
exclude-wpa2-tkip	Excludes the <i>Wi-Fi Protected Access II</i> (WPA2) version of TKIP. It supports the WPA version of TKIP only. This option is disabled by default.
opp-pmk-caching	Uses opportunistic key caching (same <i>Pairwise Master Key</i> (PMK) across APs for fast roaming with EAP.802.1x. This option is enabled by default.
pmk-caching	Uses cached pair-wise master keys (fast roaming with eap/802.1x). This option is enabled by default.
preauthentication	Uses pre-authentication mode (WPA2 fast roaming)
server-only-authentication	Uses online sign up server-only-authenticated encryption network. This option is disabled by default.
use-sha256-akm	Uses sha256 authentication key management suite. This option is disabled by default.

- wpa-wpa2 handshake [attempts <1-5>|init-wait <5-1000000>|priority [high|normal]]| timeout <10-5000> {10-5000}]

wpa-wpa2	Modifies TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters
handshake	Configures WPA/WPA2 handshake parameters
attempts <1-5>	Configures the total number of times a message is transmitted towards a non-responsive client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5. The default is 2.</li> </ul>

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init-wait <5-1000000>	Configures a minimum wait-time period, in microseconds, before the first handshake message is transmitted from the AP. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;5-1000000&gt; – Specify a value from 5 - 1000000 microseconds.</li> </ul>
priority [high normal]	Configures the relative priority of handshake messages compared to other data traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>high – Treats handshake messages as high priority packets on a radio. This is the default setting.</li> <li>normal – Treats handshake messages as normal priority packets on a radio</li> </ul>
timeout <10-5000> <10-5000>	Configures the timeout period, in milliseconds, for a handshake message to retire. Once this period is exceed, the handshake message is retired. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;10-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 5000 milliseconds. The default is 500 milliseconds.</li> <li>&lt;10-5000&gt; – Optional. Configures a different timeout between the second and third attempts</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wpa-wpa2 key-rotation [broadcast unicast] &lt;30-86400&gt;</li> </ul>	
wpa-wpa2	Modifies TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters
key-rotation	Configures parameters related to periodic rotation of encryption keys. The periodic key rotation parameters are broadcast, multicast, and unicast traffic.
broadcast <30-86400>	Configures the periodic rotation of keys used for broadcast and multicast traffic. This parameter specifies the interval, in seconds, at which keys are rotated. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;30-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 30 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
unicast <30-86400>	Configures a periodic interval for the rotation of keys, used for unicast traffic. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;30-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 30 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wpa-wpa2 psk [0 &lt;LINE&gt; 2 &lt;LINE&gt; &lt;LINE&gt;]</li> </ul>	
wpa-wpa2	Modifies TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters
psk	Configures a pre-shared key. The key options are: 0, 2, and LINE
0 <LINE>	Configures a clear text key
2 <LINE>	Configures an encrypted key
<LINE>	Enter the pre-shared key either as a passphrase not exceeding 8 - 63 characters, or as a 64 character (256bit) hexadecimal value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wpa-wpa2 tkip-countermeasures holdtime &lt;0-65535&gt;</li> </ul>	
wpa-wpa2	Modifies TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) parameters
tkip-countermeasures	Configures a hold time period for implementation of TKIP counter measures
holdtime <0-65535>	Configures the amount of time a WLAN is disabled when TKIP counter measures are invoked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#wpa-wpa2 tkip-countermeasures hold-time 2

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid testWLAN1
  vlan-pool-member 1 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 2 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 3 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 4 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 5 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 6 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 7 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 8 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 9 limit 1
  vlan-pool-member 10 limit 1
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  wireless-client hold-time 200
  wireless-client cred-cache-ageout 65
  wireless-client max-firewall-sessions 100
  protected-mgmt-frames mandatory
  wireless-client reauthentication 35
  wpa-wpa2 tkip-countermeasures hold-time 2
  wep64 key 1 hex 0 7465737431
  wep128 key 1 hex 0 25f6e7ed9718918a87a75acc75
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-test)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default TKIP-CCMP (WPA/WPA2) related parameters
-----------	---

## 4.1.94.2.53 service

## ▶ wlan-mode commands

Invokes service commands applicable in the WLAN configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
service [allow-ht-only|allow-open-passpoint|cred-cache|eap-mac-mode|eap-mac-multicopy|
eap-mac-multikeys|eap-throttle|enforce-pmkid-validation|key-index|monitor|
radio-crypto|reauthentication|session-timeout|tx-death-on-roam-detection|
unresponsive-client|wpa-wpa2|show]
```

```
service [allow-ht-only|allow-open-passpoint|cred-cache [clear-on-4way-timeout|
clear-on-disconnect]|eap-mac-multicopy|eap-mac-multikeys|enforce-pmkid-validation|
radio-crypto|reauthentication seamless|session-timeout mac|
tx-death-on-roam-detection|show cli]
```

```
service eap-mac-mode [mac-always|normal]
```

```
service eap-throttle <0-254>
```

```
service key-index eap-wep-unicast <1-4>
```

```
service monitor [aaa-server|adoption|captive-portal|dhcp|dns]
```

```
service monitor [aaa-server|adoption vlan <1-4094>|captive-portal external-server]
service monitor [dhcp|dns] crm <RESOURCE-NAME> vlan <1-4094>
```

```
service unresponsive-client [attempts <1-1000>|ps-detect {threshold <1-1000>}|
timeout <1-60>]
```

```
service wpa-wpa2 exclude-ccmp
```

**Parameters**

- service [allow-ht-only|allow-open-passpoint|cred-cache [clear-on-4way-timeout|clear-on-disconnect]|eap-mac-multicopy|eap-mac-multikeys|enforce-pmkid-validation|radio-crypto|reauthentication seamless|session-timeout mac|tx-death-on-roam-detection|show cli]

allow-ht-only	Only allows clients capable of High Throughput (802.11n) data rates to associate. This option is disabled by default.
allow-open-passpoint	Enables non-WPA2 security for passpoint WLANs. This option is disabled by default. For more information on passpoint policy and configuration, see <a href="#">PASSPOINT POLICY</a> .
cred-cache [clear-on-4way-timeout  clear-on-disconnect]	Clears credential cache based on the parameter passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear-on-4way-timeout – Clears cached client credentials after the 4way handshake with a client has timed out. This option is enabled by default.</li> <li>• clear-on-disconnect – Clears cached client credentials after the client has disconnected from the network. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
eap-mac-multicopy	Enables sending of multiple copies of broadcast and unicast messages. This option is disabled by default.
eap-mac-multikeys	Enables configuration of different key indices for MAC authentication. This option is disabled by default.

enforce-pmkid-validation	Validates the <i>Predictive real-time pairwise master key identifier</i> (PMKID) contained in a client's association request against the one present in the wpa-wpa2 handshake. This option is enabled by default. This functionality is based on the <i>Proactive Key Caching</i> (PKC) extension of the 802.11i EEEE standard. Whenever a wireless client successfully authenticates with a AP it receives a <i>pairwise master key</i> (PMK). PKC allows clients to cache this PMK and reuse it for future re-authentications with the same AP. The PMK is unique for every client and is identified by the PMKID. The PMKID is a combination of the hash of the PMK, a string, the station and the MAC addresses of the AP.
radio-crypto	Uses radio hardware for encryption and decryption. This is applicable only for devices using <i>Counter Cipher Mode with Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol</i> (CCMP) encryption mode. This option is enabled by default.
reauthentication seamless	Enables seamless EAP client reauthentication without disconnecting client after the session has timed out. This option is enabled by default.
session-timeout mac	Enables reauthentication of MAC authenticated clients without disconnecting client after the session has timed out. This option is enabled by default.
tx-deauth-on-roam-detection	Transmits a deauthentication on the air while disassociating a client because its roam is detected on the wired side. This option is disabled by default.
show cli	Displays the CLI tree of the current mode. When used in the WLAN mode, this command displays the WLAN CLI structure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service eap-mac-mode [mac-always normal]</code></li> </ul>	
eap-mac-mode	Configures the EAP and/or MAC authentication mode used with this WLAN. This option is enabled by default.
mac-always	Enables both EAP and MAC authentication. MAC authentication is performed first, followed by EAP authentication. Clients are granted access based on the EAP authentication result. If a client does not have EAP, the MAC authentication result is used to grant access.
normal	Grants client access if the client clears either EAP or MAC authentication. This is the default setting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service eap-throttle &lt;0-254&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
eap-throttle <0-254>	Enables EAP request throttling. Use this command to specify the maximum number of parallel EAP sessions allowed on this WLAN. Once this specified value is exceeded, all incoming EAP session requests are throttled. This option is enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-254&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 254. This default value is 0.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service key-index eap-wep-unicast &lt;1-4&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
key-index eap-wep-unicast <1-4>	Configures an index with each key during EAP authentication with WEP. This option is enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select a index from 1 - 4. The default value is 1.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service wpa-wpa2 exclude-ccmp</code></li> </ul>	
wpa-wpa2 exclude-ccmp	Configures exclusion of CCMP requests when the authentication mode is set to tkip-ccmp. When enabled, it provides compatibility for client devices not compliant with tkip-ccmp. This option is disabled by default.

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- `service monitor [aaa-server|adoption vlan <1-4094>|captive-portal external-server]`

monitor	Enables critical resource monitoring. In a WLAN, service monitoring enables regular monitoring of external AAA servers, captive portal servers, access point adoption, DHCP and DNS servers. When enabled, it allows administrators to notify users of a service's availability and make resource substitutions in case of unavailability of a service.
aaa-server	Enables external AAA server failure monitoring. When enabled monitors an external RADIUS server resource's AAA activity and ensures its adoption and availability. This feature is disabled by default.
adoption vlan <1-4094>	<p>Enables adoption failure monitoring on an adopted AP. Also configures a adoption failover VLAN. This feature is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VLAN &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN on which clients are placed when the connectivity between the AAP and the controller is lost.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Configure a DHCP pool and gateway for the failover VLAN. Ensure the DHCP server is running on the AP. Also ensure that the DHCP pool is configured to have less lease time.</p> <p>When this feature is enabled on a WLAN, it allows adopted APs to monitor their connectivity with the controller. If and when this connectivity is lost, all new clients are placed in the configured adoption failover VLAN. They are served an IP by the DHCP server running on the AP. In this situation if a client tries to access a Web URL, the AP redirects the client to a page stating that the service is down.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the AAP's link to the switch is restored, clients are placed back in the WLAN's configured VLAN, and are served an IP from the corresponding configured DHCP server (external or on the AP/controller).</p>
captive-portal external-server	<p>Enables external captive portal server failure monitoring. When enabled, monitors externally hosted captive portal activity, and user access to the controller or service platform managed network. This feature is disabled by default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When enabled, this feature enables APs to display, to an externally located captive portal's user, the no-service page when the captive portal's server is not reachable.</p>

- `service monitor [dhcp|dns] crm <RESOURCE-NAME> vlan <1-4094>]`

monitor	Enables DHCP and/or DNS server monitoring on this WLAN.
dhcp	<p>Enables monitoring of a specified DHCP server. When the connection to the DHCP server is lost, captive portal users automatically migrate to a pre-defined VLAN. The feature is disabled by default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <i>crm</i> keyword to specify the DHCP server to monitor.</p>
dns	<p>Enables monitoring of a specified DNS server. When the connection to the DNS server is lost, captive portal users automatically migrate to a pre-defined VLAN. The feature is disabled by default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <i>crm</i> keyword to specify the DNS server to monitor.</p>
crm <RESOURCE-NAME>	<p>This keyword is common to the 'dhcp' and 'dns' parameters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>crm</i> – Identifies the DHCP and/or DNS server to monitor</li> <li>• &lt;RESOURCE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the DHCP or DNS server.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Once enabled, the CRM server monitors the DHCP/DNS server and updates their status as 'up' or 'down' depending on the availability of the resource. When either of these resources is down the wireless client is mapped to the failover VLAN and served with the 'no-service' page through the access point.</p>

vlan <1-4094>	<p>This keyword is common to the 'dhcp' and 'dns' parameters.</p> <p>After specifying the DHCP/DNS sever resource, specify the failover VLAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VLAN &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the failover VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When the DHCP server resource becomes unavailable, the device falls back to the VLAN defined here. This VLAN has a DHCP server configured that provides a pool of IP addresses with a lease time less than the main DHCP server.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When this DNS server resource becomes unavailable, the device falls back to the VLAN defined here. This VLAN has a DNS server configured that provides DNS address resolution until the main DNS server becomes available.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• service unresponsive-client [attempts &lt;1-1000&gt; ps-detect {threshold &lt;1-1000&gt;}  timeout &lt;1-60&gt;]</li> </ul>	
eap-mac-mode	Configures handling of unresponsive clients
attempts <1-1000>	<p>Configures the maximum number of successive packets that failed transmission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000. The default is 7.</li> </ul>
ps-detect {threshold <1-1000>}	<p>Enables the detection of power-save mode clients, whose PS stats has not been updated on the AP. This option is enabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• threshold – Optional. Configures the threshold at which power-save client detection is triggered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Configures the number of successive unacknowledged packets received before power-save detection is triggered. Specify a value from 1 - 1000. The default is 3.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
timeout <1-60>	<p>Configures the interval, in seconds, for successive packets not acknowledged by the client</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#service allow-ht-only
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#service monitor aaa-server
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#show context
wlan test
  ssid test
  vlan 1
  bridging-mode tunnel
  encryption-type none
  authentication-type none
  service monitor aaa-server
  service allow-ht-only
  controller-assisted-mobility
rfs4000-229D58 (config-wlan-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default WLAN settings configured using the 'service' command
-----------	--

## 4.1.95 wlan-qos-policy

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a WLAN QoS policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
wlan-qos-policy <WLAN-QOS-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- wlan-qos-policy <WLAN-QOS-POLICY-NAME>

<code>&lt;WLAN-QOS-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the WLAN QoS policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#wlan-qos-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#?
WLAN QoS Mode commands:
  accelerated-multicast  Configure accelerated multicast streams address asnd
                          forwarding QoS classification
  classification         Select how traffic on this WLAN must be classified
                          (relative prioritization on the radio)
  multicast-mask        Egress multicast mask (frames that match bypass the
                          PSPqueue. This permits intercom mode operation
                          without delay even in the presence of PSP clients)
  no                    Negate a command or set its defaults
  qos                   Quality of service
  rate-limit            Configure traffic rate-limiting parameters on a
                          per-wlan/per-client basis
  svp-prioritization    Enable spectralink voice protocol support on this
                          wlan
  voice-prioritization  Prioritize voice client over other client (for
                          non-WMM clients)
  wmm                   Configure 802.11e/Wireless MultiMedia parameters

  clrscr                Clears the display screen
  commit                Commit all changes made in this session
  do                    Run commands from Exec mode
  end                   End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                  Description of the interactive help system
  revert                Revert changes
  service               Service Commands
  show                  Show running system information
  write                 Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```



**NOTE:** For more information on WLAN QoS policy commands, see [Chapter 21, WLAN-QOS-POLICY](#).

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes an existing WLAN QoS Policy
-----------------	-------------------------------------



## 4.1.96 *smart-cache-policy*

▶ [Global Configuration Commands](#)

The following table lists the smart cache policy configuration commands:

**Table 4.51** *Smart-Cache-Policy-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">smart-cache-policy</a>	Creates a new smart cache policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-504</a>
<a href="#">smart-cache-policy-mode commands</a>	Summarizes the smart cache policy configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-506</a>

### 4.1.96.1 smart-cache-policy

#### ▶ [smart-cache-policy](#)

Creates a new smart cache policy and enters its configuration mode

Content caching is a mechanism that allows temporary caching of frequently accessed content on intermediate network devices. When enabled, subsequent requests for the same content are serviced from the cache locally and not fetched from originating servers, resulting in reduced bandwidth usage, lower latency, and reduced data transfers from originating servers. The WiNG smart cache policy supports both forward caching and transparent caching.

Forward content caching stores content temporarily on the local network. This locally stored content can be retrieved, when required, without routing a request to an external server on the Internet.

Transparent content caching, on the other hand, acts as an intermediary for the originating servers and returns cached content to clients as if the data originated from the associated servers. Transparent caching proxies perform server load-balancing and compression to regulate load on the originating servers and reduce bandwidth usage.

The smart cache policy also supports dynamic content caching, allowing caching of content from popular video content sharing sites, such as youtube.com, cnn.com, msn.com, etc.

Enabling content caching improves Web browsing (for data and video content) for consumers using Kiosks, tablets, and smart phones. A smart cache policy is enabled by associating it with a device or a profile.

Configure the policy's forward proxy, transparent proxy and several additional settings before actual HTML pages can be defined for the smart caching configuration.



**NOTE:** Content caching is a licensed feature. To enable content caching on a device, use the license command (in the device-config mode) and provide the SMART-CACHE license key. For more information, see [license](#).

---



---

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
smart-cache-policy <SMART-CACHE-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `smart-cache-policy <SMART-CACHE-POLICY-NAME>`

---

<code>&lt;SMART-CACHE-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Creates a new smart content cache policy. Specify the policy name. If the policy does not exist, it is created.
--	---

---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#smart-cache-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#?
Content Cache Policy Mode commands:
  access-log      Log all client requests
  aging           Configure the refresh pattern
  cache           Configure cache management
  forward-proxy   Configure address and port for forward caching proxy
                  service
  http-access     Configure http filter
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  parent-proxy   Configure parent proxy
  pre-fetch       Enable pre fetching of a URL list
  smart-cache     Content cache
  transparent-proxy Transparent caching proxy

  clrscr         Clears the display screen
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  do             Run commands from Exec mode
  end            End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help          Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show          Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

## 4.1.96.2 smart-cache-policy-mode commands

▶ *smart-cache-policy*

The following table summarizes smart cache policy configuration commands:

**Table 4.52** *Smart-Cache-Policy-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>access-log</i>	Enables client request logging	<a href="#">page 4-507</a>
<i>aging</i>	Configures the refresh pattern (aging parameters) for specific content types	<a href="#">page 4-508</a>
<i>cache</i>	Configures cache management settings	<a href="#">page 4-510</a>
<i>forward-proxy</i>	Configures the address and port for forward caching proxy service	<a href="#">page 4-512</a>
<i>http-access</i>	Configures HTTP filters – <i>access control lists</i> (ACLs)	<a href="#">page 4-514</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or resets content cache policy settings	<a href="#">page 4-516</a>
<i>pre-fetch</i>	Enables pre fetching of URL lists	<a href="#">page 4-517</a>
<i>parent-proxy</i>	Enables parent proxy on this smart cache policy	<a href="#">page 4-518</a>
<i>smart-cache</i>	Enables smart content caching	<a href="#">page 4-519</a>
<i>transparent-proxy</i>	Configures transparent caching proxy settings	<a href="#">page 4-520</a>

### 4.1.96.2.1 access-log

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Enables client request logging. When enabled, this feature logs client access details to the `/var/log/smart-cache.log`. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
access-log {rotate <0-10> rotate-type [duration <1-100> day|size <1-100> MB]}
```

#### Parameters

- `access-log {rotate <0-10> rotate-type [duration <1-100> day|size <1-100> MB]}`

<code>rotate &lt;0-10&gt;</code>	Optional. Enables log file rotation, and configures the number of rotation. This is the number of log files retained (stored locally) out of the total generated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;0-10&gt;</code> – Optional. Specify the number of rotations from 0 - 10. The default is 10 rotations on every 1 MB.</li> </ul>
<code>rotate-type [duration &lt;1-100&gt; day size &lt;1-100&gt; MB]</code>	Optional. Configures access log file rotation conditions, such as duration and size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>duration &lt;1-100&gt;</code> – Rotates log files by time. Specify the time from 1 - 100 days. The default is 1 day.</li> <li>• <code>size &lt;1-100&gt;</code> – Rotates log files by file size. Specify the size from 1 - 100 MB.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables client request logging
-----------------	---------------------------------

## 4.1.96.2.2 aging

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Configures the aging rule (refresh pattern) for specific content types

The aging parameters configured are the maximum and minimum age, freshness factor, and the URL regular expressions. These parameters enable the content caching engine to determine if a given request can be processed and the content loaded from the cache or not.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
aging precedence <1-100> [<WORD>|ignore-case <WORD>] min-age <0-525600>
  freshness-factor <0-100> max-age <0-525600> {(override-expire|override-lastmod|
  reload-into-ims)}
```

**Parameters**

```
• aging precedence <1-100> [<WORD>|ignore-case <WORD>] min-age <0-525600>
freshness-factor <0-100> max-age <0-525600> {(override-expire|override-lastmod|
reload-into-ims)}
```

aging precedence <1-100>	Configures content cache aging rules and assigns a precedence to each rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• precedence &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a precedence for this aging rule.</li> </ul>
<WORD>	Specifies the regular expression to match. This option is case sensitive, and is the default setting.
ignore-case <WORD>	Specifies the regular expression to match. This option is not case sensitive.
min-age <0-525600>	Configures the minimum age, in minutes, of matched objects. This value specifies the lower limit on the staleness of a response. A response is not considered stale unless its time in the cache exceeds the specified minimum value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-525600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 525600 minutes. The default is 1 minute.</li> </ul>
freshness-factor <0-100>	Configures the freshness factor of matched objects as a percentage value. Freshness is an expression of how long Web content resides on the service platform's local cache before being updated or removed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 100%. The default is 100%.</li> </ul>
max-age <0-525600>	Configures the maximum age, in minutes, of matched objects. This value specifies the upper limit on the freshness of a response. A response is not considered fresh unless its time in the cache is less than the specified maximum value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-525600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 525600 minutes. The default is 525600.</li> </ul>

<p>(override-expire  override-lastmod  reload-into-ims)</p>	<p>Applies overrides. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>override-expire</b> – Optional. When selected, this option overrides the server sent explicit expiry time by the configured minimum age value. This option causes the content cache engine to check the min value before checking the Expires header. Thus, a non-zero min time makes the engine return an un-validated cache hit even if the response is pre-expired.</li> <li>• <b>override-lastmod</b> – Optional. When selected, this option enforces minimum age even on objects that were modified recently to force the minimum age period on recently modified cached content. This option causes the content cache engine to check the min value before the LM-factor percentage.</li> <li>• <b>reload-into-ims</b> – Optional. When selected, this option makes the content cache engine to transform a request with a no-cache directive into a validation (If-Modified-Since) request. In other words, the engine adds an If-Modified-Since header to the request before forwarding. Note: This works only for objects that have a Last-Modified timestamp. The outbound request retains the <i>nocache</i> directive, so that it reaches the originating server.</li> </ul>
---	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#aging precedence 1 ignore-case \\.jpg$
min-age 100 freshness-factor 75 max-age 200 reload-into-ims
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  aging precedence 1 ignore-case \\.jpg$ min-age 100 freshness-factor 75 max-age 200
  reload-into-ims
  access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes an existing aging rule (refresh pattern)</p>
------------------	---

### 4.1.96.2.3 cache

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Configures cache management settings

This command specifies content cache rules that determine if a content is cached or not. Use this feature to filter content before caching. By default content is not cached.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
cache [media|precedence|size]
```

```
cache media { (all|aol|bing|break|cnn|daily-motion|metacafe|vimeo|youtube) }
```

```
cache precedence <1-100> [deny|permit] { destination-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>|
  destination-domain-regex <WORD>|destination-ip [<IP/M>|any]|source-ip <IP/M>|
  url-regex <URL> }
```

```
cache size <1-32>
```

#### Parameters

- cache media { (all|aol|bing|break|cnn|daily-motion|metacafe|vimeo|youtube) }

cache media	<p>Enables content caching from the following video content sharing sites. The sites currently supported are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aol.com</li> <li>• bing.com</li> <li>• break.com</li> <li>• dailymotion.com</li> <li>• metacafe.com</li> <li>• vimeo.com</li> <li>• cnn.com</li> <li>• youtube.com</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Select <i>All</i> to include the entire list of supported sites. Selected sites have their video content cached locally on the service platform and made available to clients that request the video content.</p>
cache precedence <1-100>	<p>Configures cache filtering rules that determine if a content received from the originating server is to be cached or not. You can create multiple cache filtering rules and assign precedence values to each. These rules are applied in order of their precedence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a precedence rule from 1 - 100.</li> </ul>
[deny permit]	<p>Configures the deny or permit caching parameters for this rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• permits – Caches content if it matches the defined permit parameters</li> <li>• deny – Does not cache content if it matches the defined deny parameters</li> </ul>

```
• cache precedence <1-100> [deny|permit] { destination-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>|
  destination-domain-regex <WORD>|destination-ip [<IP/M>|any]|source-ip <IP/M>|url-regex
  <URL> }
```



destination-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the destination domain's hostname to match. The domain name can be an FQDN. The specified value is matched against the hostname part of the HTTP request URL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul> <p>A leading asterisk or period in the domain name is treated as a wild card. For example, <i>www.example-company.com</i>, <i>example-company.com</i>, <i>*.example-company.com</i> and <i>.com</i> are all valid values.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The destination domain parameter will NOT match against URLs that have an IP address instead of a hostname.</p>
destination-domain-regex <WORD>	Optional. Specifies a regular expression matching on originating server names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the regular expression.</li> </ul> <p>The destination domain regex is the same as the destination domain, but the destination domain regex allows your to use standard expression matching on originating server names.</p>
destination-ip [<IP/M> any]	Optional. Specifies the originating server's IP address, obtained from the HTTP request URL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specify the destination IP address and mask to match.</li> <li>• any – Select to specify any destination IP address as the match criteria.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Provide the IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Specify <i>any</i> to consider all originating servers.</p>
source-ip [<IP/M> any]	Optional. Specifies the source IP address (client's IP address) that is sent out as part of the HTTP request. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specify the source IP address and mask to match.</li> <li>• any – Select to specify any source IP address as the match criteria.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Provide the IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Specify <i>any</i> to consider all client requests.</p>
url-regex <URL>	Optional. Specifies regular expressions used to match any part of a requested URL, including the transfer protocol and origin server hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the regular expression to match.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>cache size &lt;1-32&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
cache size <1-32>	Configures the maximum caching storage size. This is upper limit on the disk space used for storing cached contents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-32 &gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 32 GB. The default is 32 GB.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#cache size 30

nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  cache size 30
  aging precedence 1 ignore-case \\ .jpg$ min-age 100 freshness-factor 75 max-age 200
  reload-into-ims
  access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets or removes cache management settings
-----------	---

### 4.1.96.2.4 forward-proxy

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Enables forward proxy mode on this smart cache policy. This option is disabled by default.

Devices using this smart-cache policy act as a forward proxy on specified VLANs.

This command configures the IP address and port on which the forward proxy server listens for incoming HTTP requests.

Forward content caching stores content temporarily on the local network. This locally stored content can be retrieved, when required, without routing a request to an external server on the Internet.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
forward-proxy {ip/protocol/vlan}
```

```
forward-proxy {ip <IP> port <1-32768>}
```

```
forward-proxy {protocol [all/ftp/gopher/https]}
```

```
forward-proxy {vlan <VLAN-ID>}
```

#### Parameters

- forward-proxy {ip <IP> port <1-32768>}

ip <IP> port <1-32768>	Optional. Configures the IP address and TCP port for forward proxying. If no IP address is provided, the system uses the default smart caching proxy server's IP (127.0.1.1). This is the IP address where the forward smart caching proxy server is listening. The default port is 3128.
---------------------------	---

- forward-proxy {protocol [all/ftp/gopher/https]}

protocol [all/ftp/gopher] https]	Optional. Selects the additional forward proxy resource protocol for smart caching. the options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ftp – Selects FTP as the forward proxy resource protocol</li> <li>• gopher – Selects Gopher as the forward proxy resource protocol</li> <li>• https – Selects HTTPS as the forward proxy resource protocol</li> <li>• all – Selects all protocols (this is the default setting)</li> </ul>
--	--

- forward-proxy {vlan <VLAN-ID>}

vlan <VLAN-ID>	Optional. Configures the VLAN(s) for which forward proxy mode (content caching) is enabled. By default content caching is disabled on all VLANs. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the list of VLANs.</li> </ul>
----------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#forward-proxy vlan 10-20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
```

```
  forward-proxy vlan 10-20
  cache size 30
  aging precedence 1 ignore-case \\.\jpg$ min-age 100 freshness-factor 75 max-age 200
  reload-into-ims
  access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts address and port for forward caching proxy service
-----------	--

## 4.1.96.2.5 http-access

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Configures HTTP filters. This command configures rules to deny or permit HTTP access. A deny rule specifies the destination domains and source and destination IPs to deny content access. A permit rule specifies the destination domains and source and destination IPs to permit content access.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
http-access precedence <1-100> [deny|permit] {destination-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>|
  destination-domain-regex <WORD>|destination-ip <IP/M>|mimetype-regex <WORD>|
  source-ip <IP/M>|url-regex <URL>}
```

**Parameters**

- `http-access precedence <1-100> [deny|permit] {destination-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>| destination-domain-regex <WORD>|destination-ip <IP/M>|mimetype-regex <WORD>| source-ip <IP/M>|url-regex <URL>}`

http-access precedence <1-100>	Configures HTTP access rules that determine if a IP address is to be accessed or not. You can create multiple HTTP access rules and assign precedence values to each. These rules are applied in order of their precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a precedence rule from 1 - 100.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence, higher is the rule priority.
[deny permit]	Configures the deny or permit access parameters for this rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• permits – Permits access if the specified parameters are matched</li> <li>• deny – Denies access if the specified parameters are matched</li> </ul>
destination-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the destination domain to match against the hostname in the HTTP request URL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul>
destination-domain-regex <WORD>	Optional. Specifies a regular expression matching on originating server names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the regular expression.</li> </ul> The destination domain regex is the same as the destination domain, but the destination domain regex allows your to use standard expression matching on originating server names.
destination-ip [<IP/M> any]	Optional. Specifies the destination server's IP address, obtained from the HTTP request URL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specify the destination server's IP address and mask. This is used as the match criteria.</li> <li>• any – Select to specify any destination IP address as the match criteria.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Provide the IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format. <b>Note:</b> Specify <i>any</i> to consider all servers.
mimetype-regex <WORD>	Optional. Specifies the regular expression used to match the mimetype of a HTTP request

<p>source-ip [&lt;IP/M&gt; any]</p>	<p>Optional. Specifies the source IP address (client's IP address) that is sent out as part of the HTTP request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specify the source IP address and mask. This is used as the match criteria.</li> <li>• any – Select to specify any source IP address as the match criteria.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Provide the IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Specify <i>any</i> to consider all client requests.</p>
<p>url-regex &lt;URL&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Specifies regular expressions used to match any part of a requested URL, including the transfer protocol and originating server hostname</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the regular expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#http-access precedence 4 deny destination-domain .TechPubs
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  forward-proxy vlan 10-20
  cache size 30
  aging precedence 1 ignore-case \\.jpg$ min-age 100 freshness-factor 75 max-age 200
  reload-into-ims
  http-access precedence 4 deny destination-domain .TechPubs
  access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes an ACL</p>
------------------	-----------------------

## 4.1.96.2.6 no

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Removes or resets smart cache policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [access-log|aging|cache|forward-proxy|http-access|parent-proxy|pre-fetch|
    smart-cache|transparent-proxy]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this Smart Cache policy's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example displays the content cache policy 'test' settings before the no commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  forward-proxy vlan 10-20
  cache size 30
  aging precedence 1 ignore-case \\.jpg$ min-age 100 freshness-factor 75 max-age 200
  reload-into-ims
  http-access precedence 4 deny destination-domain .TechPubs
  access-log rotate 10 rotate-type duration 10 day
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-content-cache-policy-test)#no forward-proxy vlan 10-20
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#no aging precedence 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#no access-log rotate
```

The following example displays the content cache policy 'test' settings after the no commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  cache size 30
  http-access precedence 4 deny destination-domain .TechPubs
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

### 4.1.96.2.7 pre-fetch

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Pre-fetches a specified list of URLs (whose credentials can be stored in the local cache)

This command allows the content cache engine to pre-fetch URLs specified in a URL list. The pre-fetch function is performed immediately or at a scheduled time, based on configuration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
pre-fetch <URL-LIST-NAME> schedule <TIME>
```

#### Parameters

- pre-fetch <URL-LIST-NAME> schedule <TIME>

<URL-LIST-NAME>	Pre-fetches a list of URLs identified by the <URL-LIST-NAME> keyword. URL lists are used to select highly utilized URLs for smart caching. The selected URLs are monitored and routed according to existing cache content policies. The URL list should be existing and configured. For more information on configuring URL lists, see <a href="#">url-list</a> .
schedule <TIME>	Pre-fetches the specified URL list at a specified time • <TIME> – Specify the time in the HH:MM format.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-content-cache-policy-test)#pre-fetch test schedule 12:30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-content-cache-policy-test)#show context
content-cache-policy test
  forward-proxy vlan 10-20
  cache media all
  cache size 30
  http-access precedence 100 deny destination-domain test destination-domain-regex test
  access-log rotate 10 every 50 day
  pre-fetch test schedule 12:30
nx9500-6C8809(config-content-cache-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes an ACL
--------------------	----------------

### 4.1.96.2.8 parent-proxy

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Enables upper-layer parent proxy on this smart cache policy

The parent proxy server requires users to authenticate to access Web sites like WinRoute. This setting is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
parent-proxy [enable|host <IP/HOST-NAME> port <1-32768>]
```

#### Parameters

- parent-proxy [enable|host <IP/HOST-NAME> port <1-32768>]

enable	Enables parent proxy on this smart cache policy
host <IP/HOST-NAME> port <1-32768>	Configures the hostname or IP address of the parent proxy server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOST-NAME&gt; – Specify the parent proxy server's IP address or hostname.</li> <li>• port &lt;1-32768&gt; – Specify the TCP port number for the parent proxy server. The default port is 8080.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#parent-proxy host 192.168.13.8 port 21
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
  parent-proxy host 192.168.13.8 port 21
  cache size 30
  http-access precedence 4 deny destination-domain .TechPubs
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables parent proxy on this smart cache policy
-----------	--



### 4.1.96.2.9 smart-cache

▶ [smart-cache-policy-mode commands](#)

Enables smart content caching

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
smart-cache enable
```

#### Parameters

- smart-cache enable

smart-cache enable	Enables smart content caching. When enabled, devices using this smart-cache policy act as forward proxy.
--------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#smart-cache enable
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables smart content caching
-----------	--------------------------------

### 4.1.96.2.10 transparent-proxy

▶ *smart-cache-policy-mode commands*

Enables the transparent proxy mode on a device. This is the default mode of proxying.

When enabled, all packets are automatically routed to the port on which the content cache engine listens (3128) by default. The advantage of the transparent proxy mode is that clients need not be configured with an explicit proxy.

Transparent content caching, on the other hand, acts as an intermediary for the originating servers and returns cached content to clients as if the data originated from the associated servers. Transparent caching proxies perform server load-balancing and compression to regulate load on the originating servers and reduce bandwidth usage.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
transparent-proxy {protocol/vlan}
```

```
transparent-proxy {protocol {all|https}}
```

```
transparent-proxy {vlan <VLAN-ID>}
```

#### Parameters

- transparent-proxy {protocol {all|https}}

protocol {all https}	Optional. Selects the protocols used for transparent proxy mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• https – Optional. Enables HTTPS for transparent proxy</li> <li>• all – Optional. Enables all protocols for transparent proxy</li> </ul>
----------------------	--

- transparent-proxy {vlan <VLAN-ID>}

vlan <VLAN-ID>	Optional. Configures the VLAN(s) for which transparent proxy mode (content caching) is enabled. By default content caching is disabled on all VLANs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the list of VLANs.</li> </ul>
----------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#transparent-proxy vlan 10-20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#show context
smart-cache-policy test
parent-proxy host 192.168.13.8 port 21
transparent-proxy vlan 10-20
cache size 30
http-access precedence 4 deny destination-domain .TechPubs
nx9500-6C8809(config-smart-cache-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets or removes transparent caching proxy settings
-----------	--

## 4.1.97 url-filter

### ► Global Configuration Commands

The following table lists the commands that allow you to enter the URL filter configuration mode:

**Table 4.53** *Commands Creating a URL Filter*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">url-filter</a>	Creates a new URL filter and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-522</a>
<a href="#">url-filter-config-mode commands</a>	Summarizes the URL filter configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-525</a>

### 4.1.97.1 url-filter

#### ▶ [url-filter](#)

Creates a new URL filter (Web filter) and enters its configuration mode. URL filtering is a licensed feature. When applied to a WiNG device the license allows you to enable URL filtering on the device, create and apply a URL filter defining the banned and/or allowed URLs. When enabled, the URL filter is applied to all user-initiated URL requests to determine if the requested URL is banned or allowed. Only if allowed is the user's request (in the form of a HTTP request packet) forwarded to the Web server.

URL filters can be applied at any of the following points: the user's application (browser/email reader), the network's gateway, at the *Internet service provider's* (ISP) end, and also on a Web portal. For wireless clients, the WLAN infrastructure is the best place to implement these filters.

A URL filter is a set of whitelist and/or blacklist rules. The whitelist allows access only to those Websites and URLs specified in it. All other Websites and URLs, apart from those specified in the whitelist, are banned. On the other hand, the blacklist bans all Websites and URLs specified in it. All other Websites and URLs, apart from those specified in the blacklist, are allowed.

To simplify URL filter configuration, Websites have been classified into pre-defined category-types and categories. The system provides 12 category-types and 64 categories. To further simplify configuration, these 12 category-types have been grouped into *five* (5) pre-defined levels. (See Usage Guidelines section for the list of category-types, categories, and levels). The actual classification of URLs (on the basis of the pre-defined factors mentioned above) is done by the classification server. A local database also helps by caching URL records for a user-defined time period. The classification server host is specified in the Web filter policy. The Web filter policy also defines the URL database parameters. For more information, see [web-filter-policy](#).

The WiNG software also allows you to create URL lists. Each URL list contains a list of user-defined URLs. Use the URL list in a URL filter (whitelist or blacklist rule) to identify the URLs to ban or allow. For example, a URL list named SocialNetworking is created listing the following three sites: Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn. When applied to a URL filter's blacklist these three sites are banned. Where as, when applied to a whitelist only these three sites are allowed. For more information on configuring a URL list, see [url-list](#).



**NOTE:** URL filtering is a licensed feature. Procure and install the license in the device configuration mode. For more information, see [license](#).

---



---

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

`url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>`

#### Parameters

- `url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>`

<code>&lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt;</code>	Creates a new URL filter and enters its configuration mode. Specify the URL filter name. If the filter does not exist, it is created.
--------------------------------------	---

Usage Guidelines

	<b>Category Type</b>	<b>Category</b>
1	Adult Content	Alcohol & Tobacco, Dating & Personals, Gambling, Nudity, Pornography/Sexually Explicit, Sex Education, Weapons
2	Business	Web-based Email
3	Communication	Chat, Instant Messaging
4	Entertainment	Streaming Media & Downloads
5	File Sharing and Backup	Download Sites
6	Gaming	Games
7	News Sports and General	Arts, Business, Computer & Technology, Education, Entertainment, Fashion & Beauty, Finance, Forum & Newsgroups, General, Government, Greeting Card, Health & Medicine, Information Security, Job Search, Leisure & Recreation, Network Errors, News, Non-Profits & NGO, Personal Sites, Politics, Private IP Addresses, Real Estates, Religion, Restaurants & Dining, Search Engine & Portals, Shopping, Sports, Transportation, Translators, Travel
8	Peer-to-Peer (P2P)	Peer to Peer
9	Questionable/Unethical	Child Abuse Images, Cults, Hacking, Hate & Intolerance, Illegal Drug, Illegal Sharing, Illegal Software, School Cheating, Tasteless, Violence
10	Security Risk	Advertisement & Pop-ups, Anonymizers, Botnets, Compromised, Criminal Activity, Malware, Parked Domains, Phishing & Fraud, Spam Sites
11	Social and Photo Sharing	Social Networking
12	Software Update	N/A

	<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Basic	Blocks sites/URL categorized as Security Risk
2	Low	Blocks sites/URL categorized as Adult Content + Basic
3	Medium	Blocks sites/URL categorized as File Sharing and Backup, P2P, Questionable / Unethical + Low
4	Medium High	Blocks sites/URL categorized as Gaming + Medium
5	High	Blocks sites/URL categorized as Communication, Entertainment, Social and Photo Sharing + Medium High

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-filter-test)#?
```

```
URL Filter Mode commands:
```

```
  blacklist    Block access to URL
  blockpage    Configure blocking page parameters
  description  Url filter description
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  whitelist    Allow access to URL

  clrscr       Clears the display screen
  commit       Commit all changes made in this session
  do           Run commands from Exec mode
  end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert       Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-filter-test)#
```

#### 4.1.97.2 url-filter-config-mode commands

▶ *url-filter*

The following table summarizes URL filter configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.54** *URL-Filter-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>blacklist</i>	Creates a blacklist rule defining a list of banned Websites and URLs	<a href="#">page 4-526</a>
<i>blockpage</i>	Configures the parameters that retrieve the page or content displayed by the client's browser when a requested URL is blocked and cannot be viewed	<a href="#">page 4-528</a>
<i>description</i>	Configures an appropriate description for this URL filter	<a href="#">page 4-530</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes this URL filter's configured parameters	<a href="#">page 4-531</a>
<i>whitelist</i>	Creates a whitelist rule defining a list of Websites and URLs allowed access by clients.	<a href="#">page 4-532</a>

### 4.1.97.2.1 blacklist

#### ► [url-filter-config-mode commands](#)

Creates a blacklist rule. A blacklist is a list of Websites and URLs denied access by clients. Clients requesting blacklisted URLs are presented with a page displaying the 'Web page blocked' message. Parameters relating to this page are configured using the 'blockpage' option.

URL filtering is based on the classification of Websites into pre-defined category-types. Some of the category-types are further divided into multiple categories. Currently available are 12 built-in category types, and 64 categories. These built-in category-types and categories cannot be modified.

Use the available options to identify the URL category-types and categories to include in the blacklist.

In addition to identifying URLs by the categories and category-types they are classified into, the system also provides *five* (5) levels of Web filtering (basic, high, low, medium, and medium-high). Each level identifies a specific set of URL categories to blacklist. For more information on category-types, categories, and URL filtering levels, see [url-filter](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
blacklist [category-type|level|url-list]
```

```
blacklist category-type [adult-content|all|business|communication|entertainment|
  file-sharing-backup|gaming|news-sports-general|p2p|questionable|security-risk|
  social-photo-sharing|software-updates] precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}
```

```
blacklist level [basic|high|low|medium|medium-high] precedence <1-500>
  {description <LINE>}
```

```
blacklist url-list <URL-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}
```

#### Parameters

- `blacklist category-type` [adult-content|all|business|communication|entertainment|file-sharing-backup|gaming|news-sports-general|p2p|questionable|security-risk|social-photo-sharing|software-updates] precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}

blacklist category-type <SELECT-CATEGORY-TYPE>	Selects the category-type to blacklist. A category is a pre-defined URL list available in the WiNG software. Categories are based on an external database, and cannot be modified or removed. Custom categories can be created with the URL List and added to the database. Websites have been classified into the following 12 category types: adult-content, business, communication, entertainment, file-sharing-backup, gaming, news-sports-general, p2p, questionable, security-risk, social-photo-sharing, and software-updates. Select 'all' to blacklist all category-types. Some of the category-types are further classified into categories. For example, the 'adult-content' category-type is differentiated into the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alcohol-tobacco, dating-personals, gambling, nudity, pornography-sexually-explicit, sex-education, and weapons.</li> </ul> The system blocks all categories (URLs falling within their limits) within the selected category-type.
precedence <1-500>	Configures the precedence value for this blacklist rule. Rules are applied in the increasing order of their precedence. Therefore, rules with lower precedence are applied first.
description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description (not exceeding 80 characters) for this blacklist rule. Enter a description that allows you to identify the purpose of the rule.



- `blacklist level [basic|high|low|medium|medium-high] precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}`

<code>blacklist level [basic high low medium medium-high]</code>	Configures the Web filtering level as basic, high, low, medium, or medium-high. Each of these filter-levels are pre-configured to use a set of category types and this mapping cannot be modified.
<code>precedence &lt;1-500&gt;</code>	Configures the precedence value for this blacklist rule. Rules are applied in the increasing order of their precedence. Therefore, rules with lower precedence are applied first.
<code>description &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Optional. Configures a description (not exceeding 80 characters) for this blacklist rule. Enter a description that allows you to identify the purpose of the rule.

- `blacklist url-list <URL-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}`

<code>blacklist url-list &lt;URL-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	Associates a URL list with this URL filter. When associated with a blacklist rule, all URLs listed in the specified URL list are blacklisted. URL lists are customized categories included in the custom filter-level setting. URL lists enable an administrator to blacklist or whitelist URLs in addition to the built-in categories. For more information on configuring a URL list, see <a href="#">url-list</a> . • <code>&lt;URL-LIST-NAME&gt;</code> – Enter URL list name (should be existing and configured)
<code>precedence &lt;1-500&gt;</code>	Configures the precedence value for this blacklist rule. Rules are applied in the increasing order of their precedence. Therefore, rules with lower precedence are applied first.
<code>description &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Optional. Configures a description (not exceeding 80 characters) for this blacklist rule. Enter a description that allows you to identify the purpose of the rule.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#blacklist category-type adult-content category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#show context
url-filter test
  blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
  blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
  blacklist category-type adult-content category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes a blacklist rule from this URL filter. Specify the category-type, category, and precedence to identify the blacklist rule. The identified rule is removed from the URL filter.
-----------------	--

### 4.1.97.2.2 blockpage

► [url-filter-config-mode commands](#)

Configures the parameters that retrieve the page or content displayed by the client's browser when a requested URL is blocked and cannot be viewed

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
blockpage [external|internal|path]
```

```
blockpage path [external|internal]
```

```
blockpage external url <URL>
```

```
blockpage internal [content|footer|header|main-logo|org-name|org-signature|small-logo|title] <LINE/IMAGE-URL>
```

#### Parameters

- blockpage path [external|internal]

<pre>blockpage path [external internal]</pre>	<p>Specifies if the location of the page displayed, to the client when a requested URL is blocked, is external or internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• external – Indicates the page displayed is hosted on an external Web server resource. If selecting this option, use the <i>blockpage &gt; external &gt; url &lt;URL&gt;</i> command to provide the path to the external Web server hosting the page.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> internal – Indicates the page displayed is hosted internally. This is the default setting. If selecting this option, use the <i>blockpage &gt; internal &gt; &lt;SELECT-PAGE-TYPE&gt; &gt; &lt;LINE/IMAGE-URL&gt;</i> command to define the page configuration.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• blockpage external url &lt;URL&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>blockpage external url &lt;URL&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the URL of the external Web server hosting the page (displayed to the client when a requested URL is blocked).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• url &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the URL of the Web server and the blocking page name</li> </ul> <p>Valid URLs should begin with <b>http://</b> or <b>https://</b></p> <p>The URL can contain query strings.</p> <p>Use '&amp;' or '?' character to separate field-value pair.</p> <p>Enter '<b>ctrl-v</b>' followed by '?' to configure query strings</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• blockpage internal [content footer header main-logo org-name org-signature small-logo title] &lt;LINE/IMAGE-URL&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>blockpage internal [content footer  header main-logo  org-name  org-signature  small-logo title] &lt;LINE/IMAGE- URL&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the internally hosted blocking page parameters, such as the content displayed, page footer and header, organization (the organization enforcing the Web page blocking) details (name, signature, and logo), and page title</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• content – Configures the text (message) displayed on the blocking page</li> </ul> <p>Contd...</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• footer – Configures the text displayed as the blocking page footer</li> <li>• header – Configures the text displayed as the blocking page header</li> <li>• org-name – Configures the organization’s name displayed on the blocking page</li> <li>• org-signature – Configures the organization’s signature displayed on the blocking page</li> <li>• title – Configures the title of the blocking page.</li> <li>• main-logo – Configures the location of the main logo (organization’s large logo)</li> <li>• small-logo – Configures the location of the small logo (organization’s small logo)</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE/IMAGE-URL&gt; – Specify the location of the logo (main and small) image file. The image is retrieved and displayed from the location configured here. If you are using this option to provide content, such as organization name, footer, header, etc. enter a text string not exceeding 255 characters in length.</li> </ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#blockpage internal content "The requested Web page is blocked and cannot be displayed for viewing"
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#show context
url-filter test
  blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
  blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
  blacklist category-type adult-content category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1
  blockpage internal content "The requested Web page is blocked and cannot be displayed for viewing"
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the blocking page configurations
-----------	--

### 4.1.97.2.3 description

► [url-filter-config-mode commands](#)

Configures a description for this URL filter. Provide a description that enables you to identify the purpose of this URL filter.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
description <LINE>
```

#### Parameters

- description <LINE>

description <LINE>	Enter an appropriate description for this URL filter. The description should identify the URL filter's purpose and should not exceed 80 characters in length.
--------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#description Blacklists sites inappropriate for children and are security risks.
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#show context
url-filter test
```

```
description "Blacklists sites inappropriate for children and are security risks."
blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
blacklist category-type adult-content category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1
blockpage internal content "The requested Web page is blocked and cannot be displayed for viewing"
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this URL filter's description
--------------------	---------------------------------------

## 4.1.97.2.4 no

▶ *url-filter-config-mode commands*

Use the no command to remove this URL filter's configured parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [blacklist|blockpage|description|whitelist]

no blacklist [category-type|level|url-list]
no blacklist [category-type <SELECT-CATEGORY-TYPE>|level <SELECT-LEVEL>|
url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>] precedence <1-500>

no blockpage [external|internal [content|footer|header|main-logo|org-name|
org-signature|small-logo|title]|path]

no description

no whitelist [category-type|url-list]
no whitelist [category-type <SELECT-CATEGORY-TYPE>|url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>]
precedence <1-500>
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this URL filter's configured parameters based on the values passed here
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example displays the URL filter 'test' settings before the 'no' is executed:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#show context
url-filter test
  description "Blacklists sites inappropriate for children and are security risks."
  blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
  whitelist category-type communication category chat precedence 7
  blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
  blacklist category-type adult-content category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1
  blockpage internal content "The requested Web page is blocked and cannot be displayed
for viewing"
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#no description

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#no blacklist category-type adult-content
category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#no whitelist category-type communication
category chat precedence 7
```

The following example displays the URL filter 'test' settings after the 'no' is executed:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#show context
url-filter test
  blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
  blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
  blockpage internal content "The requested Web page is blocked and cannot be displayed
for viewing"
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#
```

### 4.1.97.2.5 whitelist

► [url-filter-config-mode commands](#)

Creates a whitelist rule. A whitelist is a list of Websites and URLs allowed access by clients.

URL filtering is based on the classification of Websites into pre-defined category-types. Some of the category-types are further divided into multiple categories. Currently available are 12 built-in category types, and 64 categories. These built-in category-types and categories cannot be modified.

Use the available options to identify the category-types and categories to include in the whitelist.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
whitelist [category-type|url-list]
whitelist category-type [adult-content|all|business|communication|entertainment|
  file-sharing-backup|gaming|news-sports-general|p2p|questionable|security-risk|
  social-photo-sharing|software-updates] precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}
```

```
whitelist url-list <URL-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}
```

#### Parameters

- `whitelist category-type [adult-content|all|business|communication|entertainment|file-sharing-backup|gaming|news-sports-general|p2p|questionable|security-risk|social-photo-sharing|software-updates] precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}`

<p>whitelist category-type &lt;SELECT-CATEGORY-TYPE&gt;</p>	<p>Selects the category-type to add to this whitelist. A category is a pre-defined URL list available in the WiNG software. Categories are based on an external database, and cannot be modified or removed. Custom categories can be created with the URL List and added to the database.</p> <p>Websites have been classified into the following 12 category types: adult-content, business, communication, entertainment, file-sharing-backup, gaming, news-sports-general, p2p, questionable, security-risk, social-photo-sharing, and software-updates.</p> <p>Select 'all' to whitelist all category-types.</p> <p>Some of the category-types are further classified into categories. For example, the 'adult-content' category-type is differentiated into the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alcohol-tobacco, dating-personals, gambling, nudity, pornography-sexually-explicit, sex-education, and weapons.</li> </ul> <p>The system allows all categories (URLs falling within their limits) within the selected category-type.</p>
<p>precedence &lt;1-500&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the precedence value for this whitelist rule. Rules are applied in the increasing order of their precedence. Therefore, rules with lower precedence are applied first.</p>
<p>description &lt;LINE&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Configures a description (not exceeding 80 characters) for this whitelist rule. Enter a description that allows you to identify the purpose of the rule.</p>

- `whitelist url-list <URL-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500> {description <LINE>}`

<code>whitelist url-list &lt;URL-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Associates a URL list with this URL filter. When associated with a whitelist rule, all URLs listed in the specified URL list are allowed access.</p> <p>URL lists are customized categories included in the custom filter-level setting. URL lists enable an administrator to blacklist or whitelist URLs in addition to the built-in categories. For more information on configuring a URL list, see <a href="#">url-list</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;URL-LIST-NAME&gt;</code> – Enter URL list name (should be existing and configured)</li> </ul>
<code>precedence &lt;1-500&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the precedence value for this whitelist rule. Rules are applied in the increasing order of their precedence. Therefore, rules with lower precedence are applied first.</p>
<code>description &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	<p>Optional. Configures a description (not exceeding 80 characters) for this whitelist rule. Enter a description that allows you to identify the purpose of the rule.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#whitelist category-type communication category
chat precedence 7

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#show context
url-filter test
description "Blacklists sites inappropriate for children and are security risks."
blacklist level medium-high precedence 10
whitelist category-type communication category chat precedence 7
blacklist category-type security-risk category botnets precedence 3
blacklist category-type adult-content category alcohol-tobacco precedence 1
blockpage internal content "The requested Web page is blocked and cannot be displayed
for viewing"
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-url-filter-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	<p>Removes a whitelist rule from this URL filter. Specify the category-type, category, and precedence to identify the blacklist rule. The identified rule is removed from the URL filter.</p>
-----------------	---

### 4.1.98 *url-list*

▶ *Global Configuration Commands*

The following table lists the commands that allow you to enter the URL list configuration mode:

**Table 4.55** *Commands Creating a URL List*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>url-list</i>	Creates a new URL list and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 4-535</a>
<i>url-list-config-mode commands</i>	Summarizes the URL list configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 4-536</a>



### 4.1.98.1 url-list

#### ▶ url-list

Creates a URL list and enters its configuration mode. After creating the URL list, add URL entries to the list.

URL lists are used to pre-fetch content from the listed URLs. URL Lists are used to select highly utilized URLs for smart caching. The selected URLs are monitored and routed according to existing cache content policies. To enable pre-fetching of cached content, use the *smart-cache > pre-fetch-immediate > <URL-LIST-NAME>* command. For more information, see [smart-cache](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>

<code>&lt;URL-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the URL list name. The URL list is created if another list with the same name does not exist.
------------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#url-list URLlist1
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-URLlist1)#?
URL List Mode commands:
  description  Description of the category
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  url         Add a URL entry

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show        Show running system information
  write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-URLlist1)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-URLlist1)#url http://www.example_company.com depth 10

nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#show context
url-list test
  url http://www.example_company.com depth 10
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-URLlist1)#
```

#### 4.1.98.2 url-list-config-mode commands

▶ [url-list](#)

The following table summarizes URL list configuration mode commands:

**Table 4.56** *URL-Filter-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">description</a>	Creates a blacklist rule defining a list of banned Web sites and URLs	<a href="#">page 4-537</a>
<a href="#">url</a>	Adds URL entries to this URL list	<a href="#">page 4-538</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this URL list's settings	<a href="#">page 4-539</a>

### 4.1.98.2.1 description

▶ *url-list-config-mode commands*

Configures a description for this URL list. The description should be unique and enable you to identify the type of URLs listed in the URL list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
description <LINE>
```

#### Parameters

- `description <LINE>`

<code>description &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Provide a unique description for this URL list (should not exceed 500 characters in length)
---------------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#description "This URL list contains social media URLs"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#show context
url-list test
  description "This URL list contains social media URLs"
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this URL list's description
-----------	-------------------------------------

## 4.1.98.2.2 url

▶ *url-list-config-mode commands*

Adds URL entries to this URL list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
url <WORD> {depth <1-10>}
```

**Parameters**

- url <WORD> {depth <1-10>}

url <WORD> {depth <1-10>}	<p>Adds a URL entry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the URL to add. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• depth – Optional. Sets number of levels to be cached. Since Web sites have different parameters to uniquely identify specific content, the same content may be stored on multiple origin servers. Smart caching uses subsets of these parameters to recognize that the content is the same and serves it from cache. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify the depth from 1 - 10.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#url http://www.facebook.com
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#show context
url-list test
description "This URL list contains social communication URLs"
url https://www.facebook.com depth 5
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a URL entry from this URL list
-----------	--

**4.1.98.2.3 no**▶ *url-list-config-mode commands*

Removes this URL list's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [description|url]
```

```
no description
```

```
no url <WORD>
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this URL's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example displays the URL list 'test' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#show context
url-list test
  description "This URL list contains social communication URLs"
  url https://www.facebook.com depth 5
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#no url www.facebook.com
```

The following example displays the URL list 'test' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#show context
url-list test
  description "This URL list contains social communication URLs"
nx9500-6C8809(config-url-list-test)#
```

## 4.1.99 vx9000

### ► Global Configuration Commands

Configures a *Virtual WLAN Controller (V-WLC)* in a *virtual machine (VM)* environment. V-WLC can be deployed on a shared, third-party server hardware, thereby reducing overhead costs of procuring and maintaining dedicated appliances. The external, third-party hardware needs to have installed hypervisors, such as VmWare, Xen, VirtualBox, KVM, Amazon EC2 or Hyper-V, enabling it to communicate with V-WLC software.

The V-WLC controls and manages access points and other controllers (at NOC or as a site-controller) in the network. The traffic between the access points and the V-WLC is over the layer-3 MINT protocol.

V-WLC is a licensed feature, and the WiNG software provides the following two new licenses:

- **VX** – When installed, this license activates VM controller instance, and enables the V-WLC to trigger adoption process allowing access points to adopt to the V-WLC. The adoption capacity of the V-WLC is determined by the number of licenses installed on it.
- **VX-DEMO** – This is a 60 day trial license. This license also activates VM controller instance, and enables the V-WLC to adopt access points. But, the access point adoption capacity is limited to 16. Having installed this license on a device, the only other license that you can install on it is the VX license. All existing installed licenses will continue to work as before. Since this license has a limited validity period, ensure that the system clock on the license generating tool and the device are in sync. preferably through NTP.

To install the VX or VX-DEMO license on an existing V-WLC instance, use the license command. For more information, see the examples provided in this section.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
vx9000 <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- vx9000 <MAC>

vx <MAC>	Configures a V-WLC and enters its configuration mode <b>Note:</b> The V-WLC configuration is the same as that of a normal controller.
----------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#vx9000 11-22-33-44-55-66
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-11-22-33-44-55-66)#?
```

Device Mode commands:

adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup	Use centralized auto-provisioning policy when adopted by another controller
adoption	Adoption configuration
adoption-site	Set system's adoption site
adoption-mode	Configure the adoption mode for the access-points in this RF-Domain
alias	Alias
application-policy	Application Policy configuration
area	Set name of area where the system is located
arp	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
auto-learn	Auto learning
autogen-uniqueid	Autogenerate a unique id
autoinstall	Autoinstall settings
bluetooth-detection	Detect Bluetooth devices using the Bluetooth USB module - there will be interference on 2.4 Ghz radio in wlan mode
bridge	Ethernet bridge
captive-portal	Captive portal
cdp	Cisco Discovery Protocol

channel-list	Configure channel list to be advertised to wireless clients
cluster	Cluster configuration
configuration-persistence	Enable persistence of configuration across reloads (startup configfile)
contact	Configure the contact
controller	WLAN controller configuration
country-code	Configure the country of operation
critical-resource	Critical Resource
crypto	Encryption related commands
database	Database command
device-upgrade	Device firmware upgrade
dot1x	802.1X
dpi	Enable Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application Assurance)
dscp-mapping	Configure IP DSCP to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames
email-notification	Email notification configuration
enforce-version	Check the firmware versions of devices before interoperating
environmental-sensor	Environmental Sensors Configuration
events	System event messages
export	Export a file
file-sync	File sync between controller and adoptees
floor	Set the floor within a area where the system is located
geo-coordinates	Configure geo coordinates for this device
gre	GRE protocol
hostname	Set system's network name
http-analyze	Specify HTTP-Analysis configuration
interface	Select an interface to configure
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
l2tpv3	L2tpv3 protocol
l3e-lite-table	L3e lite Table
layout-coordinates	Configure layout coordinates for this device
led	Turn LEDs on/off on the device
led-timeout	Configure the time for the led to turn off after the last radio state change
legacy-auto-downgrade	Enable device firmware to auto downgrade when other legacy devices are detected
legacy-auto-update	Auto upgrade of legacy devices
license	License management command
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
load-balancing	Configure load balancing parameter
location	Configure the location
logging	Modify message logging facilities
mac-address-table	MAC Address Table
mac-auth	802.1X
mac-name	Configure MAC address to name mappings
management-server	Configure management server address
memory-profile	Memory profile to be used on the device
meshpoint-device	Configure meshpoint device parameters
meshpoint-monitor-interval	Configure meshpoint monitoring interval
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
mint	MiNT protocol
mirror	Mirroring
misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received

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mpact-server	MPACT server configuration
neighbor-inactivity-timeout	Configure neighbor inactivity timeout
neighbor-info-interval	Configure neighbor information exchange interval
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
noc	Configure the noc related setting
nsight	NSight
ntp	Ntp server WORD
offline-duration	Set duration for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event
override	Override a command
override-wlan	Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
power-config	Configure power mode
preferred-controller-group	Controller group this system will prefer for adoption
preferred-tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller Name this system will prefer for tunneling extended vlan traffic
radius	Configure device-level radius authentication parameters
raid	RAID
remove-override	Remove configuration item override from the device (so profile value takes effect)
rf-domain-manager	RF Domain Manager
router	Dynamic routing
rsa-key	Assign a RSA key to a service
sensor-server	AirDefense sensor server configuration
slot	PCI expansion Slot
spanning-tree	Spanning tree
timezone	Configure the timezone
traffic-class-mapping	Configure IPv6 traffic class to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames
trustpoint	Assign a trustpoint to a service
tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller group this controller belongs to
use	Set setting to use
vrrp	VRRP configuration
vrrp-state-check	Publish interface via OSPF/BGP only if the interface VRRP state is not BACKUP
wep-shared-key-auth	Enable support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809 (config-device-11-22-33-44-55-66) #



```

vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#license ?
WORD Feature name (AP/AAP/ADSEC/HTANLT/SMART-CACHE/VX) for
which license is to be added

vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#license vx 80ee9649eddc94b48b5a35d7
eaf8e73b376a51649291714d04c84769b0fc4b3766816878d2739c24
vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#com wr
Jan 16 13:48:11 2014: vx-0099CC : %SYSTEM-6-CONFIG_COMMIT: Configuration commit by user
'root' (mapsh) from 'Console'
Jan 16 13:48:11 2014: vx-0099CC : %SYSTEM-6-CONFIG_REVISION: Configuration revision
updated to 9 from 8
Jan 16 13:48:12 2014: vx-0099CC : %LICMGR-6-LIC_INSTALLED: VX license installed
[OK]
vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#Jan 16 13:48:12 2014: vx-0099CC : %SYSTEM-
6-CONFIG_REVISION: Configuration revision updated to 10 from 9

vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#
vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#
vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#sh licenses
Serial Number : 000C290099CCC0A80001

```

WARNING: Recommended minimum system resource requirements not met for the current license pack or cluster configs. Please check user guide and reconfigure the system

Device Licenses:

```

AP-LICENSE
String      :
Value      : 10240
AAP-LICENSE
String      :
Value      : 10240
ADVANCED-SECURITY
String      : DEFAULT-ADV-SEC-LICENSE
VX-LICENSE
String      :
80ee9649eddc94b48b5a35d7eaf8e73b376a51649291714d04c84769b0fc4b3766816878d2739c24

```

Cluster Licenses:

```

AP-LICENSE
Value      : 10240
Used       : 0
AAP-LICENSE
Value      : 10240
Used       : 0

```

Cluster MAX AP Capacity:

```

Value      : 10240
Used       : 0

```

Active Members:

```

-----
MEMBER          SERIAL          LIC TYPE  VALUE    BORROWED  TOTAL    NO.APS  NO.AAPS
-----
00-0C-29-00-99-CC 000C290099CCC0A80001 AP          10240     0         10240    0        0
00-0C-29-00-99-CC 000C290099CCC0A80001 AAP          10240     0         10240    -        -
-----

```

```

vx-0099CC(config-device-00-0C-29-00-99-CC)~*#

```

Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a VX9000 wireless controller
-----------	--------------------------------------



# CHAPTER 5

## COMMON COMMANDS

This chapter describes the CLI commands used in the USER EXEC, PRIV EXEC, and GLOBAL CONFIG modes. The PRIV EXEC command set contains commands available within the USER EXEC mode. Some commands can be entered in either mode. Commands entered in either the USER EXEC or PRIV EXEC mode are referred to as EXEC mode commands. If a user or privilege is not specified, the referenced command can be entered in either mode.

---

## 5.1 Common Commands

### ► COMMON COMMANDS

The following table summarizes commands common to the User Exec, Priv Exec, and Global Config modes:

**Table 5.1** *Commands Common to Controller CLI Modes*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">clear</a>	Clears the display screen	<a href="#">page 5-3</a>
<a href="#">commit</a>	Commits (saves) changes made in the current session	<a href="#">page 5-4</a>
<a href="#">exit</a>	Ends and exits the current mode and moves to the PRIV EXEC mode	<a href="#">page 5-5</a>
<a href="#">help</a>	Displays the interactive help system	<a href="#">page 5-6</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or reverts values to their default settings	<a href="#">page 5-9</a>
<a href="#">revert</a>	Reverts changes to their last saved configuration	<a href="#">page 5-12</a>
<a href="#">service</a>	Invokes service commands to troubleshoot or debug (config-if) instance configurations	<a href="#">page 5-13</a>
<a href="#">show</a>	Displays running system information	<a href="#">page 5-56</a>
<a href="#">write</a>	Writes the system's running configuration to memory or terminal	<a href="#">page 5-58</a>



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME> cannot include an underscore character. In other words, a device's hostname cannot contain an underscore.

## 5.1.1 *clrscr*

### ▶ *Common Commands*

Clears the screen and refreshes the prompt, irrespective of the mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
clrscr
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

The terminal window or screen before the `clrscr` command is executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58#device-upgrade ?
DEVICE-NAME      Name/MAC address of device
all              Upgrade all devices
ap650            Upgrade AP650 Device
ap6511           Upgrade AP6511 Device
ap6521           Upgrade AP6521 Device
ap6522           Upgrade AP6522 Device
ap6532           Upgrade AP6532 Device
ap6562           Upgrade AP6562 Device
ap71xx           Upgrade AP71XX Device
ap7502           Upgrade AP7502 Device
ap7522           Upgrade AP7522 Device
ap7532           Upgrade AP7532 Device
ap7562           Upgrade AP7562 Device
ap81xx           Upgrade AP81XX Device
ap82xx           Upgrade AP82XX Device
ap8432           Upgrade AP8432 Device
ap8533           Upgrade AP8533 Device
cancel-upgrade  Cancel upgrading the device
load-image      Load the device images to controller for device-upgrades
rf-domain       Upgrade all devices belonging to an RF Domain
rfs4000         Upgrade RFS4000 Device
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#
```

The terminal window or screen after the `clrscr` command is executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58#
```

### 5.1.2 *commit*

#### ▶ *Common Commands*

Commits changes made in the active session. Use the commit command to save and invoke settings entered during the current transaction.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

```
commit {write}{memory}
```

#### **Parameters**

- `commit {write}{memory}`

<code>write</code>	Optional. Commits changes made in the current session
<code>memory</code>	Optional. Writes to memory. This option ensures current changes persist across reboots.

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE#commit write memory  
[OK]  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 5.1.3 exit

#### ▶ Common Commands

The exit command works differently in the User Exec, Priv Exec, and Global Config modes. In the Global Config mode, it ends the current mode and moves to the previous mode, which is Priv Exec mode. The prompt changes from (config)# to #. When used in the Priv Exec and User Exec modes, the exit command ends the current session, and connection to the terminal device is terminated. If the current session has changes that have not been committed, the system prompts you to either do a commit or a revert before terminating the session.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
exit
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#exit  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

### 5.1.4 help

#### ► Common Commands

Describes the interactive help system

Use this command to access the advanced help feature. Use “?” anytime at the command prompt to access the help topic.

Two kinds of help are provided:

- Full help is available when ready to enter a command argument
- Partial help is provided when an abbreviated argument is entered and you want to know what arguments match the input (for example 'show ve?').

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
help {search}
```

```
help {search <WORD>} {detailed/only-show/skip-no/skip-show}
```

#### Parameters

- help {search <WORD>} {detailed/only-show/skip-no/skip-show}

search <WORD>	Optional. Searches for CLI commands related to a specified target term <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a target term (for example, a feature or a configuration parameter). After specifying the term, select one of the following options: detailed, only-show, skip-no, or skip-show. The system displays information based on the option selected.</li> </ul>
detailed	Optional. Searches and displays help strings in addition to mode and commands
only-show	Optional. Displays only “show” commands. Does not display configuration commands
skip-no	Optional. Displays only configuration commands. Does not display “no” commands
skip-show	Optional. Displays only configuration commands. Does not display “show” commands

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>help search crypto detailed
found more than 64 references, showing the first 64
```

```
Context : Command
Command : clear crypto ike sa (A.B.C.D|all)(|on DEVICE-NAME)
          \ Clear
            \ Encryption Module
              \ IKE SA
                \ Flush IKE SAs
                  \ Flush IKE SAs for a given peer
                    \ Flush all IKE SA
                      \ On AP/Controller
                        \ AP/Controller name

          : clear crypto ipsec sa(|on DEVICE-NAME)
            \ Clear
              \ Encryption Module
                \ IPsec database
                  \ Flush IPsec SAs
```



```

        \ On AP/Controller
        \ AP/Controller name
: crypto key export rsa WORD URL (passphrase WORD|) (background|) ...
        \ Encryption related commands
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE>

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>help search crypto only-show
```

```

Context : Command
Command : show crypto cmp request status(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show crypto ike sa (version 1|version 2|)(peer A.B.C.D|) (detail...
: show crypto ipsec sa (peer A.B.C.D|) (detail|) (|on DEVICE-NAME...
: show crypto key rsa (|public-key-detail) (|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show crypto pki trustpoints (WORD|all|)(|on DEVICE-NAME)
rfs7000-37FABE>

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>help search service skip-show
found more than 64 references, showing the first 64
```

```

Context : Command
Command : service block-adopter-config-update
: service clear adoption history(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service clear captive-portal-page-upload history (|(on DOMAIN-NA...
: service clear command-history(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service clear device-upgrade history (|on DOMAIN-NAME)
: service clear noc statistics
: service clear reboot-history(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service clear unsanctioned aps (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
: service clear upgrade-history(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service clear web-filter cache(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service clear wireless ap statistics (|(AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF)) (|on...
: service clear wireless client statistics (|(AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF)) (|...
: service clear wireless controller-mobility-database
: service clear wireless dns-cache(|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
: service clear wireless radio statistics (|(DEVICE-NAME (|<1-3>))...
: service clear wireless wlan statistics (|WLAN) (|on DEVICE-OR-DO...
: service clear xpath requests (|<1-100000>)
: service show block-adopter-config-update
: service show captive-portal servers(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service show captive-portal user-cache(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: service show cli
: service show client-identity-defaults
: service show command-history(|on DEVICE-NAME)
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE>

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>help search mint only-show
Found 25 references for "mint"
```

```

Context : Command
Command : show debugging mint (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
: show mint config(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint dis (|details)(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint id(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint info(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint known-adopters(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint links (|details)(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint lsp
: show mint lsp-db (|details AA.BB.CC.DD) (|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint mlcp history(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint mlcp(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint neighbors (|details)(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint route(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint stats(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint tunnel-controller (|details)(|on DEVICE-NAME)
: show mint tunneled-vlans(|on DEVICE-NAME)

```

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```
: show wireless mint client (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
: show wireless mint client portal-candidates (|(DEVICE-NAME (|<1-3...
: show wireless mint client statistics (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)...
: show wireless mint client statistics rf (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NA...
: show wireless mint detail (|(DEVICE-NAME (|<1-3>)) (|(filter {|...
: show wireless mint links (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
: show wireless mint portal (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
: show wireless mint portal statistics (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)...
: show wireless mint portal statistics rf (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NA...
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

## 5.1.5 no

### ► Common Commands

Negates a command or sets its default. Though the `no` command is common to the User Exec, Priv Exec, and Global Config modes, it negates a different set of commands in each mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no <PARAMETERS>
```

### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

<code>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</code>	The <code>no</code> command is common across all configuration modes and sub modes. It resets or reverts settings based on the mode in which executed. For example, when executed in the AAA policy configuration mode, it allows you to reset or revert a specific AAA policy settings. Similarly, when executed in the global configuration mode, it only resets or reverts settings configured in the global configuration mode.
------------------------------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

Global Config mode: No command options

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#no ?
aaa-policy                Delete a aaa policy
aaa-tacacs-policy         Delete a aaa tacacs policy
alias                    Alias
ap650                    Delete an AP650 access point
ap6511                   Delete an AP6511 access point
ap6521                   Delete an AP6521 access point
ap6522                   Delete an AP6522 access point
ap6532                   Delete an AP6532 access point
ap6562                   Delete an AP6562 access point
ap71xx                   Delete an AP71XX access point
ap7502                   Delete an AP7502 access point
ap7522                   Delete an AP7522 access point
ap7532                   Delete an AP7532 access point
ap7562                   Delete an AP7562 access point
ap81xx                   Delete an AP81XX access point
ap82xx                   Delete an AP82XX access point
ap8432                   Delete an AP8432 access point
ap8533                   Delete an AP8533 access point
application              Delete an application
application-policy       Delete an application policy
association-acl-policy   Delete an association-acl policy
auto-provisioning-policy Delete an auto-provisioning policy
bonjour-gw-discovery-policy Disable Bonjour Gateway discovery policy
bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy Disable Bonjour Gateway Forwarding
policy
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy Disable Bonjour Gateway Query Forwarding
policy
captive-portal           Delete a captive portal
client-identity          Client identity (DHCP Device
Fingerprinting)
client-identity-group    Client identity group (DHCP Fingerprint
```

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crypto-cmp-policy	Database)
customize	CMP policy
	Restore the custom cli commands to default
device	Delete multiple devices
device-categorization	Delete device categorization object
dhcp-server-policy	DHCP server policy
dhcpv6-server-policy	DHCPv6 server related configuration
dns-whitelist	Delete a whitelist object
event-system-policy	Delete an event system policy
ex3500	EX3500 device
ex3500-management-policy	Delete a ex3500 management policy
ex3500-qos-class-map-policy	Delete a ex3500 qos class-map policy
ex3500-qos-policy-map	Delete a ex3500 qos policy-map
ex3524	Delete an EX3524 wireless controller
ex3548	Delete an EX3548 wireless controller
firewall-policy	Configure firewall policy
global-association-list	Delete a global association list
igmp-snoop-policy	Remove device onboard igmp snoop policy
inline-password-encryption	Disable storing encryption key in the startup configuration file
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy	IPv6 Router Advertisement related configuration
l2tpv3	Negate a command or set its defaults
mac	MAC configuration
management-policy	Delete a management policy
meshpoint	Delete a meshpoint object
meshpoint-qos-policy	Delete a mesh point QoS configuration policy
nac-list	Delete an network access control list
nsight-policy	Delete a nsight policy
passport-policy	Delete a passport configuration policy
password-encryption	Disable password encryption in configuration
profile	Delete a profile and all its associated configuration
radio-qos-policy	Delete a radio QoS configuration policy
radius-group	Local radius server group configuration
radius-server-policy	Remove device onboard radius policy
radius-user-pool-policy	Configure Radius User Pool
rf-domain	Delete one or more RF-domains and all their associated configurations
rfs4000	Delete an RFS4000 wireless controller
rfs6000	Delete an RFS6000 wireless controller
rfs7000	Delete an RFS7000 wireless controller
roaming-assist-policy	Delete a roaming-assist policy
role-policy	Role based firewall policy
route-map	Dynamic routing route map Configuration
routing-policy	Policy Based Routing Configuration
rtl-server-policy	Delete a rtl server policy
schedule-policy	Delete a schedule policy
sensor-policy	Delete a sensor policy
smart-rf-policy	Delete a smart-rf-policy
t5	Delete an T5 wireless controller
url-filter	Delete a url filter
url-list	Delete a URL list
web-filter-policy	Delete a web filter policy
wips-policy	Delete a wips policy
wlan	Delete a wlan object
wlan-qos-policy	Delete a wireless lan QoS configuration policy
service	Service Commands
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#	
Priv Exec mode: No command options	
rfs7000-37FABE#no ?	

```

adoption          Reset adoption state of the device (& all devices adopted to
                  it)
captive-portal    Captive portal commands
cpe               T5 CPE configuration
crypto            Encryption related commands
debug            Debugging functions
logging           Modify message logging facilities
page             Toggle paging
service           Service Commands
terminal          Set terminal line parameters
upgrade           Remove a patch
wireless          Wireless Configuration/Statistics commands

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
user Exec mode: No command options
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>no ?
```

```

adoption          Reset adoption state of the device (& all devices adopted to
                  it)
captive-portal    Captive portal commands
crypto            Encryption related commands
debug            Debugging functions
logging           Modify message logging facilities
page             Toggle paging
service           Service Commands
terminal          Set terminal line parameters
wireless          Wireless Configuration/Statistics commands

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	User Exec Commands mode
<a href="#">no</a>	Priv Exec Commands mode
<a href="#">no</a>	Global Config Commands mode

### 5.1.6 *revert*

#### ▶ *Common Commands*

Reverts changes made, in the current session, to their last saved configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

`revert`

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>revert  
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

## 5.1.7 service

### ▶ Common Commands

Service commands are used to view and manage configurations. The service commands and their corresponding parameters vary from mode to mode. The User Exec mode and Priv Exec mode commands provide same functionalities with a few minor changes. The Global Config service command sets the size of history files. It also enables viewing the current mode's CLI tree.

This section consists of the following sub-sections:

- Syntax (*User Exec Mode*)
- Syntax (*Privilege Exec Mode*)
- Syntax (*Privilege Exec Mode: NX9500 and NX9510*)
- Syntax (*Global Config Mode*)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax (User Exec Mode)

```
service [block-adopter-config-update|clear|cli-tables-skin|cluster|delete-offline-aps|
force-send-config|force-update-vm-stats|guest-registration|load-balancing|
load-ssh-authorized-keys|locator|nsight|radio|radius|
request-full-config-from-adopter|set|show|smart-rf|ssm|snmp|syslog|wireless]
```

```
service [block-adopter-config-update|request-full-config-from-adopter]
```

```
service clear [adoption|captive-portal-page-upload|command-history|device-upgrade|
diag|dpi|file-sync|noc|reboot-history|unsanctioned|upgrade-history|
virtual-machine-history|web-filter|wireless|xpath]
```

```
service clear adoption history {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
service clear device-upgrade history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
service clear dpi [all|app|app-category] stats {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
service clear diag pkts
service clear file-sync history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
service clear captive-portal-page-upload history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
service clear [command-history|reboot-history|upgrade-history|virtual-machine-history]
{on <DEVICE-NAME>}
service clear noc statistics
service clear unsanctioned aps {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
service clear web-filter cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
service clear wireless [ap|client|controller-mobility-database|dns-cache|radio|wlan]
service clear wireless controller-mobility-database
service clear wireless [ap|client] statistics {<MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
service clear wireless dns-cache on {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
service clear wireless radio statistics {<MAC/HOSTNAME>} {<1-3>}
{(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
service clear wireless wlan statistics {<WLAN-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
service clear xpath requests {<1-10000>}
```

```
service cli-tables-skin [ansi|hashes|minimal|none|percent|stars|thick|thin|utf-8]
{grid}
```

```
service cluster force [active|configured-state|standby]
```

```
service delete-offline-aps [all|offline-for]
service delete-offline-aps offline-for days <0-999> {time <TIME>}
```

```
service force-send-config {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

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```
service force-update-vm-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service guest-registration [backup|delete|export|import]

service guest-registration backup [delete|restore]

service guest-registration delete [all|email <EMAIL-ADD>|group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>|
  mac <MAC>|mobile <MOBILE-NUMBER>|name <CLIENT-FULL-NAME>|non-social|
  offline-for days <1-999>|otp-incomplete-for days <1-999>|social [facebook|google]|
  wlan <WLAN-NAME>]

service guest-registration export format [csv|json] <DEST-URL> {(rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>|
  time [1-Day|1-Month|1-Week|2-Hours|30-Mins|5-Hours|all]|wlan <WLAN-NAME>)}

service guest-registration import format <JSON> <SOURCE-URL>

service load-balancing clear-client-capability [<MAC>|all] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service load-ssh-authorized-keys <PUBLIC-KEY> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service locator {<1-60>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

service nsight clear-offline [all|offline-for days <0-999> {time <TIME>}]

service radio <1-3> [adaptivity|channel-switch|dfs]

service radio <1-3> adaptivity

service radio <1-3> channel-switch <36-196> [160|20|40|80]

service radio <1-3> dfs simulator-radar [extension|primary]

service radius test [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>] [<WORD>|port]
service radius test [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>] <WORD> <USERNAME> <PASSWORD> {wlan <WLAN-NAME>
  ssid <SSID>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
service radius test [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>] port <1024-65535> <WORD> <USERNAME>
  <PASSWORD> {wlan <WLAN-NAME> ssid <SSID>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

service set validation-mode [full|partial] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service show [block-adopter-config-update|captive-portal|cli|client-identity-defaults|
  command-history|configuration-revision|crash-info|dhcp-lease|diag|fast-switching|
  fib|fib6|guest-registration|info|ip-access-list|mac-vendor|mem|mint|noc|nsight|pm|
  process|reboot-history|rf-domain-manager|sites|snmp|ssh-authorized-keys|startup-log|
  sysinfo|top|upgrade-history|virtual-machine-history|watch-dog|wireless|
  xpath-history]

service show block-adopter-config-update

service show captive-portal [log-internal|servers|user-cache]
service show captive-portal log-internal
service show captive-portal [servers|user-cache] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service show [cli|client-identity-defaults|configuration-revision|
  mac-vendor <OUI/MAC>|noc diag|snmp session|xpath-history]

service show [command-history|crash-info|info|mem|process|reboot-history|startup-log|
  ssh-authorized-keys|sysinfo|top|upgrade-history|watchdog] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service show ip-access-list wlan <WLAN-NAME> status {detail} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-
  NAME>}

service show dhcp-lease {<INTERFACE-NAME>/pppoe1/vlan <1-4094>/wwan1}
  {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

service show diag [fds|led-status|pkts|psu|stats]
service show diag [fds|pkts]
service show diag [led-status|psu|stats] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service show fast-switching {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```



```

service show [fib|fib6] {table-id <0-255>}

service show guest-registration [export-status|import-status|restore-status]

service show mint [adopted-devices {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|ports]

service show pm {history} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

service show rf-domain-manager [diag|info] {<MAC/HOSTNAME>}
    {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

service show sites

service show virtual-machine-history {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service show wireless [aaa-stats|adaptivity-status|client|config-internal|
    credential-cache|dns-cache|log-internal|meshpoint|neighbors|radar-status|
    radio-internal|reference|stats-client|vlan-usage]
service show wireless [aaa-stats|adaptivity-status|credential-cache|dns-cache|
    radar-status|vlan-usage] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
service show wireless [config-internal|log-internal|neighbors]
service show wireless [client|meshpoint neighbor] proc [info|stats] {<MAC>}
    {{on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}}
service show wireless radio-internal [radio1|radio2] <LINE>
service show wireless reference [channels|frame|handshake|mcs-rates|reason-codes|
    status-codes]
service show wireless stats-client diag {<MAC/HOSTNAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-
    NAME>)}

service smart-rf [clear-config|clear-history|clear-interfering-aps|save-config]
service smart-rf clear-config {<MAC>/<DEVICE-NAME>/on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
service smart-rf [clear-history||clear-interfering-aps|save-config] {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}

service snmp sysoid wing5

service ssm [dump-core-snapshot|trace]
service ssm trace pattern <WORD> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service syslog test {level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|
    informational|notifications|warnings]} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

service wireless [client|dump-core-snapshot|meshpoint|qos|trace|unsanctioned|wips]

service wireless client [beacon-request|quiet-element|trigger-bss-transition|
    trigger-wnm]

service wireless client beacon-request <MAC> mode [active|passive|table]
    ssid [<SSID>|any] channel-report [<CHANNEL-LIST>|none] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
service wireless client quiet-element [start|stop]
service wireless client trigger-bss-transition mac <MAC> {timeout <0-65535>} {url <URL>}
    {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
service wireless client trigger-wnm mac <MAC> type [deauth-imminent|
    subscription-remediation] {uri <WORD>}
service wireless dump-core-snapshot
service wireless meshpoint zl <MESHPOINT-NAME> [on <DEVICE-NAME>] {<ARGS>/
    timeout <1-65535>}
service wireless qos delete-tspec <MAC> tid <0-7>
service wireless trace pattern <WORD> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
service wireless unsanctioned ap air-terminate <MAC> {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
service wireless wips [clear-client-blacklist|clear-event-history|
    dump-managed-config]
service wireless wips clear-client-blacklist [all|mac <MAC>]
service wireless wips clear-event-history {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

```

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### Parameters (User Exec Mode)

#### service

- service [block-adopter-config-update|request-full-config-from-adopter]

block-adopter-config-update	Blocks the configuration updates sent from the NOC server
request-full-config-from-adopter	Configures a request for full configuration updates from the adopter device In an <i>hierarchically managed</i> (HM) network devices are deployed in two levels. The first level consists of the <i>Network Operations Center</i> (NOC) controllers. The second level consists of the site controllers that can be grouped to form clusters. The NOC controllers adopt and manage the site controllers. Access points within the network are adopted and managed by the site controllers. The adopted devices (access points and site controllers) are referred to as the adoptee. The devices adopting the adoptee are the 'adopters'.
• service clear adoption history {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
clear adoption history	Clears adoption history on this device and its adopted access points
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears adoption history on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• service clear device-upgrade history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}	
clear device-upgrade history	Clears device upgrade history
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears all firmware upgrade history in a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
• service clear diag pkts	
clear diag pkts	Clears the looped packets queue logged by the dataplane. The dataplane logs up to 16 looped packets at a time in a separate queue, which has to be manually cleared to make space for new packet logging. <b>Note:</b> For more information on viewing logged looped packet information execute the <code>service &gt; show &gt; diag &gt; pkts</code> command.
• service clear dpi [all app app-category] stats {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	
clear dpi	Clears <i>Deep Packet Inspection</i> (DPI) statistics When enabled, DPI allows application and/or application category recognition. The DPI statistics are maintained by the system for every hit registered by the PACE DPI engine.
[all app app-category] stats	Use the following filter options to clear all or specific DPI statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Clears all DPI related (application and app-category) statistics</li> <li>• app – Clears only application related statistics</li> <li>• app-category – Clears only app-category related statistics</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears DPI statistics based on the parameters passed on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

- `service clear file-sync history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}`

clear file-sync history	Clears client-bridge certificate synchronization statistics When an AP6522/AP6562 access point is configured as a client bridge, the EAP-TLS X.509 (PKCS#12) certificate is synchronized between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points. This command allows you to clear client-bridge certificate synchronization statistics.
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears file synchronization history on all devices within a specified RF Domain • <DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the RF Domain name.

- `service clear captive-portal-page-upload history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}`

clear captive-portal-page-upload history	Clears captive portal page upload history
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears captive portal page upload history on a specified RF Domain • <DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the RF Domain name.

- `service clear [command-history|reboot-history|upgrade-history|virtual-machine-history] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

clear [command-history reboot-history upgrade-history]	Clears command history, reboot history, or device upgrade history
clear virtual-machine-history	Clears virtual-machine history on the logged device or a specified device <b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only on the NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears history on a specified device • <DEVICE-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform. <b>Note:</b> When executing the clear virtual-machine-history command, provide the name of the service platform running the VMs.

- `service clear noc statistics`

clear noc statistics	Clears <i>Network Operations Center</i> (NOC) applicable statistics counters
----------------------	--

- `service clear unsanctioned aps {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

clear unsanctioned aps	Clears the unsanctioned APs list
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears the unsanctioned APs list on a specified device or RF Domain • <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.

- `service clear wireless [ap|client] {<MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}`

clear wireless [ap client] statistics	Clears wireless statistics counters based on the parameters passed • ap statistics – Clears applicable AP statistics counters • client statistics – Clears applicable wireless client statistics counters • <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.
---------------------------------------	---

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<MAC> {on <DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME>}	The following keywords are common to the 'ap' and 'client' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Clears statistics counters for a specified AP or client. Specify the AP/client MAC address.</li> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Clears AP/client statistics counters on a specified device or RF Domain. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
• service clear wireless controller-mobility-database	
clear wireless controller-mobility- database	Clears the controller assisted mobility database
• service clear web-filter cache {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
clear web-filter cache	Clears the cache used for Web filtering
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears the Web filtering cache on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• service clear wireless radio statistics {<MAC/HOSTNAME>} {<1-3>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}	
clear wireless radio statistics	Clears applicable wireless radio statistics counters
<MAC/HOSTNAME> <1-3>	Optional. Specify the MAC address or hostname of the radio, or append the interface number to form the radio ID in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX format. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Optional. Specify the radio interface index, if not specified as part of the radio ID.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. This is a recursive parameter, which clears wireless radio statistics on a specified device or RF Domain. Specify the name of the device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
• service clear wireless wlan statistics {<WLAN-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}	
clear wireless wlan statistics	Clears WLAN statistics counters
<WLAN-NAME>	Optional. Clears statistics counters on a specified WLAN. Specify the WLAN name.
on <DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. This is a recursive parameter, which clears WLAN statistics on a specified device or RF Domain. Specify the name of the device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
• service clear xpath requests {<1-100000>}	
clear xpath	Clears XPATH related information
requests	Clears pending XPATH get requests

<1-100000>	Optional. Specifies the session number (cookie from show sessions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100000&gt; – Specify the session number from 1 - 100000.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Omits clearing the current session's pending XPATH get requests.
<pre>• service cli-tables-skin [ansi hashes minimal none percent stars thick thin utf-8] {grid}</pre>	
cli-tables-skin [ansi hashes minimal  none percent stars  thick thin uf-8]	Selects a formatting layout or skin for CLI tabular outputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ansi – Uses ANSI characters for borders</li> <li>• hashes – Uses hashes (#) for borders</li> <li>• minimal – Uses one horizontal line between title and data rows</li> <li>• none – Displays space separated items with no decoration</li> <li>• percent – Uses the percent sign (%) for borders</li> <li>• stars – Uses asterisks (*) for borders</li> <li>• thick – Uses thick lines for borders</li> <li>• thin – Uses thin lines for borders</li> <li>• utf-8 – Uses UTF-8 characters for borders</li> </ul>
grid	Optional. Uses a complete grid instead of just title lines
<pre>• service cluster force [active configured-state standby]</pre>	
cluster	Enables cluster protocol management
force	Forces action commands on a cluster (active, configured-state, and standby)
active	Changes the cluster run status to active
configured-state	Restores a cluster to the configured state
standby	Changes the cluster run status to standby
<pre>• service delete-offline-aps all</pre>	
delete-offline-aps all	Deletes all off-line access points
<pre>• service delete-offline-aps offline-for days &lt;0-999&gt; {time &lt;TIME&gt;}</pre>	
delete-offline-aps	Deletes off-line access points for a specified interval
day <0-999>	Deletes off-line access points for a specified number of days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-999&gt; – Specify the number of off-line days from 0 - 999.</li> </ul>
time <TIME>	Optional. Deletes off-line access points for a specified time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the time in HH:MM:SS format.</li> </ul>
<pre>• service force-send-config {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
force-send-config	Resends configuration to device(s)
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Resends configuration to a specified device or all devices in a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

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- `service force-update-vm-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<code>force-update-vm-stats</code>	Forcefully pushes VM statistics on to the NOC
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the device.</li> </ul>

- `service guest-registration backup [delete|restore]`

<code>service guest-registration backup [delete restore]</code>	Deletes or restores all guest registration backup snapshots based on the parameter passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>delete</code> – Deletes all guest registration backup snapshots</li> <li>• <code>restores</code> – Restores all guest registration backup snapshots</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To view the status of the restore process, use the <code>service &gt; show &gt; guest-registration &gt; restore-status</code> command.</p>
---	--

- `service guest-registration delete [all|email <EMAIL-ADD>|group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>|mac <MAC>|mobile <MOBILE-NUMBER>|name <CLIENT-FULL-NAME>|non-social|offline-for days <1-999>|wlan <WLAN-NAME>|otp-incomplete-for days <1-999>|social [facebook|google]`

<code>service guest-registration delete</code>	Deletes a specified user or all user records from the guest-registration database To delete a specific user, use one of the following options as an identification parameter: email, group, mac, mobile number, name, offline-for, wlan, otp-incomplete-for, or social.
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<code>[all email &lt;EMAIL-ADD&gt; group &lt;RAD-GROUP-NAME&gt; mac &lt;MAC&gt; mobile &lt;MOBILE-NUMBER&gt; name &lt;CLIENT-FULL-NAME&gt; non-social offline-for days &lt;1-999&gt; wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; otp-incomplete-for days &lt;1-999&gt; social [facebook google]</code>	<p>Following are the user filtering options: The user identified by one of the following parameters is deleted from the guest-registration database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>email &lt;EMAIL-ADD&gt;</code> – Identifies user by the e-mail address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;EMAIL-ADD&gt;</code> – Provide the user's e-mail address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>mac &lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Identifies user by the MAC address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Provide the user's MAC address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>group &lt;RAD-GROUP-NAME&gt;</code> – Identifies users by their RADIUS group association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;RAD-GROUP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the RADIUS group name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>mobile &lt;MOBILE-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Identifies user by the registered mobile number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MOBILE-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Provide the user's mobile number.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>name &lt;CLIENT-FULL-NAME&gt;</code> – Identifies user by the registered full name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;CLIENT-FULL-NAME&gt;</code> – Provide the user's full name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>non-social</code> – Identifies users that have not registered through social authentication</li> <li>• <code>offline-for days &lt;1-999&gt;</code> – Filters users who have not accessed the network for a specified number of days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>days &lt;1-999&gt;</code> – Specify the number of days from 1 - 999.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt;</code> – Identifies users accessing a specified WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;WLAN-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>otp-incomplete-for days &lt;1-999&gt;</code> – Identifies records of users that have not used their <i>one-time-password</i> (OTP) to complete registration within a specified number of days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>days &lt;1-999&gt;</code> – Specify the number of days from 1 - 999.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>social [facebook google]</code> – Identifies users using either Facebook or Google credentials to access the network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>facebook</code> – Identifies users using Facebook authentication</li> <li>• <code>google</code> – Identifies users using Google authentication</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- `service guest-registration export format [csv|json] <DEST-URL> {(rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>|time [1-Day|1-Month|1-Week|2-Hours|30-Mins|5-Hours|all])|wlan <WLAN-NAME>}`

service guest-registration export	Exports guest registration user data files in the <i>Comma-Separated Values (CSV)</i> or <i>JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)</i> format Use the 'rfdomain', 'wlan', and 'time' options to filter users for a specified RF Domain, WLAN, and/or time period. These are recursive parameters and you can apply all or any of these three filters.
format [csv json]	Specifies the file format. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• csv – Exports user data files in the CSV format</li> <li>• json – Exports user data files in the JSON format</li> </ul>
<DEST-URL>	Configures the destination URL. The files are exported to the specified location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. IPv4 URLs: <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> <pre>ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> <pre>sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> IPv6 URLs: <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> <pre>ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> <pre>sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre>
rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Filters user data based on RF Domain name. Only the filtered data are exported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Optional. Filters user data based on WLAN name. Only the filtered data are exported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul>
time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all]	Optional. Filters user data for a specified time period. Only the filtered data are exported. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-Day – Filters and exports previous day's data</li> <li>• 1-Month – Filters and exports previous month's data</li> <li>• 1-Week – Filters and exports previous week's data</li> <li>• 2-Hours – Filters and exports last 2 hours data</li> <li>• 30-Mins – Filters and exports last 30 minutes data</li> <li>• 5-Hours – Filters and exports last 5 hours data</li> <li>• all – Exports the entire database</li> </ul>

- `service guest-registration import format json <SOURCE-URL>`

service guest-registration import	Imports user data from a specified location
format json	Specifies the file format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• json – Imports user data files in the JSON format</li> </ul>

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<SOURCE-URL>	<p>Configures the Source URL. The files are imported from the specified location. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.</p> <p>IPv4 URLs:</p> <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IP&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre> <p>IPv6 URLs:</p> <pre>tftp://&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname [IPv6]&gt;[:port]/path/file</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service load-balancing clear-client-capability [&lt;MAC&gt; all] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
load-balancing	Enables wireless load balancing by clearing client capability records
clear-client-capability [<MAC> all]	<p>Clears a specified client or all client's capability records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Clears capability records of a specified client. Specify the client's MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.</li> <li>• all – Clears the capability records of all clients</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Clears client capability records on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service load-ssh-authorized-keys &lt;PUBLIC-KEY&gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
load-ssh-authorized-keys	Loads SSH public (client) key on a device
<PUBLIC-KEY>	Enter the public key. The public key should be in the OpenSSH rsa/dsa format.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Loads the specified public key on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service locator {&lt;1-60&gt;} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
locator	Enables LEDs
<1-60>	Sets LED flashing time from 1 - 60 seconds.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and common to the &lt;1-60&gt; parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Enables LEDs on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



- `service nsight clear-offline [all|offline-for days <0-999> {time <TIME>}]`

nsight clear-offline [all offline-for days <0-999> {time <TIME>}]	<p>Clears NSight data received from offline controllers, based on the parameters passed. Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Clears NSight data received from all offline controllers</li> <li>• offline-for days &lt;0-999&gt; time &lt;TIME&gt; – Clears NSight data received from controllers that have been offline for a specified time period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• days &lt;0-999&gt; – Specifies the number of days controllers have been offline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-999&gt; – Specify the number of days from 0 - 999 days. Select “0” to identify controllers offline less than 24 hours.</li> <li>• time &lt;TIME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the total time for which controllers have been offline</li> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Specify the time in HH:MM:SS format.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
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- `service radio <1-3> adaptivity`

radio <1-3>	<p>Configures radio's parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify the radio index from 1 - 3.</li> </ul>
adaptivity	<p>Simulates the presence of interference on the current channel</p>

- `service radio <1-3> channel-switch <36-196> [160|20|40|80|80-80]`

radio <1-3>	<p>Configures radio's parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify the radio index from 1 - 3.</li> </ul>
channel-switch <36-196> [160 20 40 80  80-80]	<p>Enables channel switching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;36-196&gt; – Specifies the channel to switch to from 36 - 196.</li> <li>• 160 20 40 80 80-80 – Specifies the bandwidth for the above specified channel. Select the appropriate option.</li> </ul>

- `service radio <1-3> dfs simulate-radar [extension|primary]`

radio <1-3>	<p>Configures radio's parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify the radio index from 1 - 3.</li> </ul>
dfs	<p>Enables <i>Dynamic Frequency Selection</i> (DFS)</p>
simulate-radar [extension primary]	<p>Simulates the presence of a radar on a channel. Select the channel type from the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extension – Simulates a radar on the radio's current extension channel</li> <li>• primary – Simulates a radar on the radio's current primary channel</li> </ul>

- `service radius test [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>] <WORD> <USERNAME> <PASSWORD> {wlan <WLAN-NAME> ssid <SSID>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

radius test	<p>Tests RADIUS server's account. This command sends an access-request packet to the RADIUS server. Use this command to confirm time and data/bandwidth parameters for valid wireless clients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• test – Tests the RADIUS server's account with user provided parameters</li> </ul>
[<IP> <HOSTNAME>]	<p>Sets the RADIUS server's IP address or hostname</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the RADIUS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Specifies the RADIUS server's hostname</li> </ul>

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<WORD>	Specify the RADIUS server's shared secret.
<USERNAME>	Specify username for authentication.
<PASSWORD>	Specify the password.
wlan <WLAN-NAME> ssid <SSID>	Optional. Tests the RADIUS server on the local WLAN. Specify the local WLAN name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ssid &lt;SSID&gt; – Specify the local RADIUS server's SSID.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. This is a recursive parameter also applicable to the WLAN parameter. Performs tests on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

• `service radius test [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>] port <1024-65535> <WORD> <USERNAME> <PASSWORD> {wlan <WLAN-NAME> ssid <SSID>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

radius test	Tests a RADIUS server's account. This command sends an access-request packet to the RADIUS server. Use this command to confirm time and data/bandwidth parameters for valid wireless clients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>test – Tests the RADIUS server's account with user provided parameters</li> </ul>
[ <i>&lt;IP&gt;</i> ]  <i>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt;</i> ]	Sets the IP address or hostname of the RADIUS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>&lt;IP&gt;</i> – Specify the RADIUS server's IP address.</li> <li><i>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt;</i> – Specify the RADIUS server's hostname.</li> </ul>
port <i>&lt;1024-65535&gt;</i>	Specify the RADIUS server port from 1024 - 65535. The default port is 1812.
<WORD>	Specify the RADIUS server's shared secret.
<USERNAME>	Specify username for authentication.
<PASSWORD>	Specify the password.
wlan <WLAN-NAME> ssid <SSID>	Optional. Tests the RADIUS server on the local WLAN. Specify the local WLAN name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ssid &lt;SSID&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server's SSID.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. This is a recursive parameter also applicable to the WLAN parameter. Performs tests on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

• `service set validation-mode [full|partial] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

set	Sets the validation mode for running configuration validation
validation-mode [full partial]	Sets the validation mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>full – Performs a full configuration validation</li> <li>partial – Performs a partial configuration validation</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Performs full or partial configuration validation on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

• `service show block-adopter-config-update`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
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block-adopter-config-update	Displays NOC configuration blocking status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show captive-portal log-internal</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
captive-portal	Displays captive portal information
log-internal	Displays recent captive portal debug logs (information and above severity level)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show captive-portal [servers user-cache] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
captive-portal	Displays captive portal information
servers	Displays server information for active captive portals
user-cache	Displays cached user details for a captive portal
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays server information or cached user details on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show [cli client-identity-defaults configuration-revision mac-user-import-status mac-vendor &lt;OUI/MAC&gt; noc diag snmp session xpath-history]</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
cli	Displays CLI tree of the current mode
client-identity-defaults	Displays default client-identities and their configuration
configuration-revision	Displays current configuration revision number
mac-user-import-status	Displays status of file import initiated by a MAC-user
mac-vendor <OUI/MAC>	Displays vendor name for a specified MAC address or <i>Organizationally Unique Identifier</i> (OUI) part of the MAC address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;OUI/MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address or its OUI. The first six digits of the MAC address is the OUI. Use the AABBC or AA-BB-CC format to provide the OUI.</li> </ul>
noc diag	Displays NOC diagnostic details
snmp session	Displays SNMP session details
xpath-history	Displays XPath history
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show [command-history crash-info info mem process reboot-history startup-log ssh-authorized-keys sysinfo top upgrade-history watchdog] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
command-history	Displays command history (lists all commands executed)
crash-info	Displays information about core, panic, and AP dump files
info	Displays snapshot of available support information

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mem	Displays a system's current memory usage (displays the total memory and available memory)
process	Displays active system process information (displays all processes currently running on the system)
reboot-history	Displays the device's reboot history
startup-log	Displays the device's startup log
ssh-authorized-keys	Displays all devices (device hostnames) that have ssh authorized keys loaded
sysinfo	Displays system's memory usage information
top	Displays system resource information
upgrade-history	Displays the device's upgrade history (displays details, such as date, time, and status of the upgrade, old version, new version, etc.)
watchdog	Displays the device's watchdog status
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays information for a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for logged device(s)</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service show ip-access-list wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; status {detail} {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
show ip-access-list	Displays status of IP <i>Access Control List</i> (ACL) to WLAN mappings on a specified device or all devices within a specified RF Domain. This command also displays if IP ACLs are properly applied in the dataplane.
wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Specifies the WLAN, for which the IP ACL to WLAN mapping status is required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul>
status detail	Displays only failed IP ACL to WLAN mappings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>details – Optional. Displays all (failed as well as successful) IP ACL to WLAN mapping status</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the device name or the RF Domain name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the device name or the RF Domain. When specified, the system displays IP ACL to WLAN mapping status on the specified device or all devices within the specified RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service show dhcp-lease {&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; on pppoe1 vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; wwan1} { (on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
dhcp-lease	Displays DHCP lease information received from the server
<INTERFACE-NAME>	Optional. Displays DHCP lease information for a specified router interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Specify the router interface name.</li> </ul>
on	Optional. Displays DHCP lease information for a specified device
pppoe1	Optional. Displays DHCP lease information for a PPP over Ethernet interface

vlan <1-4094>	Optional. Displays DHCP lease information for a VLAN interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify a VLAN index from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Optional. Displays DHCP lease information for a Wireless WAN interface
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays DHCP lease information for a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device.</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service show diag [fds pkts]</li> </ul>	
show diag	Displays diagnostic statistics, such as LED status, fan speed, sensor temperature, open file descriptors, looped packets etc.
fds	Displays the number of <i>file descriptors</i> (fds) opened by key processes, such as the CFGD. When executed, the command displays only the file name and FD.
pkts	Displays details of looped packets captured by the dataplane and pushed to a separate queue. These queued packets are written to a log file (named <b>loop_pkt_info.log</b> ) available at the <b>/var2/log/</b> directory. Use the <i>service &gt; start-shell</i> command and enter the path <i>'cat /var2/log/'</i> to view if the <b>loop_pkt_info.log</b> file exists. However, looped packet logging has to be enabled in the profile/device context. For more information, see <a href="#">diag</a> . <p><b>Note:</b> The dataplane can log up to 16 looped packets at a time. Once the queue is full, no new loop packet is logged until the existing queue is cleared. To clear the logged looped packet queue execute the <i>service &gt; clear &gt; diag &gt; pkts</i> command.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Following are the loop codes and the corresponding loop reasons:</p> (5) - "pkt looping in dataplane" (51) - "loop in packet path" (367) - "wispe encapsulation loop" (432) - "mcx loop prevention" (532) - "Port loop detected" (536) - "packet loop detected by wireless bridge" (41) - "IPv4 TTL exceeded" (493) - "IPv6 TTL exceeded" (540) - "mint TTL exceeded"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service show diag [led-status psu stats] { (on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; ) }</li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
diag	Displays diagnostic statistics, such as LED status, fan speed, and sensor temperature
led-status	Displays LED state variables and the current state
psu	Displays power supply information
stats	Displays fan speed and sensor temperature statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays diagnostic statistics for a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

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- `service show guest-registration [export-status|import-status|restore-status]`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
guest-registration	Displays status of the guest-registration database snapshot related processes (export, import, and restore) <b>Note:</b> To export, import, or restore a guest-registration database, use the <code>service &gt; guest-registration &gt; [backup export import]</code> command.]
export-status	Displays the status of the latest export process initiated
import-status	Displays the status of the latest import process initiated
export-status	Displays the status of the latest restore process initiated

- `service show fast-switching {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
fast-switching	Displays fast switching state (enabled or disabled)
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays fast switching state for a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `service show [fib|fib6] {table-id <0-255>}`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
fib	Displays entries in the <i>Forwarding Information Base</i> (FIB)
fib6	Displays FIB IPv6 static routing entries The WiNG software allows the IPv6 FIB to maintain only IPv6 static and interface routes. FIB is a collection of routing entries. A route entry consists of IPv6 network (which can also be a host) address, the prefix length for the network (for IPv6 routes this is between 0 - 128), and the next hop's (gateway) IPv6 address. Since a destination can be reached through multiple next hops, you can configure multiple routes to the same destination with multiple next hops.
table-id <0-255>	Optional. Displays FIB information maintained by the system based on the table ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specify the table ID from 0 - 255.</li> </ul>

- `service show mint [adopted-devices {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|ports]`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
mint	Displays MiNT protocol details
adopted-devices on <DEVICE-NAME>	Displays adopted devices status in dpd2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MiNT protocol details for a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
ports	Displays MiNT ports used by various services and features

- `service show pm {history} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
pm	Displays the <i>Process Monitor</i> (PM) controlled process details
history	Optional. Displays process change history (the time at which the change was implemented, and the events that triggered the change)
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays process change history for a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `service show rf-domain-manager [diag|info] {<MAC/HOSTNAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>) }`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
rf-domain-manager	Displays RF Domain manager information
diag	Displays RF Domain manager related diagnostics statistics
info	The following keyword is common to the 'diag' and 'info' parameters: Displays RF Domain manager related information
<MAC/HOSTNAME>	Optional. Specify the MAC address or hostname of the RF Domain manager.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'diag' and 'info' parameters: Optional. Displays diagnostics statistics on a specified device or domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

- `service show sites`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
sites	Displays NOC sites related information

- `service show virtual-machine-history {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }`

show virtual-machine-history	Displays virtual machine history based on the parameters passed <b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the NX9500, and NX9510 series service platforms. It is also available on the Privilege Executable Mode of these devices.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays virtual machine history on a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the service platform.</li> </ul>

- `service show wireless [aaa-stats|adaptivity-status|credential-cache|dns-cache|radar-status|vlan-usage] {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
wireless	Displays WLAN statistics (WLAN AAA policy, configuration parameters, VLAN assignment, etc.)
aaa-stats	Displays AAA policy statistics

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adaptivity-status	Displays the current list of channels (with interference levels exceeding the configured threshold resulting in adaptivity kicking in) and time when adaptivity kicked in on a device
credential-cache	Displays clients cached credentials statistics (VLAN, keys, etc.)
dns-cache	Displays cache of resolved names of servers related to wireless networking
radar-status	Displays radar discovery status. This option displays following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a radar has been discovered by the AP</li> <li>• The time of discovery</li> </ul>
vlan-usage	Displays VLAN statistics across WLANs
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays running system statistics on a specified device. If no device is specified, the system displays information for the logged device.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show wireless [config-internal log-internal neighbors]</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
wireless	Displays WLAN statistics (WLAN AAA policy, configuration parameters, VLAN usage, etc.)
config-internal	Displays internal configuration parameters
log-internal	Displays recent internal wireless debug logs (info and above severity)
neighbors	Displays neighboring device statistics for roaming and flow migration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show wireless [client meshpoint neighbor] proc [info stats] {&lt;MAC&gt;} { (on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; ) }</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
wireless	Displays WLAN statistics (WLAN AAA policy, configuration parameters, VLAN usage, etc.)
client	Displays WLAN client statistics
meshpoint neighbor	Displays meshpoint related proc entries
proc	The following keyword is common to client and meshpoint neighbor parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proc – Displays dataplane proc entries based on the parameter selected</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> These proc entries provide statistics on each wireless client on the WLAN. <b>Note:</b> For the meshpoint parameter, it displays proc entries about neighbors.
info	This parameter is common to client and meshpoint neighbor parameters. Displays information for a specified device (wireless client or neighbor) or RF Domain
stats	This parameter is common to client and meshpoint neighbor parameters. Displays information for a specified device (wireless client or neighbor) or RF Domain



<MAC>	Displays information for a specified device (wireless client or neighbor) or RF Domain
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	This parameter is common to client and meshpoint neighbor parameters. Displays information for a specified device (wireless client or neighbor) or RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show wireless radio-internal [radio1 radio2] &lt;LINE&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
wireless	Displays WLAN statistics (WLAN AAA policy, configuration parameters, VLAN usage, etc.)
radio-internal [radio1 radio2]	Displays radio internal debug logs. Select the radio from the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>radio1 – Selects radio 1</li> <li>radio2 – Selects radio 2.</li> </ul>
<LINE>	Specify the radio internal debug command to enable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show wireless reference [channels frame handshake mcs-rates reason-codes status-codes]</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
wireless	Displays WLAN statistics (WLAN AAA policy, configuration parameters, VLAN usage, etc.)
reference	Displays look up reference information related to standards, protocols, etc.
channels	Displays 802.11 channels information
frame	Displays 802.11 frame structure
handshake	Displays a flow diagram of 802.11 handshakes
mcs-rates	Displays MCS rate information
reason-codes	Displays 802.11 reason codes (for deauthentication, disassociation, etc.)
status-codes	Displays 802.11 status codes (for association response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service show wireless stats-client diag {&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt;} { (on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; ) }</code></li> </ul>	
show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
wireless	Displays WLAN statistics (WLAN AAA policy, configuration parameters, VLAN usage, etc.)
stats-client	Displays managed AP statistics
<MAC/HOSTNAME>	Optional. Specify the MAC address or hostname of the AP.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays statistics on a specified AP, or all APs on a specified domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

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- `service smart-rf clear-config {<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>|on <DOMAIN-NAME>}`

smart-rf	Enables Smart RF management
clear-config	Clears WLAN Smart RF configuration on a specified device or on all devices
<MAC>	Optional. Clears WLAN Smart RF configuration on a device identified by its MAC address. Specify the device's MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.
<DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Clears WLAN Smart RF configuration on a device identified by its hostname. Specify the device's hostname.
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears WLAN Smart RF configuration on all devices in a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>

- `service smart-rf [clear-history|clear-interfering-aps|save-config] {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}`

smart-rf	Enables Smart RF management
clear-history	Clears WLAN Smart RF history on all devices
clear-interfering-aps	Clears Smart-RF interfering APs
save-config	Saves the Smart RF configuration on all devices, and also saves the history on the RF Domain Manager
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears WLAN Smart RF configuration on all devices in a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>

- `service snmp sysoid wing5`

snmp sysoid wing5	<p>Configures a new <i>sysObjectID</i> (sysoid), in the MIB, for devices running WiNG 5.X devices</p> <p>When configured, the SNMP manager returns sysoid for WiNG 5.X OS. Hardwares running the WiNG 4.X and WiNG 5.X images have different sysoids. For example, the sysoid for a RFS4000 using the WiNG 4.X image differs from another RFS4000 running the WiNG 5.X image.</p> <p>This command is applicable only to RFS4000, RFS6000, and RFS7000 platforms, since they have the same sysoid supported in WiNG 4.X and WiNG 5.X.</p> <p>The WiNG 4.X sysoids are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RFS4000 – 1.3.6.1.4.1.388.18</li> <li>• RFS6000 – 1.3.6.1.4.1.388.16</li> <li>• RFS7000 – 1.3.6.1.4.1.388.15</li> </ul> <p>The WiNG 5.X sysoids are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RFS4000 – 1.3.6.1.4.1.388.50.1.1.35</li> <li>• RFS6000 – 1.3.6.1.4.1.388.50.1.1.36</li> <li>• RFS7000 – 1.3.6.1.4.1.388.50.1.1.37</li> </ul>
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- `service ssm dump-core-snapshot`

ssm dump-core-snapshot	Triggers a debug core dump of the SSM module
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- `service syslog test {level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}`

syslog test	Sends a test message to the syslog server to confirm server availability
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level	<p>Optional. Sets the logging level. In case syslog server is unreachable, an event is logged based on the logging level defined. This is an optional parameter, and the system configures default settings, if no logging severity level is specified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Optional. Specify the logging severity level from 0-7. The various levels and their implications are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• alerts – Optional. Immediate action needed (severity=1)</li> <li>• critical – Optional. Critical conditions (severity=2)</li> <li>• debugging – Optional. Debugging messages (severity=7)</li> <li>• emergencies – Optional. System is unusable (severity=0)</li> <li>• errors – Optional. Error conditions (severity=3)</li> <li>• informational – Optional. Informational messages (severity=6)</li> <li>• notifications – Optional. Normal but significant conditions (severity=5)</li> <li>• warnings – Optional. Warning conditions (severity=4). This is the default setting.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Executes the command on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• service ssm trace pattern &lt;WORD&gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
ssm trace	Displays the SSM module trace based on parameters passed
pattern <WORD>	<p>Configures the pattern to match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the pattern to match.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays the SSM module trace on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• service wireless client beacon-request &lt;MAC&gt; mode [active passive table] ssid [&lt;SSID&gt; any] channel-report [&lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; none] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
wireless client beacon-requests	Sends beacon measurement requests to a wireless client
<MAC>	Specify the wireless client's MAC address.
mode [active passive table]	<p>Specifies the beacon measurement mode. The following modes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active – Requests beacon measurements in the active mode</li> <li>• Passive – Requests beacon measurements in the passive mode</li> <li>• Table – Requests beacon measurements in the table mode</li> </ul>
ssid [<SSID> any]	<p>Specifies if the measurements have to be made for a specified SSID or for any SSID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SSID&gt; – Requests beacon measurement for a specified SSID</li> <li>• any – Requests beacon measurement for any SSID</li> </ul>
channel-report [<CHANNEL-LIST> none]	<p>Configures channel report in the request. The request can include a list of channels or can apply to all channels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; – Request includes a list of channels. The client has to send beacon measurements only for those channels included in the request</li> <li>• none – Request applies to all channels</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Sends requests on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

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- `service wireless client quiet-element [start|stop]`

wireless client quiet-element	Enables the quiet-element information in beacons sent to wireless clients
start	Enables the quiet-element information in beacons sent to wireless clients. This is the interval for which all wireless clients are to remain quiet.
stop	Disables the quiet-element information in beacons sent to wireless clients. Once disabled, this information is no longer included in beacons.

- `service wireless client trigger-bss-transition mac <MAC> {timeout <0-65535> {url <URL>} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}}`

wireless client trigger-bss-transition	Sends a 80211v-Wireless Network Management BSS transition request to a client
mac <MAC>	Specifies the wireless client's MAC address
timeout <0-65535>	Specifies the time remaining, for this client, before BSS transition is initiated. In other words on completion of the specified time period, BSS transition is triggered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a time from 0 -65535 seconds.</li> </ul>
url <URL>	Optional. Specifies session termination URL
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Sends request on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

- `service wireless client trigger-wnm mac <MAC> type [deauth-imminent|subscription-remediation] {uri <WORD>}`

wireless client trigger-wnm	Sends a WNM notification (action frame) to a wireless client
mac <MAC>	Specifies the wireless client's MAC address
type [deauth-imminent subscription-remediation]	Configures the WNM notification type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deauth-imminent – Sends a de-authentication imminent frame</li> <li>• subscription-remediation – Sends a subscription remediation needed frame</li> </ul>
uri <WORD>	Optional. Specifies the <i>unique resource identifier</i> (URI)

- `service wireless dump-core-snapshot`

wireless client dump-core-snapshot	Triggers a debug core dump of the wireless module
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- `service wireless meshpoint zl <MESHPOINT-NAME> [on <DEVICE-NAME>] {<ARGS>|timeout <1-65535>}`

service wireless meshpoint zl	Triggers a zonal level debug of a specified meshpoint's modules
<MESHPOINT-NAME>	Specify the meshpoint name

on <DEVICE-NAME>	Triggers zonal level debug of a specified meshpoint's modules on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the device (AP, wireless controller, or service platform)</li> </ul>
<ARGS>	Optional. Specifies the zonal arguments. These zonal arguments represent the meshpoint modules identified by the zonal and subzonal arguments passed here. Also specify the debug level from 0 -7. Please see the <i>Examples</i> section, at the end of this topic, for more information.
timeout <1-65535>	Optional. Specifies a timeout value from 1 - 65535 seconds. When specified, meshpoint logs are debugged for the time specified here.
• <code>service wireless qos delete-tspec &lt;MAC&gt; tid &lt;0-7&gt;</code>	
wireless qos delete-tspec	Sends a delete TSPEC request to a wireless client
<MAC>	Specify the MAC address of the wireless client.
tid <0-7>	Deletes the <i>Traffic Identifier</i> (TID) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-7&gt; – Select the TID from 0 - 7.</li> </ul>
• <code>service wireless trace pattern &lt;WORD&gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code>	
wireless trace	Displays the wireless module trace based on parameters passed
pattern <WORD>	Configures the pattern to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the pattern to match.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays the wireless module trace on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• <code>service wireless unsanctioned ap air-terminate &lt;MAC&gt; {on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code>	
wireless unsanctioned ap air-terminate	Enables unsanctioned access points termination
<MAC>	Configures the unsanctioned access points' BSSID (MAC address)
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the RD Domain of the access point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the RF Domain.</li> </ul>
• <code>service wireless wips clear-client-blacklist [all mac &lt;MAC&gt;]</code>	
wireless wips	Enables management of WIPS parameters
clear-client-blacklist [all mac <MAC>]	Removes a specified client or all clients from the blacklist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Removes all clients from the blacklist</li> <li>mac &lt;MAC&gt; – Removes a specified client from the blacklist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the wireless client's MAC address.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• <code>service wireless wips clear-event-history {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code>	
wireless wips	Enables WIPS management
clear-event-history	Clears event history

on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Clears event history on a device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
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**Syntax (Privilege Exec Mode)**

**NOTE:** The “service” command of the Priv Exec Mode is the same as the service command in the User Exec Mode. There are a few modifications that have been documented in this section. For the syntax and parameters of the other commands refer to the [\(User Exec Mode\)](#) syntax and [\(User Exec Mode\)](#) parameters sections of this chapter.

*service*

```

service [block-adopter-config-updates|clear|cli-tables-skin|cluster|copy|database|
delete|delete-offline-aps|force-send-config|force-update-vm-stats|
guest-registration|load-balancing|locator|mint|pktcap|pm|radio|radius|
request-full-config-from-adopter|restore|set|show|signal|smart-rf|snmp|ssm|
start-shell|syslog|trace|wireless]

service clear crash-info {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service copy [stats-report|tech-support]
service copy stats-report [global|rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>] (<FILE>|<URL>)
service copy tech-support [<FILE>|<URL>]

service database [compact|drop|maintenance-mode|primary-stepdown|remove-all-files|
replica-set|server|start-shell]

service database compact [all|captive-portal|nsight]

service database drop [captive-portal|nsight] collection <COLLECTION-NAME>

service database [maintenance-mode|primary-stepdown|remove-all-files|start-shell]

service database replica-set [add|delete]

service database replica-set add member [<IP>|<FQDN>] [arbiter|priority <0-255>]
service database replica-set delete member [<IP>|<FQDN>]

service database server [restart|start|stop]

service delete sessions <SESSION-COOKIES>

service mint [clear|debug-log|expire|flood]
service mint [clear [lsp-db|mlcp]|debug-log [flash-and-syslog|flash-only]|
expire [lsp|spf]|flood [csnp|lsp]]

service pktcap on [bridge|deny|drop|ext-vlan|interface|radio|rif|routervpn|wireless]
service pktcap on [bridge|deny|drop|ext-vlan|rif|routervpn|wireless]
{(acl-name <ACL>,count <1-1000000>,direction [any/inbound/outbound],filter <LINE>,
hex,rate <1-100>,snap <1-2048>,tcpdump,verbose,write [file/url/tzsp [<IP/TZSP-
HOSTNAME>]])}
service pktcap on interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|me1|port-channel <1-2>|
pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] {(acl-name <ACL>,count <1-1000000>,
direction [any/inbound/outbound],filter <LINE>,hex,rate <1-100>,
snap <1-2048>,tcpdump,verbose,write [file/url/tzsp [<IP/TZSP-HOSTNAME>]])}
service pktcap on radio [<1-1024>|all] {(acl-name <ACL>,count <1-1000000>,
direction [any/inbound/outbound],filter <LINE>,hex,promiscuous,rate <1-100>,
snap <1-2048>,tcpdump,verbose,write [file/url/tzsp [<IP/TZSP-HOSTNAME>]])}

service pm stop {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

service restore analytics-support [<FILE>|<URL>]

service show last-passwd

service signal [abort <PROCESS-NAME>|kill <PROCESS-NAME>]

```

```
service start-shell
```

```
service trace <PROCESS-NAME> {summary}
```

### Parameters (Privilege Exec Mode)

#### ▲ service

- `service copy tech-support` [`<FILE>` | `<URL>`]

<code>copy tech-support</code>	Copies extensive system information used for troubleshooting
<code>&lt;FILE&gt;</code>	Specify the location to copy file using the following format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>usbX:/path/file</code></li> </ul>
<code>&lt;URL&gt;</code>	Specify the location URL to copy file. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. <pre> ftp://&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file </pre>

- `service copy stats-report` [`global` | `rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>`] (`<FILE>` | `<URL>`)

<code>copy stats-report</code>	Copies extensive statistical data useful for troubleshooting
<code>[global rf-domain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;]</code>	Identifies the RF Domain to copy statistical data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>global</code> – Copies extensive statistical data of all configured RF Domains</li> <li>• <code>rf-domain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code> – Copies extensive statistical data of a specified RF Domain. Specify the domain name.</li> </ul>
<code>&lt;FILE&gt;</code>	Specify the location to copy file using the following format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>usbX:/path/file</code></li> </ul>
<code>&lt;URL&gt;</code>	Specify the location URL to copy file. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. <pre> ftp://&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file </pre>

- `service clear crash-info` {*on <DEVICE-NAME>*}

<code>clear crash-info</code>	Clears all crash files
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	Optional. Clears crash files on a specified device. These crash files are core, panic, and AP dump. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `service database compact` [`all` | `captive-portal` | `nsight`]

<code>database</code>	Performs database (MongoDB) related actions. The database could either be a captive-portal database or NSight database. <p><b>Note:</b> This command is supported only on the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
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compact [all captive-portal nsight]	<p>Compacts collections within the MongoDB database. Each database (captive-portal and NSight) contains one or more collection, where each collection is a set of records. Use this command to make a single compact set of all collections within a database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Compacts collections within all MongoDB databases (captive-portal and NSight) being maintained</li> <li>captive-portal – Compacts all collections within the captive portal database only</li> <li>nsight – Compacts all collections within the NSight database only</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service database drop [captive-portal nsight] collection &lt;COLLECTION-NAME&gt;</li> </ul>	
database	<p>Performs database (MongoDB) related actions. The database could either be a captive-portal database or NSight database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is supported only on the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
drop [captive-portal nsight] collection <COLLECTION-NAME>	<p>Drops the specified collection from the selected database. Select the database type and specify the collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>captive-portal – Drops a captive portal database collection</li> <li>nsight – Drops an NSight database collection</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to both the 'captive-portal' and 'NSight' databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collection &lt;COLLECTION-NAME&gt; – Drops the collection identified by the &lt;COLLECTION-NAME&gt; parameter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;COLLECTION-NAME&gt; – Specify the collection name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service database [maintenance-mode primary-stepdown remove-all-files start-shell]</li> </ul>	
database	<p>Performs database (MongoDB) related actions. The database could either be a captive-portal database or NSight database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is supported only on the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
maintenance-mode	Places the database server in the maintenance mode
primary-stepdown	Requests the primary replica-set to step down. For more information on replica-sets and its creation, see <a href="#">database-policy</a> .
remove-all-files	Removes all database-server related files (captive-portal and MongoDB). Use in a scenario where complete removal of all database related files is necessary, such as when downgrading to 5.8.1 or 5.8.0 version. Extreme caution is recommended when using this command.
start-shell	Starts the MongoDB shell
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>service database replica-set add member [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;FQDN&gt;] [arbiter priority &lt;0-255&gt;]</li> </ul>	
database	<p>Performs database (MongoDB) related actions. The database could either be a captive-portal database or NSight database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is supported only on the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
replica-set	<p>Adds members in the MongoDB replica set. A replica set in MongoDB is a group of devices running the mongod instances that maintain the same data set. Replica sets provide redundancy and high availability, and are the basis for all production deployments. The replica set can contain a maximum of fifty (50) members, with each member (with the exception of the arbiter) hosts an instance of the MongoDB database. For more information on creating replica sets, see <a href="#">database-policy</a>.</p>



<p>add member [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;FQDN&gt;]</p>	<p>Adds members to the MongoDB replica set</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Identifies the member by its IP address. Specify the member's IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Identifies the member by its <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN). Specify the member's FQDN address.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Ensure that the identified members have the mongod instance running prior to being added to the replica set. It is recommended to create</p>
<p>[arbiter] priority &lt;0-255&gt;]</p>	<p>After identifying the new member, optionally specify if the member is the arbiter or not. If not the arbiter, specify the member's priority value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• arbiter – Identifies the new member as the arbiter. The arbiter does not maintain a data set and is added to the replica set to facilitate the election of the fall-back primary member. It provides that one extra vote required in the election of the primary member.</li> <li>• priority &lt;0-255&gt; – Identifies the new member as not being the arbiter and configures its priority value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specify the priority value from 0 - 255. Not applicable for the arbiter.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The priority value determines the member's position within the replica set as primary or secondary. It also helps in electing the fall-back primary member in the eventuality of the current primary member being unreachable.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> All identified members should have the mongod instances running prior to being added to the replica set.</p>
<p>• service database replica-set delete member [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;FQDN&gt;]</p>	
<p>database</p>	<p>Performs database related actions. The database could either be a captive-portal database or NSight database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is supported only on the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
<p>replica-set</p>	<p>Allows deletion of members in a MongoDB replica set. For each MongoDB a single three-member replica-set can be created and maintained. For more information on creating replica sets, see <a href="#">database-policy</a>.</p>
<p>delete member [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;FQDN&gt;]</p>	<p>Deletes members from an existing MongoDB replica set</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Identifies the member by its IP address. Specify the member's IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Identifies the member by its FQDN. Specify the member's FQDN address.</li> </ul>
<p>• service database server [restart start stop]</p>	
<p>database</p>	<p>Performs database related actions. The database could either be a captive-portal database or NSigh database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is supported only on the NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
<p>server [restart start stop]</p>	<p>Performs the following actions on the database server:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restart – Restarts the server</li> <li>• start – Starts the server</li> <li>• stop – Stops the server</li> </ul>

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- `service delete sessions <SESSION-COOKIES>`

delete sessions <SESSION-COOKIES>	Deletes session cookies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SESSION-COOKIES&gt; – Provide a list of cookies to delete.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	--

- `service mint [clear [lsp-dp|mlcp] | debug-log [flash-and-syslog|flash-only] | expire [lsp|spf] | flood [csnp|lsp]]`

mint	Enables MiNT protocol management (clears LSP database, enables debug logging, enables running silence, etc.)
clear [lsp-dp mlcp]	Clears LSP database and <i>MiNT Link Control Protocol</i> (MLCP) links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lsp-dp – Clears MiNT <i>Label Switched Path</i> (LSP) database</li> <li>• mlcp – Clears MLCP links</li> </ul>
debug-log [flash-and-syslog flash-only]	Enables debug message logging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• flash-and-syslog – Logs debug messages to the flash and syslog files</li> <li>• flash-only – Logs debug messages to the flash file only</li> </ul>
expire [lsp spf]	Forces expiration of LSP and recalculation of <i>Shortest Path First</i> (SPF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lsp – Forces expiration of LSP</li> <li>• spf – Forces recalculation of SPF</li> </ul>
flood [csnp lsp]	Floods control packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• csnp – Floods our <i>Complete Sequence Number Packets</i> (CSNP)</li> <li>• lsp – Floods our LSP</li> </ul>

- `service pm stop {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

pm	Stops the <i>Process Monitor</i> (PM)
stop	Stop the PM from monitoring all daemons
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Stops the PM on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `service pktcap on [bridge|deny|drop|ext-vlan|rim|router|vpn|wireless] { (acl-name <ACL>, count <1-1000000>, direction [any|inbound|outbound], filter, hex, rate <1-100>, snap <1-2048>, tcpdump, verbose, write [file|url|tzsp <IP/TZSP-HOSTNAME>]) }`

pktcap on	Captures data packets crossing at a specified location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on – Defines the packet capture location</li> </ul>
bridge	Captures packets transiting through the Ethernet bridge
deny	Captures packets denied by an <i>Access Control List</i> (ACL)
drop	Captures packets at the drop locations
ext-vlan	Captures packets forwarded to or from an extended VLAN
rim	Captures packets at the <i>Radio Interface Module</i> (RIM)
router	Captures packets transiting through an IP router
vpn	Captures packets forwarded to or from a VPN link
wireless	Captures packets forwarded to or from a wireless device

acl-name <ACL>	Optional. Specify the ACL that matches the acl-name for the 'deny' location
count <1-1000000>	Optional. Limits the captured packet count. Specify a value from 1 -1000000.
direction [any inbound  outbound]	Optional. Changes the packet direction with respect to a device. The direction can be set as any, inbound, or outbound.
filter [<LINE> arp capwap  cdp dot11  dropreason dst  ether failed host icmp  icmp6 igmp ip ipv6 l2  l3 l4 lldp mint net not  port priority radio rssi  src stp tcp tcp6 udp  udp6 vlan wlan]	Optional. Filters packets based on the option selected (must be used as a last option) The filter options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Defines user defined packet capture filter</li> <li>• arp – Matches ARP packets</li> <li>• capwap – Matches CAPWAP packets</li> <li>• cdp – Matches CDP packets</li> <li>• dot11 – Matches 802.11 packets</li> <li>• dropreason – Matches packet drop reason</li> <li>• dst – Matches IP destination</li> <li>• ether – Matches Ethernet packets</li> <li>• failed – Matches failed 802.11 transmitted frames</li> <li>• host – Matches host destination</li> <li>• icmp – Matches ICMP packets</li> <li>• icmp6 – Matches ICMPv6 frames</li> <li>• ip – Matches IPV4 packets</li> <li>• ipv6 – Matches IPV6 packets</li> <li>• l2 – Matches L2 header</li> <li>• l3 – Matches L3 header</li> <li>• l4 – Matches L4 header</li> <li>• mint – Matches MiNT packets</li> <li>• lldp – Matches LLDP packets</li> <li>• net – Matches IP in subnet</li> <li>• not – Filters out any packet that matches the filter criteria (For example, if not TCP is used, all tcp packets are filtered out)</li> <li>• port – Matches TCP or UDP port</li> <li>• priority – Matches packet priority</li> <li>• radio – Matches radio</li> <li>• rssi – Matches <i>Received Signal Strength Indication</i> (RSSI) of received radio signals</li> <li>• src – Matches IP source</li> <li>• stp – Matches STP packets</li> <li>• tcp – Matches TCP packets</li> <li>• tcp6 – Matches TCP over IPv6 packets</li> <li>• udp – Matches UDP packets</li> <li>• udp6 – Matches UDP over IPv6 packets</li> <li>• vlan – Matches VLAN</li> <li>• wlan – Matches WLAN</li> </ul>
hex	Optional. Provides binary output of the captured packets
rate <1-100>	Optional. Specifies the packet capture rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100 seconds.</li> </ul>

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snap <1-2048>	Optional. Captures the data length <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-2048&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 2048 characters.</li> </ul>
tcpdump	Optional. Decodes tcpdump. The tcpdump analyzes network behavior, performance, and infrastructure. It also analyzes applications that generate or receive traffic.
verbose	Optional. Displays full packet body
write	Captures packets to a specified file. Specify the location to capture file: FILE – flash:/path/file usbX:/path/file vram:startup-config URL – Specify the location URL to capture file. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported. ftp://<hostname IPv4/IPv6>[:port]/path/file ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IPv4/IPv6>[:port]/path/file sftp://<user>@<hostname IPv4/IPv6>[:port]/path/file tzsp – <i>Tazman Sniffer Protocol</i> (TZSP) host. Specify the TZSP host's IP address or hostname.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>service pktcap on radio [&lt;1-1024&gt; all] {(acl-name &lt;ACL&gt;, count &lt;1-1000000&gt;, direction [any inbound outbound], filter &lt;LINE&gt;, hex, promiscuous, rate &lt;1-100&gt;, snap &lt;1-2048&gt;, tcpdump, verbose, write [file/url/tzsp &lt;IP/TZSP-HOSTNAME&gt;])}</code></li> </ul>	
pktcap on radio	Captures data packets on a radio (802.11)
<1-1024>	Captures data packets on a specified radio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-1024&gt; – specify the radio index from 1 - 1024.</li> </ul>
all	Captures data packets on all radios
acl-name <ACL>	Optional. Specify the ACL that matches the ACL name for the 'deny' location
count <1-1000000>	Optional. Sets a specified number of packets to capture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-1000000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000000.</li> </ul>
direction [any inbound outbound]	Optional. Changes the packet direction with respect to a device. The direction can be set as any, inbound, or outbound.
filter <LINE>	Optional. Filters packets based on the option selected (must be used as a last option) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LINE&gt; – Define a packet capture filter or select any one of the available options.</li> </ul>
hex	Optional. Provides binary output of the captured packets
rate <1-100>	Optional. Specifies the packet capture rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100 seconds.</li> </ul>
snap <1-2048>	Optional. Captures the data length <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-2048&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 2048 characters.</li> </ul>
tcpdump	Optional. Decodes the TCP dump
verbose	Optional. Provides verbose output

write	<p>Captures packets to a specified file. Specify the location to capture file:</p> <p>FILE – flash:/path/file usbX:/path/file nvram:startup-config</p> <p>URL – Specify the location URL to capture file. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.</p> <p>ftp://&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file</p> <p>tzsp – The TZSP host. Specify the TZSP host's IP address or hostname.</p>
<p>• <code>service pktcap on interface [&lt;INTERFACE&gt; ge &lt;1-4&gt; me port-channel &lt;1-2&gt; vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;] {(acl-name &lt;ACL&gt;, count &lt;1-1000000&gt;, direction [any inbound outbound], filter &lt;LINE&gt;, hex, rate &lt;1-100&gt;, snap &lt;1-2048&gt;, tcpdump, verbose, write [file url tzsp &lt;IP/TZSP-HOSTNAME&gt;])}</code></p>	
pktcap on	<p>Captures data packets at a specified interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on – Specify the capture location.</li> </ul>
interface [<INTERFACE>  ge <1-4> me1  port-channel <1-2>  vlan <1-4094>]	<p>Captures packets at a specified interface. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;INTERFACE&gt; – Specify the interface name.</li> <li>ge &lt;1-4&gt; – Selects a GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4</li> <li>me1 – Selects the FastEthernet interface</li> <li>port-channel &lt;1-2&gt; – Selects a port-channel interface index from 1 - 2</li> <li>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Selects a VLAN ID from 1 - 4094</li> </ul>
acl-name <ACL>	Optional. Specify the ACL that matches the ACL name for the 'deny' location
count <1-1000000>	Optional. Sets a specified number of packets to capture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-1000000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000000.</li> </ul>
direction [any inbound  outbound]	Optional. Changes the packet direction with respect to a device. The direction can be set as any, inbound, or outbound.
filter <LINE>	Optional. Filters packets based on the option selected (must be used as a last option) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LINE&gt; – Define a packet capture filter or select any one of the available options.</li> </ul>
hex	Optional. Provides binary output of the captured packets
rate <1-100>	Optional. Specifies the packet capture rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100 seconds.</li> </ul>
snap <1-2048>	Optional. Captures the data length <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-2048&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 2048 characters.</li> </ul>
tcpdump	Optional. Decodes the TCP dump
verbose	Optional. Provides verbose output

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write	<p>Captures packets to a specified file. Specify the location to capture file:</p> <p>FILE – flash:/path/file usbX:/path/file nvram:startup-config</p> <p>URL – Specify the location URL to capture file. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.</p> <p>ftp://&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file sftp://&lt;user&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4/IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file</p> <p>tzsp – The TZSP host. Specify the TZSP host's IP address or hostname.</p>
-------	---

- `service show last-passwd`

show	Displays running system statistics based on the parameters passed
last-passwd	Displays the last password used to enter shell

- `service signal [abort <PROCESS-NAME>|kill <PROCESS-NAME>]`

signal	<p>Sends a signal to a process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tech-support – Copies extensive system information useful for troubleshooting</li> </ul>
abort	<p>Sends an abort signal to a process, and forces it to dump to core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PROCESS-NAME&gt; – Specify the process name.</li> </ul>
kill	<p>Sends a kill signal to a process, and forces it to terminate without a core</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PROCESS-NAME&gt; – Specify the process name.</li> </ul>

- `service start-shell`

start-shell	Provides shell access
-------------	-----------------------

- `service trace <PROCESS-NAME> {summary}`

trace	Traces a process for system calls and signals
<PROCESS-NAME>	Specifies the process name
summary	Optional. Generates summary report of the specified process

### Syntax (Privilege Exec Mode: NX9500 and NX9510)

#### [service](#)

The following service commands are specific to the NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms:

```
service copy analytics-support [<FILE>|<URL>]
```

### Parameters (Privilege Exec Mode: NX9500 and NX9510)

- `service copy analytics-support [<FILE>|<URL>]`

copy analytics-support	<p>Enables copying of analytics information to a specified. Use one of the following options to specify the file:</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This information is useful to troubleshoot issues by the Technical Support team.</p>
<FILE>	<p>Specify the file name and location using one of the following formats:</p> <p>usb1:/path/file usb2:/path/file</p>

<URL>	Specify the location URL to copy file. Both IPv4 and IPv6 formats are supported. ftp://<hostname IPv4/IPv6>[:port]/path/file ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IPv4/IPv6>[:port]/path/file sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IPv4/IPv6>[:port]/path/file
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### Usage Guidelines

The NX9500 and NX9510 model service platforms (NOC) provide granular and robust analytic reporting for a RFS4000, RFS6000, or RFS7000 device managed network. The data analyzed is collected at intervals specified by the administrator.

To enable data analytics, procure and apply a separate hot spare analytics license at the NOC. The license restricts the number of access point streams processed at the NOC or forwarded to partner systems for further processing. The analytics feature can be turned on at select APs by enabling them in configuration. This way the customer can enable analytics on a select set of APs and not the entire system as long as the number of APs on which it is enabled is less than or equal to the total number of AP analytics licenses available at the NOC controller.

In an NOC managed network, the analytics engine parses and processes Smart RF events as they are received. The analytics engine parses the new channel and power information from the Smart RF event, as opposed to retrieving the event from the devices themselves.

### Syntax (Global Config Mode)

#### ▲ service

```
service [set|show cli]
service set [command-history <10-300>|upgrade-history <10-100>|reboot-history
  <10-100>|virtual-machine-history <10-200>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
service show cli
```

### Parameters (Global Config Mode)

- service set [command-history <10-300>|upgrade-history <10-100>|reboot-history <10-100>|virtual-machine-history <10-200>] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

set	Sets the size of history files
command-history <10-300>	Sets the size of the command history file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-300&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 300. The default is 200.</li> </ul>
upgrade-history <10-100>	Sets the size of the upgrade history file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-100&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 100. The default is 50.</li> </ul>
reboot-history <10-100>	Sets the size of the reboot history file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-100&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 100. The default is 50.</li> </ul>
virtual-machine- history <10-200>	Sets the size of the virtual-machine history file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-200&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms. Use the <i>no &gt; service &gt; set &gt; virtual-machine-history &gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</i> command to revert the history file size to 100.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Sets the size of history files on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- service show cli

show cli	Displays running system configuration details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cli – Displays the CLI tree of the current mode</li> </ul>
----------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE>service cli-tables-skin stars
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>service show cli
```

```
Command mode: +-do
```

```
+-help [help]
```

```
+-search
```

```
+-WORD [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-detailed [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-only-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-skip-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-skip-no [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-show
```

```
+-commands [show commands]
```

```
+-adoption
```

```
+-log
```

```
+-adoptee [show adoption log adoptee(|on DEVICE-NAME)]
```

```
+-on
```

```
+-DEVICE-NAME [show adoption log adoptee(|on DEVICE-NAME)]
```

```
+-adopter [show adoption log adopter (|mac AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF) (|on DEVICE-NAME)]
```

```
+-mac
```

```
+-AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF [show adoption log adopter (|mac AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF) (|on DEVICE-NAME)]
```

```
+-on
```

```
+-DEVICE-NAME [show adoption log adopter (|mac AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF) (|on DEVICE-NAME)]
```

```
--More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#service signal abort testprocess
```

```
Sending an abort signal to testprocess
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#service pm stop
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#service show cli
```

```
Global configuration mode:
```

```
+-help [help]
```

```
+-search
```

```
+-WORD [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-detailed [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-only-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-skip-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-skip-no [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
```

```
+-show
```

```
+-commands [show commands]
```

```
+-adoption
```

```
+-log
```

```
+-adoptee [show adoption log adoptee(|on DEVICE-NAME)]
```

```
+-on
```

```
--More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809*#service show crash-info
```

```
-----
                CRASH FILE                                SIZE                LAST MODIFIED
-----
cfgd.log_NX9500_5.8.5.0-024D.error.1           8369                Tue Jun 14 03:54:54 2016
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809*#
```



```
rfs4000-229D58>service show command-history
Configured size of command history is 200
```

Date & Time	User	Location	Command
Sep 20 04:40:06 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 11	rf-domain default
Sep 20 02:04:32 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 10	event-system-policy test
Sep 20 01:43:44 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 10	device-categorization test
Sep 20 01:19:30 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 10	crypto-cmp-policy test
Sep 20 00:48:09 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 10	client-identity-group test
Sep 20 00:34:13 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 10	client-identity test
Sep 20 00:32:55 2016	admin	192.168.100.222 10	clear event-history
Sep 16 03:27:26 2016	admin	192.168.100.157 21	clear event-history
Aug 26 00:06:14 2016	admin	192.168.100.142 12438	wlan GLAssList
Aug 25 23:55:40 2016	admin	192.168.100.142 12438	self
Aug 25 23:47:54 2016	admin	192.168.100.142 12438	commit
Aug 25 23:47:52 2016	admin	192.168.100.142 12438	use global-association-list
server vtt-list			
Aug 25 23:43:29 2016	admin	192.168.100.142 12438	profile ap6522 test6

```
--More--
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>service show diag stats
```

```
fan 1 current speed: 6660 min_speed: 2000 hysteresis: 250
fan 2 current speed: 6720 min_speed: 2000 hysteresis: 250
fan 3 current speed: 6540 min_speed: 2000 hysteresis: 250
```

```
Sensor 1 Temperature 32.0 C
Sensor 2 Temperature 58.0 C
Sensor 3 Temperature 29.0 C
Sensor 4 Temperature 28.0 C
Sensor 5 Temperature 26.0 C
Sensor 6 Temperature 28.0 C
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>service show info
7.8M out of 8.0M available for logs.
33.0M out of 34.0M available for history.
63.9M out of 84.0M available for crashinfo.
```

```
List of Files:
```

File Name	Size	Date	Time
adopts.log	3.5K	Jan 18	16:07
anald.log	1.2K	Jan 18	16:07
cfgd.log	37.9K	Jan 27	15:14
dpd2.log	97.7K	Jan 27	15:06
messages.log	0	Jan 18	16:06
startup.log	8.3K	Jan 18	16:07
upgrade.log	2.9K	Jan 18	16:09
vlan-usage.log	0	Jan 27	14:59
command.history	3.3K	Jan 18	16:04
reboot.history	3.1K	Jan 18	16:05
ugrade.history	1.6K	Jan 18	16:04

```
Please export these files or delete them for more space.
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>service show mac-vendor B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
B4-C7-99 : Extreme Tech
nx9500-6C8809>
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809>service show upgrade-history
```

```
Configured size of upgrade history is 50
```

Date & Time	Old Version	New Version	Status
Nov 10 09:14:24 2016	5.8.5.0-012D	5.8.5.0-012B	Successful
Nov 04 08:32:09 2016	5.8.4.20-024B	5.8.5.0-012D	Successful
Oct 26 16:36:10 2016	5.8.4.20-021D	5.8.4.20-024B	Successful
Oct 19 14:19:20 2016	5.8.4.20-021D	5.8.4.0-034R	Successful
Oct 13 11:59:09 2016	5.8.4.20-018D	5.8.4.20-021D	Successful
Oct 12 10:47:20 2016	5.8.4.20-017D	5.8.4.20-018D	Successful
Sep 26 09:51:24 2016	5.8.4.20-016D	5.8.4.20-017D	Successful

```
--More--  
nx9500-6C8809>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#service show wireless reference reason-codes
```

CODE	DESCRIPTION
0	Success
1	Unspecified Reason
2	Previous authentication no longer valid
3	Deauth because sending STA is leaving IBSS or ESS
4	Disassoc due to inactivity
5	Disassoc because AP is unable to handle all currently assoc STA
6	Class 2 frame received from non-authenticated STA

```
--More--  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#service show wireless reference status-codes
```

CODE	DESCRIPTION
0	Successful
1	Unspecified failure
2-9	Reserved
10	Cannot support all requested capabilities in the Capability Information field
11	Reassociation denied due to inability to confirm that association exists
12	Association denied due to reason outside the scope of this standard
13	Responding STA does not support the specified authentication algorithm
14	Received an auth frame with authentication transaction seq number out of expected sequence
15	Authentication rejected because of challenge failure

```
--More--  
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>service show wireless config-internal
```

```
! Startup-Config-Playback Completed: Yes  
no debug wireless  
country-code in  
nx9500-6C8809>
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>service show wireless log-internal
```

```
08:16:45.901: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
07:56:41.900: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
07:36:40.899: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
07:16:32.898: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
06:56:31.898: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
06:36:24.897: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
06:16:22.897: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
05:56:18.896: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
05:16:09.895: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
04:56:01.894: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
04:35:58.893: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
04:34:41.63: config:commit done in cfgd (config.c:5382)  
04:15:55.893: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
03:55:54.891: wlan:Starting credcache checkup/sync (credcache.c:1536)  
03:20:30.397: config:commit done in cfgd (config.c:5382)  
03:19:50.188: config:commit done in cfgd (config.c:5382)  
--More--  
nx9500-6C8809>
```

```
rfs4000-229D58>service show xpath-history
```

```
-----
DATE&TIME                USER                XPATH                DURATION (MS)
-----
Wed Sep 21 03:40:30 2016  system             wing-stats/device/19.6C.88.09/_actions/
cdp_lddp_update          11
Wed Sep 21 03:40:29 2016  system             wing-stats/device/19.6C.88.09/_actions/
cdp_lddp_update          11
Wed Sep 21 03:40:28 2016  system             wing-stats/device/00-23-68-88-0D-A7/_internal/
feature_license_request  19
Wed Sep 21 03:40:28 2016  system             wing-stats/device/B4-C7-99-6C-88-09/_internal/
feature_license_request  10
Wed Sep 21 03:40:27 2016  system             wing-stats/device/00-23-68-88-0D-A7/_internal/
feature_license_request  20
--More--
rfs4000-229D58>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>service show wireless config-internal
! Startup-Config-Playback Completed: Yes
no debug wireless
no country-code
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

The following example shows the `service > show > virtual-machine-history` output on a NX9500 service platform:

```
nx9500-6C874D>service show virtual-machine-history
Configured size of virtual machine history is 100
```

```

Date & Time                Virtual Machine  Event
=====
Jan 10 05:39:46 2016  Domain-0        autostartDec 07 04:32:12 2015  Domain-0
autostart
Nov 16 03:47:09 2016  Domain-0        autostart
Nov 02 05:53:48 2016  Domain-0        autostart
Oct 27 10:52:59 2016  Domain-0        autostart
Oct 14 05:56:14 2016  Domain-0        autostart
Oct 14 03:01:48 2016  Domain-0        autostart
Oct 12 04:11:52 2016  Domain-0        autostart
Sep 30 04:41:08 2016  Domain-0        autostart
--More--
nx9500-6C874D>
```

The following example displays the site configuration on a NOC controller:

```
nx9500-6C8809>service show sites
-- Site [B4-C7-99-5C-FA-8E] --
[B4-C7-99-5C-FA-8E] - Controller, Adopted
    Cfg Status: configured
[00-23-68-11-E6-C4] - AP
[B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C] - AP
-- Site [B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4] --
[B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4] - Controller, Adopted
    Cfg Status: configured
-- Site [TechPubsLan] --
[B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B] - Controller, Adopted, Master
    Cfg Status: configured
-- Site [B4-C7-99-6C-88-09] --
[B4-C7-99-71-17-28] - AP
[B4-C7-99-58-72-58] - AP
-- Site [TechPubsLAN] --
[00-23-68-88-0D-A7] - Controller, Adopted, Master
    Cfg Status: configured
-- Site [TechPubs] --
[00-23-68-22-9D-58] - Controller, Adopted
    Cfg Status: configured
[B4-C7-99-5C-FA-2B] - Controller, Adopted
    Cfg Status: configured
```

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```

nx9500-6C8809>

rfs7000-6DCD4B>service show sites
-- Site [B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B] --
[B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C] - AP
[00-23-68-11-E6-C4] - AP
-- Site [00-15-70-81-74-2D] --
[B4-C7-99-71-17-28] - AP
[00-15-70-81-74-2D] - Controller, Adopted
      Cfg Status: version-mismatch
rfs7000-6DCD4B>

rfs4000-229D58#service show fib6
-----
Route Table ID : 254
::1/128
  Next Hop: ::          Interface: lo          Route Type: ROUTE_TYPE_CONNECT
Route Status: ROUTE_STATUS_KERNEL Metric: 0 Distance: 0
fe80::/64
  Next Hop: ::          Interface: vlan2        Route Type: ROUTE_TYPE_CONNECT
Route Status: ROUTE_STATUS_KERNEL Metric: 256 Distance: 0
2001::/64
  Next Hop: 2001::6     Interface:             Route Type: ROUTE_TYPE_STATIC
Route Status: ROUTE_STATUS_PENDING Metric: 256 Distance: 1
rfs4000-229D58#

```

Examples for the `service > wireless > meshpoint` command.

The following example displays meshpoint modules:

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#service wireless meshpoint zl mesh_root on ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C
```

ZONE	SUBZONE							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2-LLC	GEN	TX	RX	BEA	TXF			
	0	0	0	0	0			
3-ND	GEN	TX	RX	NBR	LQM	LSA		
	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4-ORL	GEN							
	0							
5-LQ	GEN	TX	RX	HEL	PRO			
	0	0	0	0	0			
6-PS	GEN							
	0							
7-RS	GEN	ROOT	NBR	REC				
	0	0	0	0				
8-IA	GEN							
	0							
11-MGT	GEN	SET	GET					
	0	0	0					
13-LSA	GEN	RX	TX	R0	LMST	LSUP	LKEY	KEY
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-ACS	GEN	SCAN	TRIG					
	0	0	0					
15-EAP	GEN							
	0							
16-L2P	GEN							
	0							

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#
```

In the preceding example,

- The meshpoint name is **mesh\_root**
- The device on which the command is executed is **ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C**
- The vertical **ZONE** column represents meshpoint modules. For example, **3-ND** presents the Neighbor Discovery module.

- The **SUBZONE** 0 to 7 represents the available processes for each of the zonal modules.
- Debugging is disabled for all modules for the mesh-root meshpoint. A value of **0** (Zero) represents debugging disabled.

To enable meshpoint module debugging, specify the module number and the process number separated by a period (.). And then specify the debugging level from 0 - 7.

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#service wireless meshpoint zl mesh_root on ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C 3.2 7
```

In the preceding command,

- The meshpoint module number provided is **3** (ND)
- The process number provided is **2** (RX - Received signals from neighbors)
- The debugging level provided is **7** (highest level - warning)

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#service wireless meshpoint zl mesh_root on ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C
```

	SUBZONE							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ZONE	-----							
2-LLC	GEN	TX	RX	BEA	TXF			
	0	0	0	0	0			
3-ND	GEN	TX	RX	NBR	LQM	LSA		
	0	0	7 (D)	0	0	0		
4-ORL	GEN							
	0							
5-LQ	GEN	TX	RX	HEL	PRO			
	0	0	0	0	0			
6-PS	GEN							
	0							
7-RS	GEN	ROOT	NBR	REC				
	0	0	0	0				
8-IA	GEN							
	0							
11-MGT	GEN	SET	GET					
	0	0	0					
13-LSA	GEN	RX	TX	R0	LMST	LSUP	LKEY	KEY
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14-ACS	GEN	SCAN	TRIG					
	0	0	0					
15-EAP	GEN							
	0							
16-L2P	GEN							
	0							

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#
```

In the preceding example, level 7 debugging has been enabled only for the ND module's received signals. Note that debugging for all other modules and processes are still disabled.

To disable debugging for all modules, specify 0 (zero) in the command. For example:

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#service wireless meshpoint zl mesh_root on ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C 0
```

To enable debugging for all modules, specify the debugging level number. For example:

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#service wireless meshpoint zl mesh_root on ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C 5
```

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#service wireless meshpoint zl mesh_root on ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C
```

	SUBZONE							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ZONE	-----							
2-LLC	GEN	TX	RX	BEA	TXF			
	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)			
3-ND	GEN	TX	RX	NBR	LQM	LSA		
	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)	5 (N)		
	GEN							

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```
4-ORL | 5 (N)
      | GEN TX RX HEL PRO
5-LQ | 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N)
      | GEN
6-PS | 5 (N)
      | GEN ROOT NBR REC
7-RS | 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N)
      | GEN
8-IA | 5 (N)
      | GEN SET GET
11-MGT | 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N)
      | GEN RX TX R0 LMST LSUP LKEY KEY
13-LSA | 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N)
      | GEN SCAN TRIG
14-ACS | 5 (N) 5 (N) 5 (N)
      | GEN
15-EAP | 5 (N)
      | GEN
16-L2P | 5 (N)
```

```
ROOT1-ap81xx-71174C#
```

```
rfs4000-1BE644#service show ssh-authorized-keys
'extreme@extreme-quadcore'
rfs4000-1BE644#
```

```
rfs4000-1BE644#service load-ssh-authorized-keys "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQADPERY9aTibRYlFMnERTYP2iyy1J00YElxjUElY7Zm9Ky2yeSmg15UKerJ
+IP161Gdm0AoEfXyeheRntK+Z6NWha341RWJ0UrQMcp7hSEE5jbDpLKJOUeOw22Ag45BZzMV7EnM7lHowboNsQh
SzX5uBB1VViWlBxBqDroX4BcuB/
CFugezHTt95UQ2ZRUFhvePS6jQdOArflalwk0Slcsz4HNS15KDutJ4VY+6vRvlf5Gy/
3GNehMwNsmsRKK4UVKV5RpuuKIjkbZE+goPFAKYVPNmZngjaOyDfvNGE7JIwmYlti/
AId6tv2zAbM4qSomWAgU000hkXS9m4m74FnHPr extreme@extreme-quadcore"
Successfully added the ssh key
rfs4000-1BE644#
```

```
rfs4000-1BE644#no service load-ssh-authorized-keys rfs4000-1BE644
Successfully removed the ssh key
rfs4000-1BE644#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#service show diag fds
Process open fds
cfgd 86
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#service show diag pkts
Date: 11-4-2016, Time: 8:41:08.501033, Len: 64, 802.3, Proto: 0x8783, Vlan: 1, Priority:
0, Ingress: gel, vlan1
Loop reason: Unknown(540)
TRUNCATED BB-7C-4D-80-C2-AC > 10-01-00-D2-68-99 at 64 bytes
```

```
Date: 11-4-2016, Time: 8:41:08.707631, Len: 64, 802.3, Proto: 0x8783, Vlan: 1, Priority:
0, Ingress: gel, vlan1
Loop reason: Unknown(540)
TRUNCATED BB-7C-4D-80-C2-AC > 10-01-00-D2-68-99 at 64 bytes
```

```
Date: 11-4-2016, Time: 8:41:08.830963, Len: 64, 802.3, Proto: 0x8783, Vlan: 1, Priority:
0, Ingress: gel, vlan1
Loop reason: Unknown(540)
TRUNCATED BB-7C-4D-83-30-A4 > 10-01-00-42-68-99 at 64 bytes
```

```
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#service clear diag pkts
nx9500-6C8809#service show diag pkts
nx9500-6C8809#
```

The following examples show the purging of users from the guest-registration database:

```
nx7500-112233#service guest-registration delete ?
all          Delete all users
email       Email address
group       Group
mac        MAC address
mobile     Mobile phone number
name       Full name
offline-for Specify minimum amount of time offline
otp-incomplete-for Specify minimum amount of time registration with
one-time-passcode incomplete
social     Social site used to log in
wlan      Wireless LAN
```

```
nx7500-112233#
```

1. Purges users belonging to a specified RADIUS group.

```
nx7500-112233#service guest-registration delete group mac_reg_grp
delete user status: delete users matching a group will take time, please wait
nx7500-112233#
```

2. Purges users using social-site (Facebook or Google) credentials to login.

```
nx7500-112233#service guest-registration delete social facebook
delete user status: delete users matching a social category will take time, please wait
nx7500-112233#
```

3. Purges users inactive for a specified time period.

```
nx7500-112233#service guest-registration delete offline-for days 5
delete user status: Deleting users offline for minimum 5 days. This will take time,
please wait
nx7500-112233#
```

4. Purges users who have failed to complete registration using the *one-time-passcode* (OTP) within a specified time period.

```
nx7500-112233#service guest-registration delete otp-incomplete-for days 5
delete user status: Deleting registration with one-time-passcode incomplete for
minimum 5 days. This will take time, please wait
nx7500-112233#
```

The following example displays IP ACLs to WLAN mapping summary on the 'TechPubs' RF Domain:

```
nx9500-6C8809#service show ip-access-list wlan TechPubs status
Reporting Device: ap7131-99BB7C - success
Reporting Device: ap7532-80C2AC - success
Reporting Device: ap7562-84A224 - success
Reporting Device: nx9500-6C8809 - success
Reporting Device: ap8132-74B45C - success
Total reporting devices: 5
nx9500-6C8809#
```

Consider an RF Domain (name guest-domain) with 3 APs adopted to a controller. The CLI output for the `service > show > ip-access-list` command in this set up varies for different scenarios, as shown in the following examples:

Scenario 1: Executing the command on a device (access point).

```
AP01#service show ip-access-list wlan status
Reporting Device: AP01 - fail
WLAN: XPO-Guest-PSK
  use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : fail
Total reporting devices: 1
AP01#
AP01#service show ip-access-list wlan status detail
=====
Reporting Device: AP01
-----
WLAN: XPO-Guest-PSK
  use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : fail
```

```

    use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
WLAN: PartnerNet
    use ip-access-list in default : success
    use ip-access-list out default : success
-----
Total reporting devices: 1
AP01#

```

Scenario 2: IP ACL to WLAN mapping is successful for all APs in a specified RF Domain.

```

SW01#service show ip-access-list wlan status on guest-domain
Reporting Device: AP01 - success
Reporting Device: AP02 - success
Reporting Device: AP03 - success
Total reporting devices: 3
SW01#

```

Scenario 3: IP ACL has failed in dataplane due to unknown reasons.

```

SW01#service show ip-access-list wlan status on guest-domain
Reporting Device: AP01 - fail
WLAN: XPO-Guest-PSK
    use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : fail
Reporting Device: AP02 - success
Reporting Device: AP03 - success
Total reporting devices: 3

SW01#service show ip-access-list wlan status detail on guest-domain
=====
Reporting Device: AP01
-----
WLAN: XPO-Guest-PSK
    use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : fail
    use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
WLAN: PartnerNet
    use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : success
    use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
=====
Reporting Device: AP02
-----
WLAN: PartnerNet
    use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : success
    use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
=====
Reporting Device: AP03
-----
WLAN: PartnerNet
    use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : success
    use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
Total reporting devices: 3
SW01#

```

Scenario 4: AP in RF Domain is unreachable or does not support this functionality.

```

SW01#service show ip-access-list wlan status on guest-domain
Reporting Device: AP01 - unreachable
Reporting Device: AP02 - success
Reporting Device: AP03 - success
Total reporting devices: 3
SW01#

SW01#service show ip-access-list wlan status detail on guest-domain
=====
Reporting Device: AP01

```



```
Timed out waiting for remote device: xpath=wing-stats/device/00-23-68-0B-86-38/
firewall/ip_acl_intf_status/wlan[mac='*']
```

```
=====
Reporting Device: AP02
-----
```

```
WLAN: PartnerNet
  use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : success
  use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
```

```
=====
Reporting Device: AP03
-----
```

```
WLAN: PartnerNet
  use ip-access-list in guest_access_inbound : success
  use ip-access-list out BC-MC-CONTROL : success
-----
```

```
Total reporting devices: 3
```

## 5.1.8 show

### ► Common Commands

Displays specified system component settings. There are a number of ways to invoke the show command:

- When invoked without any arguments, it displays information about the current context. If the current context contains instances, the show command (usually) displays a list of these instances.
- When invoked with the display parameter, it displays information about that component.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show <PARAMETERS>
```

### Parameters

- show <PARAMETERS>

show <PARAMETERS>	The show command displays configuration details based on the configuration mode, in which the command is executed, and the parameters passed. For example, when executed in the AAA policy configuration mode, it displays the logged AAA policy's current settings. The example below shows the configuration details that can be viewed in the Priv Executable mode.
-------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#show ?
  adoption          Adoption related information
  bluetooth         Bluetooth Configuration/Statistics commands
  bonjour           Bonjour Gateway related commands
  boot              Display boot configuration.
  captive-portal    Captive portal commands
  captive-portal-page-upload Captive portal advanced page upload
  cdp               Cisco Discovery Protocol
  classify-url      Query the category of an URL
  clock             Display system clock
  cluster           Cluster Protocol
  cmp-factory-certs Display the CMP certificate status
  commands         Show command lists
  context          Information about current context
  critical-resources Critical Resources
  crypto           Encryption related commands
  debug            Debugging functions
  debugging        Debugging functions
  device-upgrade   Device Upgrade
  dot1x            802.1X
  dpi              Deep Packet Inspection
  environmental-sensor Display Environmental Sensor Module status
  event-history     Display event history
  event-system-policy Display event system policy
  ex3500           EX3500 device details
  extdev           External device (T5, Ex3500..)
  file             Display filesystem information
  file-sync        File sync between controller and adoptees
  firewall         Wireless Firewall
  global           Global-level information
  gre              Show gre tunnel info
  interface        Interface Configuration/Statistics commands
  ip               Internet Protocol (IP)
  ip-access-list   IP ACL
  ipv6             Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
  ipv6-access-list IPV6 ACL
```

l2tpv3	L2TPv3 information
ldap-agent	LDAP Agent Configuration
licenses	Show installed licenses and usage
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
logging	Show logging information
mac-access-list	MAC Access list
mac-address-table	Display MAC address table
mac-auth	MAC authentication
mac-auth-clients	MAC authenticated clients
mint	MiNT protocol
ntp	Network time protocol
password-encryption	Password encryption
pppoe-client	PPP Over Ethernet client
privilege	Show current privilege level
radius	RADIUS statistics commands
reload	Scheduled reload information
remote-debug	Show details of remote debug sessions
rf-domain-manager	Show RF Domain Manager selection details
role	Role based firewall
route-maps	Display Route Map Statistics
rtls	RTLS Statistics
running-config	Current operating configuration
session-changes	Configuration changes made in this session
session-config	This session configuration
sessions	Display CLI sessions
site-config-diff	Difference between site configuration on the NOC and actual site configuration
smart-rf	Smart-RF Management Commands
spanning-tree	Display spanning tree information
startup-config	Startup configuration
t5	T5 details
terminal	Display terminal configuration parameters
timezone	The timezone
traffic-shape	Display traffic shaping
upgrade-status	Display last image upgrade status
version	Display software & hardware version
vrrp	VRRP protocol
web-filter	Web filter
what	Perform global search
wireless	Wireless commands
wwan	Display wireless WAN Status
zguest	Registration ZGuest process

rfs7000-37FABE#



**NOTE:** For more information on the show command, see [Chapter 6, SHOW COMMANDS](#).

---



---

### 5.1.9 write

#### ▶ Common Commands

Writes the system running configuration to memory or terminal

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
write [memory|terminal]
```

#### Parameters

- write [memory|terminal]

memory	Writes to the <i>non-volatile</i> (NV) memory
terminal	Writes to the terminal

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE>write memory  
[OK]  
rfs7000-37FABE>
```

# CHAPTER 6

## SHOW COMMANDS

Show commands display configuration settings or statistical information. Use this command to view the current running configuration as well as the start-up configuration. The show command also displays the current context's configuration.

This chapter describes the 'show' CLI commands used in the USER EXEC, PRIV EXEC, and GLOBAL CONFIG modes. Commands entered in either USER EXEC mode or PRIV EXEC mode are referred to as EXEC mode commands. If a user or privilege is not specified, the referenced command can be entered in either mode.

This chapter also describes the 'show' commands in the 'GLOBAL CONFIG' mode. The commands can be entered in all three modes, except commands like file, IP access list statistics, MAC access list statistics, and upgrade statistics, which cannot be entered in the USER EXEC mode.



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 6.1 show commands

### ► SHOW COMMANDS

The following table summarizes show commands:

**Table 6.1** Show Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>show</i>	Displays settings for the specified system component	<a href="#">page 6-6</a>
<i>adoption</i>	Displays information related to adoption	<a href="#">page 6-12</a>
<i>bluetooth</i>	Displays Bluetooth radio statistics for RF Domain member access points	<a href="#">page 6-17</a>
<i>boot</i>	Displays a device boot configuration	<a href="#">page 6-19</a>
<i>bonjour</i>	Displays the configured Bonjour services available on local and remote sites	<a href="#">page 6-20</a>
<i>captive-portal</i>	Displays WLAN hotspot functions	<a href="#">page 6-21</a>
<i>captive-portal-page-upload</i>	Displays captive portal page related information	<a href="#">page 6-23</a>
<i>cdp</i>	Displays a <i>Cisco Discovery Protocol</i> (CDP) neighbor table	<a href="#">page 6-25</a>
<i>classify-url</i>	Queries a specified global data center or a pre-configured classification server for the category of a specified URL.	<a href="#">page 6-27</a>
<i>clock</i>	Displays the software system clock	<a href="#">page 6-28</a>
<i>cluster</i>	Displays cluster commands	<a href="#">page 6-29</a>
<i>cmp-factory-certs</i>	Displays factory installed CMP certificates	<a href="#">page 6-30</a>
<i>commands</i>	Displays command list	<a href="#">page 6-31</a>
<i>context</i>	Displays information about the current context	<a href="#">page 6-32</a>
<i>critical-resources</i>	Displays critical resource information	<a href="#">page 6-33</a>
<i>crypto</i>	Displays encryption mode information	<a href="#">page 6-34</a>
<i>database</i>	Displays database-related statistics and status	<a href="#">page 6-37</a>
<i>device-upgrade</i>	Displays device firmware upgradation information for devices adopted by a wireless controller or access point	<a href="#">page 6-38</a>
<i>dot1x</i>	Displays dot1x information on interfaces	<a href="#">page 6-42</a>
<i>dpi</i>	Displays statistics for all configured and canned applications	<a href="#">page 6-44</a>
<i>environmental-sensor</i>	Displays environmental sensor's historical data (applicable only to AP8132)	<a href="#">page 6-47</a>
<i>event-history</i>	Displays event history	<a href="#">page 6-50</a>
<i>event-system-policy</i>	Displays event system policy configuration information	<a href="#">page 6-51</a>
<i>ex3500</i>	Displays EX3500-related statistical data	<a href="#">page 6-52</a>

Table 6.1 Show Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">extdev</a>	Displays external device (T5 or EX3500) configuration error history	<a href="#">page 6-55</a>
<a href="#">file</a>	Displays file system information	<a href="#">page 6-56</a>
<a href="#">file-sync</a>	Displays file synchronization settings and status on a controller. The <i>file-sync</i> command syncs EAP-TLS X.509 (PKCS#12) certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points	<a href="#">page 6-57</a>
<a href="#">firewall</a>	Displays wireless firewall information	<a href="#">page 6-59</a>
<a href="#">global</a>	Displays global information for network devices based on the parameters passed	<a href="#">page 6-63</a>
<a href="#">gre</a>	Displays GRE tunnel related information	<a href="#">page 6-65</a>
<a href="#">guest-registration</a>	Displays guest registration statistics based on the option and time entered	<a href="#">page 6-66</a>
<a href="#">interface</a>	Displays interface status	<a href="#">page 6-74</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Displays IP related information	<a href="#">page 6-77</a>
<a href="#">ip-access-list</a>	Displays IP access list statistics	<a href="#">page 6-85</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Displays IPv6 related information	<a href="#">page 6-87</a>
<a href="#">ipv6-access-list</a>	Displays IPv6 access list statistics	<a href="#">page 6-91</a>
<a href="#">l2tpv3</a>	Displays <i>Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3</i> (L2TPV3) information	<a href="#">page 6-92</a>
<a href="#">ldap-agent</a>	Displays an LDAP agent's join status (join status to a LDAP server domain)	<a href="#">page 6-95</a>
<a href="#">licenses</a>	Displays installed licenses and usage information	<a href="#">page 6-96</a>
<a href="#">lldp</a>	Displays <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP) information	<a href="#">page 6-99</a>
<a href="#">logging</a>	Displays logging information	<a href="#">page 6-100</a>
<a href="#">mac-access-list</a>	Displays MAC access list statistics	<a href="#">page 6-101</a>
<a href="#">mac-address-table</a>	Displays MAC address table entries	<a href="#">page 6-102</a>
<a href="#">mac-auth</a>	Displays details of wired ports that have MAC address-based authentication enabled	<a href="#">page 6-103</a>
<a href="#">mac-auth-clients</a>	Displays MAC-authenticated clients based on the parameters passed	<a href="#">page 6-105</a>
<a href="#">mint</a>	Displays MiNT protocol configuration commands	<a href="#">page 6-107</a>
<a href="#">nsight</a>	Displays NSight module related statistics and also displays the database server status (reachable or not)	<a href="#">page 6-110</a>
<a href="#">ntp</a>	Displays <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) information	<a href="#">page 6-111</a>
<a href="#">password-encryption</a>	Displays password encryption status	<a href="#">page 6-113</a>
<a href="#">pppoe-client</a>	Displays <i>Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet</i> (PPPoE) client information	<a href="#">page 6-114</a>

Table 6.1 Show Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">privilege</a>	Displays current privilege level information	<a href="#">page 6-115</a>
<a href="#">radius</a>	Displays the amount of access time consumed and the access time remaining for all guest users configured on a RADIUS server	<a href="#">page 6-116</a>
<a href="#">reload</a>	Displays scheduled reload information	<a href="#">page 6-118</a>
<a href="#">rf-domain-manager</a>	Displays RF Domain manager selection details	<a href="#">page 6-119</a>
<a href="#">role</a>	Displays role-based firewall information	<a href="#">page 6-120</a>
<a href="#">route-maps</a>	Display route map statistics	<a href="#">page 6-121</a>
<a href="#">rtls</a>	Displays <i>Real Time Location Service</i> (RTLS) statistics of access points	<a href="#">page 6-122</a>
<a href="#">running-config</a>	Displays configuration file contents	<a href="#">page 6-123</a>
<a href="#">session-changes</a>	Displays configuration changes made in this session	<a href="#">page 6-129</a>
<a href="#">session-config</a>	Displays a list of currently active open sessions on the device	<a href="#">page 6-130</a>
<a href="#">sessions</a>	Displays CLI sessions	<a href="#">page 6-131</a>
<a href="#">site-config-diff</a>	Displays the difference between site configuration available on NOC and the actual site configuration	<a href="#">page 6-132</a>
<a href="#">smart-rf</a>	Displays Smart RF management commands	<a href="#">page 6-133</a>
<a href="#">spanning-tree</a>	Displays spanning tree information	<a href="#">page 6-137</a>
<a href="#">startup-config</a>	Displays complete startup configuration script on the console	<a href="#">page 6-140</a>
<a href="#">t5</a>	Displays adopted T5 controller details. This command is applicable only on the RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX9500, NX9510, and VX9000.	<a href="#">page 6-141</a>
<a href="#">terminal</a>	Displays terminal configuration parameters	<a href="#">page 6-148</a>
<a href="#">timezone</a>	Displays timezone information for the system and managed devices	<a href="#">page 6-149</a>
<a href="#">traffic-shape</a>	Displays traffic-shaping related configuration details and statistics	<a href="#">page 6-150</a>
<a href="#">upgrade-status</a>	Displays image upgrade status	<a href="#">page 6-152</a>
<a href="#">version</a>	Displays a device's software and hardware version	<a href="#">page 6-154</a>
<a href="#">vrrp</a>	Displays <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP) protocol details	<a href="#">page 6-155</a>
<a href="#">web-filter</a>	Displays pre-configured, in-built Web filter options available. These options are: category (URL category), category-types, filter-level, etc. This command also displays Web filter statistics and status.	<a href="#">page 6-157</a>
<a href="#">what</a>	Displays details of a specified search phrase	<a href="#">page 6-159</a>
<a href="#">wireless</a>	Displays wireless configuration parameters	<a href="#">page 6-160</a>
<a href="#">wwan</a>	Displays the wireless WAN status	<a href="#">page 6-183</a>
<a href="#">smart-cache</a>	Displays details on the cached entry for a specific URL or all URLs	<a href="#">page 6-184</a>



**Table 6.1** Show Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>virtual-machine</i>	Displays the <i>virtual-machine</i> (VM) configuration, logs, and statistics	<a href="#">page 6-186</a>
<i>raid</i>	Displays <i>Redundant Array of Independent Disks</i> (RAID) related information, such as array status, consistency check status, and RAID log.	<a href="#">page 6-189</a>

## 6.1.1 show

### ► show commands

The show command displays following information:

- A device's current configuration
- A device's start-up configuration
- A device's current context configuration, such as profiles and policies

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show <PARAMETERS>
```

### Parameters

- show <PARAMETERS>

show <PARAMETERS>	The show command displays configuration details based on the configuration mode, in which the command is executed, and the parameters passed. For example, when executed in the AAA policy configuration mode, it displays the logged AAA policy's current settings. The examples below show the configuration parameters that can be viewed in the User Executable, Priv Executable, and Global Configurable modes.
-------------------	--

### Examples

The following examples list the *show* commands in the User Exec, Priv Exec, and Global Config modes:

#### GLOBAL CONFIG Mode

```
<DEVICE> (config) #show ?
  adoption          Adoption related information
  bluetooth         Bluetooth Configuration/Statistics commands
  bonjour           Bonjour Gateway related commands
  boot              Display boot configuration.
  captive-portal    Captive portal commands
  captive-portal-page-upload Captive portal advanced page upload
  cdp               Cisco Discovery Protocol
  classify-url      Query the category of an URL
  clock             Display system clock
  cluster           Cluster Protocol
  cmp-factory-certs Display the CMP certificate status
  commands         Show command lists
  context          Information about current context
  critical-resources Critical Resources
  crypto           Encryption related commands
  database         Database
  debug            Debugging functions
  debugging        Debugging functions
  device-upgrade   Device Upgrade
  dot1x            802.1X
  dpi              Deep Packet Inspection
  environmental-sensor Display Environmental Sensor Module status
  event-history    Display event history
  event-system-policy Display event system policy
  ex3500           EX3500 device details
  extdev           External device (T5, EX3500..)
  file             Display filesystem information
  file-sync        File sync between controller and adoptees
  firewall         Wireless Firewall
  global           Global-level information
  gre              Displays gre related information
```

guest-registration	Guest registration commands
interface	Interface Configuration/Statistics commands
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ip-access-list	IP ACL
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipv6-access-list	IPv6 ACL
l2tpv3	L2TPv3 information
ldap-agent	LDAP Agent Configuration
licenses	Show installed licenses and usage
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
logging	Show logging information
mac-access-list	MAC ACL
mac-address-table	Display MAC address table
mac-auth	MAC authentication
mac-auth-clients	MAC authenticated clients
mint	MiNT protocol
mirroring	Show mirroring sessions
nsight	Nsight Server Module
ntp	Network time protocol
password-encryption	Password encryption
pppoe-client	PPP Over Ethernet client
privilege	Show current privilege level
radius	RADIUS statistics commands
raid	Show RAID status
reload	Scheduled reload information
remote-debug	Show details of remote debug sessions
rf-domain-manager	Show RF Domain Manager selection details
role	Role based firewall
route-maps	Display Route Map Statistics
rtls	RTLS Statistics
running-config	Current operating configuration
session-changes	Configuration changes made in this session
session-config	This session configuration
sessions	Display CLI sessions
site-config-diff	Difference between site configuration on the NOC and actual site configuration
slot	Expansion slots stats
smart-cache	Content caching
smart-rf	Smart-RF Management Commands
spanning-tree	Display spanning tree information
startup-config	Startup configuration
t5	T5 details
terminal	Display terminal configuration parameters
timezone	The timezone
traffic-shape	Display traffic shaping
upgrade-status	Display last image upgrade status
version	Display software & hardware version
virtual-machine	Virtual Machine
vrrp	VRRP protocol
web-filter	Web filter
what	Perform global search
wireless	Wireless commands
wwan	Display wireless WAN Status
zguest	Registration ZGuest process

<DEVICE>(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show clock  
2016-01-27 11:25:57 UTC

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

## 6-8 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

### PRIVILEGE EXEC Mode

```
<DEVICE>#show ?
 adoption          Adoption related information
 bluetooth         Bluetooth Configuration/Statistics commands
 bonjour          Bonjour Gateway related commands
 boot             Display boot configuration.
 captive-portal   Captive portal commands
 captive-portal-page-upload Captive portal advanced page upload
 cdp              Cisco Discovery Protocol
 classify-url      Query the category of an URL
 clock            Display system clock
 cluster          Cluster Protocol
 cmp-factory-certs Display the CMP certificate status
 commands         Show command lists
 context          Information about current context
 critical-resources Critical Resources
 crypto           Encryption related commands
 database         Database
 debug            Debugging functions
 debugging        Debugging functions
 device-upgrade   Device Upgrade
 dot1x            802.1X
 dpi              Deep Packet Inspection
 environmental-sensor Display Environmental Sensor Module status
 event-history    Display event history
 event-system-policy Display event system policy
 ex3500           EX3500 device details
 extdev           External device (T5, EX3500..)
 file             Display filesystem information
 file-sync        File sync between controller and adoptees
 firewall         Wireless Firewall
 global           Global-level information
 gre              Negate a command or set its defaults
 guest-registration Guest registration commands
 interface        Interface Configuration/Statistics commands
 ip               Internet Protocol (IP)
 ip-access-list   IP ACL
 ipv6             Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
 ipv6-access-list IPV6 ACL
 l2tpv3           L2TPv3 information
 ldap-agent       LDAP Agent Configuration
 licenses         Show installed licenses and usage
 lldp             Link Layer Discovery Protocol
 logging          Show logging information
 mac-access-list  MAC ACL
 mac-address-table Display MAC address table
 mac-auth         MAC authentication
 mac-auth-clients MAC authenticated clients
 mint             MiNT protocol
 mirroring        Show mirroring sessions
 nsight          Nsight Server Module
 ntp              Network time protocol
 password-encryption Password encryption
 pppoe-client     PPP Over Ethernet client
 privilege        Show current privilege level
 radius           RADIUS statistics commands
 raid             Show RAID status
 reload           Scheduled reload information
 remote-debug     Show details of remote debug sessions
 rf-domain-manager Show RF Domain Manager selection details
 role             Role based firewall
 route-maps       Display Route Map Statistics
 rtls             RTLS Statistics
 running-config   Current operating configuration
 session-changes  Configuration changes made in this session
 session-config   This session configuration
 sessions         Display CLI sessions
 site-config-diff Difference between site configuration on the NOC
                  and actual site configuration
 slot             Expansion slots stats
```

smart-cache	Content caching
smart-rf	Smart-RF Management Commands
spanning-tree	Display spanning tree information
startup-config	Startup configuration
t5	T5 details
terminal	Display terminal configuration parameters
timezone	The timezone
traffic-shape	Display traffic shaping
upgrade-status	Display last image upgrade status
version	Display software & hardware version
virtual-machine	Virtual Machine
vrrp	VRRP protocol
web-filter	Web filter
what	Perform global search
wireless	Wireless commands
wwan	Display wireless WAN Status
zguest	Registration ZGuest process

<DEVICE>#

```
rfs7000-37FABE#show terminal
Terminal Type: xterm
Length: 24      Width: 80
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

#### USER EXEC Mode

<DEVICE>>show ?

adoption	Adoption related information
bluetooth	Bluetooth Configuration/Statistics commands
bonjour	Bonjour Gateway related commands
boot	Display boot configuration.
captive-portal	Captive portal commands
captive-portal-page-upload	Captive portal advanced page upload
cdp	Cisco Discovery Protocol
classify-url	Query the category of an URL
clock	Display system clock
cluster	Cluster Protocol
cmp-factory-certs	Display the CMP certificate status
commands	Show command lists
context	Information about current context
critical-resources	Critical Resources
crypto	Encryption related commands
database	Database
debug	Debugging functions
debugging	Debugging functions
device-upgrade	Device Upgrade
dot1x	802.1X
dpi	Deep Packet Inspection
environmental-sensor	Display Environmental Sensor Module status
event-history	Display event history
event-system-policy	Display event system policy
ex3500	EX3500 device details
extdev	External device (T5, EX3500..)
file	Display filesystem information
file-sync	File sync between controller and adoptees
firewall	Wireless Firewall
global	Global-level information
gre	Negate a command or set its defaults
guest-registration	Guest registration commands
interface	Interface Configuration/Statistics commands
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
licenses	Show installed licenses and usage
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
logging	Show logging information
mac-address-table	Display MAC address table
mac-auth	MAC authentication
mac-auth-clients	MAC authenticated clients
mint	MiNT protocol
mirroring	Show mirroring sessions

## 6-10 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

nsight	Nsight Server Module
ntp	Network time protocol
password-encryption	Password encryption
pppoe-client	PPP Over Ethernet client
privilege	Show current privilege level
radius	RADIUS statistics commands
rf-domain-manager	Show RF Domain Manager selection details
role	Role based firewall
route-maps	Display Route Map Statistics
rtls	RTLS Statistics
running-config	Current operating configuration
session-changes	Configuration changes made in this session
session-config	This session configuration
sessions	Display CLI sessions
site-config-diff	Difference between site configuration on the NOC and actual site configuration
slot	Expansion slots stats
smart-rf	Smart-RF Management Commands
spanning-tree	Display spanning tree information
startup-config	Startup configuration
t5	T5 details
terminal	Display terminal configuration parameters
timezone	The timezone
traffic-shape	Display traffic shaping
version	Display software & hardware version
vrrp	VRRP protocol
web-filter	Web filter
what	Perform global search
wireless	Wireless commands
wwan	Display wireless WAN Status
zguest	Registration ZGuest process

<DEVICE>>

nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless ap configured

IDX	NAME	MAC	PROFILE	RF-DOMAIN	ADOPTED-BY
1	ap7532-80C2AC	84-24-8D-80-C2-AC	default-ap7532	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
2	ap8132-711728	B4-C7-99-71-17-28	default-ap81xx	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4
3	t5-ED7C6C	B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C	default-t5	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
4	rfs4000-880DA7	00-23-68-88-0D-A7	default-rfs4000	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
5	ap7131-99BB7C	00-23-68-99-BB-7C	default-ap71xx	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
6	ap7131-9C63D4	00-23-68-9C-63-D4	default-ap71xx	default	un-adopted
7	ap71xx-11E6C4	00-23-68-11-E6-C4	default-ap71xx	TechPubs	un-adopted
8	ap650-A6ED14	5C-0E-8B-A6-ED-14	default-ap650	default	un-adopted

--More--

nx9500-6C8809(config)#

The following *Show* commands are specific to the NX9500 series service platform:

```
nx9500-6C8809#show raid
Logical drive info:
  Size 930 GB, State optimal
  Type RAID-1
  Alarm enabled
  Last check: 11/16/2016 09:30:47
  Last check result: completed
```

Physical drive info:

```
Drive slot 0: online
Drive slot 1: online
Drive slot 2: not-installed
Drive slot 3: not-installed
Drive slot 4: not-installed
nx9500-6C8809#
```

The following *show* commands are specific to the NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms:

```
nx9500-6C874D(config)#show virtual-machine configuration
```

```
-----  
      NAME              AUTOSTART              MEMORY (MB)          VCPUS  
-----  
  WiNG                  -                      16384                 -  
  adsp                  start                 16384                 12  
  team-cmt              start                 1024                  1  
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C874D(config)#
```

## 6.1.2 adoption

### ▶ show commands

Displays adoption related information, and is common to the User Exec, Priv Exec, and Global Config modes.

In an *hierarchically managed* (HM) network devices are deployed in two levels. The first level consists of the *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controllers. The second level consists of the site controllers that can be grouped to form clusters. The NOC controllers adopt and manage the site controllers. Access points within the network are adopted and managed by the site controllers. The adopted devices (access points and second-level controllers) are referred to as the adoptee. The devices adopting the adoptee are the 'adopters'.

Use this command to confirm if a device is an adoptee or an adopter. This command also allows you to determine the devices adopted by an adopter device.



**NOTE:** A NOC controller's capacity is equal to or higher than a site controller's capacity. The following devices can be deployed at NOC and sites:

- NOC controller – RFS6000, RFS7000, NX65XX, NX9500, NX9510, or NX9600.
- Site controller – RFS7000, RFS6000, or RFS4000.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show adoption [config-errors|controllers|history|info|log|offline|pending|status|
  timeline]
```

```
show adoption offline
```

```
show adoption config-errors <DEVICE-NAME>
```

```
show adoption log [adoptee|adopter {<MAC>}] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show adoption [controllers {include-ipv6}|history|info|pending|status {summary}|
  timeline] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show adoption offline

adoption	Displays adoption related information. It also displays configuration errors.
offline	Displays non-adopted status of the logged device and its adopted access points

- show adoption config-errors <DEVICE-NAME>

adoption	Displays adoption related information. It also displays configuration errors.
config-errors <DEVICE-NAME>	Displays configuration errors for a specified adopted device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- show adoption log [adoptee|adopter {<MAC>}] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

adoption	Displays adoption related information. It also displays configuration errors.
----------	---



log [adoptee] adopter {MAC} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	<p>Displays adoption logs, for the specified device. If no device name is specified, the system displays logs for the logged device.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adoptee – Displays adoption logs for adoptee devices (APs, wireless controllers, and service platforms). To view logs for a specified adoptee, specify the device's name. If no device name is specified, the system displays logs for the logged device. If the logged device is not an adoptee, the system states that the device is a controller. For example, 2013-01-19 22:00:13:MLCP_TAG_CLUSTER_MASTER not present and this device is a controller. Ignoring</li> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays adoptee status and details for the device identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device's name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• adopter – Displays adoption logs for adopter devices (APs, wireless controllers, and service platforms). To view logs for a specified adopter, specify the device's name. If no device name is specified, the system displays logs for the logged device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Filters adopters by the adoptee device's MAC address. Specify the adoptee device's MAC address. The system displays logs for the device that has adopted the device identified by the &lt;MAC&gt; keyword.</li> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays adopter status and details for the device identified by the &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; keyword. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the adopter device's name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A wireless controller or service platform cannot be configured as an adoptee and an adopter simultaneously. In other words, an adopted wireless controller or service platform cannot be configured to adopt another device and vice versa.</p> </li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show adoption [history controllers {include-ipv6} info pending status {summary} timeline] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
adoption	Displays adoption related information. It also displays configuration errors.
controllers {include-ipv6}	<p>Displays information about adopted controllers. This is applicable in a Hierarchically managed network, where site controllers are adopted by the NOC controllers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include-ipv6 – Optional. Displays the controller's IPv6 address, if assigned, in the output</li> </ul>
history	Displays adoption history of the logged device and its adopted access points
info	Displays adopted device information
pending	Displays information for devices pending adoption
status {summary}	<p>Displays adoption status for the logged device. When executed without using the 'on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;' parameter, this command displays detailed information of all devices adopted by the device on which the command is executed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• summary – Optional. Displays a summary of all devices adopted by the logged device.</li> </ul>
timeline	Displays the logged device's adoption timeline. It also shows the adoption time for logged device's adopted APs. To view the adoption timeline of a specific device, use the on <device-name> option to specify the device.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays a device's adoption information, based on the parameter passed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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### Usage Guidelines

In a device's Global Config mode, use the `customize > show-adoption-status` command to customize the `show > adoption > status` command output. The following columns can be added to the output:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#customize show-adoption-status ?
 adopted-by      Device name to which the AP is adopted
 ap-name         Host-name of the adopted AP
 cdp-lldp-info   Cdp/lldp info of the Adopted AP
 config-status   Configuration status of the adopted AP
 last-adoption   Last known adoption time
 msgs           Messages status
 uptime         Uptime of the adopted AP
 version        Current version of the adopted AP
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

For more information on the `customize` command, see [customize](#).

### Examples

The following example displays details of the:

- device to which the logged device (rfs6000-81742D) is adopted, and
- devices adopted (ap8132-711728) by the logged device.

```
rfs6000-81742D#show adoption status
```

Adopted by:

```
Type           : nx9000
System Name     : nx9500-6C8809
MAC address     : B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
MiNT address    : 19.6C.88.09
Time           : 1 days 01:15:27 ago
```

Adopted Devices:

```
-----
DEVICE-NAME      VERSION      CFG-STAT      MSGS  ADOPTED-BY      LAST-ADOPTION      UPTIME
-----
ap7532-80C2AC    5.8.5.0-024B  configured    No    rfs6000-81742D  1 days             01:20:27  1
days 01:21:34
-----
```

Total number of devices displayed: 1

```
rfs6000-81742D#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show adoption info
```

```
-----
HOST-NAME        MAC          TYPE          MODEL          SERIAL-NUMBER
-----
rfs6000-380649   00-15-70-38-06-49  rfs6000      RFS6000        7165520400041
rfs6000-81742D   00-15-70-81-74-2D  rfs6000      RFS-6010-1000-WR  7295520400121
rfs4000-880DA7   00-23-68-88-0D-A7  rfs4000      RFS-4011-11110-US  10148522400039
ap7131-99BB7C    00-23-68-99-BB-7C  ap71xx       AP7131N        10160520900083
ap7562-84A224    84-24-8D-84-A2-24  ap7562       AP-7562-67040-US  15015522201502
rfs6000-6DB5D4   B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4  rfs6000      RFS-6010-1000-WR  13063520400054
ap8132-74B45C    B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C  ap81xx       AP-8132-66040-WR  12237522200459
t5-ED7C6C        B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  t5           TS-0524-WR      14213522400004
-----
```

Total number of devices displayed: 8

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show adoption status
```

DEVICE-NAME	VERSION	CFG-STAT	MSGs	ADOPTED-BY	LAST-ADOPTION	UPTIME
rfs6000-81742D days 02:25:36	5.8.5.0-012B	configured	No	nx9500-6C8809	0 days 02:22:58	0
rfs4000-880DA7 days 02:25:38	5.8.5.0-012B	configured	No	nx9500-6C8809	0 days 02:22:58	0
ap7131-99BB7C days 02:18:47	5.8.5.0-012B	configured	No	nx9500-6C8809	0 days 02:17:11	0
ap7532-80C2AC days 20:16:45	5.8.5.0-012B	configured	No	nx9500-6C8809	0 days 02:22:19	0
rfs6000-6DB5D4 days 03:51:47	5.8.5.0-012B	configured	No	nx9500-6C8809	0 days 02:22:57	1
ap8132-74B45C days 02:18:16	5.8.5.0-012B	configured	No	nx9500-6C8809	0 days 02:16:46	0

```
-----
Total number of devices displayed: 6
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show adoption offline
```

MAC	HOST-NAME	TYPE	RF-DOMAIN	TIME OFFLINE	CONNECTED-TO
00-23-68-11-E6-C4	ap71xx-11E6C4	ap71xx	TechPubs	unknown	None
00-23-68-9C-63-D4	ap7131-9C63D4	ap71xx	default	unknown	None
5C-0E-8B-A6-57-80	ap650-A65780	ap650	default	unknown	None
5C-0E-8B-A6-ED-14	ap650-A6ED14	ap650	default	unknown	None
84-24-8D-16-01-C4	ap7532-1601C4	ap7532	default	unknown	None
B4-C7-99-4B-F3-64	ap7131-4BF364	ap71xx	default	unknown	None

```
-----
Total number of devices displayed: 6
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
ap7131-99BB7C(config)#show adoption log adoptee
```

```
2016-10-27 05:14:58:Received OK from cfgd, adoption complete to 19.6C.88.09
2016-10-27 05:14:58:Waiting for cfgd OK, adopter should be 19.6C.88.09
2016-10-27 05:14:58:Adoption state change: 'Connecting to adopter' to 'Waiting for
Adoption OK'
2016-10-27 05:14:58:Adoption state change: 'Waiting to retry' to 'Connecting to adopter'
2016-10-27 05:14:58:Try to adopt to 19.6C.88.09 (cluster master 19.6C.88.09 in adopters)
2016-10-27 05:14:48:Sending MLCP REQUEST to 192.168.13.13:0
2016-10-27 05:14:45:MLCP created VLAN link on VLAN 1, offer from B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
2016-10-27 05:14:45:Sending MLCP Request to B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 vlan 1
2016-10-27 05:14:43:All adopters lost, restarting MLCP
2016-10-27 05:14:43:Ignoring MLCP Offer. Current offer: is pref 0 is_switch 1 vlan 1. New
offer: is pref 0 is_switch 1 vlan 1.
2016-10-27 05:14:43:Ignoring MLCP Offer. Current offer: is pref 0 is_switch 1 vlan 1. New
offer: is pref 0 is_switch 1 vlan 1.
--More--
ap7131-99BB7C(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show adoption controllers include-ipv6
```

IPV6	NAME ADOPTED-BY	RF-DOMAIN	MAC	MINT-ID	IP
::	rfs6000-380649 nx9500-6C8809	TechPubs	00-15-70-38-06-49	70.38.06.49	192.168.13.12
::	rfs6000-81742D nx9500-6C8809	TechPubs	00-15-70-81-74-2D	70.81.74.2D	192.168.13.24
::	rfs4000-880DA7 nx9500-6C8809	TechPubs	00-23-68-88-0D-A7	68.88.0D.A7	192.168.13.8
::	rfs6000-6DB5D4 nx9500-6C8809	TechPubs	B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4	19.6D.B5.D4	192.168.13.16

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```
Total number of devices displayed: 4
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show adoption history
```

```
-----
-----
MAC              TYPE      EVENT      TIME-STAMP      REASON
-----
00-23-68-43-20-F0  ap71xx   un-adopted 2016-11-21 12:27:08  Auto-Provisioning-
Policy, failed to get profile/rf-domain from the NOC
00-23-68-43-20-F0  ap71xx   un-adopted 2016-11-21 12:06:03  Auto-Provisioning-
Policy, failed to get profile/rf-domain from the NOC
84-24-8D-8A-15-C8  ap81xx   un-adopted 2016-11-21 11:39:27  Auto-Provisioning-
Policy, failed to get profile/rf-domain from the NOC
B4-C7-99-71-17-28  ap81xx   un-adopted 2016-11-21 11:38:32  Auto-Provisioning-
Policy, failed to get profile/rf-domain from the NOC
00-23-68-99-BB-7C  ap71xx   adopted    2016-11-21 11:38:08      N.A.
00-23-68-99-BB-7C  ap71xx   un-adopted 2016-11-21 11:36:28      Adoptee Not
Reachable
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.3 bluetooth

### ▶ show commands

Displays Bluetooth radio statistics for RF Domain member access points

AP8432 and AP8533 model access points utilize a built-in Bluetooth chip for specific Bluetooth functional behaviors in a WiNG managed network. AP8432 and AP8533 models support both Bluetooth classic and *Bluetooth low energy* (BLE) technology. These platforms use their Bluetooth classic enabled radio to sense other Bluetooth enabled devices and report device data (MAC address, RSSI and device calls) to an ADSP server for intrusion detection. If the device presence varies in an unexpected manner, ADSP can raise an alarm.



**NOTE:** AP8132 model access points support an external USB Bluetooth radio providing ADSP Bluetooth classic sensing functionality only, not the BLE beaconing functionality available for AP8432 and AP8533 model access points described in this section.

AP8432 and AP8533 model access points support Bluetooth beaconing to emit either iBeacon or Eddystone-URL beacons. The access point's Bluetooth radio sends non-connectable, undirected *low-energy* (LE) advertisement packets periodically. These advertisement packets are short and sent on Bluetooth advertising channels that conform to already-established iBeacon and Eddystone-URL standards.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP8432, AP8533

### Syntax

```
show bluetooth radio {detail/on}
```

```
show bluetooth radio {detail {<DEVICE-NAME> <1-1>/filter bluetooth-radio-mac
<BT-RADIO-MAC>}} { (on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show bluetooth radio {detail {<DEVICE-NAME> <1-1>/filter bluetooth-radio-mac <BT-RADIO-MAC>}} { (on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

bluetooth radio	Displays Bluetooth radio utilization statistics based on the parameters passed
detail <DEVICE-NAME> <1-1>	<p>Optional. Displays detailed Bluetooth radio utilization statistics. Optionally, to view detailed information for a specific access point's Bluetooth radio, specify the access point's and the radio's MAC addresses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; &lt;1-1&gt; – Optional. Specify the access point's hostname or MAC address. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1&gt; – Specify the bluetooth radio interface index number from 1 - 1. As of now only one Bluetooth radio interface is supported. The Interface index number is appended to the AP's hostname or MAC address in the following format: ap8533-06FBE1:B1 OR 74-67-F7-06-FB-E1:B1</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The following information is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access point's hostname as its network identifier</li> <li>• access point's alias. If an alias has been defined for the access point its listed here. The alias value is expressed in the form of &lt;hostname&gt;:B&lt;Bluetooth_radio_number&gt;. If the access point has a administrator assigned hostname, it is used in place of the access point's default hostname.</li> <li>• access point's factory encoded MAC address</li> <li>• access point and bluetooth radio's administrator assigned area of deployment (the AP's geographical location)</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

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contd..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bluetooth radio's state (on/off)</li> <li>• bluetooth radio's reason for inactivity (in case the radio is off)</li> <li>• bluetooth radio's factory encoded MAC address serving as this device's hardware identifier on the network</li> <li>• bluetooth radio's functional mode: bt-sensor or le-beacon</li> <li>• bluetooth radio's beacon period</li> <li>• bluetooth radio's beacon type</li> <li>• descriptive text on any error that's preventing the Bluetooth radio from operating</li> </ul>
filter bluetooth-radio-mac <BT-RADIO-MAC>	<p>Optional. Specifies additional filters to get table values. Filters data based on the Bluetooth radio's MAC address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;BT-RADIO-MAC&gt; – Specify the Bluetooth radio's MAC address. The system only displays statistics related to the specified Bluetooth radio.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays Bluetooth radio statistics on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the device or RF Domain. If the device name is explicitly given, the results display data for the specified AP only. If the RF Domain is explicitly given, the results display data for all APs within the specified RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no device/RF Domain is specified, the results include data for all Bluetooth radios within the controller's RF Domain.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the controller is in the "on rf-domain all" mode, the results include data for all Bluetooth radios for all APs in each domain known to the controller.</p>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show bluetooth radio on ap8533-06F808
```

```
-----
BLUETOOTH RADIO      RADIO MAC          MODES              STATE
-----
ap8533-06F808:B1    74-67-F7-08-A3-B0  BLE-Beacon        On
-----
```

```
Total number of Bluetooth radios displayed: 0
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show bluetooth radio detail 74-67-F7-06-F8-08 1
```

```
Radio: 74-67-F7-06-F8-08:B1, alias ap8533-06F808:B1
STATE           : Off [shutdown in cfg]
PHY INFO        : MAC: 74-67-F7-08-A3-B0
ACCESS POINT    : Name: ap8533-06F808 Location: default Placement: Indoor
ENABLED MODES   : BLE-Beacon
BEACON TYPES    : Eddystone-URL
BEACON PERIOD   : 1000ms
Last error      :
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

## 6.1.4 boot

### ▶ show commands

Displays a device's boot configuration. Use this command to view the primary and secondary image details, such as Build Date, Install Date, and Version. This command also displays the current boot and next boot information.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show boot {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show boot {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

boot	Displays primary and secondary image boot configuration details (build date, install date, version, and the image used to boot the current session)
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays a specified device's boot configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <i>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</i> option to view a remote device's boot configuration.</p>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show boot
```

```
-----
      IMAGE                BUILD DATE                INSTALL DATE                VERSION
-----
  Primary          11/08/2016 14:55:06          11/10/2016 09:16:02          5.8.5.0-012B
  Secondary        11/03/2016 19:25:09          11/04/2016 08:33:40          5.8.5.0-012D
-----
Current Boot      : Primary
Next Boot        : Secondary
Software Fallback : Enabled
VM support       : Not present
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show boot on TechPubs/rfs6000-6DB5D4
```

```
-----
      IMAGE                BUILD DATE                INSTALL DATE                VERSION
-----
  Primary          11/03/2016 19:17:01          11/04/2016 10:00:21          5.8.5.0-012D
  Secondary        11/08/2016 14:48:30          11/10/2016 09:39:39          5.8.5.0-012B
-----
Current Boot      : Secondary
Next Boot        : Secondary
Software Fallback : Enabled
VM support       : Not present
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.5 *bonjour*

### ▶ *show commands*

Displays the configured Bonjour services available on local and remote sites

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show bonjour services {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show bonjour services {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

bonjour services	Displays the configured Bonjour services available on local and remote sites
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays Bonjour services available on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE#show bonjour services on ap7131-11E6C4
```

```
-----
-----
          SERVICE_NAME
IP:PORT    VLAN-ID  VLAN_TYPE      EXPIRY      INSTANCE_NAME
-----
    _home-sharing._tcp.local
Library_05ADD1A24FA8_1._home-sharing._tcp.local  41.41.41.112:3689  41    bob's
Feb 28 02:26:24 2014    Local    Fri

    _00000000-77ed-3b41-c561-f8238e524864._sub._home-sharing._tcp.local  bob's's
Library_05ADD1A24FA8_1._home-sharing._tcp.local  41.41.41.112:3689  41    Local    Fri
Feb 28 02:26:24 2014
```

```
-----
-----
rfs7000-37FABE#
```



## 6.1.6 captive-portal

### ► show commands

Displays WLAN captive portal information. Use this command to view a configured captive portal's client information.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show captive-portal sessions {include-ipv6/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>/statistics}
  {(filter [captive-portal [<CAPTIVE-PORTAL>/not <CAPTIVE-PORTAL>]|ip [<IPv4>|
  not <IPv4>]|ipv6 [<IPv6>/not <IPv6>]|state [pending/success/not [pending/success] |
  vlan [<VLAN-ID>/not <VLAN-ID>]|wlan [<WLAN-NAME>/not <WLAN-NAME>]])}
```

### Parameters

```
• show captive-portal sessions {include-ipv6/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>/statistics}
  {(filter [captive-portal [<CAPTIVE-PORTAL>/not <CAPTIVE-PORTAL>]|ip [<IPv4>/not <IPv4>]|
  ipv6 [<IPv6>/not <IPv6>]|state [pending/success/not [pending/success] |vlan [<VLAN-ID>/
  not <VLAN-ID>]|wlan [<WLAN-NAME>/not <WLAN-NAME>]])}
```

captive-portal sessions	Displays active captive portal client session details
include-ipv6	Optional. Includes IPv6 address (if known) of captive portal clients <b>Note:</b> By default the system only displays IPv4 addresses. The include-ipv6 parameter includes IPv6 address (if known) of each client.
statistics	Optional. Displays statistical information regarding client sessions
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays active captive portal session details on a specified device or RF Domain. • <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.
filter	This parameter is recursive and can be used with any of the above parameters to define additional filters. Optional. Defines additional filters. Use one of the following options: captive-portal, ip, ipv6, state, vlan, or wlan.
captive-portal [<CAPTIVE-PORTAL> not <CAPTIVE-PORTAL>]	Optional. Displays captive portal client and client session information, based on the captive portal name passed • <CAPTIVE-PORTAL> – Specify the captive portal name. Displays client details for the specified captive portal. • not <CAPTIVE-PORTAL> – Inverts the match selection. Displays client details for all captive portals other than the specified captive portal.
ip [<IPv4> not <IPv4>]	Optional. Displays captive portal client/client sessions information, based on the IPv4 address passed • <IPv4> – Specify the client's IPv4 address. Displays information of the client identified by the <IPv4> parameter • not <IPv4> – Inverts the match selection. Displays client details for all clients other than the one identified by the <IPv4> parameter.

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<p>ipv6 [&lt;IPv6&gt; not &lt;IPv6&gt;]</p>	<p>This filter option is available only for the 'include-ipv6' keyword.</p> <p>Optional. Displays captive portal client/client sessions information, based on the IPv6 address passed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the client's IPv6 address. Displays information of the client identified by the &lt;IPv6&gt; parameter</li> <li>• not &lt;IPv6&gt; – Inverts the match selection. Displays client details for all clients other than the one identified by the &lt;IPv6&gt; parameter.</li> </ul>
<p>state [pending success not [pending success]]</p>	<p>Optional. Filters clients/client sessions based on the client's authentication state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pending – Displays information of clients redirected for authentication</li> <li>• success – Displays information of successfully authenticated clients</li> <li>• not [pending success] – Inverts match selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pending – Displays information of successfully authenticated clients (opposite of pending authentication)</li> <li>• success – Displays information of clients redirected for authentication (opposite of successful authentication)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>vlan [&lt;VLAN-ID&gt; not &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;]</p>	<p>Optional. Displays captive portal client/client sessions information based on the VLAN ID passed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. Displays client details for the specified VLAN.</li> <li>• not &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Inverts match selection. Displays client details for all VLANs other than the one identified by the &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; parameter.</li> </ul>
<p>wlan [&lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; not &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt;]</p>	<p>Optional. Displays captive portal client/client sessions information based on the WLAN name passed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name. Displays client details for the specified WLAN.</li> <li>• not &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Inverts match selection. Displays client details for all WLANs other than the one identified by the &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; parameter.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#show captive-portal sessions
=====
CLIENT                IPv4      CAPTIVE-PORTAL  WLAN/PORT  VLAN  STATE  SESSION  TIME
-----
00-26-55-F4-5F-79  192.168.3.99  cappo          rfs4000-229D58:ge2  400    Success  23:58:35
=====
Total number of captive portal sessions displayed: 1
rfs4000-229D58#
```

## 6.1.7 captive-portal-page-upload

### ► show commands

Displays captive portal page information, such as upload history, upload status, and page file download status

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show captive-portal-page-upload [history|list-files|load-image-status|status]
show captive-portal-page-upload load-image-status
show captive-portal-page-upload history {on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show captive-portal-page-upload status {on [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|<RF-DOMAIN-MANAGER>]}
show captive-portal-page-upload list-files <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- show captive-portal-page-upload load-image-status

load-image-status	Displays captive portal advanced page file download status on the logged device
-------------------	---

- show captive-portal-page-upload history {on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}

history {on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>}	Displays captive portal page upload history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays captive portal page upload history within a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	---

- show captive-portal-page-upload status {on [<RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|<RF-DOMAIN-MANAGER>]}

status {on <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>  on <RF-DOMAIN-MANAGER>}	Displays captive portal page upload status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays captive portal page upload status within a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> <li>• on &lt;RF-DOMAIN-MANAGER&gt; – Optional. Displays captive portal page upload status for a specified RF Domain Manager. Specify the RF Domain Manager name.</li> </ul>
--	---

- show captive-portal-page-upload list-files <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>

list-files <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>	Displays a list of all captive portal Web page files, of a specified captive portal, uploaded (internal and advanced page files) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify the captive portal name.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx7500-7F2C13#captive-portal-page-upload CP-BW all
```

```
-----
CONTROLLER          STATUS          MESSAGE
-----
84-24-8D-7F-2C-13  Success        Added 1 APs to upload queue
-----
```

```
nx7500-7F2C13#
```

```
nx7500-7F2C13#show captive-portal-page-upload load-file-status
Download of CP-BW page file is complete
nx7500-7F2C13#
```

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```
nx7500-7F2C13#show captive-portal-page-upload list-files CP-BW
```

```
-----  
      NAME                SIZE                LAST MODIFIED  
-----  
  CP-BW-1.tar.gz         6133                2016-05-16 10:38:40  
  CP-BW.tar.gz           3370                2016-05-16 10:45:44  
-----
```

```
nx7500-7F2C13#
```

## 6.1.8 cdp

### ► show commands

Displays the *Cisco Discovery Protocol* (CDP) neighbor table

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show cdp [neighbors|report] {detail {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show cdp [neighbors|report] {detail {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|on <DEVICE-NAME>}

cdp [neighbors report]	Displays CDP neighbors table or aggregated CDP neighbors table
detail {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Displays detailed CDP neighbors table or aggregated CDP neighbors table <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays table details on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays table details on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

The following example shows detailed CDP neighbors table:

```
nx9500-6C8809#show cdp neighbors detail
-----
Device ID: ap8132-74B45C
Entry address(es):
  IP Address: 192.168.13.26
Platform: AP-8132-66040-WR, Capabilites: Router Switch
Interface: ge1, Port ID (outgoing port): ge1
Hold Time: 165 sec

advertisement version: 2
Native VLAN: 1
Duplex: full
Version :
5.8.5.0-012B
-----
Device ID: ap7532-80C2AC
Entry address(es):
  IP Address: 192.168.13.28
Platform: AP-7532-67040-WR, Capabilites: Router Switch
Interface: ge1, Port ID (outgoing port): ge1
Hold Time: 169 sec

--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

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The following example shows a non-detailed CDP neighbors table:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#show cdp neighbors
```

Device ID	Platform	Local Interface	Port ID	Duplex
nx9500-6C8809	NX-9500-100R0-WR	ge2	ge1	full
rfs6000-6DB5D4	RFS-6010-1000-WR	ge2	ge1	full
rfs4000-880DA7	RFS-4011-11110-US	ge2	ge1	full
ap6521-42936C	AP-6521E-60020-WR	ge2	ge1	full

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

## 6.1.9 *classify-url*

### ▶ *show commands*

Displays a specified URL's category. Use this command to query the category of a specific URL. The query is sent to a configured classification server. This option is available only if a valid URL filter license is available.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show classify-url [<URL-TO-QUERY>|datacenter <URL-TO-QUERY>]
```

### Parameters

- `show classify-url [<URL-TO-QUERY>|datacenter <URL-TO-QUERY>]`

<code>classify-url</code>	Queries the category of a specified URL
<code>&lt;URL-TO-QUERY&gt;</code>	Specify the URL to query. The query is sent to the configured classification server.
<code>datacenter</code> <code>&lt;URL-TO-QUERY&gt;</code>	The query is sent to a global classification datacenter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;URL-TO-QUERY&gt;</code> – Specify the URL to query.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show classify-url www.google.com
Categories: search-engines-portals,
Custom Categories:
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show classify-url www.ndtv.com
Categories: news,
Custom Categories: list1,
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.10 clock

### ► show commands

Displays a selected system's clock

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show clock {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show clock {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

clock	Displays a system's clock
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays system clock on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show clock
2016-05-13 12:06:26 UTC
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```



## 6.1.11 cluster

### ▶ show commands

Displays cluster information (cluster configuration parameters, members, status, etc.)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show cluster [configuration|members|status]
show cluster [configuration|members {detail}|status]
```

### Parameters

- show cluster [configuration|members {detail}|status]

cluster	Displays cluster information
configuration	Displays cluster configuration parameters
members {detail}	Displays cluster members configured on the logged device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detail – Optional. Displays detailed information of known cluster members</li> </ul>
status	Displays cluster status

### Examples

```
rfs6000-380649(config)#show cluster configuration
```

```
Cluster Configuration Information
Name                : SiteConRFS6k
Configured Mode     : Active
Master Priority      : 128
Force configured state : Disabled
Force configured state delay : 5 minutes
Handle STP          : Disabled
Radius Counter DB Sync Time : 5 minutes
rfs6000-380649(config)#
```

```
rfs6000-380649(config)#show cluster members detail
```

```
-----
      ID           MAC           MODE   AP COUNT AAP COUNT AP LICENSE AAP LICENSE   VERSION
-----
70.38.06.49  00-15-70-38-06-49  Active   0         1         0         0         5.8.5.0-008D
70.81.74.2D  00-15-70-81-74-2D  Active   0         0         1         0         5.8.5.0-008D
-----
```

```
rfs6000-380649(config)#
```

```
rfs6000-380649(config)#show cluster status
```

```
Cluster Runtime Information
Protocol version      : 1
Cluster operational state : active
AP license           : 1
AAP license          : 0
AP count             : 0
AAP count            : 1
Max AP adoption capacity : 256
Number of connected member(s) : 1
rfs6000-380649(config)#
```

### 6.1.12 *cmp-factory-certs*

▶ *show commands*

Displays factory installed CMP certificates

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
show cmp-factory-certs {all}
```

#### Parameters

- show cmp-factory-certs {all}

---

cmp-factory-certs {all}	Displays factory installed CMP certificates on the logged device. Optionally use the 'all' keyword to view certificate details.
----------------------------	---

---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809>show cmp-factory-certs  
No CMP factory certificate exist  
nx9500-6C8809>
```

## 6.1.13 commands

### ▶ *show commands*

Displays commands available for the current mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show commands
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config)#show commands
help
help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)
show commands
show adoption log adoptee(|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption log adopter (|mac AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF) (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption info (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption status (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption status summary (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption config-errors DEVICE-NAME
show adoption offline
show adoption pending (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption history (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption timeline (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption controllers (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show adoption controllers include-ipv6 (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show debugging (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
show debugging cfgd(|on DEVICE-NAME)
show debugging fib(|on DEVICE-NAME)
show debugging adoption (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
show debugging wireless (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
show debugging snmp (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show debugging ssm (|on DEVICE-NAME)
show debugging voice (|on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME)
--More--
rfs4000-880DA7(config)#
```

## 6.1.14 context

### ► [show commands](#)

Displays the current context details

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show context {include-factory|session-config {include-factory}}
```

### Parameters

- show context {include-factory|session-config {include-factory}}

include-factory	Optional. Includes factory defaults
session-config {include-factory}	Optional. Displays running system information in the current context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include-factory – Optional. Includes factory defaults</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity-group default
  load default-fingerprints
!
ip snmp-access-list default
  permit any
!
firewall-policy default
  no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
!
!
mint-policy global-default
!
radio-qos-policy default
!
auto-provisioning-policy 4K
!
--More--
rfs4000-880DA7(config)#
```

## 6.1.15 critical-resources

### ▶ show commands

Displays critical resource information. Critical resources are resources vital to the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show critical-resources {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show critical-resources {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

critical-resources	Displays critical resources information
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays critical resource information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show critical-resources
```

```
-----
CRITICAL RESOURCE IP          VLAN          PING-MODE          STATE
-----
172.168.1.103                1             arp-icmp            up
-----
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

## 6.1.16 crypto

### ► show commands

Displays encryption mode information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show crypto [cmp|ike|ipsec|key|pki]
```

```
show crypto cmp request status
```

```
show crypto ike sa {detail/on/peer/version}
show crypto ike sa {detail/peer <IP>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show crypto ike sa {version [1/2]} {peer <IP>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show crypto ipsec sa {detail/on/peer}
show crypto ipsec sa {detail} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show crypto ipsec sa {peer <IP>} {detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show crypto key rsa {on/public-key-detail}
show crypto key rsa {public-key-detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show crypto pki trustpoints {<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|all/on}
show crypto pki trustpoints {<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|all} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show crypto cmp request status

crypto cmp request status	Displays current status of in-progress <i>certificate management protocol</i> (CMP) requests <b>Note:</b> For more information, see <a href="#">CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY</a> .
---------------------------	--

- show crypto ike sa {detail/peer <IP>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

crypto ike sa	Displays <i>Internet Key Exchange</i> (IKE) <i>security association</i> (SA) statistics
detail	Displays detailed IKE SA statistics
peer <IP>	Optional. Displays IKE SA statistics for a specified peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the peer's IP address in the A.B.C.D format</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays IKE SA statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- show crypto ike sa {version [1/2]} {peer <IP>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

crypto ike sa	Displays IKE SA details
version [1/2]	Optional. Displays IKE SA version statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Displays IKEv1 statistics</li> <li>• 2 – Displays IKEv2 statistics</li> </ul>

peer <IP>	Optional. Displays IKE SA version statistics for a specified peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the peer’s IP address in the A.B.C.D format</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the ‘peer ip’ parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays IKE SA statistics on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• show crypto ipsec sa {detail} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
crypto ipsec sa	Displays <i>Internet Protocol Security</i> (IPSec) SA statistics. The IPSec encryption authenticates and encrypts each IP packet in a communication session
detail	Optional. Displays detailed IPSec SA statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays IPSec SAs on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• show crypto sa {peer <IP>} {detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	
crypto ipsec sa	Displays IPSec SA statistics. The IPSec encryption authenticates and encrypts each IP packet in a communication session
peer <IP> detail	Optional. Displays IPSec SA statistics for a specified peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the peer’s IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>• detail – Displays detailed IPSec SA statistics for the specified peer</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays IPSec SAs on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• show crypto key rsa {public-key-detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	
crypto key rsa	Displays RSA public keys
public-key-detail	Optional. Displays public key in the <i>Privacy-Enhanced Mail</i> (PEM) format
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays public key on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
• show crypto pki trustpoints {<TRUSTPOINT-NAME> all} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	
crypto pki	Displays PKI related information
trustpoints	Displays WLAN trustpoints <b>Note:</b> This command displays all trustpoints including CMP-generated trustpoints.
<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Optional. Displays a specified trustpoint details. Specify the trustpoint name.
all	Optional. Displays details of all trustpoints

on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'trustpoint-name' and 'all' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays trustpoints configured on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show crypto key rsa public-key-detail
```

```
RSA key name: ting          Key-length: 2048
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAtLj11yR38+/mcInGRlrw
3DaasuTJhKsWg7kcSVkM7RLd/Wq/mPZEsqwFLnvFIm4rVIke+mVdWBqV4oGE1TUm
Z4YqKtzlANSAG7EZREr3MXEIHd49NHYeK8U+1EAmHN9F21XCxTO+yRMngKDJeHfz
Za2/64PdBsnRlV4nqCGMGHbbaaCwGe5X0a
```

```
RSA key name: default_rsa_key      Key-length: 2048
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAA3hyJDk9aMk97X3PhoyMb
6nufFLFUkpf9YwSqQ2fNyp9SutqpoML/VAMHHotmaa6SsxPURF8mC66bT7De32r7
wwPd7pIWwALTscwCzd3CrB1jY8s2OQ7ZHGCH6MLau+LeonPE0c+uH3tNlloTAVSG
xtUAHfwFa4rM6vlzs/ejJ4InnboI8i4uIA
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show crypto key rsa
```

```
-----
#                               KEY NAME                               KEY LENGTH
-----
1                               ting                               2048
2                               default_rsa_key                   2048
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show crypto pki trustpoints all
```

```
Trustpoint Name: default-trustpoint      (self signed)
```

```
-----
CRL present: no
Server Certificate details:
  Key used: default_rsa_key
  Serial Number: 051d
  Subject Name:
    /CN=NX9500-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  Issuer Name:
    /CN=NX9500-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  Valid From : Thu Dec  5 04:15:59 2013 UTC
  Valid Until: Sun Dec  3 04:15:59 2023 UTC
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>show crypto cmp request status
CMP Request Status: ir-req-reset
nx9500-6C8809>
```



## 6.1.17 database

### ► show commands

Displays database-related statistics and status

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
show database [statistics|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show database [statistics|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

database	Displays database-related statistics and status
statistics	Displays database-related statistics, such as name of the database (NSight or captive portal), data size, storage size, free disk space available, etc.
status	Displays database status, such as online time.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays database-related information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show database status
```

```
-----
MEMBER                STATE                ONLINE TIME
-----
localhost             PRIMARY              3 days 22 hours 1 min 44 sec
-----
```

[\*] indicates this device.

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show database statistics
```

```
-----
DATABASE              STORAGE SIZE        DATA SIZE          INDEX SIZE          DISK FREE
-----
nsight                2.5M                11.5M              2.8M                595.0G
captive_portal        4k                  0                  24k                 595.0G
nsightcache           44k                 130                96k                 595.0G
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.18 device-upgrade

### ► show commands

Displays device firmware upgradation information for devices adopted by a wireless controller or access point  
Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show device-upgrade [history|load-image-status|status|versions]
```

```
show device-upgrade [history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}|load-image-status|
versions {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}]
```

```
show device-upgrade status {on [<DOMAIN-NAME>|rf-domain-manager]|
summary {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}}
```

### Parameters

- show device-upgrade [history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}|load-image-status|versions {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}]

device-upgrade	Displays device upgrade information based on the parameters passed
history {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}	Displays device upgrade history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays upgrade history for all devices within a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
load-image-status	Displays firmware image loading status. The output displays the <DEVICE> image loading status in percentage. For example: <pre>#show device-upgrade load-image-status Download of ap81xx firmware file is 47 percent complete</pre>
versions {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	Displays firmware image versions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays firmware image versions loaded on specified device or RF Domain. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain name.</li> </ul>

- show device-upgrade status {on [<DOMAIN-NAME>|rf-domain-manager]|summary {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}}

device-upgrade	Displays device upgrade information based on the parameters passed
status	Displays in progress device upgrade status
on [<DOMAIN-NAME> rf-domain-manager]	Optional. Displays in progress upgrade status of all devices within a specified RF Domain, or all devices upgraded by the RF Domain manager. Use this option to view upgrade status of multiple devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> <li>• rf-domain-manager – Select to view devices upgraded by the RF Domain manager.</li> </ul>

summary {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}	<p>Displays a summary of in-progress upgrade processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays in-progress upgrade processes within a specified RF Domain</li> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809#device-upgrade load-image rfs6000 ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.16
8.13.10/LatestBuilds/W585/RFS6000.img
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#device-upgrade load-image rfs7000 ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.16
8.13.10/LatestBuilds/W585/RFS7000.img
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show device-upgrade load-image-status
Download of rfs7000 firmware file is 93 percent complete
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show device-upgrade load-image-status
Download of rfs7000 firmware file is complete
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show device-upgrade history
```

```
-----
Device          RESULT          TIME                RETRIES          UPGRADED-BY      LAST-UPDATE-ERROR
-----
ap71xx-11E6C4   done           2016-06-01 01:59:21    0                nx9500-6C8809   -
rfs4000-880DA7  failed         2016-06-21 01:19:48    3                nx9500-6C8809   Reboot failed
rfs7000-6DCD4B  done           2016-10-13 15:52:39    1                nx9500-6C8809   Reboot failed
ap7131-99BB7C   done           2016-06-21 00:41:17    0                nx9500-6C8809   -
ap71xx-9C63D4   done           2016-06-21 00:43:29    0                nx9500-6C8809   -
rfs6000-81742D  failed         2016-11-10 09:42:56    3                nx9500-6C8809   -
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

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```

nx9500-6C8809#show device-upgrade status
Number of devices currently being upgraded : 3
Number of devices waiting in queue to be upgraded : 0
Number of devices currently being rebooted : 3
Number of devices waiting in queue to be rebooted : 0
Number of devices failed upgrade : 0

```

```

-----
          DEVICE          STATE      UPGRADE TIME REBOOT TIME PROGRESS RETRIES LAST UPDATE
ERROR      UPGRADED BY
-----
          ap7131-99BB7C    rebooting    immediate    immediate    0         0         -
nx9500-6C8809
          rfs6000-6DB5D4    downloading immediate    immediate    37        0         -
nx9500-6C8809
          ap7532-80C2AC    rebooting    immediate    immediate    0         0         -
nx9500-6C8809
          ap8132-74B45C    downloading immediate    immediate    84        0         -
nx9500-6C8809
          ap7562-84A224    rebooting    immediate    immediate    0         0         -
nx9500-6C8809
          rfs4000-880DA7    downloading immediate    immediate    92        0         -
nx9500-6C8809
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#

```

```

nx9500-6C8809#show adoption status

```

```

-----
DEVICE-NAME      VERSION      CFG-STAT  MSGS  ADOPTED-BY  LAST-ADOPTION  UPTIME
-----
rfs6000-81742D   5.8.5.0-012B  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 02:31:55  0
days 02:34:33
rfs4000-880DA7   5.8.5.0-012B  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 02:31:55  0
days 02:34:35
ap7131-99BB7C    5.8.5.0-012B  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 02:26:08  0
days 02:27:44
ap7532-80C2AC    5.8.5.0-012B  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 02:31:16  0
days 20:25:42
rfs6000-6DB5D4   5.8.5.0-012B  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 02:31:54  1
days 04:00:44
ap8132-74B45C    5.8.5.0-012B  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 02:25:43  0
days 02:27:13
t5-ED7C6C        5.4.2.0-010R  configured      No   nx9500-6C8809  0 days 09:08:03  26 days
21:53:19
-----

```

```

Total number of devices displayed: 7
nx9500-6C8809#

```

```

nx9500-6C8809#show device-upgrade history

```

```

-----
Device          RESULT      TIME          RETRIES      UPGRADED-BY  LAST-UPDATE-ERROR
-----
          ap71xx-11E6C4    done        2016-06-01 01:59:21      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          rfs4000-880DA7  failed     2016-06-21 01:19:48      3         nx9500-6C8809      Reboot failed
          ap7532-80C2AC    done        2016-06-21 00:39:09      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap7131-99BB7C    done        2016-06-21 00:41:17      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          rfs6000-6DB5D4  failed     2016-06-21 01:19:48      3         nx9500-6C8809      Update error:
Unable to get update file, failure in ftp/openssl/tar
          ap7532-80C2AC    done        2016-05-06 01:51:53      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap7131-99BB7C    done        2016-06-22 03:30:48      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap71xx-11E6C4    done        2016-05-28 04:14:32      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap8132-74B45C    done        2016-06-22 04:07:57      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap8132-74B45C    done        2016-05-21 00:04:04      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap7131-99BB7C    done        2016-05-21 01:12:11      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap8132-74B45C    done        2016-06-21 00:41:44      0         nx9500-6C8809      -
          ap8132-74B45C    done        2016-09-08 23:05:20      0         nx9500-6C8809      -

```

```
ap7532-80C2AC failed 2016-05-28 00:46:27 3 nx9500-6C8809 Start Upgrade  
failed
```

## 6.1.19 dot1x

### ▶ show commands

Displays dot1x information on interfaces

Dot1x (or 802.1x) is an IEEE standard for network authentication. Devices supporting dot1x allow the automatic provision and connection to the wireless network without launching a Web browser at login. When within range of a dot1x network, a dot1X-enabled device automatically connects and authenticates without needing to manually login.

However, dot1x-enabled devices can be configured either as:

- supplicants only – Devices seeking network access
- authenticators only – Devices authenticating the supplicants, or
- supplicants as well authenticators

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP622, AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500

---

**NOTE:** Dot.1x supplicant configuration is supported on the following platforms:



- Access Points – AP622, AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX5500, NX7500

---

**NOTE:** Dot.1x authenticator configuration is supported on the following platforms:



- Access Points – AP622, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP81XX
  - Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
  - Service Platforms – NX5500, NX7500
- 

### Syntax

```
show dot1x {all|interface|on}
```

```
show dot1x {all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show dot1x {interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|port-channel <1-2>]}
           {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show dot1x {all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|on <DEVICE-NAME>}

dot1x all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Displays dot1x information for all interfaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays dot1x information for all interfaces on a specified device               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
dot1x {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Displays dot1x information for interfaces on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `show dot1x {interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>/ge <1-4>/port-channel <1-2>]} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

dot1x interface	Optional. Displays dot1x information for a specified interface or interface type
<INTERFACE-NAME>	Displays dot1x information for the layer 2 (Ethernet port) interface specified by the <INTERFACE-NAME> parameter
ge <1-4>	Displays dot1x for a specified GigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
port-channel <1-2>	Displays dot1x for a specified port channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Select the interface index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays dot1x interface information on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show dot1x all
SysAuthControl is disabled
Guest-Vlan is disabled
AAA-Policy is none
```

```
Dot1x info for interface GE1
-----
Supplicant MAC N/A
Auth SM State = FORCE AUTHORIZED
Bend SM State = REQUEST
Port Status   = AUTHORIZED
Host Mode     = SINGLE
Auth Vlan     = None
Guest Vlan    = None
```

```
Dot1x info for interface GE2
-----
Supplicant MAC N/A
Auth SM State = FORCE AUTHORIZED
Bend SM State = REQUEST
Port Status   = AUTHORIZED
Host Mode     = SINGLE
Auth Vlan     = None
Guest Vlan    = None
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show dot1x interface ge 3
Dot1x info for interface GE3
-----
Supplicant MAC N/A
Auth SM State = FORCE AUTHORIZED
Bend SM State = REQUEST
Port Status   = AUTHORIZED
Host Mode     = SINGLE
Auth Vlan     = None
Guest Vlan    = None

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.20 dpi

### ▶ show commands

Displays *Deep Packet Inspection* (DPI) statistics for all configured and canned applications. DPI is an advanced packet filtering technique functioning at the application layer. Use DPI to find, identify, classify, reroute or block packets containing specific data or codes that other packet filtering techniques (examining only packet headers) cannot detect.

RF Domain member devices inspect every byte of each application header packet allowed to pass through the WiNG managed network. When an application is recognized and classified by the WiNG application recognition engine, administrator defined actions can be applied to that specific application.



**NOTE:** The `show > dpi` command returns results only if executed on a device that supports DPI and has DPI logging enabled. DPI logging can be enabled either on the device or on the profile applied to the device. For more information, see [dpi](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532, AP81XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show dpi [app|app-category|application|application-policy|per-category]
```

```
show dpi app wireless-clients stats <MAC> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
show dpi [app|app-category] stats [<APPLICATION/APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all]
{on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
show dpi application-policy stats <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME>
{on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```
show dpi application brief
```

```
show dpi per-category stats <APP-CATEGORIES> [bytes-in|bytes-out|total-bytes]
{on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- `show dpi app wireless-clients stats <MAC> {<DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

<pre>dpi app wireless-clients &lt;MAC&gt;</pre>	<p>Displays application-related statistics for all or a specified wireless clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Displays statistics for a specified wireless client. Specify the client's MAC address.</li> </ul>
<pre>on &lt;DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Displays statistical data on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>



- `show dpi [app|app-category] stats [<APPLICATION/APP-CATEGORY-NAME>|all] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

<code>dpi [app app-category] stats</code>	<p>Displays statistics for an application or application category</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>app</code> – Displays statistics for a specified application or all applications</li> <li>• <code>app-category</code> – Displays statistics for a specified application category or all categories.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The applications are the RF Domain member allowed applications whose data (bytes) are passing through the WiNG managed network. And, the application categories are existing WiNG or user defined application groups (video, streaming, mobile, audio, etc.) that assist administrators to permit or deny forwarding of application data.</p>
<code>[&lt;APPLICATION/APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt; all]</code>	<p>This parameter is common to the 'app' and 'app-category' keywords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;APPLICATION/APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt;</code> – Displays statistics for a specified application or application category, depending on the option selected in the previous step. Specify the application name or application category name.</li> <li>• <code>all</code> – Displays statistics for all application or application category, depending on the option selected in the previous step</li> </ul>
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Optional. Displays statistical data on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

- `show dpi application-policy stats <APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

<code>dpi application-policy stats</code>	Displays statistics for an existing application policy
<code>&lt;APPLICATION-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Displays statistics for a specified application-policy. Specify the application-policy name.
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Optional. Displays application-policy related statistical data on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

- `show dpi application brief`

<code>dpi application brief</code>	Displays a brief summary of applications their status and configuration
------------------------------------	---

- `show dpi per-category stats <APP-CATEGORIES> [bytes-in|bytes-out|total-bytes] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

<code>dpi per-category stats</code>	Displays statistics for the top ten applications based on the application category and the Sort ID specified. The Sort ID options are: bytes-in, bytes-out or total-bytes.
<code>&lt;APP-CATEGORIES&gt;</code>	Specify the application category name. The system displays statistics for the top ten applications in this category.

[bytes-in bytes-out total-bytes]	<p>Filters and displays statistical data (for the top ten RF Domain member applications in the category specified in the previous step) based on the Sort ID selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bytes-in – Displays total data bytes uploaded through the RF Domain member WiNG managed network. If this application data is not aligned with application utilization expectations, consider allowing or denying additional applications and categories or adjusting their precedence (priority).</li> <li>• bytes-out – Displays total data bytes downloaded through the RF Domain member WiNG managed network. If this application data is not aligned with application utilization expectations, consider allowing or denying additional applications and categories or adjusting their precedence (priority).</li> <li>• total-bytes – Displays total data bytes (uploaded and downloaded) through the RF Domain member WiNG managed network. These are only the administrator allowed applications approved for proliferation within the RF Domain member device.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays statistical data on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809>show dpi application brief
 1-clickshare-com
   This application recognizes DirectDownloadLink 1-clickshare
   traffic
   Application Category      : filetransfer
   Predefined Application    : Yes
 1-upload-com
   This application recognizes DirectDownloadLink 1-upload-com
   traffic
   Application Category      : filetransfer
   Predefined Application    : Yes
 1-upload-to
   This application recognizes DirectDownloadLink 1-upload-to
   traffic
   Application Category      : filetransfer
   Predefined Application    : Yes
 10upload-com
   This application recognizes DirectDownloadLink 10upload-com
   traffic
   Application Category      : filetransfer
   Predefined Application    : Yes
 123upload-pl
   This application recognizes DirectDownloadLink 123upload-pl
   traffic
--More--
nx9500-6C8809>

```

## 6.1.21 environmental-sensor

### ► show commands

Displays environmental sensor's recorded data. The environmental sensor has to be enabled and configured in order to collect data related to humidity, light, motion, and temperature.

For more information on enabling and configuring environmental sensor settings, see .



**NOTE:** The environmental sensor is supported only on an AP8132. When executed on any controller (other than an AP8132), the `show > environmental-sensor > <parameters>` command displays environmental-sensor details for adopted AP8132s (if any).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP8132

### Syntax

```
show environmental-sensor [history|humidity|light|motion|summary|temperature|version]
```

```
show environmental-sensor history {<1-HOUR>|<20-MINUTE>|<24-HOUR>}
```

```
show environmental-sensor [humidity|light|motion|summary|temperature|version]
```

### Parameters

- `show environmental-sensor history {<1-HOUR>|<20-MINUTE>|<24-HOUR>}`

environmental-sensor history	Displays environmental sensor history once in every hour, 20 minutes, or 24 hours <b>Note:</b> History includes the humidity, light, motion, and temperature data recorded by the sensor at specified time interval.
1-hour	Optional. Displays environmental sensor history once in every 1 (one) hour
20-minute	Optional. Displays environmental sensor history once in every 20 minutes
24-hour	Optional. Displays environmental sensor history once in every 24 hours

- `show environmental-sensor [humidity|light|motion|summary|temperature|version]`

environmental-sensor	Displays environmental sensor's recorded data, based on the parameters passed. The system displays the specified recorded data. <b>Note:</b> The environmental sensor records data at the following intervals: 20 minutes, 1 hour, and 24 hours.
humidity	Displays the minimum, average, and maximum humidity recorded
light	Displays the minimum, average, and maximum light recorded
motion	Displays the minimum, average, and maximum motion recorded
temperature	Displays the minimum, average, and maximum temperature recorded
version	Displays the hardware and firmware versions
summary	Displays a summary of the data recorded at following intervals:

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### Examples

```
ap8132-711728#show environmental-sensor summary
Maat Device uptime: 0 days 15:25:11
ERROR: Maat device is offline!
threshold polling-interval: 5
historical data polled 0 times per 2-minutes interval since Maat online
```

```
motion-sensor: Enabled(Demo)
  current value: 0 detected
-----
                    motion detected
-----
20-minute           0
1-hour              0
6-hour             0
24-hour            0
```

```
temperature-sensor: Enabled(Demo)
  current value: -40.00 deg. C
-----
                    min/average/max
-----
20-minute           0/0/0
1-hour              0/0/0
6-hour             0/0/0
24-hour            0/0/0
```

```
light-sensor: Enabled
  threshold-high:+400.00 threshold-low:+200.00 holdtime:11
  action radio-shutdown: radio-1 and radio-2
  light-on:1
  light-on/off event sent:0/0
  current value: 0.00 lux
-----
                    min/average/max
-----
20-minute           0/0/0
1-hour              0/0/0
6-hour             0/0/0
24-hour            0/0/0
```

```
humidity-sensor: Enabled(Demo)
  current value: 0.00 %
-----
                    min/average/max
-----
20-minute           0/0/0
1-hour              0/0/0
6-hour             0/0/0
24-hour            0/0/0
```

```
ap8132-711728#
```

```
ap8132-711634#show env-sensor history
Current Time: 2015-06-20 14:08:01 UTC
```

```
-----
Sample-Interval      Motion      Temperature      Light      Humidity
                    (deg. C)      (lux)      (%)
----- min/average/max -----
20-minute            1           64/65/66        77/80        58/60/61
1-hour               24          63/67/70        75/81        57/59/61
6-hour              128         60/62/69        71/79        52/56/71
24-hour             188         54/58/70        15/45        49/57/73
ap8132-711634#
```

```
ap8132-711634#show env-sensor history 20-min
```

```
-----
timestamp                Motion    Temperature    Light    Humidity
-----
2015-11-20 13:51:35 UTC    0         66             79       59
2015-11-20 13:53:35 UTC    0         66             79       59
2015-11-20 13:55:35 UTC    0         65             79       58
2015-11-20 13:57:35 UTC    1         66             80       59
2015-11-20 13:59:35 UTC    0         66             79       59
2015-11-20 14:02:35 UTC    0         65             79       60
2015-11-20 14:03:35 UTC    0         64             79       60
2015-11-20 14:05:35 UTC    2         66             80       60
2015-11-20 14:07:35 UTC    0         66             80       61
2015-11-20 14:09:35 UTC    0         66             80       61
ap8132-711634#
```

```
ap8132-711634#show env-sensor history 1-hr
```

```
-----
timestamp                Motion    Temperature    Light    Humidity
-----
2015-11-20 13:51:35 UTC    0         66             79       59
2015-11-20 13:53:35 UTC    0         66             79       59
2015-11-20 13:55:35 UTC    0         65             79       58
2015-11-20 13:57:35 UTC    1         66             80       59
2015-11-20 13:59:35 UTC    0         66             79       59
2015-11-20 14:01:35 UTC    0         65             79       60
2015-11-20 14:03:35 UTC    0         64             79       60
2015-11-20 14:05:35 UTC    2         66             80       60
2015-11-20 14:07:35 UTC    0         66             80       61
2015-11-20 14:09:35 UTC    0         66             80       61
2015-11-20 14:42:35 UTC    0         65             81       60
2015-11-20 14:43:35 UTC    0         64             80       59
2015-11-20 14:45:35 UTC    3         66             80       60
ap8132-711634#
```

```
<DEVICE-NAME>#show env-sensor history 24-hr
```

```
-----
timestamp                Motion    Temperature    Light    Humidity
-----
2015-11-20 10:10:20 UTC    27         66             80       60
2015-11-20 10:30:20 UTC    17         66             80       60
2015-11-20 10:50:20 UTC    17         66             81       60
2015-11-20 11:10:20 UTC    25         66             81       60
2015-11-20 11:30:20 UTC    24         66             81       60
2015-11-20 11:50:20 UTC    26         66             81       60
2015-11-21 08:10:20 UTC     9         65             80       59
2015-11-21 08:30:20 UTC     7         65             80       59
2015-11-21 08:50:20 UTC    12         65             80       60
2015-11-21 09:10:20 UTC    10         65             80       60
2015-11-21 09:30:20 UTC    15         65             80       60
2015-11-21 09:50:20 UTC    19         66             80       60
<DEVICE-NAME>#
```

## 6.1.22 event-history

### ▶ show commands

Displays event history report

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show event-history {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show event-history {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

event-history	Displays event history report
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays event history report on a device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show event-history
Generated on '2016-09-21 05:19:55 UTC' by 'admin'

2016-09-21 05:19:49      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGIN      Successfully logged
in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
2016-09-21 01:30:19      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGOUT     Logged out user
'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from '192.168.100.214'
2016-09-21 01:00:02      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGIN      Successfully logged
in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
2016-09-21 00:53:49      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGOUT     Logged out user
'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from '192.168.100.214'
2016-09-20 23:52:49      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGIN      Successfully logged
in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
2016-09-20 05:39:01      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGOUT     Logged out user
'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from '192.168.100.165'
2016-09-20 05:08:54      nx9500-6C8809  SYSTEM      LOGIN      Successfully logged
in user 'admin' with privilege 'superuser' from 'ssh'
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.23 event-system-policy

### ▶ show commands

Displays detailed event system policy configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show event-system-policy [config|detail] <EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- show event-system-policy [config|detail] <EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY-NAME>

event-system-policy	Displays event system policy configuration
config	Displays configuration for a specified policy
detail	Displays detailed configuration for a specified policy
<EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the event system policy name.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show event-system-policy config testpolicy
```

```
-----
MODULE          EVENT          SYSLOG  SNMP  FORWARD  EMAIL
-----
aaa            radius-discon-msg  on      on    on        default
-----
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.24 ex3500

### ► show commands

Displays EX3500-related statistical data

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX9500

### Syntax

```
show ex3500 [dir|interfaces|system|upgrade|version|whichboot]
```

```
show ex3500 dir {boot-rom|config|on|opcode} {<FILE-NAME>} {on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show ex3500 interfaces counters [ether-like stats|ethernet <1-1> <1-52>|
  ext-if-table stats|if-table stats|portUtil stats|rmon stats]
  {on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show ex3500 [system|upgrade|version|whichboot] {on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show ex3500 dir {boot-rom|config|on|opcode} {<FILE-NAME>} {on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}

ex3500 dir	Displays EX3500 directory information based on the option selected. The options are: boot-rom, config, opcode <b>Note:</b> If none of the specified options is selected, all EX3500 system-related information is displayed.
boot-rom	Optional. Displays only the Boot-ROM information
config	Optional. Displays only the configuration file
opcode	Optional. Displays only the run-time operation code
<FILE-NAME>	Displays the contents of a specified file identified by the <FILE-NAME> keyword. This is the name of configuration file or code image.
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device's name.</li> </ul>

- show ex3500 interfaces counters [ether-like stats|ethernet <1-1> <1-52>|ext-if-table stats|if-table stats|portUtil stats|rmon stats] {on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}

ex3500 interfaces counters	Displays EX3500 interface counter information based on the option selected. The options are: ether-like, ethernet, ext-if-table, if-table, portUtil, rmon
ether-like stats	Displays <i>Managed Information Base</i> (MIB) object statistics for Ethernet-like interfaces
ethernet <1-1> <1-52>	Displays the Ethernet port statistics based on the unit identifier and port number selected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1&gt; – Specify the EX3500 unit's identifier from 1 - 1.</li> <li>• &lt;1-52&gt; – Specify the port number from 1 - 52. This range varies for the EX3524 (1-28) and EX3548 (1-52) devices.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> This option displays the following for the selected Ethernet interface: extended interface table stats, interface table stats, port utilization information, and remote monitoring stats.
ext-if-table stats	Displays only the extended interface table statistics



if-table stats	Displays only the interface table statistics
portUtil stats	Displays only the port utilization information
rmon stats	Displays only <i>remote monitoring</i> (RMon) statistics
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device's name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show ex3500 [system upgrade version whichboot] {on &lt;EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ex3500	Displays the following information for a specified EX3500 device or all EX3500 devices in the managed network
system	Displays EX3500 system information, such as device description, OID string, up time, name, location, contact, MAC address, etc. Some of these information (example, system name) are configurable items, and if not configured are left blank.
upgrade	Displays the opcode upgrade configuration settings
version	Displays hardware and software version information for a EX3500 system
whichboot	Displays boot information
on <EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device's name.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809#show ex3500 interfaces counters ethernet 1 17
Ethernet 1/ 17
===== IF table Stats =====
2166458 Octets Input
14734059 Octets Output
14707 Unicast Input
19806 Unicast Output
0 Discard Input
0 Discard Output
0 Error Input
0 Error Output
0 Unknown Protocols Input
0 QLen Output
===== Extended Iftable Stats =====
23 Multi-cast Input
5525 Multi-cast Output
170 Broadcast Input
11 Broadcast Output
===== Ether-like Stats =====
0 Alignment Errors
0 FCS Errors
0 Single Collision Frames
0 Multiple Collision Frames
0 SQE Test Errors
0 Deferred Transmissions
0 Late Collisions
0 Excessive Collisions
0 Internal Mac Transmit Errors
0 Internal Mac Receive Errors
0 Frames Too Long
0 Carrier Sense Errors
0 Symbol Errors
0 Pause Frames Input
0 Pause Frames Output
===== RMON Stats =====
0 Drop Events
16900558 Octets

```

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```
40243 Packets
170 Broadcast PKTS
23 Multi-cast PKTS
0 Undersize PKTS
0 Oversize PKTS
0 Fragments
0 Jabbers
0 CRC Align Errors
0 Collisions
21065 Packet Size <= 64 Octets
3805 Packet Size 65 to 127 Octets
2448 Packet Size 128 to 255 Octets
797 Packet Size 256 to 511 Octets
2941 Packet Size 512 to 1023 Octets
9187 Packet Size 1024 to 1518 Octets
==== Port Utilization (recent 300 seconds) ====
0 Octets Input in kbits per second
0 Packets Input per second
0.00 % Input Utilization
0 Octets Output in kbits per second
0 Packets Output per second
0.00 % Output Utilization
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.25 extdev

### ► [show commands](#)

Displays external device (T5 or EX3500) configuration error history

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
show extdev error history {on <T5/EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show extdev error history {on <T5/EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>}

extdev error history	Displays external device error history. This command is applicable only to the external devices T5, and EX3500 series switches. Use this command to view configuration error history for all or a specified external device adopted and managed by a WiNG NX9500 series service platform.
on <T5/EX3500-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays configuration error history on a specified T5 or EX3500 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5/EX3500-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the device.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show extdev error history on t5-ED5EAC
%% No History for this device
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.26 file

► [show commands](#)

Displays file system information



**NOTE:** This command is not available in the USER EXEC mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show file [information <FILE>|systems]
```

### Parameters

- show file [information <FILE>|systems]

file	Displays file system related information
information <FILE>	Displays information for a specified file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FILE&gt; – Specify the file name.</li> </ul>
systems	Lists all file systems present in the system

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show file systems
File Systems:
```

```

      Size(Mb)      Free(Mb)  Use%   Type  Prefix
          23471         22107    5    flash nvram:
          117344        111150    5    flash flash:
          644901         609787    5    flash internal (/vms)
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show file information
flash:/          nvram:/          startup-config  system:/          running-config
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show file information flash:/
flash:/:
  type is directory
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.27 file-sync

### ► show commands

Displays file synchronization settings and status on a controller

The *file-sync* command syncs EAP-TLS X.509 (PKCS#12) certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client-bridge access points. The *show > file-sync* command displays information related to this process.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
show file-sync [configuration|history|load-file-status|status]
               {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- *show file-sync* [configuration|history|load-file-status|status] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

file-sync	Displays the following file-synchronization related information: configuration, history, load-file-status, and status
configuration	<p>Displays the following file-synchronization configuration details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• automatic file-syncing enabled or disabled. The default setting is disabled.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The X.509 certificate needs synchronization only if the access point's radio2, the client-bridge radio, is configured to use EAP-TLS authentication. In which case PKCS#12 certificate needs to be pushed on AP adoption. To enable automatic file syncing, in the controller's device/profile configuration mode, execute the <i>file-sync &gt; auto</i> command. For more information, see <a href="#">file-sync</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of access points the certificate can be simultaneously uploaded. The default is 10.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To modify the number of simultaneous uploads, in the controller's device/profile configuration mode, execute the <i>file-sync &gt; count &lt;1-20&gt;</i> command. For more information, see <a href="#">file-sync</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled certificate upload, if any, details, such time and date of upload.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To schedule certificate upload, use the <i>file-sync &gt; wireless-certificate</i> command. For more information, see <a href="#">file-sync</a>.</p>
history	Displays file synchronization history. Use this option to view statistical data relating to client-bridge certificate synchronization between staging controller and adoptee access points. when executed, a list of all certificate transfers made to the client-bridge is displayed, with the latest transfer listed at the top.
load-file-status	<p>Displays the status of PKCS#12 certificate upload to the controller. Use this command to view the status of a in-progress certificate upload,</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on initiating a PKCS#12 certificate upload, see <a href="#">file-sync</a>.</p>
status	Displays status of the PKCS#12 certificate synchronization between the controller and the client-bridge access point.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays file synchronization settings and status on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show file-sync configuration
File Sync Configuration Information
  Auto                               : Disabled
  Simultaneous Upload Count          : 128
  Wireless Bridge Cert Load Time    : Thu May 29 23:23:35 2015
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show file-sync load-file-status
Download of wireless_bridge certificate is complete
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show file-sync history
```

```
-----
      AP          RESULT      TIME      RETRIES      SYNCED-BY      LAST-SYNC-ERROR
-----
AP6522-491220 failed  2015-05-27 01:37:32  3 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 Start Upload failed, retries = 3
AP6522-491220 failed  2015-05-27 01:42:29  3 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 Start Upload failed, retries = 3
AP6522-491220 failed  2015-05-27 01:45:22  3 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 Start Upload failed, retries = 3
ME733ANACBMOT21 done  2015-05-27 02:02:51  0 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 -
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.28 firewall

### ► show commands

Displays wireless firewall information, such as *Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol* (DHCP) snoop table entries, denial of service statistics, active session summaries, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show firewall [dhcp|dos|flows|neighbors]
```

```
show firewall [dhcp snoop-table|dos stats] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show firewall flows {filter|management|on|stats|wireless-client}
```

```
show firewall flows {filter} {(dir|dst port <1-65535>|ether|flow-type|icmp|  
icmpv6|igmp|ip|ipv6|max-idle|min-bytes|min-idle|min-pkts|not|port|src|tcp|udp)}
```

```
show firewall flows {management {on <DEVICE-NAME>}}|stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|  
wireless-client <MAC>|on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show firewall neighbors snoop-table {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show firewall [dhcp snoop-table|dos stats] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

firewall dhcp snoop-table	<p>Displays DHCP snoop table entries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• snoop-table – Displays DHCP snoop table entries</li> </ul> <p>DHCP snooping acts as a firewall between non-trusted hosts and the DHCP server. Snoop table entries contain MAC address, IP address, lease time, binding type, and interface information of non-trusted interfaces.</p>
dos stats	<p>Displays <i>Denial of Service</i> (DoS) statistics</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is not available in the User Exec mode.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is common to the ‘DHCP snoop table’ and ‘DoS stats’ parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays snoop table entries, or DoS stats on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
firewall flows	<p>Notifies a session has been established</p>
filter	<p>Optional. Defines additional firewall flow filter parameters</p>
dir [wired-wired wired-wireless wireless-wired wireless-wireless]	<p>Optional. Matches the packet flow direction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wired-wired – Wired to wired flows</li> <li>• wired-wireless – Wired to wireless flows</li> <li>• wireless-wired – Wireless to wired flows</li> <li>• wireless-wireless – Wireless to wireless flows</li> </ul>

- show firewall flows {filter} {(dir|dst|ether|flow-type|icmp|icmpv6|igmp|ip|ipv6|max-idle|min-bytes|min-idle|min-pkts|not|port|src|tcp|udp)}

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dst port <1-65535>	Optional. Matches the destination port with the specified port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>port &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specifies the destination port number from 1 - 65535</li> </ul>
ether [dst <MAC>  host <MAC>  src <MAC>  vlan <1-4094>]	Optional. Displays Ethernet filter options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dst &lt;MAC&gt; – Matches only the destination MAC address</li> <li>host &lt;MAC&gt; – Matches flows containing the specified MAC address</li> <li>src &lt;MAC&gt; – Matches only the source MAC address</li> <li>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Matches the VLAN number of the traffic with the specified value. Specify a value from 1- 4094.</li> </ul>
flow-type [bridged natted  routed wired  wireless]	Optional. Matches the traffic flow type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bridged – Bridged flows</li> <li>natted – Natted flows</li> <li>routed – Routed flows</li> <li>wired – Flows belonging to wired hosts</li> <li>wireless – Flows containing a mobile unit</li> </ul>
icmp {code type}	Optional. Matches flows with the specified <i>Internet Control Message Protocol</i> (ICMP) version 4 code and type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>code – Optional. Matches flows with the specified ICMPv4 code</li> <li>type – Optional. Matches flows with the specified ICMPv4 type</li> </ul>
icmpv6 {code type}	Optional. Matches flows with the specified ICMP version 6 code and type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>code – Optional. Matches flows with the specified ICMPv6 code</li> <li>type – Optional. Matches flows with the specified ICMPv6 type</li> </ul>
igmp	Optional. Matches <i>Internet Group Management Protocol</i> (IGMP) flows
ip [dst <IP>  host <IP>  proto <0-254>  src <IP>]	Optional. Filters firewall flows based on the IPv4 parameters passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dst &lt;IP&gt; – Matches destination IP address</li> <li>host &lt;IP&gt; – Matches flows containing IPv4 address</li> <li>proto &lt;0-254&gt; – Matches the IPv4 protocol number with the specified number</li> <li>src &lt;IPv4&gt; – Matches source IP address</li> </ul>
ipv6 [dst <IPv6>  host <IPv6>  proto <0-254>  src <IPv6>]	Optional. Filters firewall flows based on the IPv6 parameters passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dst &lt;IPv6&gt; – Matches destination IPv6 address</li> <li>host &lt;IPv6&gt; – Matches flows containing IPv6 address</li> <li>proto &lt;0-254&gt; – Matches the IPv6 protocol number with the specified number</li> <li>src &lt;IPv6&gt; – Matches source IPv6 address</li> </ul>
max-idle <1-4294967295>	Optional. Filters firewall flows idle for at least the specified duration. Specify a max-idle value from 1 - 4294967295 bytes.
min-bytes <1-4294967295>	Optional. Filters firewall flows with at least the specified number of bytes. Specify a min-bytes value from 1 - 4294967295 bytes.
min-idle <1-4294967295>	Optional. Filters firewall flows idle for at least the specified duration. Specify a min-idle value from 1 - 4294967295 bytes.
min-pkts <1-4294967295>	Optional. Filters firewall flows with at least the given number of packets. Specify a min-bytes value from 1 - 4294967295 bytes.
not	Optional. Negates the filter expression selected
port <1-65535>	Optional. Matches either the source or destination port. Specify a port from 1 - 65535.



src <1-65535>	Optional. Matches only the source port with the specified port. Specify a port from 1 - 65535.
tcp	Optional. Matches TCP flows
udp	Optional. Matches UDP flows
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show firewall flows {management {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}} stats {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}} wireless-client &lt;MAC&gt; on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
firewall flows	Notifies a session has been established
management {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Displays management traffic firewall flows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays firewall flows on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Displays active session summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays active session summary on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
wireless-client <MAC>	Optional. Displays wireless clients firewall flows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address of the wireless client.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays all firewall flows on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show firewall neighbors snoop-table {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
firewall neighbors snoop-table	Displays IPv6 neighbors snoop table entries
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays IPv6 neighbors snoop table entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show firewall dhcp snoop-table
Snoop Binding <10.2.0.1, 00-00-00-00-00-00, Vlan 1>
Type router, Touched 686539 seconds ago
```

```
-----
Snoop Binding <172.18.0.2, B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B, Vlan 1>
Type switch-SVI, Touched 688432 seconds ago
```

```
-----
Snoop Binding <192.168.13.111, B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B, Vlan 192>
Type switch-SVI, Touched 688431 seconds ago
```

```
-----
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

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```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show firewall dos stats
      ATTACK TYPE                COUNT                LAST OCCURENCE
-----
udp-short-hdr                    0                Never
multicast-icmpv6                 0                Never
icmp-router-solicit              0                Never
tcp-xmas-scan                    0                Never
ascend                           0                Never
twinge                           0                Never
tcp-post-syn                     0                Never
land                              0                Never
broadcast-multicast-icmp         0                Never
ftp-bounce                       0                Never
spooft                           0                Never
source-route                     0                Never
--More--
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show firewall flows management
===== Flow# 1 Summary =====
Forward:
IPv4 Vlan 192, TCP 192.168.13.10 port 2909 > 192.168.13.111 port 22
 00-02-B3-28-D1-55 > B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B, ingress port ge2
  Egress port: <local>, Egress interface: vlan192, Next hop: <local> (B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B)
 1451 packets, 116262 bytes, last packet 0 seconds ago
Reverse:
IPv4 Vlan 192, TCP 192.168.13.111 port 22 > 192.168.13.10 port 2909
 B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B > 00-02-B3-28-D1-55, ingress port local
  Egress port: ge2, Egress interface: vlan192, Next hop: 192.168.13.10 (00-02-B3-28-D1-55)
 1284 packets, 148585 bytes, last packet 1 seconds ago
TCP state: Established
Flow times out in 1 hour 30 minutes

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show firewall flows stats
Active Flows      3
TCP/IPv4 flows   0
UDP/IPv4 flows   2
DHCP/IPv4 flows  0
ICMP/IPv4 flows  0
IPsec/IPv4 flows 0
TCP/IPv6 flows   1
UDP/IPv6 flows   0
DHCP/IPv6 flows  0
ICMP/IPv6 flows  0
IPsec/IPv6 flows 0
L3/Unknown flows 0
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

## 6.1.29 global

### ► show commands

Displays global information for network devices based on the parameters passed

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show global [device-list|domain]
```

```
show global device-list {filter {offline|online|rf-domain}}
```

```
show global device-list {filter {offline|online}}
```

```
show global device-list {filter rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|not <DOMAIN-NAME>]}
```

```
show global domain managers
```

### Parameters

- show global device-list {filter {offline|online}}

global device-list	Displays global information for all network devices. Use the following keywords to specify additional filters: offline, online, and rf-domain.
filter {offline online}	Optional. Specifies additional filters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• offline – Optional. Displays global information for offline devices only</li> <li>• online – Optional. Displays global information for online devices only</li> </ul>

- show global device-list {filter rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME>|not <DOMAIN-NAME>]}

global device-list	Displays global information for all network devices. Use the following keywords to specify additional filters: offline, online, and rf-domain.
filter rf-domain [<DOMAIN-NAME> not <DOMAIN-NAME>]	Optional. Specifies additional filters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rf-domain – Optional. Displays global information for all devices in a specified RF Domain</li> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays information of all devices within the domain identified by the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; keyword</li> <li>• not &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays information of all devices in domains not matching the &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; keyword</li> </ul>

- show global domain managers

global domain managers	Displays global information for all RF Domains and managers in the network
------------------------	--

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show global device-list filter rf-domain default
```

```
-----  
      MAC           HOST-NAME           TYPE           CLUSTER           RF-DOMAIN           ADOPTED-BY           ONLINE  
-----  
00-15-70-81-74-2D  rfs6000-81742D    rfs6000                default           B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B  online  
00-23-68-11-E6-C4  ap7131-11E6C4    ap71xx                default           default             offline  
B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B  rfs7000-6DCD4B    rfs7000                default           default             online  
B4-C7-99-71-17-28  ap8132-711728    ap81xx                default           00-15-70-81-74-2D  online  
B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C  ap81xx-74B45C    ap81xx                default           default             offline  
-----
```

```
Total number of clients displayed: 5
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show global domain managers
```

```
-----  
      RF-DOMAIN           MANAGER           HOST-NAME           APS   CLIENTS  
-----  
      default           B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B  rfs7000-6DCD4B           2     0  
-----
```

```
Total number of RF-domain displayed: 1
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

## 6.1.30 gre

### ▶ [show commands](#)

Displays layer 2 *Generic Routing Encapsulation* (GRE) tunnel traffic flow information

GRE is one of the available tunneling mechanisms which uses IP as the transport protocol and can be used for carrying many different passenger protocols. The tunnels behave as virtual point-to-point links that have two endpoints identified by the tunnel source and tunnel destination addresses at each endpoint.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show gre info {detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show gre info {detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

gre info	Displays GRE tunnel information
detail	Optional. Displays GRE tunnel information in detail, such as tunnel state, tunnel's remote-end peer device's IP address, session ID of an operational tunnel, total number of packets received and transmitted through the tunnel, and the number of dropped packets during tunneled exchanges between access point and a peer at the remote end of the tunnel.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#show gre info
Gre Tunnel info:
Tunnel info not found
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

## 6.1.31 guest-registration

### ► show commands

Displays information on the performance of clients using guest access permissions to obtain network resources within the WiNG network. The reporting timeline can be adjusted as needed, as can the RF Domain(s) and WLAN(s) used to filter and report guest client statistics.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
show guest-registration [age-range|backup-snapshots|browsers|client|devices|gender|
  loyalty-app-status|notification-status|os|social|user-trends|visitors]
  {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show guest-registration backup-snapshots
```

```
show guest-registration [age-range|browsers|devices|gender|os|user-trends|visitors]
  time [1-Day|1-Month|1-Week|2-Hours|30-Mins|5-Hours|all] {(rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>/
  wlan <WLAN-NAME>)}
```

```
show guest-registration client [email|mac|member|mobile|name|time]
```

```
show guest-registration client [email <EMAIL-ADDRESS>|mac <MAC>|member <MEMBER-ID>|
  mobile <MOBILE-NUMBER>|name <NAME>]
```

```
show guest-registration client time [1-Hour|10-Mins|15-Mins|2-Mins|30-Mins|30-Secs|
  5-Mins] {(rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>/wlan <WLAN-NAME>)}
```

```
show guest-registration loyalty-app-status time [1-Day|1-Month|1-Week|2-Hours|
  30-Mins|5-Hours|all] {rfdomain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>/wlan <WLAN-NAME>}
```

```
show guest-registration notification-status
```

```
show guest-registration social time [1-Day|1-Month|1-Week|2-Hours|30-Mins|5-Hours|all]
  {(facebook|rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>/wlan <WLAN-NAME>/google)}
```

### Parameters

- show guest-registration backup-snapshots

guest-registration	Displays guest registration statistics based on the parameters passed
backup-snapshots	Displays a list of periodically backed up snapshots of the database. By default, the system maintains a snapshot of the database on a daily basis. <b>Note:</b> Use the <i>service &gt; guest-registration &gt; backup [delete restore]</i> command to delete these snapshots and to restore deleted snapshots. For more information, see <a href="#">service</a> .

- show guest-registration [age-range|browsers|devices|gender|os|user-trends|visitors] time [1-Day|1-Month|1-Week|2-Hours|30-Mins|5-Hours|all] {(rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>/wlan <WLAN-NAME>)}

guest-registration	Displays guest registration statistics based on the parameters and time entered. Optionally, use the 'rfdomain' and/or 'wlan' keywords to view guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain and/or WLAN.
age-range	Displays the age ranges of logged guest users for a selected time period
browsers	Displays the browsers used by guest users logged in within a selected time period
devices	Displays the device types used by guest users logged in within a selected time period
gender	Displays the gender of guest users logged in within a selected time period

os	Displays the <i>operating system</i> (OS) of devices logged in within a selected time period
user-trends	Displays guest user login trends for a selected time period. It displays statistical data, such as number of new users, number of return users, and total of number users.
visitors	Displays type of visitors logged in within a selected time period
time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all]	Displays guest registration statistics, for a specified time period. The stats displayed depends on the option selected in the previous step. Specify the time period using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-Day – Displays previous day's statistics</li> <li>• 1-Month – Displays previous month's statistics</li> <li>• 1-Week – Displays previous week's statistics</li> <li>• 2-Hours – Displays last 2 hours statistics</li> <li>• 30-Mins – Displays last 30 minutes statistics</li> <li>• 5-Hours – Displays last 5 hours statistics</li> <li>• all – Displays statistics from the day the database was created</li> </ul>
[rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME> wlan <WLAN-NAME>]	Use the following options as additional filters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rfdomain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays guest registration statistics for a specified WLAN. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show guest-registration client [email &lt;EMAIL-ADDRESS&gt; mac &lt;MAC&gt; member &lt;MEMBER-ID&gt; mobile &lt;MOBILE-NUMBER&gt; name &lt;NAME&gt;]</li> </ul>	
guest-registration	Displays guest registration statistics based on the parameters and time entered. Optionally, use the 'rfdomain' and/or 'wlan' keywords to view guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain and/or WLAN.
client	Displays statistical data for a specific client. Use the e-mail, mac, member, mobile, name to provide a match criteria.
email <EMAIL-ADDRESS>	Displays statistical data for the client with e-mail address matching the <EMAIL-ADDRESS> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EMAIL-ADDRESS&gt; – Specify the client's e-mail address.</li> </ul>
mac <MAC>	Displays statistical data for the client with MAC address matching the <MAC> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the client's MAC address</li> </ul>
member <MEMBER-ID>	Displays statistical data for the client with member ID matching the <MEMBER-ID> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MEMBER-ID&gt; – Specify the client's member ID.</li> </ul>
mobile <MOBILE-NUMBER>	Displays statistical data for the client with mobile number matching the <MOBILE-NUMBER> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MOBILE-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the client's mobile number.</li> </ul>
name <NAME>	Displays statistical data for the client with name matching the <NAME> parameter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MOBILE-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the client's name.</li> </ul>

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- `show guest-registration client time [1-Hour|10-Mins|15-Mins|2-Mins|30-Mins|30-Secs|5-Mins] { (rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>/wlan <WLAN-NAME> ) }`

guest-registration	Displays guest registration statistics based on the parameters and time entered. Optionally, use the 'rfdomain' and/or 'wlan' keywords to view guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain and/or WLAN.
client	Displays statistical data for all clients logged in within a specified time period
time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all]	Use one of the following options to specify the time period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-Day – Displays previous day's statistics</li> <li>• 1-Month – Displays previous month's statistics</li> <li>• 1-Week – Displays previous week's statistics</li> <li>• 2-Hours – Displays last 2 hours statistics</li> <li>• 30-Mins – Displays last 30 minutes statistics</li> <li>• 5-Hours – Displays last 5 hours statistics</li> <li>• all – Displays entire statistics, from the day the database was created</li> </ul>
[rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME wlan <WLAN-NAME>]	Use the following options as additional filters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rfdomain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays guest registration statistics for a specified WLAN. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show guest-registration loyalty-app-status time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all] { rfdomain &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;/wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; }</code></li> </ul>	
guest-registration	Displays guest registration statistics based on the parameters and time entered
loyalty-app-status	Displays captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics, such as the number of guest clients with loyalty application detection enabled, associating with the captive portal's access point during a specified time period Loyalty application detection occurs on the access point to which the guest client is associated, allowing a retail administrator to assess whether a captive portal client is using specific retail (loyalty) applications in their captive portal. <b>Note:</b> For more information on enabling loyalty application detection on a captive portal, see <a href="#">report-loyalty-application</a> .
time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all]	Specifies the time period, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-Day – Displays previous day's captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics</li> <li>• 1-Month – Displays previous month's captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics</li> <li>• 1-Week – Displays previous week's captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics</li> <li>• 2-Hours – Displays last 2 hours captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics</li> <li>• 30-Mins – Displays last 30 minutes captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics</li> <li>• 5-Hours – Displays last 5 hours captive portal clients' Loyalty Application analytics</li> <li>• all – Displays the entire Loyalty Application analytics, from the day the database was created</li> </ul>



{rfdomain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>  wlan <WLAN-NAME>}	Optional. Specifies the 'rfdomain' and/or 'wlan' to view guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain and/or WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rfdomain &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Displays Loyalty App analytics for a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Displays Loyalty App analytics for a specified WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show guest-registration notification-status	
guest-registration	Displays guest registration statistics based on the parameters and time entered. Optionally, use the 'rfdomain' and/or 'wlan' keywords to view guest registration statistics for a specified RF Domain and/or WLAN.
notification-status	Displays guest registration notification status
• show guest-registration social time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all] {(facebook rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME> wlan <WLAN-NAME> google)}	
guest-registration social	Displays the social sites used by guests to register. Optionally, use the 'rfdomain' and/or 'wlan' keywords to view social site used by guests of a specified RF Domain and/or WLAN.
time [1-Day 1-Month 1-Week 2-Hours 30-Mins 5-Hours all]	Displays social site statistics for a specified time period. Use one of the following time options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-Day – Displays previous day's statistics</li> <li>1-Month – Displays previous month's statistics</li> <li>1-Week – Displays previous week's statistics</li> <li>2-Hours – Displays last 2 hours statistics</li> <li>30-Mins – Displays last 30 minutes statistics</li> <li>5-Hours – Displays last 5 hours statistics</li> <li>all – Displays the entire database</li> </ul>
facebook	Displays guest users using Facebook to log in
rfdomain <DOMAIN-NAME>	Displays guest users for a specific RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Displays guest users for a specific WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul>
google	Displays guest users using Google to log in

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration age-range time all
```

```
Timeline: all
```

```
-----
AGE RANGE                COUNT
-----
less_than_18             0 ( 0%)
18_to_24                 1 ( 20%)
25_to_34                 0 ( 0%)
35_to_44                 1 ( 20%)
45_to_54                 1 ( 20%)
55_to_64                 2 ( 40%)
greater_than_64         0 ( 0%)
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration browsers time 1-Day rfdomain Test-rfdomain-10
RF Domain: Test-rfdomain-10 Timeline: 1-Day
```

```
-----
BROWSER          COUNT
-----
Safari            1 ( 50%)
Chrome            1 ( 50%)
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration devices time 30-Mins wlan Test-ssid-9
WLAN: Test-ssid-9 Timeline: 30-Mins
```

```
-----
DEVICE          COUNT
-----
Windows PC      1 (100%)
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration gender time all wlan Test-ssid-10 rfdomain
Test-rfdomain-10
RF Domain: Test-rfdomain-10 WLAN: Test-ssid-10 Timeline: all
```

```
-----
GENDER          COUNT
-----
Male             1 ( 50%)
Female           1 ( 50%)
Other            0 (  0%)
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration gender time all wlan Test-ssid-10 rfdomain
Test-rfdomain-9
%% No guests registered for specified inputs.
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration os time 1-Day
Timeline: 1-Day
```

```
-----
OS              COUNT
-----
Windows 7       3 ( 30%)
Apple iOS       3 ( 30%)
Macintosh       3 ( 30%)
Windows 8       1 ( 10%)
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration social time 30-Mins
Timeline: 30-Mins
```

```
-----
SOCIAL          ONLINE      TOTAL
-----
google          1 (100%)    1 ( 10%)
Local           0 (  0%)    9 ( 90%)
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration user-trends time all
```

```
Timeline: all
```

SAMPLE RANGE	NEW USERS	RETURN USERS	TOTAL
2014-2-16 - 2014-4-17	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
2014-4-17 - 2014-6-16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
2014-6-16 - 2014-8-15	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
2014-8-15 - 2014-10-14	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
2014-10-14 - 2014-12-13	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
2014-12-13 - 2015-2-11	10 (100%)	0 ( 0%)	10

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration user-trends time 1-Day
```

```
Timeline: 1-Day
```

SAMPLE RANGE	NEW USERS	RETURN USERS	TOTAL
23:16 - 3:16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
3:16 - 7:16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
7:16 - 11:16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
11:16 - 15:16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
15:16 - 19:16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0
19:16 - 23:16	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration visitors time 30-Mins
```

```
Timeline: 30-Mins
```

VISITORS	COUNT
New Users	7 ( 70%)
Return Users	3 ( 30%)

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration client time 30-Mins email Guest_9@abc.com
```

ATTRIBUTE	VALUE
city	Brooklyn
wlan	Test-ssid-10
name	Guest_9
zip	11204
mobile	9131373709
gender	female
llogintime	2015-01-20 19:11:14.001000
mobileok	on
devtype	Windows PC
createtime	2015-01-20 18:27:14.001000
email	Guest_9@abc.com
mac	10-00-00-10-00-09
reg_type	otp
rfd	Test-rfdomain-10
agerange	<18
group	mac_reg_gr1
mid	1234100009
os	Windows 7
exptime	2015-11-16 19:21:14.001000
browser	Safari

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809#show guest-registration client time 30-Mins rfdomain Test-rfdomain-8
```

```
-----  
ATTRIBUTE          VALUE  
-----  
loggedin           yes  
wlan               Test-ssid-8  
name              Guest_1  
locale            en_US  
llogintime        2015-01-20 19:15:14  
devtype           Macintosh  
exptime          2015-11-16 19:21:14  
lname            Guest_100000  
source            google  
mac              10-00-00-10-00-01  
email            Guest_1@abc.com  
id               657669862939196  
reg_type         device  
fname            Test-Guest_1  
rfd             Test-rfdomain-8  
agerange         35-44  
timezone         7  
profilePic       https://www.google.com/user_id/657669862939196/  
os               Macintosh  
createtime       2015-01-20 18:45:14  
group            mac_reg_gr1  
browser          Chrome  
-----  
city              Santa Cruz  
group            mac_reg_gr1  
name            Guest_2  
zip             95062  
mobile          3700870747  
mid            1234100001  
llogintime      2015-01-20 19:18:14  
mobileok        on  
devtype         Apple iPad  
exptime        2015-11-16 19:21:14  
createtime     2015-01-20 19:11:14  
mac            10-00-00-10-00-02  
reg_type       otp  
rfd           Test-rfdomain-8  
agerange       55-64  
wlan           Test-ssid-8  
os             Apple iOS  
email         Guest_2@abc.com  
browser       Chrome  
-----  
city           Los Angeles  
group         mac_reg_gr1  
name         Guest_5  
zip         90001  
mobile     9129618672  
mid       1234100005  
llogintime 2015-01-20 19:20:14  
devtype    Macintosh  
exptime    2015-11-16 19:21:14  
createtime 2015-01-20 19:05:14  
mac       10-00-00-10-00-05  
reg_type  device  
rfd      Test-rfdomain-8  
agerange  18-24  
wlan     Test-ssid-8  
os       Macintosh  
email   Guest_5@abc.com  
browser  Chrome  
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx7500-112233#show guest-registration loyalty-app-status time all
```

```
Timeline: all
```

```
-----  
LOYALTY APP STATUS          COUNT  
-----  
Loyalty App Users           491 ( 49%)  
Others                       510 ( 51%)
```

```
nx7500-112233#
```

## 6.1.32 interface

### ► show commands

Displays configured system interfaces and their status

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|brief|counters|ge|me1|port-channel|pppoe1|
switchport|vlan|wwan1}
show interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|brief|counters|ge <1-4>|me1|port-channel <1-2>|
pppoe1|switchport|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|brief|counters|ge <1-4>|me1|port-channel <1-2>|pppoe1|switchport|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

interface	Optional. Displays system interface status based on the parameters passed
<INTERFACE-NAME>	Optional. Displays status of the interface specified by the <INTERFACE-NAME> parameter. Specify the interface name.
brief	Optional. Displays a brief summary of the interface status and configuration
counters	Optional. Displays interface Tx or Rx counters
ge <1-4>	Optional. Displays Gigabit Ethernet interface status and configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the Gigabit Ethernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
me1	Optional. Displays Fast Ethernet interface status and configuration
port-channel <1-2>	Optional. Displays port channel interface status and configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the port channel index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
pppoe1	Optional. Displays PPP over Ethernet interface status and configuration
switchport	Optional. Displays layer 2 interface status
vlan <1-4094>	Optional. Displays VLAN interface status and configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the <i>Switch Virtual Interface</i> (SVI) VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Optional. Displays Wireless WAN interface status, configuration, and counters
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays interface related information on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

Following interfaces are available on a RFS7000 controller:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show interface ?
WORD                Interface name
brief               Brief summary of interface status and configuration
counters            Interface tx/rx counters
ge                  GigabitEthernet interface
me1                 FastEthernet interface
on                  On AP/Controller
port-channel        Port-Channel interface
pppoe1              PPP Over Ethernet interface
switchport          Status of Layer2 interfaces
vlan                Switch VLAN interface
wwan1               Wireless WAN interface
|                  Output modifiers
>                   Output redirection
>>                 Output redirection appending
<cr>
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show interface switchport
```

```
-----
INTERFACE           STATUS   MODE     VLAN(S)
-----
ge1                  DOWN    access   1
ge2                  UP      access   1
ge3                  DOWN    access   1
ge4                  DOWN    access   1
-----
```

A '\*' next to the VLAN ID indicates the native vlan for that trunk port

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show interface ge 2
```

```
Interface ge2 is UP
Hardware-type: ethernet, Mode: Layer 2, Address: B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4D
Index: 2002, Metric: 1, MTU: 1500
Speed: Admin Auto, Operational 100M, Maximum 1G
Duplex: Admin Auto, Operational Full
Active-medium: Copper
Switchport settings: access, access-vlan: 192
Input packets 356055, bytes 118606892, dropped 0
Received 55855 unicasts, 38581 broadcasts, 261619 multicasts
Input errors 0, runts 0, giants 0
CRC 0, frame 0, fragment 0, jabber 0
Output packets 24790, bytes 2250297, dropped 0
Sent 21651 unicasts, 4 broadcasts, 3135 multicasts
Output errors 0, collisions 0, late collisions 0
Excessive collisions 0
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#(config)#show interface counters
```

```
-----
INTF           MAC                RX-PKTS  RX-BYTES  RX-DROP  TX-PKTS  TX-BYTES  TX-DROP
-----
me1            B4-C7-99-6D-CD-50  0         0         0         0         0         0
vlan1          B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B  302809    31378711  0         287885    31198711  0
vlan192        B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B  348726    109702923  0         72561     77318385  0
ge1            B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4C  135448    18211575  0         196016    23063136  0
ge2            B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4D  353593    118284345  0         24517     2213093   0
ge3            B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4E  0         0         0         37316     3552250   0
ge4            B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4F  0         0         0         37316     3552250   0
-----
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

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```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show interface vlan 1
Interface vlan1 is UP
  Hardware-type: vlan, Mode: Layer 3, Address: B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B
  Index: 5, Metric: 1, MTU: 1500
  IP-Address: 172.18.0.2/24
    input packets 309098, bytes 32029267, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
    input errors 0, length 0, overrun 0, CRC 0, frame 0, fifo 0, missed 0
    output packets 293860, bytes 31845463, dropped 0
    output errors 0, aborted 0, carrier 0, fifo 0, heartbeat 0, window 0
    collisions 0
  IPv6 mode is disabled
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show interface switchport
```

```
-----
INTERFACE          STATUS    MODE     VLAN(S)
-----
ge1                 UP        access   1
ge2                 DOWN      access   1
-----
```

A '\*' next to the VLAN ID indicates the native vlan for that trunk port

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show interface vlan 1
```

```
Interface vlan1 is UP
  Hardware-type: vlan, Mode: Layer 3, Address: B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  Index: 5, Metric: 1, MTU: 1500
  IP-Address: 192.168.13.13/24
    input packets 4623946, bytes 568905032, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
    input errors 0, length 0, overrun 0, CRC 0, frame 0, fifo 0, missed 0
    output packets 458235, bytes 90317187, dropped 0
    output errors 0, aborted 0, carrier 0, fifo 0, heartbeat 0, window 0
    collisions 0
  IPv6 mode is disabled
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show interface ge 1
```

```
Interface ge1 is UP
  Hardware-type: ethernet, Mode: Layer 2, Address: 00-1E-67-4B-BF-BC
  Index: 2001, Metric: 1, MTU: 1500
  Speed: Admin Auto, Operational 100M, Maximum 1G
  Duplex: Admin Auto, Operational Full
  Active-medium: n/a
  Switchport settings: access, access-vlan: 1
    Input packets 4485070, bytes 604282548, dropped 0
    Received 4485070 unicasts, 117870 broadcasts, 836678 multicasts
    Input errors 0, runts 0, giants 0
    CRC 0, frame 0, fragment 0, jabber 0
    Output packets 3473361, bytes 437300513, dropped 0
    Sent 3473361 unicasts, 2355 broadcasts, 72199 multicasts
    Output errors 0, collisions 0, late collisions 0
    Excessive collisions 0
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show interface counters
```

```
-----
INTF          MAC          RX-PKTS    RX-BYTES    RX-DROP    TX-PKTS    TX-
BYTES        TX-DROP
-----
vlan1        B4-C7-99-6C-88-09  4625257    569060593    0          458451     90345221    0
ge1          00-1E-67-4B-BF-BC  4485860    604388591    0          3473972    437364287    0
ge2          00-1E-67-4B-BF-BD    0          0            0          0          0            0
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```



## 6.1.33 ip

### ► show commands

Displays IP related information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show ip [arp|bgp|ddns|default-gateways|dhcp|dhcp-vendor-options|domain-name|
  extcommunity-list|igmp|interface|name-server|nat|ospf|route|routing]

show ip arp {<VLAN-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

show ip bgp {<IP>|<IP/M>|community|community-list|filter-list|neighbors|on|paths|
  prefix-list|regex|route-map|state|summary}

show ip ddns bindings {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

show ip dhcp [binding|networks|status]
show ip dhcp binding {manual} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
show ip dhcp [networks|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

show ip [default-gateways|dhcp-vendor-options|domain-name|name-server|routing]
  {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

show ip extcommunity-list [<1-500>|<NAME>]

show ip igmp snooping [mrouter|querier|vlan]
show ip igmp snooping [mrouter|querier] vlan <1-4095> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show ip igmp snooping vlan <1-4095> {<IP>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

show ip interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|brief|on}
show ip interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|brief} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

show ip nat translations verbose {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

show ip route {<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge|me1|on|port-channel|pppoe1|vlan|wwan1}
show ip route {<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|me1|port-channel <1-2>|vlan <1-4094>|
  pppoe1|wwan1} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

show ip ospf {border-router|interface|neighbor|on|route|state}
show ip ospf {border-router|neighbor|route|on|state} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show ip ospf {interface} {vlan|on}
show ip ospf {interface} {vlan <1-4094>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```



**NOTE:** The show ip ospf command is also available under the 'profile' and 'device' modes.

### Parameters

- show ip arp {<VLAN-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

ip arp	Displays <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) mappings
<VLAN-NAME>	Optional. Displays ARP mapping on a specified VLAN. Specify the VLAN name.

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on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'vlan-name' parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays ARP configuration details on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<p>• show ip bgp {&lt;IP&gt; &lt;IP/M&gt; community community-list filter-list neighbors on paths prefix-list regex route-map state summary}</p>	
ip bgp	<p>Displays BGP routing table statistics based on the match criteria specified here. Routes matching the specified criteria are filtered. Use available options to filter the information displayed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX9XXX model devices.</p>
<IP>	Optional. Filters routes matching the specified IP address
<IP/M>	Optional. Filters routes matching the specified network
community	<p>Optional. Filters routes based on the community attribute specified. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AA:NN – Filters routes based on the community number (AA: is the <i>autonomous system number (ASN)</i>, NN: is the community number within the specified ASN)</li> <li>local-as – Filters routes carrying the local-as attribute (these routes are not sent outside the local AS)</li> <li>no-advertise – Filters routes carrying the no-advertise attribute (these routes are not advertised to any peers)</li> <li>no-export – Filters routes carrying no-export attribute (these routes are not exported to next AS)</li> </ul>
community-list	<p>Optional. Displays routes that are members of communities included in the specified BGP community-list</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-500&gt; – Specify the community-list number.</li> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the community-list name.</li> </ul>
filter-list	Optional. Filters routes having AS-path matching the specified AS-path access list. Specify the AS-path ACL name.
neighbors	<p>Optional. Displays BGP neighbor details. Specify the IP address, to view a specific neighbor details. Use one of the following options to filter information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advertised-routes – Displays route information for routes advertised to the selected neighbor device</li> <li>received-routes – Displays route information for routes received from the selected neighbor device</li> <li>routes – Displays the route information for routes learned from the selected neighbor device</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no neighbor IP address is specified, the system displays all neighbor-related routes on the logged device.</p>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays BGP routing table statistics on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
paths	Optional. Displays BGP path details
prefix-list <PREFIX-LIST-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays routes conforming to the specified prefix-list</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the prefix list name.</li> </ul>

regex <LINE>	Optional. Displays routes matching the specified AS path regular expression <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the regular expression.</li> </ul>
route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>	Optional. Displays routes matching the specified route map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Specify the route map name.</li> </ul>
• show ip ddns bindings {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
ip ddns	Displays <i>Dynamic Domain Name Server</i> (DDNS) configuration details
bindings {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Displays DDNS address bindings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays address bindings on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show ip dhcp [networks status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
ip dhcp	Displays DHCP server related details, such as network and status
networks	Displays DHCP server network details
status	Displays DHCP server status
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays server status and network details on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show ip dhcp binding {manual} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	
ip dhcp	Displays the DHCP server configuration details
bindings	Displays DHCP address bindings
manual	Optional. Displays static DHCP address bindings
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'manual' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays DHCP address bindings on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show ip extcommunity-list [<1-500> <NAME>]	
ip extcommunity-list [<1-500> <NAME>]	Displays the specified extended community list details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-500&gt; – Specify the extended community number from 1 - 500.</li> <li>• &lt;NAME&gt; – Specify the extended community name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable to the RFS4000, RFS6000, NX95XX model devices.</p>
• show ip [default-gateways dhcp-vendor-options domain-name name-server routing] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
ip default-gateways	Displays all learnt default gateways
ip dhcp-vendor-options	Displays DHCP 43 parameters received from the DHCP server. This output includes the interface from which the option was learned.

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ip domain-name	Displays the DNS default domain
ip name-server	Displays the DNS name server details
ip routing	Displays routing status
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays IP related information, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• show ip igmp snooping [mrouter querier] vlan &lt;1-4095&gt; {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration
mrouter	Displays the IGMP snooping multicast router (mrouter) configuration
querier	Displays the IGMP snooping multicast querier configuration
vlan <1-4095> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Displays the IGMP snooping multicast router configuration for a VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4095&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4095.</li> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the IGMP snooping mrouter configuration on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or wireless controller.</li> </ul>
<pre>• show ip igmp snooping vlan &lt;1-4095&gt; {&lt;IP&gt;} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</pre>	
ip igmp snooping	Displays the IGMP snooping configuration
vlan <1-4095>	Displays the VLAN IGMP snooping configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4095&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4095.</li> </ul>
<IP>	Optional. Specifies the multicast group IP address
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'ip' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays configuration details on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or wireless controller.</li> </ul>
<pre>• show ip interface {&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; brief} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</pre>	
ip interface	Displays an administrative and operational status of all layer 3 interfaces or a specified layer 3 interface
<INTERFACE-NAME>	Optional. Displays a specified interface status. Specify the interface name.
brief	Optional. Displays a brief summary of all interface status and configuration
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'interface-name' and 'brief' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays interface status and summary, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• show ip nat translations verbose {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
ip nat translations	Displays <i>Network Address Translation</i> (NAT) translations

verbose	<p>Displays detailed NAT translations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays NAT translations on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• show ip route {&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt;/ge &lt;1-4&gt;/me1/port-channel &lt;1-2&gt;/vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;/pppoe1/wwan1} {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
ip route	<p>Displays route table details. The route tables use flags to distinguish between routes. The different flags are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C – Connected</li> <li>• G – Gateway</li> <li>• O – OSPF route</li> <li>• S – Static route</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Flags 'S' and 'O' identify static learned routes and dynamic learned routes respectively.</p>
<INTERFACE-NAME>	Optional. Displays route table details for a specified interface. Specify the interface name
ge <1-4>	Optional. Displays GigabitEthernet interface route table details
me1	Optional. Displays FastEthernet interface route table details
port-channel <1-2>	Optional. Displays port channel interface route table details. Specify the port channel index from 1 - 2.
vlan <1-4094>	Optional. Displays VLAN interface route table details. Select the VLAN interface ID from 1 - 4094.
pppoe1	Optional. Displays <i>Point-to-point Protocol over Ethernet</i> (PPPoE) interface route table details
wwan1	Optional. Displays Wireless WAN route table details
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Displays route table details, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<pre>• show ip ospf {border-router/interface/neighbor/route/on/state} {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
ip ospf	Displays overall OSPF information
border-router	Optional. Displays details of all the border routers connected
interface {on  vlan <1-4094>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	<p>Optional. Displays details of all the interfaces with OSPF enabled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays specified device details</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Displays VLAN interface details</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or wireless controller.</li> </ul>
neighbor	Optional. Displays an OSPF neighbors list
route	Optional. Displays OFPS routes information

on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays overall OSPF information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
state	Optional. Displays an OSPF process state
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays overall OSPF information, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show ip arp
      IP                MAC                INTERFACE        TYPE
-----
172.18.0.1             00-23-68-22-9D-58   vlan1            dynamic
192.168.13.10         00-02-B3-28-D1-55   vlan192          dynamic
192.168.13.2          00-0F-8F-19-BA-4C   vlan192          dynamic
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show ip interface brief
INTERFACE        IP-ADDRESS/MASK    TYPE        STATUS    PROTOCOL
-----
me1              192.168.0.1/24     primary     UP        down
vlan1            172.18.0.2/24     primary     UP        up
vlan192          192.168.13.111/24 primary     UP        up
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show ip route test
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| DESTINATION | GATEWAY | FLAGS | INTERFACE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 157.235.208.0/24 | direct | C | vlan4 |
| 172.16.10.0/24 | direct | C | vlan1 |
| default | 172.16.10.9 | CG | vlan1 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show ip route port-channel 1
-----
DESTINATION    GATEWAY    FLAGS    INTERFACE    METRIC    DISTANCE
-----
192.168.0.0/24  direct     C        me1          0         0
172.18.0.0/24  direct     C        vlan1        0         0
10.2.0.0/24    172.18.0.1 S        vlan1        0         1
default        192.168.13.2 S        vlan192     0         1
192.168.13.0/24 direct     C        vlan192     0         0
-----
```

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway O - OSPF B - BGP S - Static

Gateway: N - Normalized Gateway Address

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show ip route vlan 1
-----
DESTINATION    GATEWAY    FLAGS    INTERFACE    METRIC    DISTANCE
-----
172.18.0.0/24  direct     C        vlan1        0         0
10.2.0.0/24    172.18.0.1 S        vlan1        0         1
-----
```

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway O - OSPF B - BGP S - Static

Gateway: N - Normalized Gateway Address

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show ip route ge 1
```

```

-----
DESTINATION      GATEWAY      FLAGS      INTERFACE      METRIC      DISTANCE
-----
192.168.0.0/24   direct       C          me1             0           0
172.18.0.0/24   direct       C          vlan1           0           0
10.2.0.0/24     172.18.0.1  S          vlan1           0           1
default         192.168.13.2 S          vlan192        0           1
192.168.13.0/24 direct       C          vlan192        0           0
-----

```

```

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway O - OSPF B - BGP S - Static
Gateway: N - Normalized Gateway Address
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#

```

```

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show ip routing on rfs6000-81742D
IP routing is enabled.
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#

```

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show ip dhcp status
State of DHCP server: running
Interfaces: vlan2, vlan3
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

```

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show ip ospf state
Maximum number of OSPF routes allowed: 9216
Number of OSPF routes received: 0
Ignore-count allowed: 5, current ignore-count: 0
Ignore-time 60 seconds, reset-time 360 seconds
Current OSPF process state: Running
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

```

```

rfs7000-37FABE#show ip route vlan 1

```

```

-----
DESTINATION      GATEWAY      FLAGS      INTERFACE
-----
172.16.10.0/24   direct       C          vlan1
-----

```

```

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway O - OSPF S - Static
rfs7000-37FABE#

```

```

rfs4000-882A17#show ip route on ap7131-0B863C

```

```

-----
DESTINATION      GATEWAY      FLAGS      INTERFACE
-----
192.168.9.0/24   192.168.0.12 O          vlan10
192.168.0.0/24   direct       C          vlan10
192.168.5.0/24   192.168.0.12 O          vlan10
192.168.6.0/24   192.168.0.12 O          vlan10
172.20.15.0/24   direct       C          vlan66
99.99.99.96/32   192.168.0.53 S          vlan10
99.99.99.97/32   192.168.0.40 S          vlan10
-----

```

```

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway O - OSPF S - Static
rfs4000-882A17#

```

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```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#show ip route ge 1
```

DESTINATION	GATEWAY	FLAGS	INTERFACE
172.16.12.0/24	direct	C	vlan3
172.16.11.0/24	direct	C	vlan2
172.16.10.0/24	direct	C	vlan1

Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway

```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#
```

```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#show ip routing
```

```
IP routing is enabled.
```

```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#
```

```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#show ip dhcp status
```

```
State of DHCP server: running
```

```
Interfaces: vlan2, vlan3
```

```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#show ip dhcp-vendor-options
```

ITEM	VALUE	INTERFACE
Server Info	n/a	vlan400
Firmware Image File	n/a	vlan400
Config File	n/a	vlan400
Legacy Adoption Info	192.168.30.1	vlan300
AP Adoption Info	192.168.50.2	vlan500
AP Adoption Info	192.168.50.3	vlan500
Controller Adoption Info	n/a	n/a

```
rfs4000-229D58#
```



## 6.1.34 ip-access-list

► [show commands](#)

Displays IP access list statistics



**NOTE:** This command is not available in the USER EXEC Mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show ip-access-list stats {<IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|detail|on}
show ip-access-list stats {<IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|detail <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>}
{ (on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show ip-access-list stats {<IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|detail <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>} { (on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

ip-access-list stats	Displays IP access list statistics
<IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Optional. Displays statistics for a specified IP access list. Specify the IP access list name.
detail <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Optional. Displays detailed statistics for a specified IP access list. Specify the IP access list name.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME' and 'detail' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays all or a specified IP access list statistics on a specified device.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show ip-access-list stats
IP Access-list: # Restrict Management ACL #
  permit tcp any any eq ftp rule-precedence 1      Hitcount: 0
  permit tcp any any eq www rule-precedence 2      Hitcount: 4
  permit tcp any any eq ssh rule-precedence 3      Hitcount: 448
  permit tcp any any eq https rule-precedence 4    Hitcount: 0
  permit udp any any eq snmp rule-precedence 5     Hitcount: 0
  permit tcp any any eq telnet rule-precedence 6   Hitcount: 4
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

The following example displays the 'auto-tunnel-acl' IP ACL configuration:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#ip access-list auto-tunnel-acl
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#show context
ip access-list auto-tunnel-acl
permit ip host 200.200.200.99 30.30.30.1/24 rule-precedence 2
permit ip host 200.200.200.99 any rule-precedence 3
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#
```

The following example displays the statistics for the 'auto-tunnel-acl' ACL:

```
rfs4000-229D58#show ip-access-list stats
IP Access-list: auto-tunnel-acl
  permit ip host 200.200.200.99 30.30.30.1/24 rule-precedence 2      Hitcount: 0
  permit ip host 200.200.200.99 any rule-precedence 3                Hitcount: 0

rfs4000-229D58#

nx9500-6C8809#show ip-access-list stats scaleacl | i 125
  permit ip host 125.1.1.1 any rule-precedence 125      Hitcount: 893      Hardware
Hitcount: 3120
  permit ip host 125.2.1.1 any rule-precedence 346      Hitcount: 0        Hardware
Hitcount: 0
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.35 ipv6

### ► show commands

Displays IPv6 related information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show ipv6 [default-gateways|delegated-prefix|dhcp|hop-limit|interface|mld|name-server|
neighbors|route]
```

```
show ipv6 [default-gateways|delegated-prefix|hop-limit|name-server] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show ipv6 dhcp [client received-options|relay status|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show ipv6 interface {<IF-NAME>|brief} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show ipv6 mld snooping [mrouter vlan <1-4095>|querier vlan <1-4095>|vlan <1-4095>]
{on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show ipv6 neighbors <VLAN-NAME> {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show ipv6 route {<IF-NAME>/ge <1-X>/me1|port-channel <1-2>/pppoe1/serial <1-4>/
t1e1 <1-4> <1-1>/up/vlan <1-4095>/wwan1/xge} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show ipv6 [default-gateways|delegated-prefix|hop-limit|name-server] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

ipv6	Displays IPv6 related information
default-gateways	Displays all learnt default gateways
delegated-prefix	Displays prefix delegation information
hop-limit	Displays the configured IPv6 hop count value
name-server	Displays DNS name servers
on <DEVICE-NAME>	This parameter is common to all of the above keywords. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the specified information on a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- show ipv6 dhcp [client received-options|relay status|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

ipv6	Displays IPv6 related information
dhcp	Displays DHCPv6 related information
client received-options	Displays DHCP options received from clients
relay status	Displays the DHCPv6 relay agent's running status
status	Displays the DHCPv6 stateless server daemon's status. In case the DHCPv6 server is up and running, it also displays interface names.

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on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>This parameter is common to all of the above keywords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the specified information on a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform)</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show ipv6 interface {&lt;IF-NAME&gt; brief} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
ipv6	Displays IPv6 related information
interface {<IF-NAME> brief}	<p>Displays IPv6 status and configuration on a specified interface related information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IF-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the interface name.</li> <li>brief – Optional. Displays a brief summary of IPv6 status and configuration on the specified interface</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>This parameter is common to all of the above keywords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the specified information on a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform)</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show ipv6 mld snooping [mrouter vlan &lt;1-4095&gt; querier vlan &lt;1-4095&gt; vlan &lt;1-4095&gt;] {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ipv6	Displays IPv6 related information
mld snooping	Displays <i>Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol (MLD)</i> snooping related information
mrouter vlan <1-4095>	Displays IPv6 multicast router information on the specified VLAN
querier vlan <1-4095>	Displays IPv6 multicast querier information on the specified VLAN
vlan <1-4095>	Displays MLD snooping related information on the specified VLAN
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>This parameter is common to all of the above keywords.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the specified information on a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform)</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show ipv6 neighbors &lt;VLAN-NAME&gt; {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
ipv6	Displays IPv6 related information
neighbors <VLAN-NAME>	Displays IPv6 neighbors on the specified VLAN
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays IPv6 neighbors on a specified device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show ipv6 route {&lt;IF-NAME&gt; ge &lt;1-X&gt; me1 port-channel &lt;1-2&gt; pppoe1 serial &lt;1-4&gt; t1e1 &lt;1-4&gt; &lt;1-1&gt; up vlan &lt;1-4095&gt; wwan1 xge} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
ipv6	Displays IPv6 related information

route	Displays IPv6 route table
<IF-NAME>	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the interface identified by the <IF-NAME> keyword
ge <1-X>	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the selected GigabitEthernet interface
me1	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the FastEthernet interface
port-channel <1-2>	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the selected port-channel interface
pppoe1	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the PPP over Ethernet interface
vlan <1-4095>	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the selected VLAN interface
up	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the WAN Ethernet interface
wwan1	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the wireless WAN interface
xge <1-4>	Optional. Displays IPv6 route table for the selected TenGigabitEthernet interface <b>Note:</b> Applicable only for the NX9500 and NX9510 service platforms.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	This parameter is common to all of the above keywords. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the specified information on a device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform)</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show ipv6 dhcp client received-options
```

```
DHCPv6 Client received options:
```

```
Interface:
```

```

None
Server Identifier:
None
Client Identifier:
None
DNS Servers:
None
Domain Name:
None
Sip Servers:
None
Sip Domain Name:
None
Refresh Time:
None
Server Preference:
None
Vendor Options:
None
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show ipv6 route
```

```

-----
      DESTINATION      GATEWAY      FLAGS      INTERFACE
-----
      2000:abcd::/64    fe80::300:1  S          vlan300
      default          fe80::11:1   R          vlan11
      4444:1111::/64    direct       C          vlan1
-----
```

```
Flags: C - Connected G - Gateway S - Static R - IPv6-RA
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58#show ipv6 default-gateways
```

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```
-----  
Source: IPv6-RA           Gateway-address : fe80::100:1  
Preference: medium      Status       : not-monitored  
Insatlled : NO          Interface    : vlan100  
Remaining Lifetime: 1471 sec  
-----  
Source: IPv6-RA           Gateway-address : fe80::1:2  
Preference: low         Status       : not-monitored  
Insatlled : NO          Interface    : vlan1  
Remaining Lifetime: 1488 sec  
-----  
Source: Static-Route      Gateway-address : fe80::2000:1  
Preference: NA          Status       : unreachable  
Insatlled : NO          Interface    : vlan2000  
Remaining Lifetime: forever  
-----  
Source: IPv6-RA           Gateway-address : fe80::11:1  
Preference: high        Status       : reachable  
Insatlled : YES         Interface    : vlan11  
Remaining Lifetime: 1471 sec  
-----  
rfs4000-229D58#
```

## 6.1.36 *ipv6-access-list*

▶ [show commands](#)

Displays IPv6 access list statistics



**NOTE:** This command is not available in the USER EXEC Mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show ipv6-access-list stats <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> { (on <DEVICE-NAME> ) }
```

### Parameters

- show ipv6-access-list stats <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> { (on <DEVICE-NAME> ) }

ipv6-access-list stats	Displays IPv6 access list statistics
<IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Optional. Displays statistics for a specified IPv6 access list. Specify the IPv6 access list name. <b>Note:</b> If IPv6 ACL name is not provided, the system displays statistics for all ACLs configured and applied.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays all or a specified IPv6 access list statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4#show ipv6-access-list stats
IPV6 Access-list: test
  deny ipv6 any any rule-precedence 20          Hitcount: 4
rfs6000-6DB5D4#
```

### 6.1.37 l2tpv3

▶ *show commands*

Displays a *Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3 (L2TPV3)* session information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** This command is not available in the USER EXEC mode.

#### Syntax

```
l2tpv3 {on|tunnel|tunnel-summary}
```

```
l2tpv3 {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
l2tpv3 {tunnel <L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME>} {session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME>}
      {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
l2tpv3 {tunnel-summary} {down|on|up}
```

```
l2tpv3 {tunnel-summary} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
l2tpv3 {tunnel-summary} {down|up} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- l2tpv3 {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

l2tpv3 {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Displays a L2TPv3 tunnel and session details or summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays L2TPv3 information on a specified access point or wireless controller <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
l2tpv3 {tunnel <L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME>} {session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME>} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
l2tpv3	Displays a L2TPv3 tunnel and session details or summary
tunnel <L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME>	Optional. Displays a specified L2TPv3 tunnel information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-TUNNEL-NAME&gt; – Specify the L2TPv3 tunnel name.</li> </ul>
session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME>	Optional. Displays a specified L2TPv3 tunnel session information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME&gt; – Specify the session name.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME>' parameter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays a L2TPv3 tunnel and session details, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



- `l2tpv3 {tunnel-summary} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<code>l2tpv3</code>	Displays L2TPv3 tunnel and session details or summary <b>Note:</b> For an L2TPv3 tunnel over Auto IPsec, the tunnel status is displayed as: Established (secured by ipsec)
<code>tunnel-summary {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code>	Optional. Displays L2TPv3 tunnel summary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Optional. Displays a L2TPv3 tunnel summary on a specified device</li> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- `l2tpv3 {tunnel-summary} {down/up} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

<code>l2tpv3</code>	Displays a L2TPv3 tunnel and session details or summary
<code>tunnel-summary</code>	Optional. Displays a L2TPv3 tunnel summary, based on the parameters passed
<code>down</code>	Optional. Displays un-established tunnels summary
<code>up</code>	Optional. Displays established tunnels summary
<code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code>	The following keyword is common to the 'down' and 'up' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Optional. Displays summary, for un-established or established tunnels, on a specified device</li> <li>• <code>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
ap7131-11E6C4#show l2tpv3 tunnel-summary
```

```
-----
Sl No  Tunnel Name      Tunnel State          Estd/Total  Sessions  Encapsulation Protocol
-----
1      testTunnel          Established (secured by ipsec)  1/1        IP
Total Number of Tunnels 1
ap7131-11E6C4#
```

```
ap7131-11E6C4#show l2tpv3
```

```
-----
Tunnel Name : testTunnel
Control connection id : 2238970979
Peer Address : 30.1.1.1
Local Address : 30.1.1.30
Encapsulation Protocol : IP
MTU : 1460
Peer Host Name : rfss
Peer Vendor Name : Example Company
Peer Control Connection ID : 322606389
Tunnel State : Established (secured by ipsec)
Establishment Criteria : always
Sequence number of the next msg to the peer : 29
Expected sequence number of the next msg from the peer : 42
Sequence number of the next msg expected by the peer : 29
Retransmission count : 0
Reconnection count : 0
Uptime : 0 days 1 hours 2 minutes 47 seconds
-----
Session Name : session1
VLANs : 30
Pseudo Wire Type : Ethernet_VLAN
Serial number for the session : 6
Local Session ID : 129538998
Remote Session ID : 8151374
Size of local cookie (0, 4 or 8 bytes) : 0
```

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```
First word of local cookie : 0
Second word of local cookie : 0
Size of remote cookie (0, 4 or 8 bytes) : 0
First word of remote cookie : 0
Second word of remote cookie : 0
Session state : Established
Remote End ID : 444
Trunk Session : 1
Native VLAN tagged : Enabled
Native VLAN ID : 0
Number of packets received : 0
Number of bytes received : 0
Number of packets sent : 0
Number of bytes sent : 0
Number of packets dropped : 0
ap7131-11E6C4#
```

## 6.1.38 ldap-agent

### ▶ show commands

Displays an LDAP agent's join status (join status to a LDAP server domain)

Use this command When LDAP is specified the external resource (as opposed to local RADIUS resources) to validate PEAP-MS-CHAP v2 authentication requests, user credentials, and password information needs to be made available locally to successfully connect to the external LDAP server. Up to two LDAP Agents (primary and secondary external resources) can be defined as external resources for PEAP-MS-CHAP v2 authentication requests.



**NOTE:** This command is not available in the USER EXEC Mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show ldap-agent join-status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show ldap-agent join-status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

ldap-agent	Displays LDAP agent related configuration
join-status	Displays if the LDAP agent has successfully joined a LDAP server's domain
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays if the LDAP agent has successfully joined a specified LDAP server's domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the device running the LDAP server (access point, wireless controller, or service platform).</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs6000-81701D#show ldap-agent join-status
Primary LDAP Server's agent join-status : Joined domain TEST.
```

```
Secondary LDAP Server's agent join-status : Not Configured
rfs6000-81701D#
```

## 6.1.39 licenses

### ► show commands

Displays installed licenses and usage information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show licenses {borrowed|lent}
```

### Parameters

- show licenses {borrowed|lent}

licenses {borrowed lent}	<p>Displays installed licenses and usage information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• borrowed – Optional. Displays information on licenses borrowed</li> <li>• lent – Optional. Displays information on licenses lent</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The WiNG HM network defines a three-tier structure, consisting of multiple wireless sites managed by a single *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller. The NOC and the site controllers constitute the first and second tiers of the hierarchy respectively. The site controllers in turn adopt and manage access points that form the third tier of the hierarchy. The site controllers may or may not be grouped to form clusters.

At the time of adoption, access points and adaptive access points are provided license by the adopting controller. These license packs can be installed on both the NOC and site controllers. When a AP/AAP is adopted by a controller, the controller pushes a license on to the device. At this point the various possible scenarios are:

- AP/AAP license packs installed on the NOC controller only.

The NOC controller provides the site controllers with the AP licenses, ensuring that per platform limits are not exceeded.

- AP/AAP license packs installed on the NOC and site controllers.

The site controller uses its installed licenses and, in case of a shortage, the site controller borrows additional licenses from the NOC. If the NOC controller is unable to allocate sufficient licenses, the site controller unadopts some of the AP/AAPs.

- AP/AAP license packs installed on one controller within a cluster.

The site controller shares its installed and borrowed licenses with other cluster controllers.

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#show licenses
Serial Number : 9184521800027
```

```
Device Licenses:
AP-LICENSE
String      : DEFAULT-6AP-LICENSE
Value      : 6
Borrowed   : 0
Total      : 6
Used       : 0
AAP-LICENSE
String      :
Value      : 0
Borrowed   : 0
Total      : 0
Used       : 0
ADVANCED-SECURITY
```

```
String      : DEFAULT-ADV-SEC-LICENSE  
rfs4000-229D58#
```

The following example shows the show > licenses command output on a NOC controller:

```
nx9500-6C8809#show licenses  
Serial Number : B4C7996C8809
```

Device Licenses:

```
AP-LICENSE  
String      :  
Value       : 0  
Lent        : 0  
Total       : 0  
Used        : 0  
AAP-LICENSE  
String      :  
66069c24b3bb1259b34ff016c723a9e299dd408f0ff891e7c5f7e279a382648397d6b3e975e356a1  
Value       : 10250  
Lent        : 0  
Total       : 10250  
Used        : 7  
HOTSPOT-ANALYTICS  
String      :  
66069c24b3bb1259eb36826cab3cc83999dd408f0ff891e74b62b2d3594f0b3dde7967f30e49e497
```

Total Licenses Including Licenses in Adopted Controllers:

```
AP-LICENSE  
Value       : 14  
Used        : 1  
AAP-LICENSE  
Value       : 10250  
Used        : 7  
nx9500-6C8809#
```

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In the following example, the 'VALIDITY(HRS)' column specifies the validity period, in days and hours, of a lent license. On a NOC controller, a 'VALIDITY(HRS)' value of 'current' implies that the site controller is currently adopted. Whereas, a numerical 'VALIDITY(HRS)' value indicates the days and hours the lent license is valid for a site controller that is not reachable.

```
rfs7000-37FABE#show licenses lent
```

```
-----  
MAC                HOST-NAME          TYPE  LENT  BORROWER-MAC      BORROWER-HOST-NAME  
VALIDITY (HRS)  
-----  
00-15-70-37-FA-BE  rfs7000-37FABE    AP    1     00-00-00-04-04-0A  rfs4000-04040A  
93 days, 5 hours  
00-15-70-37-FA-BE  rfs7000-37FABE    AAP   1     00-00-00-04-04-0A  rfs4000-04040A  
93 days, 5 hours  
00-15-70-37-FA-BE  rfs7000-37FABE    AAP   1     00-00-00-04-04-0B  rfs4000-04040B  
93 days, 5 hours  
00-15-70-37-FA-BE  rfs7000-37FABE    AAP   1     00-00-00-04-04-0D  rfs4000-04040D  
93 days, 5 hours  
00-15-70-37-FA-BE  rfs7000-37FABE    AAP   2     00-23-68-88-1E-4B  rfs4000-881E4B  
current  
00-15-70-81-70-1D  rfs6000-81701D    AP    1     00-23-68-88-1E-4B  rfs4000-881E4B  
current  
-----
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE#
```

```
rfs4000-881E4B#show licenses borrowed
```

```
-----  
MAC                HOST-NAME          TYPE  BORROWED  VALIDITY  
-----  
00-15-70-37-FD-89  rfs7000-37FD89    AAP    2          99 days, 23 hours  
00-15-70-81-70-1D  rfs6000-81701D    AP     1          99 days, 23 hours  
-----
```

```
rfs4000-881E4B#
```

The following examples show the 'show > licenses' output on the devices participating in the process:

```
nx9500-6C8809>show licenses lent
```

```
-----  
MAC                HOST-NAME          TYPE  LENT  BORROWER-MAC      BORROWER-HOST-NAME  
VALIDITY  
-----  
B4-C7-99-6C-88-09  nx9500-6C8809    AAP    1     00-15-70-81-74-2D  rfs6000-81742D  
57 days, 1 hour  
B4-C7-99-6C-88-09  nx9500-6C8809    AAP    2     B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B  rfs7000-6DCD4B  
57 days, 2 hours  
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809>
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B>show licenses borrowed
```

```
-----  
MAC                HOST-NAME          TYPE  BORROWED  VALIDITY  
-----  
B4-C7-99-6C-88-09  nx9500-6C8809    AAP    2          56 days, 6 hours  
rfs7000-6DCD4B>
```

## 6.1.40 lldp

### ► show commands

Displays *Link Layer Discovery Protocol* (LLDP) information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show lldp [neighbors|report]
show lldp neighbors {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show lldp report {detail|on}
show lldp report {detail} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>) }
```

### Parameters

- show lldp neighbors {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

lldp	Displays an LLDP neighbors table or aggregated LLDP neighbors table
neighbors	Displays an LLDP neighbors table
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays an LLDP neighbors table on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- show lldp report {detail} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>) }

lldp	Displays an LLDP neighbors table or aggregated LLDP neighbors table
report detail	Displays an aggregated LLDP neighbors table <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detail – Optional. Displays detailed aggregated LLDP neighbors table</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the 'on' keyword is used without the 'detail' keyword, the system displays LLDP neighbors table summary on the specified device or RF Domain.</p>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'report detail' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Displays an aggregated LLDP neighbors table on a specified device or RF Domain</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show lldp neighbors
-----
Chassis ID: 00-23-68-22-9D-58
System Name: L3-Router
Platform: RFS-4010-00010-WR, Version 5.8.5.0-015D
Capabilities: Bridge Router
Enabled Capabilities: Bridge Router
Local Interface: ge1, Port ID (outgoing port): ge2
TTL: 148 sec
Management Addresses: 10.2.0.1,172.18.0.1
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.41 logging

### ► show commands

Displays the network's activity log

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show logging {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show logging {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

<pre>logging {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Displays logging information on a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Executes the command on a specified device.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show logging
```

```
Logging module: enabled
  Aggregation time: disabled
  Console logging: level debugging
  Monitor logging: disabled
  Buffered logging: level warnings
  Syslog logging: level warnings
  Facility: local7
```

```
Log Buffer (1666269 bytes):
```

```
May 14 05:30:23 2015: nx9500-6C8809 : %DIAG-4-PWRSPLY_FAIL: Power supply failure, no
longer redundant
May 14 05:30:13 2015: nx9500-6C8809 : %DEVICE-4-OFFLINE: Device B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C(ap8132-
74B45C) is offline, last seen:10 minutes ago on switchport rfs6000-6DB5D4:ge1
May 14 05:20:16 2015: nx9500-6C8809 : %DIAG-4-PWRSPLY_FAIL: Power supply failure, no
longer redundant
May 14 05:19:43 2015: nx9500-6C8809 : %DEVICE-4-OFFLINE: Device B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C(ap8132-
74B45C) is offline, last seen:10 minutes ago on switchport rfs6000-380649:ge1
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#
```



## 6.1.42 mac-access-list

► [show commands](#)

Displays MAC access list statistics



**NOTE:** This command is not present in USER EXEC mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show mac-access-list stats {<MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|on}
show mac-access-list stats {<MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show mac-access-list-stats {<MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

mac-access-list stats	Displays MAC access list statistics
<MAC-ACCESS-LIST>	Optional. Displays statistics for a specified MAC access list. Specify the MAC access list name. <b>Note:</b> The system displays all configured ACL statistics if no ACL name is specified.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays all or a specified MAC access list statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show mac-access-list stats scalemacacl | i 311
 permit D0-67-E5-3F-C0-00 FF-FF-FF-FF-F0-00 host 00-1E-EC-F2-0A-76 rule-precedence 311
Hitcount: 0          Hardware Hitcount: 0
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.43 mac-address-table

### ► show commands

Displays MAC address table entries

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show mac-address-table {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show mac-address-table {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

mac-address-table	Displays MAC address table entries
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays MAC address table entries on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#show mac-address-table
```

```
-----
BRIDGE VLAN  PORT                MAC                STATE
-----
1       1       ge2                00-02-B3-28-D1-55 forward
1       1       ge2                00-0F-8F-19-BA-4C forward
1       1       ge2                84-24-8D-80-C2-AC forward
1       1       ge2                84-24-8D-80-BF-34 forward
1       1       ge2                84-24-8D-83-30-A4 forward
1       1       ge2                00-A0-F8-68-D5-69 forward
1       1       ge2                00-23-68-88-0D-A7 forward
1       1       ge2                00-0C-29-3F-82-56 forward
1       1       ge2                B4-C7-99-6C-88-09 forward
1       1       ge2                00-23-68-99-BB-7C forward
1       1       ge2                FC-0A-81-42-93-6C forward
1       1       ge2                84-24-8D-84-A2-24 forward
1       1       ge2                3C-CE-73-F4-47-83 forward
1       1       ge2                B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4 forward
1       1       ge2                B4-C7-99-74-B4-5C forward
-----
```

```
Total number of MACs displayed: 15
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config)#
```

## 6.1.44 mac-auth

### ► show commands

Displays details of wired ports that have MAC address authentication enabled

Use this command to view MAC authentication configuration and authentication state. The command displays the current authentication state of the wired host, the authorization state of the Ge1 port, and the wired hosts' MAC address. The port status displays as *Authorized* if the wired host has successfully authenticated and *Not Authorized* if the wired host has not authenticated or has failed MAC authentication.

For more information on enabling MAC address authentication on a wired port, see [mac-auth](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6511
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

### Syntax

```
show mac-auth {all|interface|on}
```

```
show mac-auth {all|interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-5>|port-channel <1-3>|t1e1 <1-4>|
  up <1-2>|xge <1-4>]} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show mac-auth {all|interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-5>|port-channel <1-3>|t1e1 <1-4>|up <1-2>|xge <1-4>]} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

mac-auth	Displays MAC authentication related information for all interfaces or all interfaces
all	Optional. Displays MAC authentication related information for all interfaces
interface [<INTERFACE-NAME> ge <1-5>  port-channel <1-3>  t1e1 <1-4> up <1-2>  xge <1-4>]	Optional. Displays MAC authentication related information for a specified interface. Specify the interface using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Selects the interface identified by the &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; keyword</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-5&gt; – Selects the GigabitEthernet interface identified by the index number</li> <li>• port-channel &lt;1-3&gt; – Selects the port channel interface identified by the index number</li> <li>• t1e1 &lt;1-4&gt; – Selects the layer 2 interface (Ethernet port)</li> <li>• up &lt;1-2&gt; – Selects the WAN Ethernet interface identified by the index number</li> <li>• xge &lt;1-4&gt; – Selects the TenGigabitEthernet interface identified by the index number</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to the 'all' and 'interface' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MAC authentication related information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When the 'on' keyword is used exclusively, without the 'all' and 'interface' options, the system displays MAC authentication related information for interfaces configured on the specified device.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show mac-auth all  
AAA-Policy is none
```

```
Mac Auth info for interface GE1
```

```
-----  
Mac Auth Enabled  
Mac Auth Not Authorized
```

```
Mac Auth info for interface GE2
```

```
-----  
Mac Auth Disabled  
Mac Auth Not Authorized
```

```
Mac Auth info for interface GE3
```

```
-----  
Mac Auth Disabled  
Mac Auth Not Authorized
```

```
Mac Auth info for interface GE4
```

```
-----  
Mac Auth Disabled  
Mac Auth Authorized
```

```
Mac Auth info for interface GE5
```

```
-----  
Mac Auth Disabled  
Mac Auth Not Authorized
```

```
Mac Auth info for interface UP1
```

```
-----  
Mac Auth Disabled  
Mac Auth Not Authorized  
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

## 6.1.45 mac-auth-clients

### ► show commands

Displays MAC authenticated clients

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6511
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

### Syntax

```
show mac-auth-clients [all|interface]
```

```
show mac-auth-clients all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show mac-auth-clients interface {<INF-NAME>/ge <1-X>/port-channel <1-2>/xge <1-4>}
```

### Parameters

- show mac-auth-clients all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

mac-auth-clients	Displays MAC authenticated clients based on the parameters passed. The options are: all and interface.
all	Displays MAC authenticated clients for all interfaces
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays MAC authenticated clients for all interfaces on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- show mac-auth-clients interface {<INF-NAME>/ge <1-X>/port-channel <1-2>/xge <1-4>}

mac-auth-clients	Displays MAC authenticated clients based on the parameters passed. The options are: all and interface.
interface <INF-NAME>  ge <1-X>  port-channel <1-2>  xge <1-4>]	Displays MAC authenticated clients for the specified interface. Select the interface type from the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INF-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MAC authenticated clients for the interface identified by the &lt;INF-NAME&gt; keyword. Specify the layer 2 (ethernet port) interface name.</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-X&gt; – Optional. Displays MAC authenticated clients for the selected GigabitEthernet interface. Specify the GE interface index from 1 - X. This will vary for different device types.</li> <li>• port-channel &lt;1-2&gt; – Optional. Displays MAC authenticated clients for the selected port channel interface. Specify the port channel interface index from 1 - 2.</li> <li>• xge &lt;1-4&gt; – Optional. Displays MAC authenticated clients for the selected TenGigabitEthernet interface. Specify the interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays MAC authenticated clients for the specified interface on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show mac-auth-clients interface ge 1
-----
MAC                STATE              INTERFACE
-----
Total number of MACs displayed: 0
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

## 6.1.46 mint

### ► show commands

Displays MiNT protocol related statistics

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show mint [config|dis|id|info|known-adopters|links|lsp|lsp-db|mlcp|neighbors|route|
stats|tunnel-controller|tunneled-vlans]
```

```
show mint [config|id|info|known-adopters|route|stats|tunneled-vlans] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show mint [dis|links|neighbors|tunnel-controller] {details} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show mint lsp
```

```
show mint lsp-db {details <MINT-ADDRESS>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show mint mlcp {history} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show mint [config|id|info|known-adopters|route|stats|tunneled-vlans] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

mint	Displays MiNT protocol information based on the parameters passed
config	Displays MiNT configuration
id	Displays local MiNT ID
info	Displays MiNT status
known-adopters	Displays known, possible, or reachable adopters
route	Displays MiNT route table details
stats	Displays MiNT related statistics
tunneled-vlans	Displays MiNT tunneled VLAN details
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MiNT protocol details on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

- show mint [dis|links|neighbors|tunnel-controller] {details} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

mint	Displays MiNT protocol information based on the parameters passed
dis	Displays MiNT network <i>Designated Intermediate Systems</i> (DISes) and <i>Ethernet Virtualization Interconnects</i> (EVISes)
links	Displays MiNT networking link details
neighbors	Displays adjacent MiNT peer details

tunnel-controller	Displays details of MiNT VLAN network tunnel wireless controllers for extended VLAN load balancing
details {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	The following keywords are common to the 'dis', 'links', 'neighbors', and 'tunnel-controller' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>details – Optional. Displays detailed MiNT information</li> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. This is a recursive parameter, which displays MiNT information on a specified device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show mint lsp	
mint	Displays MiNT protocol information based on the parameters passed
lsp	Displays this router's MiNT <i>Label Switched Paths</i> (LSPs)
• show mint lsp-db {details <MINT-ADDRESS>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	
mint	Displays MiNT protocol information based on the parameters passed
lsp-db	Displays MiNT LSP database entries
details <MINT-ADDRESS>	Optional. Displays detailed MiNT LSP database entries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MINT-ADDRESS&gt; – Specify the MiNT address in the AA.BB.CC.DD format.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'details' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MiNT LSP database entries on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or wireless controller</li> </ul>
• show mint mlcp {history} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}	
mint	Displays MiNT protocol information based on the parameters passed This command displays the 'hello-interval' and 'hold-time' default values for both IP and VLAN links.
mlcp	Displays IPv4 and IPv6 <i>MiNT Link Creation Protocol</i> (MLCP) status
history	Optional. Displays MLCP client history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MLCP client history on a specified device</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'history' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MLCP client history on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show mint stats
0 L1 neighbors
L1 LSP DB size 1 LSPs (0 KB)
1 L1 routes
Last SPF's took 0s
SPF (re)calculated 1 times.
levels 1
base priority 180
dis priority 180
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```



```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show mint lsp
id 70.37.fa.be, level 1, seqnum 18640, 0 adjacencies, 0 extended-vlans,
expires in 1145 seconds, republish in 722 seconds, changed True,
ext-vlan FDB pri 0, 180 bytes

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show mint lsp-db
1 LSPs in LSP-db of 70.37.FA.BE:
LSP 70.37.FA.BE at level 1, hostname "rfs7000-37FABE", 0 adjacencies, seqnum 84941
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show mint route
Destination : Next-Hop(s)
70.37.FA.BE : 70.37.FA.BE via self
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show mint known-adopters
70.37.FA.BE
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show mint config
Base priority 180
DIS priority 180
Control priority 180
UDP/IP Mint encapsulation port 24576
Global Mint MTU 1500
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

ap7532-15E6E4#show mint mlcp
MLCP VLAN state: MLCP_DONE
  Potential VLAN links: 1
  All VLANs were scanned 2 times
Link created on VLAN 1
MLCP IP state: MLCP DISCOVERING
  Potential L3 Links:
    192.168.1.43
MLCP IP Hello Interval: 15s(default), Adjacency hold time: 46s(default)
MLCP VLAN Hello Interval: 4s(default), Adjacency hold time: 13s(default)
ap7532-15E6E4#
```

### 6.1.47 nsight

▶ *show commands*

Displays NSight module related statistics and also displays the database server status (reachable or not)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
show nsight status
```

**Parameters**

- show nsight status

nsight	Displays the NSight module related status, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NSight is enabled or not on the device</li><li>• NSight report and aggregation daemon is running or not</li><li>• NSight alarm daemon is running or not</li><li>• NSight server daemon is running or not</li><li>• Database server is reachable or not</li></ul>
--------	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show nsight status
Nsight is enabled
Nsight report and aggregation daemon is running
Nsight alarm daemon is running
Nsight server daemon is running
Database server is not reachable
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

## 6.1.48 ntp

### ► show commands

Displays *Network Time Protocol* (NTP) information. NTP enables clock synchronization within a network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show ntp [associations|status]
show ntp [associations {detail|on}|status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}]
```

### Parameters

- show ntp [associations {detail|on}|status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}]

ntp associations {detail on}	<p>Displays existing NTP associations. The interaction between the controller or service platform and a SNTP server constitutes an association. SNTP associations are of two kinds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- peer associations - where a controller or service platform synchronizes to another system or allows another system to synchronize to it, or</li> <li>- server associations - where only the controller or service platform synchronizes to the SNTP resource, not the other way around.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detail – Optional. Displays detailed NTP associations           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays NTP associations on a specified device               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the 'on' keyword is used without the 'detail' keyword, the system displays a summary of existing NTP associations on the specified device or RF Domain.</p>
ntp status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	<p>Displays the performance (status) information relative to the NTP association status. Use this command to view the access point, controller, or service platform's current NTP resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays NTP association status on a specified device           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show ntp associations
```

```
-----
STATUS NTP SERVER IP ADDR REF CLOCK IP ADDR STRATUM  WHEN    POLL    REACH    DELAY
OFFSET  DISPERSION
-----
~      12.12.12.12      INIT      16      -      1024    0      0.0
0.0    15937.5
~      11.11.11.11      INIT      16      -      1024    0      0.0
0.0    15937.5
-----
```

```
STATUS Notation: * master (syncd), # master (unsyncd), + selected, - candidate, ~
configured
nx9500-6C8809#
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809#show ntp status
```

```
-----  
ITEM                                     VALUE  
-----  
Leap                                     Clock is unsynchronized  
Stratum                                  16  
Reference                                INIT  
Frequency                                 0.0000 Hz  
Precision                                 2^-20  
Reference time                           00000000.00000000 (Feb 07 11:58:16 UTC 2036)  
Clock Offset                             0.000 msec  
Root delay                               0.000 msec  
Root Dispersion                          0.000 msec  
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.49 password-encryption

▶ [show commands](#)

Displays password encryption status (enabled/disabled)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show password-encryption status
```

### Parameters

- show password-encryption status

password-encryption status	Displays password encryption status (enabled/disabled)
----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show password-encryption status
Password encryption is enabled
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.50 pppoe-client

### ► show commands

Displays *Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet* (PPPoE) client information

Use this command to view PPPoE statistics derived from access to high-speed data and broadband networks. PPPoE uses standard encryption, authentication, and compression methods as specified by the PPPoE protocol. PPPoE enables point-to-points connection to an ISP over existing Ethernet interface.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show pppoe-client [configuration|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show pppoe-client [configuration|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

pppoe-client	Displays PPPoE client information (configuration and status)
configuration	Displays detailed PPPoE client configuration
status	Displays detailed PPPoE client status
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keywords are common to 'configuration' and 'status' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed PPPoE client status or configuration on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show pppoe-client configuration
  PPPoE Client Configuration:
```

```
+-----+
| Mode           : Disabled
| Service Name   :
| Auth Type      : pap
| Username       :
| Password       :
| Idle Time      : 600
| Keepalive      : Disabled
| Local n/w      : vlan1
| Static IP      : 0.0.0.0
| MTU            : 1492
+-----+
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.51 *privilege*

### ▶ *show commands*

Displays a device's existing privilege level

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### **Syntax**

```
show privilege
```

### **Parameters**

None

### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show privilege
Current user privilege: superuser
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.52 radius

### ► show commands

Displays the amount of access time consumed and the amount of access time remaining for all guest users configured on a RADIUS server

Every captive portal guest user can access the captive portal for a specified duration. This results in following three scenarios:

- Scenario 1: Access duration not specified (in this case the default of 1440 minutes is applied)
- Scenario 2: Access duration is specified and is greater than 0
- Scenario 3: Access duration is specified and equals to 0 (in this case the guest user has unlimited access)

In all the three scenarios the access time consumed is the duration for which the guest user has logged.

But the access time remaining varies. It is calculated as follows:

- Scenarios 1 & 2 - It is the lesser of the following two values: difference between the configured access duration and the time consumed AND the time until user account expiration.
- Scenario 3 - It is the time until user account expiration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show radius [guest-users|server]
```

```
show radius guest-users {brief|<GUEST-USER-NAME>}
```

```
show radius server
```

### Parameters

- show radius guest-users {brief|<GUEST-USER-NAME>}

<pre>radius guest-users {brief &lt;GUEST- USER-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Displays RADIUS server's guest user's access details: total time for which the user has logged in, and the amount of access time remaining.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• brief – Displays the total number of guest users provided RADIUS access</li> <li>• &lt;GUEST-USER-NAME&gt; – Optional. Provide the name of the guest user (whose access details are to be viewed). If no name is provided, the system displays details of all guest users who have successfully logged in at least once.</li> </ul> <p>Use this command in the captive-portal context to view time and data statistics for guest user(s) having bandwidth-based or time-based vouchers configured. In such a scenario, the system displays the following information: data configured, data remaining, configured and current bandwidths (for both downlink and uplink), time configured, and time remaining. If bandwidth-based voucher is not applicable to a guest user, the data configured and data remaining values are displayed as 'unlimited'. The bandwidth columns are blank. If time-based voucher is not applicable to a guest user, the only value displayed is the time remaining (which is the time till the expiration of the guest user's account).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring bandwidth-based and time-based vouchers, see <a href="#">user</a>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show radius server</li> </ul>	
<pre>show radius server</pre>	<p>Displays RADIUS server related statistical data</p>



**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58#show radius guest-users
      TIME (min:sec)
USED   REMAINING   GUEST USER
0:00   9:00       time9
0:00   5:00       time5
0:00   15:00      time15
0:00   305416:35  notime
2:31   7:29       time10
rfs4000-229D58#
```

The following example shows a RADIUS user pool with guest users having bandwidth-based, time-based, bandwidth and time based, and no bandwidth or time based vouchers:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-wdws)#show context
radius-user-pool-policy wdws
 user time_and_data password 0 both group wdws guest expiry-time 12:00 expiry-date 12/31/2015
 access-duration 8000 data-limit 500 committed-downlink 3000 committed-uplink
 2000 reduced-downlink 1000 reduce4
 user neither password 0 nine group wdws guest expiry-time 12:00 expiry-date 12/31/2015
 user data_only password 0 data group wdws guest expiry-time 12:00 expiry-date 12/31/2015
 data-limit 125 committed-downlink 1000 committed-uplink 800 reduced-downlink 500
 reduced-uplink 400
 user time_only password 0 time group wdws guest expiry-time 12:00 expiry-date 12/31/2015
 access-duration 5000
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-wdws)#
```

The following example shows the captive portal access details for the above mentioned RADIUS user pool users:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-wdws)#show radius guest-users
      TIME (DD:HH:MM:SS)          DATA (kilobytes)          BANDWIDTH (kbps)
GUEST USER   CONFIGURED   REMAINING   CONFIGURED   REMAINING   CFGD DN   CURR DN   CFGD UP   CURR UP
time_and_data 5:13:20:00  5:12:00:50  512000      433727      3000      0        2000      0
neither      till expiry 221:19:44:54 unlimited   unlimited
data_only   till expiry 221:19:44:54 128000     127587      1000      0        800       0
time_only   3:11:20:00  3:11:19:47 unlimited   unlimited
Current time: 17:15:07
rfs4000-229D58 (config-captive-portal-wdws)#
```

### 6.1.53 reload

▶ [show commands](#)

Displays scheduled reload information for a specific device



**NOTE:** This command is not present in the USER EXEC mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
show reload {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- show reload {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

reload {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	<p>Displays scheduled reload information for a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays configuration on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show reload
No reload is scheduled.
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.54 rf-domain-manager

### ► show commands

Displays RF Domain manager selection details

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show rf-domain-manager {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show rf-domain-manager {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

rf-domain-manager	Displays RF Domain manager selection details
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays RF Domain manager selection details on a specified device or domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show rf-domain-manager
RF Domain RFDOMAIN_TechPubsLabLan
RF Domain Manager:
  ID: 70.37.FA.BE
  Priority: 180
  Has IP MiNT link
  Has wired MiNT links
Device under query:
  Priority: 180
  Has IP MiNT links
  Has wired MiNT links
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.55 role

### ► show commands

Displays role based firewall information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show role [ldap-stats|wireless-clients]
show role [ldap-stats|wireless-clients] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show role [ldap-stats|wireless-clients] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

role ldap-stats	Displays LDAP server status and statistics
role wireless-clients	Displays clients associated with roles
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following parameters are common to the 'ldap-stats' and 'wireless-clients' keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays clients associated with roles on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, and service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show role wireless-clients
No ROLE statistics found.
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.56 route-maps

### ► [show commands](#)

Displays route map statistics for defined device routes

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show route-maps {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- `show route-maps {on <DEVICE-NAME>}`

route-maps	Displays configured route map statistics for all defined routes <b>Note:</b> For more information on route maps, see <a href="#">route-map</a> .
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays route map statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show route-maps
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.57 rtls

### ▶ show commands

Displays *Real Time Location Service* (RTLS) statistics for access points contributing locationing information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show rtls [aer scout|ekahau] {<MAC/HOSTNAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>) }
```

### Parameters

- show rtls [aer scout|ekahau] {<MAC/HOSTNAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>) }

rtls	Displays access point RTLS statistics
aer scout	Displays access point Aer scout statistics
ekahau	Displays access point Ekahau statistics
<MAC/HOSTNAME>	Optional. Displays Aer scout or Ekahau statistics for a specified access point. Specify the MAC address or hostname of the access point.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to 'Aer scout' and 'Ekahau' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays Aer scout or Ekahau statistics on a specified device or domain.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show rtls aer scout
```

```

Aer scout Engine IP: 0.0.0.0 Port: 0
Send Count          : 0
Recv Count          : 0
Tag Reports         : 0
Nacks               : 0
Acks                : 0
Lbs                 : 0
AP Status           : 0
AP Notif            : 0
Send Err            : 0
Errmsg Count        : 0

```

```

Total number of APs displayed: 1
rfs4000-229D58(config)#

```

## 6.1.58 *running-config*

### ► *show commands*

Displays configuration files (where all configured MAC and IP access lists are applied to an interface)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show running-config {aaa-policy/application/application-policy/association-acl-policy/
  auto-provisioning-policy/captive-portal-policy/device/database-client-policy/
  database-policy/device/device-overrides/dhcp-server-policy/dhcpv6-server-policy/
  ex3500-management-policy/ex3500-qos-class-map-policy/ex3500-qos-policy-map/
  exclude-devices/firewall-policy/guest-management-policy/hide-encrypted-values/
  include-factory/interface/ip-access-list/ipv6-access-list/mac-access-list/
  management-policy/meshpoint/nsight-policy/profile/radio-qos-policy/rf-domain/
  roaming-assist-policy/rtl-server-policy/schedule-policy/smart-cache-policy/
  smart-rf-policy/url-filter/url-list/web-filter-policy/wlan/wlan-qos-policy}
```

```
show running-config {aaa-policy/application-policy/association-acl-policy/
  auto-provisioning-policy/captive-portal-policy/database-client-policy/
  database-policy/dhcp-server-policy/dhcpv6-server-policy/ex3500-management-policy/
  ex3500-qos-class-map-policy/ex3500-qos-policy-map/guest-management-policy/
  firewall-policy/management-policy/nsight-policy/radio-qos-policy/
  roaming-assist-policy/rtl-server-policy/schedule-policy/smart-cache-policy/
  smart-rf-policy/web-filter-policy/wlan-qos-policy} <POLICY-NAME> {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config application <APPLICATION-NAME>
```

```
show running-config exclude-devices
```

```
show running-config {device [<MAC>/self]} {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {device-overrides {brief}}
```

```
show running-config {hide-encrypted-values {exclude-devices/include-factory}}
```

```
show running-config {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {interface} {<INTERFACE-NAME>/ge/include-factory/me/port-channel/
  pppoe1/vlan/wwan1}
```

```
show running-config {interface} {<INTERFACE-NAME>/ge <1-4>/include-factory/
  me1/port-channel <1-2>/pppoe1/vlan <1-4094>/wwan1} {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>/
  ipv6-access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>/mac-access-list <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>}
  {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME>} {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {profile [anyap/ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/
  ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/
  nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600]} <PROFILE-NAME>} {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>} {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config {wlan <WLAN-NAME>} {include-factory}
```

```
show running-config url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>
```

```
show running-config url-list <URL-LIST-NAME> {include-factory}
```

**Parameters**

- `show running-config {aaa-policy/application-policy/association-acl-policy/ auto-provisioning-policy/captive-portal-policy/database-client-policy/database-policy/ dhcp-server-policy/dhcpv6-server-policy/ex3500-management-policy/ex3500-qos-class-map-policy/ex3500-qos-policy-map/guest-management-policy/firewall-policy/management-policy/ nsight-policy/radio-qos-policy/roaming-assist-policy/rtl-server-policy/schedule-policy/ smart-cache-policy/smart-rf-policy/web-filter-policy/wlan-qos-policy} <POLICY-NAME> {include-factory}`

running-config	Optional. Displays current running configuration Optionally, you can execute the command along with one of the associated keywords to view the running configuration for that top-level object. To view a policy and its configuration, specify the policy type and provide the policy name. <b>Note:</b> If the command is executed without a keyword, the system displays the entire running configuration.
<POLICY-TYPE> <POLICY-NAME>	Optional. Select the policy type, for example, aaa-policy, auto-provisioning-policy, captive-portal-policy, etc. and then specify the policy name. The system displays the selected policy's configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the policy (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
include-factory	The following keyword is common to all policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include-factory – Optional. Includes factory defaults</li> </ul>

- `show running-config {device [<MAC>/self]} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
device [<MAC>/self]	Optional. Displays device configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Displays a specified device configuration. Specify the MAC address of the device.</li> <li>• self – Displays the logged device's configuration</li> </ul>
include-factory	The following keyword is common to the '<MAC>' and 'self' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional. Displays factory defaults</li> </ul>

- `show running-config {hide-encrypted-values {exclude-devices/include-factory}}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
hide-encrypted-values {exclude-devices} include-factory}	Optional. Replaces all encrypted passwords with the standard characters ***** in the <code>show &gt; running-config</code> output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exclude-devices – Optional. Excludes devices from the running configuration displayed</li> <li>• include-factory – Optional. Includes factory default values in the running configuration displayed</li> </ul>

- `show running-config {device-overrides {brief}}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
device-overrides brief	Optional. Displays overrides applied at the device's configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• brief – Optional. Displays a brief summary of device overrides</li> </ul>



- `show running-config {exclude-devices}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
exclude-devices	Optional. Excludes device configuration details from the running configuration displayed

- `show running-config {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
include-factory	Optional. Includes factory defaults

- `show running-config {interface} {<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|include-factory|me1|port-channel <1-2>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
interface	Optional. Displays interface configuration
<INTERFACE-NAME>	Optional. Displays a specified interface configuration. Specify the interface name.
ge <1-4>	Optional. Displays GigabitEthernet interface configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
me1	Optional. Displays FastEthernet interface configuration
port-channel <1-2>	Optional. Displays port channel interface configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the port channel interface index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
pppoe1	Optional. Displays PPP over Ethernet interface configuration
vlan <1-4094>	Displays VLAN interface configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN interface number from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Optional. Displays Wireless WAN interface configuration
include-factory	The following keyword is common to all interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional. Includes factory defaults</li> </ul>

- `show running-config {ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|ipv6-access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|mac-access-list <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration Optionally, you can execute the command along with one of the associated keywords to view the running configuration for that top-level object. To view a access-list and its configuration, specify the ACL type and provide the ACL name. <b>Note:</b> If the command is executed without a keyword, the system displays the entire running configuration.
<ACL-TYPE> <IP/IPv6/MAC-ACL-NAME>	Optional. Select the ACL type, for example, ip-access-list, ipv6-access-list, or mac-access-list, and then specify the ACL name. The system displays the selected ACL's configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/IPv6/MAC-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the ACL (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
include-factory	The following keyword is common to the 'ip-access-list' and 'mac-access-list' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optional. Includes factory defaults</li> </ul>

- `show running-config {meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME>} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME>	Optional. Displays meshpoint configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the meshpoint name</li> </ul>
include-factory	Optional. Includes factory defaults along with running configuration details

- `show running-config {profile [anyap/ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600] <PROFILE-NAME>} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>	Optional. Displays current configuration for a specified profile. Select the device type, and then specify the profile name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt; – Select the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, and VX9000.</li> <li>• &lt;PROFILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the profile name for the selected &lt;DEVICE-TYPE&gt;.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Select the 'anyap' option to view the running configuration of any type of device.</p>
include-factory	Optional. This parameter is common to all profiles. When selected, it includes factory defaults in the output.

- `show running-config {rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays current configuration for a RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Displays current configuration for a specified RF Domain. Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
include-factory	Optional. Includes factory defaults

- `show running-config {wlan <WLAN-NAME>} {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Optional. Displays current configuration for a WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Displays current configuration for a specified WLAN. Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul>
include-factory	Optional. Includes factory defaults

- `show running-config url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>	Optional. Displays current configuration for the URL filter identified by the <URL-FILTER-NAME> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt; – Specify the URL filter's name.</li> </ul>

- `show running-config url-list <URL-LIST-NAME> {include-factory}`

running-config	Displays current running configuration
url-list <URL-LIST-NAME>	Optional. Displays current configuration for the URL list identified by the <URL-LIST-NAME> keyword <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt; – Specify the URL list's name.</li> </ul>
include-factory	Optional. Includes factory defaults

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show running-config device self
!
firewall ratelimit-trust policy default
!
management-policy default
telnet
http server
ssh
!
firewall-policy default
!
mint-security-policy the_policy
rejoin-timeout 35
!
device-discover-policy default
!
rfs7000 00-15-70-37-FA-BE
hostname rfs7000-37FABE
no country-code
bridge vlan 3
bridge vlan 5
ip dhcp trust
ip igmp snooping querier version 2
ip igmp snooping querier max-response-time 3
ip igmp snooping querier timer expiry 89
wep-shared-key-auth
radius nas-identifier test
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config)
```

```
nx6500-31FABE(config)#show running-config device 11-22-33-44-55-66 include-factory
!
radio-qos-policy default
wmm best-effort aifsn 3
wmm video txop-limit 94
wmm video aifsn 1
wmm video cw-min 3
wmm video cw-max 4
wmm voice txop-limit 47
wmm voice aifsn 1
wmm voice cw-min 2
--More--
nx6500-31FABE(config)#
```

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```
rfs7000-6DCD4B#show running-config profile ap81xx default-ap81xx
profile ap81xx default-ap81xx
  autoinstall configuration
  autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
  crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
  crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  crypto remote-vpn-client
  interface radio1
  interface radio2
  interface radio3
  interface ge1
  interface ge2
  interface vlan1
  --More--
rfs7000-6DCD4B#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show running-config url-filter URL_FILTER_Shopping include-factory
```

```
url-filter URL_FILTER_Shopping
  no description
  blacklist category-type p2p precedence 20 description description
  blacklist category-type news-sports-general category shopping precedence 10 description
  description
  blockpage path internal
  blockpage internal org-name Your Organization Name
  blockpage internal org-signature Your Organization Name, All Rights Reserved.
  blockpage internal title This URL may have been filtered.
  blockpage internal header The requested URL could not be retrieved.
  blockpage internal footer If you have any questions please contact your IT department.
  blockpage internal content The site you have attempted to reach may be considered
  inappropriate for access.
  no blockpage internal main-logo
  no blockpage internal small-logo
  no blockpage external
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show running-config url-list AllowedShopping
url-list AllowedShopping
  url ebay.com depth 10
  url amazon.com depth 10
nx9500-6C8809#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809#show running-config application Bing
application Bing
  app-category streaming
  use url-list Bing
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.59 *session-changes*

### ▶ *show commands*

Displays configuration changes made in the current session

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### **Syntax**

```
show session-changes
```

### **Parameters**

None

### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show session-changes
```

No changes in this session

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.60 session-config

### ▶ show commands

Lists active open sessions on a device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show session-config {exclude-devices|include-factory}
```

### Parameters

- show session-config {exclude-devices|include-factory}

session-config {exclude-devices  include-factory}	Displays current session configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exclude-devices – Optional. Excludes device configuration details from the output</li> <li>• include-factory – Optional. Includes factory defaults</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show session-config
!
! Configuration of NX9500 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity-group default
  load default-fingerprints
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
  deny udp any range 137 138 any range 137 138 rule-precedence 20 rule-description "deny
windows netbios"
  deny ip any 224.0.0.0/4 rule-precedence 21 rule-description "deny IP multicast"
  deny ip any host 255.255.255.255 rule-precedence 22 rule-description "deny IP local
broadcast"
  permit ip any any rule-precedence 100 rule-description "permit all IP traffic"
!
mac access-list PERMIT-ARP-AND-IPv4
  permit any any type ip rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all IPv4 tra
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

## 6.1.61 sessions

### ▶ show commands

Displays CLI sessions initiated on a device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show sessions all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show sessions all {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

sessions	Displays CLI sessions initiated on a device
all	Displays all sessions including internal
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. This is a recurring keyword and is common to the 'all' parameter. Displays CLI sessions on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809#show sessions
```

INDEX	COOKIE	NAME	START TIME	FROM	ROLE
1	3	snmp2	2016-09-17 04:09:42	127.0.0.1	superuser
2	2	snmp	2016-09-17 04:09:42	127.0.0.1	superuser
3	53	admin	2016-09-21 15:47:06	192.168.100.214	superuser

```
nx9500-6C8809#
```

## 6.1.62 *site-config-diff*

### ▶ *show commands*

Displays the difference in site configuration available on the NOC and a site.

The WiNG HM network defines a three-tier structure, consisting of multiple wireless sites managed by a single *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller. The NOC controller constitutes the first and the site controllers constitute the second tier of the hierarchy. The site controllers may or may not be grouped to form clusters. The site controllers in turn adopt and manage access points that form the third tier of the hierarchy.

NOC controllers possess default site configuration details. Overrides applied at the site level result in a mismatch of configuration at the site and the default site configuration available on the NOC controller. Use this command to view this difference.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** This command returns an output only when executed on a NOC controller.

### Syntax

```
show site-config-diff <SITE-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `show site-config-diff <SITE-NAME>`

site-config-diff <SITE-NAME>	Displays the configuration difference for the specified site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SITE-NAME&gt; – Specify the site name.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C874D#show site-config-diff 5C-0E-8B-18-06-F4
---- Config diff for switch 5C-0E-8B-18-06-F4 ----
rfs6000 5C-0E-8B-18-06-F4
interface pppoe1
  no shutdown
nx9500-6C874D#
```



## 6.1.63 smart-rf

### ► show commands

Displays *Self-Monitoring At Run Time* (Smart RF) statistical history to assess adjustments made to device configurations to compensate for detected coverage holes or device failures

When invoked by an administrator, Smart RF instructs access point radios to change to a specific channel and begin beaconing using the maximum available transmit power. Within a well-planned deployment, any RF Domain member access point radio should be reachable by at least one other radio. Smart RF records signals received from its neighbors as well as signals from external, un-managed radios. AP-to-AP distance is recorded in terms of signal attenuation. The information from external radios is used during channel assignment to minimize interference.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show smart-rf [ap|channel-distribution|history|history-timeline|interfering-ap|
interfering-neighbors|radio]

show smart-rf ap {<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>|activity|energy|neighbors|on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
show smart-rf ap {<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>} {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
show smart-rf ap (activity|energy|neighbors) [<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>] {(on <DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show smart-rf [channel-distribution|history|history-timeline] {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}

show smart-rf radio {<MAC>|activity|all-11an|all-11bgn|channel|energy|neighbors|
on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
show smart-rf radio {<MAC>|all-11an|all-11bgn|energy <MAC>} {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}
show smart-rf radio {activity|neighbors} {<MAC>|all-11an|all-11bgn} {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}

show smart-rf interfering-ap {<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>|on <DOMAIN-NAME>}

show smart-rf interfering-neighbors {<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>|on <DOMAIN-NAME>|threshold
<50-100>}
```

### Parameters

- show smart-rf ap {<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>} {on <DOMAIN-NAME>}

smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
ap	Displays access point related Smart RF information
<MAC>	Optional. Uses MAC addresses to identify access points. Displays all access points, if no MAC address is specified.
<DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Uses an administrator defined name to identify an access point
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays access point details on a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul>

- show smart-rf ap (activity|energy|neighbors) [<MAC>|<DEVICE-NAME>] {(on <DOMAIN-NAME>)}

smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
ap	Displays AP related Smart RF information

activity	<p>Optional. Displays Smart RF activity related information</p> <p>Use this option to view the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time-period – Lists the frequency Smart RF activity is trended for the RF Domain. Trending periods include the current hour, last 24 hours, or the last seven days. Comparing Smart RF adjustments versus the last seven days enables an administrator to assess whether periods of interference and poor performance were relegated to just specific periods.</li> <li>• Power changes – Displays the number of Smart RF initiated power level changes needed for RF Domain member devices during each of the three trending periods. Determine whether power compensations were relegated to known device outages or if compensations were consistent over the course of a day or week.</li> <li>• Channel changes – Lists the number of Smart RF initiated channel changes needed for RF Domain member devices during each of the three trending periods. Determine if channel adjustments were relegated to known device count increases or decreases over the course of a day or week.</li> <li>• Coverage changes – Displays the number of Smart RF initiated coverage changes needed for RF Domain member devices during each of the three trending periods. Determine if coverage changes were relegated to known device failures or known periods of interference over the course of a day or week.</li> </ul>
energy	<p>Optional. Displays AP energy for a specified AP or all APs</p> <p>Use this option to view an RF Domain member access point's operating channels, noise level and neighbor count. This information helps assess whether Smart RF neighbor recovery is needed in respect to poorly performing access points.</p>
neighbors	<p>Optional. Displays AP neighbors</p> <p>Use this option to view attributes of neighbor radio resources available for Smart RF radio compensations for other RF Domain member device radios.</p>
{<MAC> <DEVICE-NAME>}	<p>The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Displays all of the above mentioned information for a specified AP, identified by its MAC address. Specify the AP's MAC address.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Displays all of the above mentioned information for a specified AP, identified by its hostname. Specify the AP's hostname.</li> </ul>
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays access point details on a specified RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul>
<p>• show smart-rf [channel-distribution history history-timeline] {on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</p>	
smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
channel-distribution	Displays Smart RF channel distribution information. This provides an overview of how RF Domain member devices are utilizing different channels to optimally support connect devices and avoid congestion and interference with neighboring devices. Assess whether the channel spectrum is being effectively utilized and whether channel changes are warranted to improve RF Domain member device performance.
history	Displays Smart RF calibration history Use this option to view description and types of Smart RF events impacting RF Domain member devices.

history-timeline	Displays extended Smart RF calibration history on an hourly or daily timeline Use this option to view the time stamp when Smart RF status was updated on behalf of a Smart RF adjustment within the selected RF Domain.
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays Smart RF configuration, based on the parameters passed, on a specified RF Domain</li> <li>on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show smart-rf radio {&lt;MAC&gt;/all-11an/all-11bgn/energy &lt;MAC&gt;} {on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
radio	Displays radio related commands
<MAC>	Optional. Displays details of a specified radio. Specify the radio's MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.
all-11an	Optional. Displays all 11a radios currently in the configuration
all-11bgn	Optional. Displays all 11bg radios currently in the configuration
energy {<MAC>}	Optional. Displays radio energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the radio's MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.</li> </ul> Use this option to view an RF Domain member access point radio's operating channel, noise level and neighbor count. This information helps assess whether Smart RF neighbor recovery is needed in respect to poorly performing radios.
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays radio details on a specified RF Domain</li> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show smart-rf radio {activity/neighbors} {&lt;MAC&gt;/all-11an/all-11bgn} {on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
radio	Displays Smart RF radio related commands
activity	Optional. Displays changes related to radio power, number of radio channels, or coverage holes. Use additional filters to view specific details.
<MAC>	Optional. Displays radio activity for a specified radio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the radio's MAC address.</li> </ul>
all-11an	Optional. Displays radio activity of all 11a radios in the configuration
all-11bgn	Optional. Displays radio activity of all 11bg radios in the configuration
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays radio activity of all radios within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show smart-rf interfering-ap {&lt;MAC&gt;/&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;/on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
interfering-ap	Displays interfering access points (requiring potential isolation) information

<MAC>	Optional. Displays information of a specified interfering access point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the access point’s MAC address.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Considers all APs if this parameter is omitted
<DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays interfering access point information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Considers all APs if this parameter is omitted
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays all interfering access point information within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<p>• show smart-rf interfering-neighbors {&lt;MAC&gt; &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; threshold &lt;50-100&gt;}</p>	
smart-rf	Displays Smart RF related information
interfering-ap	Displays interfering neighboring access point information
<MAC>	Optional. Displays interfering neighboring access point information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the access point’s MAC address.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Considers all APs if this parameter is omitted
<DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays all interfering neighboring access point information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Considers all APs if this parameter is omitted
threshold <50-100>	Optional. Specifies the maximum attenuation threshold of interfering neighbors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-100&gt; – Specify a value from 50 -100 dB.</li> </ul> Attenuation is a measure of the reduction of signal strength during transmission. Attenuation is the opposite of amplification, and is normal when a signal is sent from one point to another. If the signal attenuates too much, it becomes unintelligible. Attenuation is measured in decibels.
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays radio activity of all radios within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show smart-rf calibration-status
No calibration currently in progress
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show smart-rf history
```

```
-----
      TIME                               EVENT                               DESCRIPTION
-----
```

```
Total number of history entries displayed: 0
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.64 spanning-tree

### ► show commands

Displays spanning tree utilization information

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show spanning-tree mst {configuration/detail/instance/on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show spanning-tree mst {configuration} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show spanning-tree mst {detail} {interface/on}
show spanning-tree mst {detail} interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|me1|
port-channel <1-2>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show spanning-tree mst {instance <1-15>} {interface <INTERFACE-NAME>}
{(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

### Parameters

- show spanning-tree mst {configuration} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

spanning-tree	Displays spanning tree utilization information
mst	Displays <i>Multiple Spanning Tree</i> (MST) related information
configuration {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Optional. Displays MST configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays MST configuration on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP or wireless controller.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the 'on' keyword is used without any of the other options, the system displays a summary of spanning tree utilization information on the specified device.</p>

- show spanning-tree mst {detail} interface {<INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|me1|port-channel <1-2>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

spanning-tree	Displays spanning tree information
mst	Displays MST configuration
detail	Optional. Displays detailed MST configuration, based on the parameters passed
interface [<INTERFACE>  ge <1-4> me1  port-channel <1-2>  pppoe1  vlan <1-4094>  wwan1]	Displays detailed MST configuration for a specified interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE&gt; – Displays detailed MST configuration for a specified interface. Specify the interface name.</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-4&gt; – Displays GigabitEthernet interface MST configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• me1 – Displays FastEthernet interface MST configuration</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• port-channel – Displays port channel interface MST configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Select the port channel interface index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• pppoe1 – Displays PPP over Ethernet interface MST configuration</li> <li>• vlan – Displays VLAN interface MST configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Select the SVI VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• wwan1 – Displays Wireless WAN interface MST configuration</li> </ul>

on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is common to all interfaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed MST configuration on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show spanning-tree mst {instance &lt;1-15&gt;} {interface &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt;} { (on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
spanning-tree	Displays spanning tree information
mst	Displays MST configuration. Use additional filters to view specific details.
instance <1-15>	Optional. Displays information for a particular MST instance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-15&gt; – Specify the instance ID from 1 - 15.</li> </ul>
interface <INTERFACE-NAME>	Optional. Displays MST configuration for a specific interface instance. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Displays MST configuration for a specified interface. Specify the interface name.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays MST configuration on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show spanning-tree mst configuration
```

```
%
%
% MSTP Configuration Information for bridge 1 :
%-----
% Format Id      : 0
% Name          : My Name
% Revision Level : 0
% Digest        : 0xac36177f50283cd4b83821d8ab26de62
%-----
%%
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show spanning-tree mst detail interface test
% Bridge up - Spanning Tree Disabled
% CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: CIST Bridge Id 800000157037fabf
% portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% portfast portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
% cisco interoperability not configured - Current cisco interoperability off
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show spanning-tree mst detail
% Bridge up - Spanning Tree Disabled
% CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: CIST Bridge Id 800000157037fabf
% portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% portfast portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
% cisco interoperability not configured - Current cisco interoperability off

% ge4: Port 2004 - Id 87d4 - Role Disabled - State Forwarding
% ge4: Designated External Path Cost 0 - Internal Path Cost 0
% ge4: Configured Path Cost 11520 - Add type Implicit - ref count 1
% ge4: Designated Port Id 0 - CST Priority 128
% ge4: ge4: CIST Root 0000000000000000
% ge4: ge4: Regional Root 0000000000000000
% ge4: ge4: Designated Bridge 0000000000000000
% ge4: Message Age 0 - Max Age 0
% ge4: CIST Hello Time 0 - Forward Delay 0
% ge4: CIST Forward Timer 0 - Msg Age Timer 0 - Hello Timer 0
% ge4: Version Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol - Received None - Send MSTP
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show spanning-tree mst detail
% Bridge up - Spanning Tree Disabled
% CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Max hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: CIST Bridge Id 800000157037fabf
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
% portfast portfast errdisable timeout disabled
% portfast errdisable timeout interval 300 sec
% cisco interoperability not configured - Current cisco interoperability off
% --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.65 startup-config

### ▶ show commands

Displays complete startup configuration script

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show startup-config {include-factory}
```

### Parameters

- show startup-config {include-factory}

startup-config include-factory	Displays startup configuration script • include-factory – Optional. Includes factory defaults
-----------------------------------	--

### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809#show startup-config
!
! Configuration of NX9500 version 5.8.5.0-015D
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
client-identity-group default
  load default-fingerprints
!
ip access-list BROADCAST-MULTICAST-CONTROL
  permit tcp any any rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all TCP traffic"
  permit udp any eq 67 any eq dhcpc rule-precedence 11 rule-description "permit DHCP
replies"
  deny udp any range 137 138 any range 137 138 rule-precedence 20 rule-description "deny
windows netbios"
  deny ip any 224.0.0.0/4 rule-precedence 21 rule-description "deny IP multicast"
  deny ip any host 255.255.255.255 rule-precedence 22 rule-description "deny IP local
broadcast"
  permit ip any any rule-precedence 100 rule-description "permit all IP traffic"
!
mac access-list PERMIT-ARP-AND-IPv4
  permit any any type ip rule-precedence 10 rule-description "permit all IPv4 tra
--More--
nx9500-6C8809#

```



## 6.1.66 t5

### ► show commands

Displays adopted T5 controller statistics

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7510, NX7520, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** This command is applicable only on WiNG controllers with adopted and managed T5 controllers.

### Syntax

```
show t5 [boot|clock|cpe|interface|mac|system|temperature|uptime|version|wireless]
      {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 [boot|clock|system|temperature|uptime|version] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 cpe [address|boot|ether port status|led|reset|system|uptime|version]
      {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 interface [dsl|fe|ge|radio]
```

```
show t5 interface [dsl|fe|ge] [counter|description|errors|status|utilization]
      {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 interface dsl custom [avg|dses|dsses|peak|uses|usses] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 interface radio [stats|status|wlam-map] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 mac table [filter name [dsl<1-24>|ge <1-2>|vlan <1-4094>|wlan <1-24>]
      {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}]
```

```
show t5 wireless [client|wlan]
```

```
show t5 wireless client {filter name [association-status|authentication-status|bss|
      mac-address|retry-percentage|rssi-value]} {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show t5 wireless wlan counters [qos|rate|size] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show t5 [boot|clock|system|temperature|uptime|version] {on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>}

t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
boot	Displays the T5 device's boot details. Use this option to view the primary and secondary image files available to use for booting up.
clock	Displays the T5 controller's system time, as reported from the controller itself or its remote NTP time resource
system	Displays T5 controller's system information, which includes the T5 controller's hostname, MAC address, RF Domain, system clock, uptime
temperature	Displays T5 controller's current temperature
uptime	Displays the T5 controller's uptime (the time it has been actively deployed and operational)

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version	Displays the T5 controller's primary and secondary firmware images
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show t5 cpe [address boot ether port status led reset system uptime version] {on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
cpe	Displays the T5 controller managed <i>Customer Premises Equipment</i> (CPE) statistics based on the parameters passed. Use this command to verify each CPE address credentials and whether currently disconnected or ready for radio coverage area support.
address	Displays each linked CPE's current IP address used as its network identifier
boot	Displays the primary and secondary firmware versions available to each CPE, along with status of the most recent upgrade operation details
ether port status	Displays Ethernet port status
led	Displays whether the CPEs currently have their LEDs enabled or disabled. In places like hospitals, its not uncommon for access points to be operational, but their LEDs off as to not disturb patients.
reset	Displays the number times a CPE has been reset
system	Displays device hardware and SKU information for each CPE. Use this information to assess whether a controller is managing the correct CPE devices out of the total number of CPEs available.
uptime	Displays the time each CPE device has been actively deployed and operational
version	Displays the application and boot versions utilized by the CPE devices
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show t5 interface [dsl fe ge] [counter description errors status utilization] {on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
interface	Displays T5 interface-related statistics based on the interface selected
[dsl fe ge radio] [counter description errors status utilization]	Select the interface type. The options are: dsl, fe, ge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dsl – Displays <i>Digital Subscriber Line</i> (DSL) interface related information</li> <li>fe – Displays <i>Fast Ethernet</i> (FE) interface related information</li> <li>ge – Displays <i>Gigabit Ethernet</i> (GE) interface related information</li> </ul> The system displays the following information for the DSL, GE, and FE ports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>counter – Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of octets (bytes) received and transmitted on this port</li> <li>Number of data packets received and transmitted on this port</li> <li>Number of flow control (layer 2) packets received and transmitted on this port</li> </ul> </li> </ul> Contd..

<p>contd..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• description – Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selected port’s name</li> <li>• The numeric index assignable to each port</li> <li>• The 64 character maximum, unique, administrator-assigned description to each port</li> </ul> </li> <li>• errors – Displays the following DSL interface related errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name of the DSL utilized by each T5 controller connected CPE device.</li> <li>• The number of FECs detected in the downstream direction. <i>Forward Error Correction (FEC)</i> or channel coding is used for controlling errors over unreliable or noisy communication channels.</li> <li>• The number of CPE DSL coding violations (badly coded packets) detected in the downstream direction.</li> <li>• The number of FECs detected in the upstream direction.</li> <li>• The number of CPE DSL coding violations (badly coded packets) detected in the upstream direction.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• status – Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selected port’s name</li> <li>• Whether the port is currently up or down as a T5 controller transmit and receive resource</li> <li>• The port’s current speed in MB</li> <li>• Whether pause packet utilization is currently off or on for the selected port</li> <li>• Whether each listed port is enabled or disabled by the administrator</li> </ul> </li> <li>• utilization – Displays the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selected port’s name</li> <li>• The port’s receive and transmit data rates (in Kbps)</li> <li>• The packet per second port receive and transmit rates (p/s)</li> <li>• Each port’s receive and transmit direction utilization as a percentage of the total transmit bandwidth available.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device’s hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show t5 interface dsl custom [avg dses dsses peak uses usses]</code> <code>{on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
<p>t5</p>	<p>Displays adopted T5 controller statistics</p>
<p>interface</p>	<p>Displays T5 interface-related statistics based on the interface selected</p>
<p>dsl</p>	<p>Selects A T5 controller’s DSL interface.</p> <p>A T5 controller uses the operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating used by RFS controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5’s management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The CPEs are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the operating system. These CPEs use a DSL as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE’s physical wallplate connection and phone jack.</p>

custom [avg dses dsses peak  uses usses]	<p>Displays following custom CPE DSL data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avg – Each DSL's average response time in microseconds</li> <li>• dses – The number of seconds downstream DSL transmissions were negatively impacted by code violations.</li> <li>• dsses – The number of seconds downstream DSL transmissions were severely negatively impacted by code violations.</li> <li>• peak – Each DSL's maximum (best to date since the screen was refreshed) response time in microseconds.</li> <li>• uses – The number of seconds upstream DSL transmissions were negatively impacted by code violations.</li> <li>• usses – The number of seconds upstream DLS transmissions were severely negatively impacted by code violations.</li> </ul>
on <T5-DEVICE- NAME>	<p>Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show t5 interface radio [stats status wlan-map] {on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
interface	Displays T5 interface-related statistics based on the interface selected
radio [stats status  wlan-map]	<p>Displays following radio interface related information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stats – Displays T5 radio interface statistics. A T5 controller uses the operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating used by RFS controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The CPEs are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the operating system. Use this option to view the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name – The administrator assigned name of each listed CPE radio as its unique identifier</li> <li>• Rx (Kbps) – The listed CPE radio's receive data rate (in Kbps). Use this information to assess RF activity versus other T5 managed CPE radios in the same radio coverage area.</li> <li>• Rx Octets – The number of octets (bytes) received with no errors by the listed T5 controller managed CPE radio.</li> <li>• Rx Packets – The number of data packets received for the listed T5 managed CPE radio since this screen was last refreshed.</li> <li>• Tx (Kbps) – The listed CPE radio's transmit data rate (in Kbps). Use this information to assess RF activity versus other T5 managed CPE radios in the same radio coverage area.</li> <li>• Tx Octets – Displays the number of octets (bytes) transmitted with no errors by the listed T5 controller managed CPE radio.</li> <li>• Tx Packets – The number of data packets transmitted from the listed T5 managed CPE radio since this screen was last refreshed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

contd..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• status – Displays T5 radio interface status information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name – The administrator assigned name of each listed CPE radio as its unique identifier.</li> <li>• Operational status – The radio interface's operational status (enabled/disabled).</li> <li>• mac – The T5 radio interface's MAC address.</li> <li>• transmit power – The T5 radio interface's transmit power.</li> <li>• Channel – The T5 radio interface's channel of operation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• wlan-map – Displays WLAN map membership data for T5 controller managed CPE radio devices. Use this option to view the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name – The administrator assigned name of each listed CPE radio as its unique identifier.</li> <li>• status – Whether a CPE radio is currently enabled or disabled as a radio resource for the WLAN(s) the CPE radio has been mapped to.</li> <li>• wlan-radio-mapping – The managed WLAN(s) each listed radio has been mapped to.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show t5 mac table [filter name [dsl&lt;1-24&gt; ge &lt;1-2&gt; vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; wlan &lt;1-24&gt;] {on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}]</li> </ul>	
t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
mac table [dsl<1-24> ge <1-2>  vlan <1-4094>  wlan <1-24>]	<p>Displays T5 MAC address table. The T5 MAC table displays a dynamic list of MAC addresses learned by the T5 controller over its ethernet interfaces. Use this information to identify devices and the interfaces on which they can be found.</p> <p>Use the following additional filters to filter on the basis of the VLAN or DSL interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dsl &lt;1-24&gt; – Filters information on the basis of the selected DSL port</li> <li>• ge &lt;1-2&gt; – Filters information on the basis of the selected GE port</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Filters information on the basis of the selected VLAN port</li> <li>• wlan &lt;1-24&gt; – Filters on the basis of the selected CPE</li> </ul>
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	<p>Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show t5 wireless client {filter name [association-status authentication-status bss mac-address retry-percentage rssi-value]} {on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
wireless client	<p>Displays the T5 wireless client and WLAN related statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• client – Displays read-only device information for wireless clients associated with the selected T5 controller and its connected CPE device radios. Use this information to assess if configuration changes are required to improve client performance.</li> </ul> <p>Use the additional filters available to view specific client-related information. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• association-status</li> <li>• authentication-status</li> <li>• bss</li> <li>• retry-percentage</li> <li>• rssi-value</li> </ul>

on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show t5 wireless wlan counters [qos rate size] {on &lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
t5	Displays adopted T5 controller statistics
wireless wlan [qos rate size]	Displays the T5 wireless WLAN related statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wlan – Displays following T5 controller traffic counter statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>qos – T5 controller WLAN QoS utilization. Displays the number of background (low priority) and best-effort packets received and transmitted on each listed T5 controller managed WLANs</li> <li>rates – Displays T5 controller's WLAN utilization data rate statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lists the number of data packets received and transmitted in the WLAN that have been relegated to a 1 Mbps data rate</li> <li>Lists the number of data packets received and transmitted in the WLAN by T5 controller connected devices at 54Mbps</li> </ul> </li> <li>size – Displays the number of data packets received and transmitted, in each listed WLAN, greater than 1024 bytes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <T5-DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified T5 device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;T5-DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the T5 device's hostname. An error message is displayed if no T5 device name is specified.</li> </ul>

### Examples

The following examples are for show commands executed on the 't5-ED7C6C' controller adopted by the 'nx9500-6C8809' wireless controller:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 boot on t5-ED7C6C
Primary Version: 5.4.2.0-010R
Secondary Version: 5.4.2.0-006B
Next Boot: Primary
Upgrade Status: none
Upgrade Progress %: 0
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 version on t5-ED7C6C
Bootloader Version: 5.4.2.0-010R
Application Version: 5.4.2.0-010R
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 system on t5-ED7C6C
Serial Number      14213522400004
SKU                TS-0524-WR
Hardware Rev       5
Mac Address        B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C
Description        24-port PowerBroadband VDSL2 Switch Version 5.4.2.0-010R
Contact            NULL
Name               t5-ED7C6C
Location           NULL
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 clock on t5-ED7C6C
Time 19-5-2016 20:26:14 UTC
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 interface ge counter on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
-----
INTERFACE RECEIVE OCTETS RECEIVE PACKETS RECEIVE PAUSE PKTS TRANSMIT OCTETS TRANSMIT
PACKETS TRANSMIT PAUSE PKTS
-----
```

```
-----
ge1      711128918      89636040      0      2558110037      133720283      0
ge2      2515775064      133311355      0      3422167586      78735853      0
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 uptime on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
Up Time 0 days 1 day, 3:19:43
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 temperature on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
===== Temperature =====
```

```
-----
INDEX CURRENT (C) FANS @ FULL SPEED (C) FANS @ VARIABLE SPEED (C)
-----
```

```
1      39      70      60
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 cpe address on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
-----
DEVICE          STATUS          IP ADDRESS          MAC ADDRESS
-----
cpe1            ready          192.168.13.32      00-C0-23-69-80-CD
cpe2            ready          192.168.13.33      74-6F-F7-40-16-62
cpe3            disconnected    0.0.0.0            00-00-00-00-00-00
cpe4            disconnected    0.0.0.0            00-00-00-00-00-00
cpe5            disconnected    0.0.0.0            00-00-00-00-00-00
-----
```

```
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 cpe led on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
-----
DEVICE          LED STATUS
-----
```

```
cpe1            enable
cpe2            enable
cpe3            enable
cpe4            enable
cpe5            enable
-----
```

```
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show t5 mac table filter name vlan 1 on t5-ED7C6C
```

```
-----
T5-MAC          VLAN          ADDRESS          INTERFACE          VENDOR
-----
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-02-B3-28-D1-55  ge1      Intel Corp
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-1E-67-4B-BF-BD  ge1      Intel Corp
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-23-68-11-E6-C4  ge1      Extreme Tech
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-23-68-88-0D-A7  ge1      Extreme Tech
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-23-68-99-BB-7C  ge1      Extreme Tech
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-A0-F8-68-D5-70  ge1      Extreme Tech
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      00-C0-23-69-80-CD  dsl1     00-C0-23
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      1C-7E-E5-18-FA-67  ge1      D-Link Corp
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      3C-CE-73-F4-47-83  ge1      Cisco Systems
B4-C7-99-ED-7C-6C  1      74-6F-F7-40-16-62  dsl2     Wistron Corp
-----
```

```
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

### 6.1.67 terminal

▶ *show commands*

Displays terminal configuration parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
show terminal
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show terminal
Terminal Type: xterm
Length: 24      Width: 200
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```



## 6.1.68 *timezone*

▶ *show commands*

Displays a device's timezone

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show timezone
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show timezone
Timezone is America/Los_Angeles
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

## 6.1.69 traffic-shape

### ► show commands

Displays traffic-shaping related configuration details and statistics

Traffic shaping regulates network data transfers to ensure a specific performance level. Traffic shaping delays the flow of packets defined as less important than prioritized traffic streams. Traffic shaping enables traffic control out an interface to match its flow to the speed of a remote target's interface and ensure traffic conforms applied policies. Traffic can be shaped to meet downstream requirements and eliminate network congestion when data rates are in conflict.

Apply traffic shaping to specific applications to apply application categories. When application and ACL rules are conflicting, ACL rules take precedence for the traffic shaping class. Using traffic shaping, an application takes precedence over an application category.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP622, AP6522, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530

### Syntax

```
show traffic-shape [priority-map|statistics {class <1-4>}|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show traffic-shape [priority-map|statistics {class <1-4>}|status] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

traffic-shape	Displays traffic-shaping related configuration details and statistics
priority-map	Displays the traffic shaper queue priority. There are 8 queues (0 - 7), and traffic is queued in each based on incoming packets 802.1p markings.
statistics class <1-4>	Displays traffic-shaping related statistics for all traffic shaper classes or for a selected class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• class &lt;1-4&gt; – Optional. Specify the traffic class from 1 - 4. The system displays traffic shaping statistics for the selected class. If not selected, the system statistics for all classes.</li> </ul>
status	Displays the controller or service platform's traffic shaping status (whether running or not)
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays traffic-shaping related configuration details and statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
ap7532-DEB9B0#show traffic-shape priority-map
```

```
-----
  DOT1P-PRIORITY      TX-SHAPER-PRIORITY
  -----
0                      2
1                      0
2                      1
3                      3
4                      4
5                      5
6                      6
7                      7
-----
```

```
ap7532-DEB9B0#
```

```
ap7532-DEB9B0#show traffic-shape status
State of Traffic shaper:  running
ap7532-DEB9B0#
```

```
ap7532-DEB9B0#show traffic-shape statistics
```

```
Traffic shaper class : 1
Class 1 is not configured:
```

```
Traffic shaper class : 3
Class 3 is not configured:
```

```
Traffic shaper class : 2
Rate: 1500 Kbps
```

```
-----
 PRIORITY  PKTS-SENT  PKTS-DELAYED  PKTS-DROPPED  CURRENT-QUEUE-LEN  CURRENT-LATENCY (IN
 USECS)
-----
 1          0          0          0          0          0
 0          0          0          0          0          0
 3          0          0          0          0          0
 2       152153035  151924251    1508343       11         33447
 5          0          0          0          0          0
 4          0          0          0          0          0
 7          0          0          0          0          0
 6          0          0          0          0          0
-----
```

```
Traffic shaper class : 4
Class 4 is not configured:
ap7532-DEB9B0#
```

## 6.1.70 upgrade-status

► [show commands](#)

Displays the last image upgrade status



**NOTE:** This command is not available in the USER EXEC Mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show upgrade-status {detail|on}
show upgrade-status {detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }
```

### Parameters

- show upgrade-status {detail} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>) }

upgrade-status	Displays last image upgrade status and log
detail	Optional. Displays last image upgrade status in detail
on <DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'detail' parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays last image upgrade status on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the 'on' keyword is used without the 'detail' keyword, the system displays a summary of upgrade status and log on the specified device.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#show upgrade-status
Last Image Upgrade Status :In Progress(3 percent completed)
Last Image Upgrade Time   : 2016-04-29 16:39:31
rfs4000-229D58#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58# show upgrade-status
Last Image Upgrade Status : Successful
Last Image Upgrade Time   : 2016-04-29 16:39:52
rfs4000-229D58#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show upgrade-status detail
Last Image Upgrade Status : Successful
Last Image Upgrade Time   : 2016-04-29 16:39:52
-----
```

```
Running from partition /dev/mtdblock7
var2 is 3 percent full
/tmp is 3 percent full
Free Memory 96504 kB
FWU invoked via Linux shell
Validating image file header
Making file system
Extracting files (this may take some time).
Control C disabled
Version of firmware update file is 5.8.5.0-008D
Writing Kernel to /dev/mtd4
Writing BootOS to /dev/mtd2
Successful
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#
```

## 6.1.71 version

### ▶ show commands

Displays a device's software and hardware version

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show version {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show version {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

<pre>version {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Displays software and hardware versions on all devices or a specified device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays software and hardware versions on a specified device</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7>show version
RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-016D
Copyright (c) 2004-2016 Symbol Technologies, Inc. All rights reserved.
Booted from primary
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7 uptime is 0 days, 05 hours 35 minutes
CPU is Cavium Networks Octeon CN50XX V0.1
Base ethernet MAC address is 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
System serial number is 10148522400039
Model number is RFS-4011-11110-US
PoE firmware version is 211 build 1
FPGA version is 2.26
Radio HAL version is 92 (DFS:73)
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7>
```

## 6.1.72 vrrp

### ▶ show commands

Displays the following *Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)* related statistics: configuration error, router redundancy information in brief and detail. VRRP configuration errors include mismatch of authentication credentials, invalid packet checksums, invalid packet types, invalid virtual route IDs, TTL errors, packet length errors and invalid (non matching) VRRP versions.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show vrrp [brief|details|error-stats|stats]
show vrrp [brief|details|stats] {<1-255>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
show vrrp error-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show vrrp [brief|details|stats] {<1-255>} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

vrrp	Displays VRRP related statistics in brief or in detail depending on the option selected
brief	Displays virtual router information in brief
details	Displays virtual router information in detail
stats	Displays virtual router statistics
<1-255>	The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Optional. Displays information for a specified Virtual Router. Specify the router's ID from 1 - 255.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the '<1-255>' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays specified router information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- show vrrp error-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

vrrp	Displays VRRP related statistics in brief or in detail depending on the option selected
error-stats {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Displays global error statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays global error statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show vrrp error-stats
Last protocol error reason: none
IP TTL errors: 0
Version mismatch: 0
Packet Length error: 0
Checksum error: 0
Invalid virtual router id: 0
Authentication mismatch: 0
Invalid packet type: 0
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show vrrp details
VRRP Group 1:
  version 2
  interface none
  configured priority 1
  advertisement interval 1 sec
  preempt enable, preempt-delay 0
  virtual mac address 00-00-5E-00-01-01
  sync group disable
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```



## 6.1.73 web-filter

### ► show commands

Displays Web filtering related information

Use this command to view information on Web requests for content and whether the requests were blocked or approved based on URL filter settings defined for the selected controller or service platform. A URL filter is comprised of several filter rules. A whitelist bans all sites except the categories and URL lists defined in the whitelist. The blacklist allows all sites except the categories and URL lists defined in the blacklist.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP7131, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX6524, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show web-filter [category|category-type|config|filter-level [basic|high|low|
medium|medium-high]|statistics {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|status]
```

### Parameters

- show web-filter [category|category-type|config|filter-level [basic|high|low|medium|medium-high]|statistics {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|status]

web-filter	Displays an existing and configured Web filter details
category	Displays Web filter categories. A category is a pre-defined URL list available in the WiNG software.
category-type	Displays the Web filter category types. This is a pre-configured list of categories and sub-categories in to which commonly accessed URLs have been classified.
config	Displays all existing Web filters and their configuration details
filter-level [basic high low medium medium-high]	Displays category types for the selected filter-level. Each filter level is pre-configured to use a set of category types. You cannot change the categories in the category types used for these pre-configured filter-level setting. Nor can you add, modify, or remove the category types mapped to a filter-level setting. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• basic – Displays all category types configured for the basic filter-level</li> <li>• high – Displays all category types configured for the high filter-level</li> <li>• low – Displays all category types configured for the low filter-level</li> <li>• medium – Displays all category types configured for the medium filter-level</li> <li>• medium-high – Displays all category types configured for the medium-high filter-level</li> </ul>
statistics {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Displays Web filter statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the device name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Web filtering is a licensed feature, and only when enforced can the system display Web filtering statistics.</p>
status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	Displays Web filter status on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the device name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Web filtering is a licensed feature, and only when enforced can the system display Web filtering status.</p>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show web-filter category
  advertisement-popups
    Sites that provide advertising graphics or other ad content
    files such as banners and pop-ups.
  alcohol-tobacco
    Sites that promote or sell alcohol- or tobacco-related
    products or services.
  anonymizers
    Sites and proxies that act as an intermediary for surfing to
    other websites in an anonymous fashion, whether to
    circumvent web filtering or for other reasons.
  arts
    Sites with artistic content or relating to artistic
    institutions such as theaters, museums, galleries, dance
    companies, photography, and digital graphic resources.
  botnets
    Sites that use bots (zombies) including command-and-control
    sites.
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#

nx9500-6C8809(config)#show web-filter config
URL filters configured for this device are:
  WebFilter_ShoppingSites
    BlackListed categories:
      shopping,
    Whitelisted categories:
      <AllowedShopping>,
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

## 6.1.74 what

### ▶ show commands

Displays details of a specified search phrase (performs global search)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show what [contain|is] <WORD> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show what [contain|is] <WORD> {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

contain <WORD>	Searches on all the items that contain a specified word • <WORD> – Specify a word to search (for example, MAC address, hostname, etc.).
is <WORD>	Searches on an exact match • <WORD> – Specify a word to search (for example, MAC address, hostname, etc.).
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Performs global search on a specified device or RF Domain • <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME> – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58#show what contain default
```

```
-----
NO.  CATEGORY          MATCHED          OTHER KEY INFO (1)          OTHER
KEY INFO (2)          OTHER KEY INFO (3)
VALUE                NAME/VALUE      NAME/VALUE                  NAME/
-----
rf_domain_name      https-trustpoint      type                          mac
1  device-cfg        default-trustpoint    rfs4000                       00-
23-68-22-9D-58      default

2  firewall_policy   __obj_name__        name                          default
idle_session_timeout  __obj_name__        name                          https
3  management_policy default              default                        True
30

beacon_format        qos_policy           name                          control_vlan

--More--
rfs4000-229D58#
```

## 6.1.75 wireless

### ► show commands

Displays wireless configuration parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show wireless [ap|bridge|client|coverage-hole-incidents|meshpoint|mint|
  mobility-database|radio|regulatory|rf-domain|sensor-server|unsanctioned|wips|wlan]

show wireless ap {configured|detail|load-balancing|on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show wireless ap {configured}
show wireless ap {detail} {<MAC/HOST-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
show wireless ap {load-balancing} {client-capability|events|neighbors}
  {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

show wireless bridge {candidate-ap|certificate|config|hosts|on|statistics}

show wireless bridge {candidate-ap} {<MAC/HOSTNAME> {<1-3>}} {(filter radio-mac
  <RADIO-MAC>)} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
show wireless bridge {certificate} status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show wireless bridge {config}
show wireless bridge {hosts} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless bridge {statistics} {rf|traffic} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless client {association-history|detail|filter|include-ipv6|
  on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>|statistics|tspec}

show wireless client {association-history <MAC>} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

show wireless client {detail <MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless client {filter [ip|on|state|wlan]}
show wireless client {filter} {ip [<IP>/not <IP>]} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless client {filter} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless client {filter} {state [data-ready|not [data-ready|roaming]|roaming]}
  {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless client {filter} {wlan [<WLAN-NAME>/not <WLAN-NAME>]}
  {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

show wireless client {include-ipv6} {detail|on|filter}
show wireless client {include-ipv6} {detail <MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
show wireless client {include-ipv6} {filter {ip|ipv6|state|wlan}}

show wireless client {statistics} {detail|on|rf|window-data}
show wireless client {statistics} {detail <MAC>|rf|window-data <MAC>}
  {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless client {tspec <MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless coverage-hole-incidents [detail|on|summary]

show wireless coverage-hole-incidents detail {filter [ap <MAC/HOSTNAME>|
  client-mac <MAC>]|summary} {(on <DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless meshpoint {config|detail|multicast|neighbor|on|path|proxy|root|
  security|statistics|tree|usage-mappings}
show wireless meshpoint {config} {filter [device <DEVICE-NAME>|
  rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>]}
show wireless meshpoint {detail} {<MESHPOINT-NAME>}
show wireless meshpoint {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

```

show wireless meshpoint {multicast/path/proxy/root/security/statistics}
  [<MESHPOINT-NAME>|detail] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless meshpoint neighbor [<MESHPOINT-NAME>|detail|statistics {rf}]
  {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless meshpoint {tree} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless meshpoint {usage-mappings}

show wireless mobility-database {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

show wireless mint [client|detail|links|portal]

show wireless [client|detail] {on/portal-candidates {<DEVICE-NAME>|filter <RADIO-MAC>}/
  statistics} (<DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)
show wireless mint links {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless mint portal statistics {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

show wireless radio {detail/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>|statistics/tspec/wlan-map}
show wireless radio {detail} {<DEVICE-NAME>|filter/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
show wireless radio {detail} {<DEVICE-NAME> {<1-3>|filter/on}}
show wireless radio {detail} {filter <RADIO-MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
show wireless radio {statistics} {detail/on/rf/windows-data}
show wireless radio {statistics} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>|
  rf {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}}
show wireless radio {statistics} {detail/window-data} {<DEVICE-NAME>} {<1-3>|
  filter <RADIO-MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}
show wireless radio {tspec} {<DEVICE-NAME>|filter/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>|option}
show wireless radio {wlan-map} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

show wireless regulatory [channel-info <WORD>|country-code <WORD>|device-type]
show wireless regulatory device-type [ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|
  ap6532|ap6562|ap7131|ap7161|ap7181|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap8132|ap8163|
  ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000] <WORD>

show wireless rf-domain statistics {detail} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless sensor-server {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

show wireless unsanctioned aps {detail|statistics} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

show wireless wips [client-blacklist|event-history] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

show wireless wlan {config/detail <WLAN>/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>|policy-mappings/
  statistics/usage-mappings}
show wireless wlan {detail <WLAN>/on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>|policy-mappings/
  usage-mappings}
show wireless {config filter {device <DEVICE-NAME>|rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>}}
show wireless wlan statistics {<WLAN>|detail|traffic} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

```

#### Parameters

- show wireless ap {configured}

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
ap	Displays managed access point information
configured	Optional. Displays configured AP information, such as name, MAC address, profile, RF Domain, and adoption status

- show wireless ap {detail} {<MAC/HOST-NAME>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
ap	Displays managed access point information
detail <MAC/HOST-NAME>	Optional. Displays detailed information for all APs or a specified AP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/HOST-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays information for a specified AP. Specify the AP's MAC address.</li> </ul>

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on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'detail <MAC/HOST-NAME>' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays information on a specified device or RF Domain</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless ap {load-balancing} {client-capability events neighbors} {(on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
ap	Displays managed access point information
load-balancing {client-capability  events neighbors}	Optional. Displays load balancing status. Use additional filters to view specific details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>client-capability – Optional. Displays client band capability</li> <li>events – Optional. Displays client events</li> <li>neighbors – Optional. Displays neighboring clients</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'client-capability', 'events', and 'neighbors' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays load balancing information, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless bridge {candidate-ap} {&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; {&lt;1-3&gt;}} {(filter radio-mac &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt;)} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration statistics
bridge candidate-ap	Optional. Displays information about the candidate infrastructure access points as well as the infrastructure access point that the client-bridge radio has selected <b>Note:</b> When enabled, the client-bridge radio scans its defined channels to locate the best candidate access point servicing the infrastructure WLAN.
<MAC/HOSTNAME> <1-3>	Optional. Specify the client-bridge access point's hostname or MAC address. Optionally append the radio interface's number to form client-bridge in the form of AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-3&gt; – Optional. Radio interface index if not specified as part of mesh ID.</li> </ul>
filter radio-mac <RADIO-MAC>	This is a recursive parameter and common to all of the above options. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>filter radio-mac – Optional. Provides additional filters to specifically identify the radio by its MAC address</li> <li>&lt;RADIO-MAC&gt; – Specify the radio's MAC address.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	This is a recursive parameter and common to all of the above options. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Executes the command on a specified device or devices within a specified RF Domain</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the AP, controller, service platform, or RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless bridge {certificate} status {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration statistics

bridge certificate status	Optional. Displays all client bridges in configuration and the status of their PKCS#12 certificates
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the AP, controller, service platform name.</li> </ul>
• <code>show wireless bridge {config}</code>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration statistics
bridge config	Optional. Displays all client bridges in configuration The output displays the configured client-bridges' hostname, MAC address, profile, RF Domain, SSID, band, encryption, authentication, and EAP username.
• <code>show wireless bridge {hosts} {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration statistics
bridge hosts	Optional. Displays the client bridge host information The output displays the configured client-bridges' host's MAC Address, bridge MAC address, IPv4 address, bridging status, and activity <b>Note:</b> The HOST MAC column displays real MAC addresses of wired hosts, while the BRIDGE MAC column displays the translated MAC addresses. The BRIDGE MAC column is based on the radio 2 base MAC address and increments by 1 for each wired host connected to the client bridges Ge1 port.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified device or devices within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the AP, controller, service platform, or Domain name.</li> </ul>
• <code>show wireless bridge {statistics} {rf traffic} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;) }</code>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration statistics
bridge statistics	Optional. Displays the client-bridge related statistics
rf	Optional. Displays the client-bridge related RF statistics The output displays the signal, noise, SNR, TX/RX rates, retries, and errors.
traffic	Optional. Displays the client-bridge related traffic statistics The output displays TX/RX bytes, TX/RX packets, TX/RX bits/second, and dropped packets.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Executes the command on a specified device or devices within a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the AP, controller, service platform, or Domain name.</li> </ul>
• <code>show wireless client {association-history &lt;MAC&gt;} {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
association-history <MAC>	Optional. Displays association history for a specified client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address of the client.</li> </ul>

on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays association history on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
• show wireless client {detail <MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
detail <MAC>	Optional. Displays detailed wireless client(s) information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed information for a specified wireless client. Specify the MAC address of the client.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'detail <MAC>' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed information on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show wireless client {filter ip [<IP> not <IP>]} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
filter IP [<IP> not <IP>]	Optional. Uses IP addresses to filter wireless clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Selects clients with IP address matching the &lt;IP&gt; parameter</li> <li>not &lt;IP&gt; – Inverts the match selection</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'IP' and 'not IP' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays selected wireless client information on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• show wireless client {filter} {state [data-ready not [data-ready roaming] roaming]} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
filter state [data-ready  not [data-ready  roaming]] roaming]	Optional. Filters clients based on their state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>data-ready – Selects wireless clients in the data-ready state</li> <li>not [data-ready roaming] – Inverts match selection. Selects wireless clients neither ready nor roaming</li> <li>Roaming – Selects roaming clients</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'ready', 'not', and 'roaming' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays selected client details on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



- `show wireless client {filter} {wlan [<WLAN-NAME>|not <WLAN-NAME>]} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
filter wlan [<WLAN-NAME>  not <WLAN-NAME>]	Optional. Filters clients on a specified WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> <li>• not &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Inverts the match selection</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'WLAN and 'not' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Filters clients on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `show wireless client {statistics} {detail <MAC>|rf|window-data <MAC>} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
statistics {detail <MAC> rf  window-data <MAC>}	Optional. Displays detailed client statistics. Use additional filters to view specific details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detail &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed client statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed statistics for a specified client. Specify the client's MAC address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• rf – Optional. Displays detailed client statistics on a specified device or RF Domain</li> <li>• window-data &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Displays historical data, for a specified client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the client's MAC address</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'detail <MAC>', 'RF', and 'window-data <MAC>' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays client statistics, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `show wireless client {tspec} {<MAC>} {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}`

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
tspec <MAC>	Optional. Displays detailed <i>traffic specification</i> (TSPEC) information for all clients or a specified client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed TSPEC information for a specified client. Specify the MAC address of the client.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'tspec <MAC>' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed TSPEC information for wireless clients on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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- `show wireless client {include-ipv6} {detail <MAC>} {(on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>)}`

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays client information based on the parameters passed
include-ipv6	Includes IPv6 address (if known) of wireless clients
detail <MAC>	Optional. Displays detailed wireless client(s) information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed information for a specified wireless client. Specify the MAC address of the client.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'detail <MAC>' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed information on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `show wireless client {include-ipv6} {filter {ip|ipv6|state|wlan}}`

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
client	Displays wireless client information based on the parameters passed
include-ipv6 {filter}	Optional. Includes IPv6 address (if known) of wireless clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filter – Optional. Defines additional filters. Use one of the following options to filter clients: ip, ipv6, state, and wlan</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> By default the system only displays the IPv4 address of clients. The include-ipv6 parameter includes the known IPv6 address of each client.</p>
ip [<IPv4> not <IPv4>]	Optional. Displays wireless client information based on the IPv4 address passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4&gt; – Displays information of the client identified by the &lt;IPv4&gt; parameter</li> <li>• not &lt;IPv4&gt; – Inverts the match selection</li> </ul>
ipv6 [<IPv6> not <IPv6>]	Optional. Displays wireless client information based on the IPv6 address passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Displays information of the client identified by the &lt;IPv6&gt; parameter</li> <li>• not &lt;IPv6&gt; – Inverts the match selection</li> </ul>
filter state [data-ready not [data-ready roaming]]roaming]	Optional. Filters wireless client information based on their state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data-ready – Displays information of wireless clients in the data-ready state</li> <li>• not [data-ready roaming] – Inverts match selection. Displays information of wireless clients neither ready nor roaming</li> <li>• Roaming – Displays information of roaming clients</li> </ul>
wlan [<WLAN-NAME> not <WLAN-NAME>]	Optional. Displays wireless client information based on the WLAN name passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> <li>• not &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Inverts match selection</li> </ul>

- `show wireless coverage-hole-incidents {detail} {filter [ap <MAC/HOSTNAME>|client-mac <MAC>] |summary} {(on <DOMAIN-NAME>)}`

wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters. Use this option to view coverage-hole related incidents encountered by wireless clients and reported to associated access points.
coverage-hole-incidents	Displays coverage-hole related statistics

<pre>detail filters [ap &lt;MAC/ HOSTNAME&gt;  client-mac &lt;MAC&gt;]</pre>	<p>Optional. Displays detailed coverage-hole related statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>filters – Optional. Displays detailed coverage-hole related statistics on a per access point or wireless-client basis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ap &lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Displays detailed coverage-hole related statistics for a specified access point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the access point’s device name or MAC address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>client-mac &lt;MAC&gt; – Displays detailed coverage-hole related statistics encountered by a specified wireless client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the wireless client’s MAC address</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the command is executed without any parameters being included, the system displays all coverage-hole related statistics.</p>
summary	Optional. Displays a summary of coverage-hole related statistics
on <DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>This parameter is recursive and is common to the ‘detail’ and ‘summary’ keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed or summary coverage-hole related statistics on a specified RF Domain</li> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless meshpoint {config} {filter [device &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; rf-domain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;]}</li> </ul>	
wireless	<p>Displays wireless configuration parameters. Use this option to view detailed statistics on each Mesh-capable client available within controller’s adopted access point’s radio coverage area.</p> <p>A mesh network is where one where each node is able to communicate with other nodes and maintain more than one path to the other mesh nodes within the mesh network. A mesh network provides robust, reliable and redundant connectivity to all the members of the mesh network. When one member of the mesh network becomes unavailable, the other mesh nodes are still able to communicate with one another either directly or indirectly through intermediate nodes.</p>
meshpoint	Displays meshpoint related information
config	Optional. Displays all meshpoint configuration
<pre>filters [device &lt;DEVICE- NAME&gt; rf-domain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Optional. Provides additional filter options, such as device name and RF Domain name.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>device &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Displays meshpoints applied to a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>rf-domain – &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Displays meshpoints applied to a specified RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless meshpoint {detail} {&lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
meshpoint	<p>Displays meshpoint related information. Use this option to view detailed statistics on each Mesh-capable client available within controller’s adopted access point’s radio coverage area.</p> <p>Contd..</p>

	A mesh network is where one where each node is able to communicate with other nodes and maintain more then one path to the other mesh nodes within the mesh network. A mesh network provides robust, reliable and redundant connectivity to all the members of the mesh network. When one member of the mesh network becomes unavailable, the other mesh nodes are still able to communicate with one another either directly or indirectly through intermediate nodes.
detail <MESHPOINT-NAME>	Optional. Displays detailed information for all meshpoints or a specified meshpoint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed information for a specified meshpoint. Specify the meshpoint name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless meshpoint {multicast/path/proxy/root/security/statistics} [&lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; detail] {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
meshpoint	Displays meshpoint related information. Use this option to view detailed statistics on each Mesh-capable client available within controller's adopted access point's radio coverage area.  A mesh network is where one where each node is able to communicate with other nodes and maintain more then one path to the other mesh nodes within the mesh network. A mesh network provides robust, reliable and redundant connectivity to all the members of the mesh network. When one member of the mesh network becomes unavailable, the other mesh nodes are still able to communicate with one another either directly or indirectly through intermediate nodes.
multicast	Optional. Displays meshpoint multicast information
path	Optional. Displays meshpoint path information
proxy	Optional. Displays meshpoint proxy information
root	Optional. Displays meshpoint root information
security	Optional. Displays meshpoint security information
statistics	Optional. Displays meshpoint statistics
[<MESHPOINT-NAME>  detail]	The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; – Displays meshpoint related information for a specified meshpoint. Specify the meshpoint name.</li> <li>• detail – Displays detailed multicast information for all meshpoints</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR- DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed multicast information on a specified device or RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless meshpoint {neighbor} [&lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; detail statistics {rf}] {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters

meshpoint	<p>Displays meshpoint related information. Use this option to view detailed statistics on each Mesh-capable client available within controller's adopted access point's radio coverage area.</p> <p>A mesh network is where one where each node is able to communicate with other nodes and maintain more then one path to the other mesh nodes within the mesh network. A mesh network provides robust, reliable and redundant connectivity to all the members of the mesh network. When one member of the mesh network becomes unavailable, the other mesh nodes are still able to communicate with one another either directly or indirectly through intermediate nodes.</p>
neighbor	Optional. Displays meshpoint neighbor information, based on the parameters passed
[<MESHPOINT-NAME> detail statistics {rf}]	<p>Select one of the following parameter to view neighbor related information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; – Displays detailed multicast information for a specified meshpoint. Specify the meshpoint name.</li> <li>• detail – Displays detailed multicast information for all meshpoints</li> <li>• statistics – Displays neighbors related statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rf – Optional. Displays RF related statistics for neighbors</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays meshpoint neighbor information, based on the parameters passed, on a specified device or RF Domain.</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless meshpoint {tree} {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
meshpoint	<p>Displays meshpoint related information</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <code>show &gt; wireless &gt; meshpoint &gt; tree</code> command can be executed only from a wireless controller.</p>
tree	Optional. Displays meshpoint network tree
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays meshpoint network tree on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the name of AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless meshpoint {usage-mappings on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
meshpoint	Displays meshpoint related information
usage-mappings	Optional. Lists all devices and profiles using the meshpoint
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays meshpoint applied to a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the name of AP, wireless controller,service platform, or RF Domain</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless mobility-database {on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters

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mobility-database	Displays controller-assisted mobility database
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'filter <RADIO-MAC>' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed radio operation status for all or a specified radio on a specified device or RF Domain.</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless mint [client detail] {portal-candidates {&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;/filter &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt;}/statistics} (on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)</code></li> </ul>	
wireless mint [client detail]	Displays radio MiNT-mesh related statistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>client – Displays MiNT-mesh client related information. Use the 'client' option to view detailed statistics on each Mesh capable client available within the selected access point's radio coverage area.</li> <li>detail – Displays detailed MiNT-mesh related information</li> </ul>
portal-candidates	Displays detailed information about portal candidates for a MiNT-mesh. Mesh points connected to an external network and forwarding traffic in and out are Mesh portals. Mesh points must find paths to a portal to access the Internet. When multiple portals exist, the mesh point must select one. Use the additional filter option to view specific portal candidate details.
statistics	This option is common to the 'client' and 'detail' keyword. Displays MiNT-mesh client statistical data
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	This option is common to the 'client' and 'detail' keyword. Displays MiNT-mesh client related information on a specific device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the access point, controller, or RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>how wireless mint portal statistics {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless mint	Displays radio MiNT-mesh related statistics
links	Displays MiNT-mesh links related information. MiNT Links are automatically created between controllers and access points during adoption using MLCP ( <i>MiNT Link Creation Protocol</i> ). They can also be manually created between a controller and access point (or) between access points. MiNT links are manually created between controllers while configuring a cluster. Level 2 (or) remote MiNT links are controller aware links, and requires IP network for communication. This level 2 MiNT links at access points are intended for remote adaptive AP deployment and management from NOC. With Level2 MiNT links, access points are only aware of the controllers and not about other access points. Level 2 MiNT links also provide partitioning, between access points deployed at various remote sites.
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Displays MiNT-mesh links on a specific device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the access point, controller, or RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless mint portal statistics {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless mint	Displays radio MiNT-mesh related statistics

portal	Displays legacy client on MiNT-mesh portal
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Displays legacy client on MiNT-mesh portal on a specific device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the access point, controller, or RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
• <code>show wireless radio {detail} {&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; {&lt;1-3&gt;/filter/on}}</code>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
radio	Displays radio operation status and other related information. Use this option to view radio association data, including radio ID, connected APs, radio type, quality index and <i>Signal to Noise Ratio</i> (SNR). This data is reported to the managing controller or service platform from connected access point radios and should be refreshed periodically. A radio's RF Mode displays as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.4GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 2.4 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>5GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 5.0 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>bridge – If it is configured to provide client-bridge operation</li> </ul>
detail	Optional. Displays detailed radio operation status
<DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays detailed information for a specified radio. Specify the MAC address or hostname, or append the interface number to form the radio ID in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX format.
<1-3>	Optional. Specify the radio interface index from 1 - 3 (if not specified as part of the radio ID)
filter <RADIO-MAC>	Optional. Provides additional filters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;RADIO-MAC&gt; – Optional. Filters based on the radio MAC address</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. After specifying the radio MAC address, further refine the search by specifying a device or RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
• <code>show wireless radio {detail} {filter &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt;} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)}</code>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
radio	Displays radio operation status and other related information. Use this option to view radio association data, including radio ID, connected APs, radio type, quality index and <i>Signal to Noise Ratio</i> (SNR). This data is reported to the managing controller or service platform from connected access point radios and should be refreshed periodically. A radio's RF Mode displays as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.4GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 2.4 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>5GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 5.0 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>bridge – If it is configured to provide client-bridge operation</li> </ul>
detail	Optional. Displays detailed radio operation status
filter <RADIO-MAC>	Optional. Provides additional filter options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;RADIO-MAC&gt; – Uses MAC address to filter radios</li> </ul>

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on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'filter &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt;' parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays detailed radio operation status for all or a specified radio on a specified device or RF Domain.</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless radio {statistics} {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; rf {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
radio	<p>Displays radio operation status and other related information. Use this option to view radio association data, including radio ID, connected APs, radio type, quality index and SNR. This data is reported to the managing controller or service platform from connected access point radios and should be refreshed periodically.</p> <p>A radio's RF Mode displays as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.4GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 2.4 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>5GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 5.0 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>bridge – If it is configured to provide client-bridge operation</li> </ul>
statistics	Optional. Displays radio traffic and RF statistics
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Optional. Displays traffic and RF related statistics on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
rf {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	<p>Optional. Displays RF statistics on a specified device or RF Domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless radio {statistics} {detail window-data} {&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;} {&lt;1-3&gt; filter &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt;} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
radio	<p>Displays radio operation status and other related information. Use this option to view radio association data, including radio ID, connected APs, radio type, quality index and SNR. This data is reported to the managing controller or service platform from connected access point radios and should be refreshed periodically.</p> <p>A radio's RF Mode displays as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.4GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 2.4 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>5GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 5.0 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>bridge – If it is configured to provide client-bridge operation</li> </ul>
statistics {detail window-data}	<p>Optional. Displays radio traffic and RF statistics. Use additional filters to view specific details. The options are: are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>detail – Displays detailed traffic and RF statistics of all radios</li> <li>window-data – Displays historical data over a time window</li> </ul>
<DEVICE-NAME>	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'detail' and 'window-data' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the MAC address or hostname, or append the interface number to form the radio ID in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX format.</li> </ul>



<1-3>	Optional. Specify the radio interface index from 1- 3, if not specified as part of the radio ID using the preceding parameter.
filter <RADIO-MAC>	Optional. Provides additional filters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt; – Optional. Filters based on the radio MAC address</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. After specifying the radio MAC address, further refine the search by specifying a device or RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless radio {tspec} {&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; filter on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; option}</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
radio	Displays radio operation status and other related information. Use this option to view radio association data, including radio ID, connected APs, radio type, quality index and <i>Signal to Noise Ratio</i> (SNR). This data is reported to the managing controller or service platform from connected access point radios and should be refreshed periodically. A radio's RF Mode displays as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 2.4 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>• 5GHz-wlan – If it is configured to provide 5.0 GHz WLAN service</li> <li>• bridge – If it is configured to provide client-bridge operation</li> </ul>
tspec	Optional. Displays TSPEC information on a radio
<DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specify the MAC address or hostname, or append the interface number to form the radio ID in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF:RX or HOSTNAME:RX format.
filter	Optional. Provides additional filters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RADIO-MAC&gt; – Optional. Filters based on the radio MAC address</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. After specifying the radio MAC address, further refine the search by specifying a device or RF Domain. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless regulatory [channel-info &lt;WORD&gt; country-code &lt;WORD&gt;]</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
regulatory	Displays wireless regulatory information
channel-info <WORD>	Displays channel information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the channel number.</li> </ul>
country-code <WORD>	Displays country code to country name information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the two letter ISO-3166 country code.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>show wireless regulatory device-type [ap650 ap6511 ap6521 ap6522 ap6532 ap6562 ap7131 ap7161 ap7181 ap7502 ap7522 ap7532 ap7562 ap8132 ap8163 ap82xx ap8432 ap8533 rfs4000] &lt;WORD&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
regulatory	Displays wireless regulatory information

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<pre>device-type [ap650  ap6511 ap6521 ap6522  ap6532 ap6562 ap7161  ap7181 ap7502 ap7522  ap7532 ap7562 ap8132  ap8163 ap82xx ap8432  ap8533 rfs4000] &lt;WORD&gt;</pre>	<p>Displays wireless regulatory information based on the device type selected. Select the device type. The options are:</p> <p>AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP7131, AP7161, AP7181, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8163, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000.</p> <p>After specifying the device type, specify the country code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the two letter ISO-3166 country code.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless rf-domain statistics {detail} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
rf-domain statistics	Displays RF Domain statistics
details	Optional. Displays detailed RF Domain statistics
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is recursive and common to the 'detail' parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays RF Domain statistics on a specified device or RF Domain</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless sensor-server {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
sensor-server {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}	<p>Displays AirDefense sensor server configuration details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays AirDefense sensor server configuration on a specified device or RF Domain</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless unsanctioned aps {detailed statistics} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
unsanctioned aps	Displays unauthorized APs. Use additional filters to view specific details.
detailed	Optional. Displays detailed unauthorized APs information
statistics	Optional. Displays channel statistics
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is common to the 'detailed' and 'statistics' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wireless wips [client-blacklist event-history] {on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
wips [client-blacklist event-history]	<p>Displays the WIPS details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>client-blacklist – Displays blacklisted clients</li> <li>event-history – Displays event history</li> </ul>

on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'client-blacklist' and 'event-history' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays the WIPS details on a specified device or RF Domain.</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wlan {detail &lt;WLAN&gt; on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; policy-mappings usage-mappings}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
wlan	Displays WLAN related information based on the parameters passed
detail <WLAN>	Optional. Displays WLAN configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WLAN&gt; – Specify the WLAN name.</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Displays WLAN configuration on a specified device or RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>
policy-mappings	Optional. Displays WLAN policy mappings
usage-mappings	Optional. Lists all devices and profiles using the WLAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wlan {config filter {device &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; rf-domain &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt;}}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
wlan	Displays WLAN related information based on the parameters passed
config filter	Optional. Filters WLAN information based on the device name or RF Domain
device <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Filters WLAN information based on the device name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the device name.</li> </ul>
rf-domain <DOMAIN-NAME>	Optional. Filters WLAN information based on the RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>show wlan {statistics {&lt;WLAN&gt; detail} {(on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;)}}</li> </ul>	
wireless	Displays wireless configuration parameters
wlan	Displays WLAN related information based on the parameters passed
statistics {<WLAN> detail}	Optional. Displays WLAN statistics. Use additional filters to view specific details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WLAN&gt; – Optional. Displays WLAN statistics. Specify the WLAN name.</li> <li>detail – Optional. Displays detailed WLAN statistics</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'WLAN' and 'detail' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays WLAN statistics on a specified device or RF Domain</li> <li>&lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

The customize command enables you to customize the *show > wireless* command output.

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#customize ?
  cdp-lldp-info-column-width      Customize cdp-lldp-info
                                   column width
  hostname-column-width           Customize hostname column width
  show-adoption-offline           Customize the output of (show
                                   adoption offline) command
  show-adoption-status            Customize the output of (show
                                   adoption status) command
  show-wireless-bridge           Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless bridge) command
  show-wireless-bridge-hosts     Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless bridge hosts)
                                   command
  show-wireless-bridge-stats     Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless bridge stats)
                                   command
  show-wireless-bridge-stats-rf  Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless bridge stats rf)
                                   command
  show-wireless-bridge-stats-traffic
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless bridge stats)
                                   command
  show-wireless-client           Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless client) command
  show-wireless-client-stats     Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless client stats) command
  show-wireless-client-stats-rf  Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless client stats rf)
  show-wireless-legacy-mesh-client-stats
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint client stats)
                                   command
  show-wireless-meshpoint        Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless meshpoint) command
  show-wireless-meshpoint-accelerated-multicast
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless meshpoint
                                   accelerated-multicast)
                                   command
  show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless meshpoint neighbor
                                   stats) command
  show-wireless-meshpoint-neighbor-stats-rf
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless meshpoint neighbor stats
                                   rf) command
  show-wireless-mint-client       Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint client)
  show-wireless-mint-client-stats
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint client stats)
                                   command
  show-wireless-mint-client-stats-rf
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint client stats
                                   rf) command
  show-wireless-mint-portal       Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint portal)
  show-wireless-mint-portal-stats
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint portal stats)
                                   command
  show-wireless-mint-portal-stats-rf
                                   Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless mint portal stats
                                   rf) command
  show-wireless-radio            Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless radio) command
  show-wireless-radio-stats      Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless radio stats) command
  show-wireless-radio-stats-rf  Customize the output of (show
                                   wireless radio stats rf) command
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

```

The default setting for the `show > wireless > client` command is as follows:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless client
-----
MAC           IPv4   VENDOR           RADIO-ID         WLAN           VLAN           STATE
-----
Total number of wireless clients displayed: 0
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

The above output can be customized, using the `customize > show-wireless-client` command, as follows:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#customize show-wireless-client mac ip vendor wlan radio-id state
wlan location radio-alias radio-type
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#commit
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless client
-----
MAC           IP     VENDOR           VLAN RADIO-ID         STATE WLAN
AP-LOCATION    RADIO RADIO-TYPE
-----
Total number of wireless clients displayed: 0
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

For more information on the `customize` command, see [customize](#).

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless wlan config
-----
NAME  ENABLE  SSID  ENCRYPTION  AUTHENTICATION  VLAN  BRIDGING MODE
-----
test  Y       test  wep64      none            1    local
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless wips client-blacklist
```

```
No wireless clients blacklisted
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless regulatory channel-info 1
```

```
Center frequency for channel 1 is 2412MHz
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless regulatory country-code
```

```
-----
ISO CODE           NAME
-----
gt                 Guatemala
co                 Colombia
cn                 China
cm                 Cameroon
cl                 Chile
al                 Albania
ca                 Canada
gy                 Guyana
hu                 Hungary
-----
```

```
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show wireless regulatory device-type ap650 us
```

```
-----
```

#	Channel Set	Power(mW)	Power (dBm)	Placement	DFS	CAC(mins)	TPC
1	1-11	4000	36	Indoor/Outdoor	NA	NA	NA
2	36-48	200	23	Indoor	Not Required	0	Not Required
3	52-64	500	27	Indoor/Outdoor	Required	1	Not Required
4	52-64	1000	30	Indoor/Outdoor	Required	1	Required
5	100-116	500	27	Indoor/Outdoor	Required	1	Not Required
6	100-116	1000	30	Indoor/Outdoor	Required	1	Required
7	132-140	500	27	Indoor/Outdoor	Required	1	Not Required
8	132-140	1000	30	Indoor/Outdoor	Required	1	Required
9	149-165	4000	36	Indoor/Outdoor	Not Required	0	Not Required

```
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless ap detail
```

```
AP: B4-C7-99-71-17-28
AP Name       : ap8132-711728
Location      : default
RF-Domain     : default
Type          : ap81xx
Model         : AP-8132-66040-US
IP            : 10.2.0.99
IPv6          : ::
Num of radios : 2
Num of clients : 0
Last Smart-RF time : not done
Stats update mode : auto
Stats interval  : 31
Radio Modes    :
  radio-1     : wlan
  radio-2     : wlan
Country-code  : us
Site-Survivable : True
Last error    :
Fault Detected : False
Power management information for ap81xx:
  Power management Mode : Auto
  Power management status : 3af
  Ethernet power status : all up
  Radio power status    : all up
```

```
Total number of APs displayed: 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless ap load-balancing on rfs6000-81742D
```

```
Column Name Reference:
```

```
Ap-Ld           : Load of the AP as reported by it.
Avg-Ld          : Average AP load in the AP's neighborhood.
2.4g-Ld         : 2.4GHz band load in the AP's neighborhood.
5g-Ld           : 5GHz band load in the AP's neighborhood.
Ap-2.4g-Ch-Ld  : Load in the AP's 2.4GHz channel in its neighborhood.
Avg-2.4g-Ch-Ld : Average load of a 2.4GHz channel in AP's neighborhood.
Ap-5g-Ch-Ld    : Load in the AP's 5GHz channel in its neighborhood.
Avg-5g-Ch-Ld   : Average load of a 5GHz channel in AP's neighborhood.
Allow-2.4g-Req : AP responds to client requests on 2.4ghz radio
Allow-5g-Req   : AP responds to client requests on 5ghz radio
```

```
-----
```

No.	Ap-Name	Ap-	Avg-	2.4g-	5g-	Band	Cfgd-	Ap-	Ap-
Avg-	Avg-	Allow	Allow	Load	Load	Ratio	Band	2.4g-	5g-
2.4g-	5g-	2.4g-	5g-	Load	Load	Ratio	Band	2.4g-	5g-
Ld	Ch-Ld	Ch-Ld	Req	Load	Load	Ratio	Band	2.4g-	5g-
			Req	Load	Load	Ratio	Band	Ch-Ld	Ch-Ld

```
-----
```

```

-----
1          rfs6000-81742D  0%    0%    0%    0%    0:0    0:1    189%   196%
0%        69%    yes    yes
-----
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#show wireless ap on default
-----
MODE          : radio modes - W = WLAN, S=Sensor, ' ' (Space) = radio not present
-----
-----
AP-NAME      AP-LOCATION   RF-DOMAIN   AP-MAC      #RADIOS MODE
#CLIENT      IPv4
-----
ap8132-711728      default     B4-C7-99-71-17-28      2 W-W      0
10.2.0.99          ::
-----
Total number of APs displayed: 1
nx6500-31FABE(config)#

rfs4000-1B3596#show wireless meshpoint tree
1:c00466 [5 MPs(3 roots, 2 bound)]
|-ap7131-96FAAC
|  |-ap7131-96F998
|   |-ap7131-96F6B4
|-ap622-7C0958
|-ap650-33DF84

2:test [3 MPs(0 roots, 0 bound)]
*-ap7131-96F998
*-ap7131-96FAAC
*-ap7131-96F6B4

Total number of meshes displayed: 2
rfs4000-1B3596#

rfs4000-1B3596#show wireless meshpoint
-----
MESH          HOSTNAME          HOPS IS-ROOT CONFIG-AS-ROOT ROOT-HOSTNAME      ROOT-
BOUND-TIME NEXT-HOP-HOSTNAME NEXT-HOP-USE-TIME
-----
c00466          ap7131-96F998      1 NO      NO          ap7131-96FAAC      1
days 02:01:33 ap7131-96FAAC      1 days 02:01:33
c00466          ap7131-96FAAC      0 YES     YES          N/A                 N/
A N/A          N/A
c00466          ap7131-96F6B4      2 NO      NO          ap7131-96FAAC      1
days 02:01:31 ap7131-96F998      1 days 02:01:31
Total number of meshpoint displayed: 3
rfs4000-1B3596#

ap6532-000001#show wireless meshpoint multicast detail
Multicast Paths @00-23-68-00-00-01 (ap6532-000001), mesh1 [00-23-68-2E-64-B2]
-----
Group-Addr      Subscriber Name      Subscriber MPID      Timeout (mSecs)
-----
01-00-5E-01-01-01 ap6532-000001      00-23-68-2E-64-B2  N/A
-----

Total number of meshpoint displayed: 1
ap6532-000001#

```

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```
ap6532-000001#show wireless meshpoint neighbor detail
Neighbors @00-23-68-00-00-01 (ap6532-000001), mesh1 [00-23-68-2E-64-B2]
```

```
-----
Neighbor Name      Neighbor MPID.IFID      Root Name      Root MPID      RMet Hops
Type      Interface      Auth-State Resourced Rank LQ% LMet Age
-----
Fixed 00-23-68-00-00-01:R2 5C-0E-8B-21-76-22.5C-0E-8B-21-74-40 0 97 87 20 00-23-68-2E-97-60 115 1
00-23-68-30-F7-82.00-23-68-30-F8-F0 0 97 86 30 00-23-68-2E-97-60 99 1
Fixed 00-23-68-00-00-01:R2 Init Yes 0 96 94 0 00-23-68-2E-97-60 99 1
00-23-68-30-F7-82.00-23-68-30-F7-82 0 96 93 30 00-23-68-2E-97-60 115 1
Fixed 00-23-68-00-00-01:R1 Enabled Yes 0 96 87 40 00-23-68-2E-AB-50 0 0
5C-0E-8B-21-76-22.5C-0E-8B-21-76-22 00-23-68-2E-AB-50 00-23-68-2E-AB-50 0 0
Root 00-23-68-00-00-01:R2 Enabled Yes 7 96 87 40 00-23-68-2E-97-60 0 0
00-23-68-2E-97-60.00-23-68-2E-97-60 00-23-68-2E-97-60 0 0
Root 00-23-68-00-00-01:R2 Enabled Yes 8 94 90 10
-----
```

```
Total number of meshpoint displayed: 1
ap6532-000001#
```

```
ap6532-000001#show wireless meshpoint proxy detail
Proxies @00-23-68-00-00-01 (ap6532-000001), mesh1 [00-23-68-2E-64-B2]
```

```
-----
Destination Addr  Owner Name      Owner MPID      Persist  VLAN  Age
-----
00-23-68-00-00-01 ap6532-000001 00-23-68-2E-64-B2 Permanent 101 180654310
00-1E-E5-A6-66-E2 ap6532-000001 00-23-68-2E-64-B2 Untimed 103 231920
-----
```

```
Total number of meshpoint displayed: 1
ap6532-000001#
```

```
ap6532-000001#show wireless meshpoint multicast mesh1
Multicast Paths @00-23-68-00-00-01 (ap6532-000001), mesh1 [00-23-68-2E-64-B2]
```

```
-----
Group-Addr      Subscriber Name      Subscriber MPID      Timeout (mSecs)
-----
01-00-5E-01-01-01 ap6532-000001 00-23-68-2E-64-B2 -1
-----
```

```
Total number of meshpoint displayed: 1
ap6532-000001#
```

```
ap6532-000001#show wireless meshpoint path detail
Paths @00-23-68-00-00-01 (ap6532-000001), mesh1 [00-23-68-2E-64-B2]
```

```
-----
Destination Name  Destination Addr Next Hop Name  Next Hop IFID  State Hops Type Binding
Metric Timeout Path-Timeout Sequence MiNT ID
-----
89 8730 0 00-23-68-2E-AB-50 23847 68.31.19.58 00-23-68-2E-AB-50 Valid 1 Root Bound
92 5200 0 00-23-68-2E-97-60 3481 68.31.1A.80 00-23-68-2E-97-60 Valid 1 Root Unbound
-----
```

```
ap6532-000001#
```



```
rfs4000-22A24E#show wireless client
```

```
-----
Report start on RF-Domain: qs1
MAC          IP      VENDOR          RADIO-ID          WLAN
VLAN         STATE
-----
```

```
Report end on RF-Domain: qs1
-----
```

```
-----
Report start on RF-Domain: Store-1
MAC          IP      VENDOR          RADIO-ID          WLAN
VLAN         STATE
-----
00-01-02-03-04-10      2.3.4.16 3Com Corp      00-01-02-03-04-00:R1 sim-wlan-1
1           Data-Ready
00-01-02-03-05-10      2.3.5.16 3Com Corp      00-01-02-03-04-00:R2 sim-wlan-1
1           Data-Ready
Report end on RF-Domain: Store-1
-----
```

```
-----
Report start on RF-Domain: default
database not available
Report end on RF-Domain: default
-----
```

```
Total number of clients displayed: 2
rfs4000-22A24E#
```

The following examples show client-bridge related information:

```
NX9500(config)#show adoption status
```

```
-----
DEVICE-NAME      VERSION      CFG-STAT  MSGS  ADOPTED-BY  LAST-ADOPTION      UPTIME
-----
ap6562-167598 5.8.5.0-008D  configured  No    NX9500      0 days 00:01:59      0 days 00:03:22
-----
```

```
Total number of devices displayed: 1
NX9500(config)#
```

```
NX9500(config)#show wireless bridge on ap6562-167598
```

```
-----
LOCAL RADIO      LOCAL BSSID      SELECTED AP      RF-BAND CHANNEL STATE      UP TIME
ACTIVITY
(sec ago)
-----
ap6562-167598:R2 FC-0A-81-16-69-50 B4-C7-99-CA-A1-F0 5GHz 104 Selected 0 days 00:01:55
00:00:00
-----
```

```
Total number of radios displayed: 1
NX9500(config)#
```



## 6.1.76 wwan

### ▶ show commands

Displays wireless WAN status

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show wwan [configuration|status] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show wwan [configuration|status] {on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>}

wwan	Displays wireless WAN configuration and status details
configuration	Displays wireless WAN configuration information
status	Displays wireless WAN status information
on <DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME>	The following keyword is common to the 'configuration' and 'status' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays configuration or status details on a specified device or RF Domain</li> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the AP, wireless controller, service platform, or RF Domain name.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#show wwan configuration
```

```
>>> WWAN Configuration:
```

```
+-----+
| Access Port Name : isp.cingular
| User Name       : testuser
| Cryptomap      : map1
+-----+
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#show wwan status
```

```
>>> WWAN Status:
```

```
+-----+
| State : ACTIVE
| DNS1  : 209.183.54.151
| DNS2  : 209.183.54.151
+-----+
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#show wwan configuration
```

```
>>> WWAN Configuration:
```

```
+-----+
| Access Port Name : None
| User Name       : None
+-----+
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config)#
```

## 6.1.77 smart-cache

### ► show commands

Displays details on the cached entry for a specific URL or all URLs



**NOTE:** Smart content caching is a licensed feature and can be enabled only if a license is procured and applied to the device. For more information, see [smart-cache-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
show smart-cache [active-requests|clients|purge-requests|statistics content-type|
storage] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show smart-cache [active-requests|clients|purge-requests|statistics content-type|storage] {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

smart-cache	Displays smart-cache related information
active-requests	Displays all current in-progress requests
clients	Displays all clients since the boot-up
purge-requests	Displays all requests that have been purged (cleared)
statistics content-type	Displays detailed cached content statistics
storage	Displays storage statistics in KB
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays smart-cache related information on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the access point, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx4500-5CFA2B>show smart-cache statistics
Warning: no smart-cache license installed, smart-cache is not running.
Warning: name-server not configured, smart-cache may not work!
```

```
-----
      DURATION      |      DATA (KB)      | BANDWIDTH (Kbps) |      REQUESTS      |
      (KB)          |      TOTAL    CACHE  |      WAN          |      TOTAL    CACHE  |
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Since boot         |          0          |          0.0      |          0          |          0          |
-----
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B>
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config)#show smart-cache statistics content-type
```

```
-----
      DURATION      |      VIDEO (KB)      |      AUDIO (KB)  |      IMAGE (KB)    |      TEXT      |
      (KB)          |      OTHERS (KB)    |                  |                  |                  |
      (KB)          |      TOTAL    CACHE  |      TOTAL    CACHE  |      TOTAL    CACHE  |      TOTAL      |
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Since boot         |          0          |          0          |          0          |          0          |
0|          0|          0|          0|          0|          0|          0|          0|
-----
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config)#
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B#show smart-cache storage
```

```
-----  
USED      TOTAL      USAGE  
-----  
0 MB     DISABLED   DISABLED  
-----
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B#
```

## 6.1.78 virtual-machine

### ► show commands

Displays the *virtual-machine* (VM) configuration, logs, and statistics

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
show virtual-machine [configuration|debugging|export|statistics]
```

```
show virtual-machine [configuration|statistics] {<VM-NAME>/team-urc/team-rls/
team-vowlan} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}
```

```
show virtual-machine debugging {level/on}
```

```
show virtual-machine debugging {level [debug/error/info/warning]} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

```
show virtual-machine export <VM-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

The NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms support ADSP and TEAM-CMT virtual machines only. The following show commands are specific to the NX9500 and NX9510 devices:

```
show virtual-machine [configuration|statistics] {<VM-NAME>/adsp/team-cmt}
```

### Parameters

- show virtual-machine [configuration|statistics] {<VM-NAME>/team-urc/team-rls/team-vowlan} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

virtual-machine	Displays the following VM-related information: configuration or statistics
configuration	Displays detailed VM configuration
statistics	Displays VM statistics
[<VM-NAME>  team-urc team-rls  team-vowlan]	The following keywords are common to the 'configuration' and 'statistics' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VM-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays VM configuration or statistics for the virtual machine identified by the &lt;VM-NAME&gt; keyword. Specify the VM name.</li> <li>• team-urc – Optional. Displays TEAM-URC (IP-PBX) VM configuration/statistics</li> <li>• team-rls – Optional. Displays TEAM-RLS (Radio Link Server) VM configuration/statistics</li> <li>• team-vowlan – Optional. Displays TEAM-VoWLAN (Voice over WLAN) VM configuration/statistics</li> </ul>
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the name of the device on which the command is executed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the service platform.</li> </ul>

- show virtual-machine [configuration|statistics] {<VM-NAME>/adsp/team-cmt} {(on <DEVICE-NAME>)}

virtual-machine	Displays the following VM-related information: configuration or statistics
configuration	Displays detailed VM configuration
statistics	Displays VM statistics

[<VM-NAME> adsp  team-cmt]	The following keywords are common to the 'configuration' and 'statistics' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VM-NAME&gt; – Optional. Displays VM configuration or statistics for the virtual machine identified by the &lt;VM-NAME&gt; keyword. Specify the VM name.</li> <li>• adsp – Optional. Displays <i>Air-Defense Services Platform</i> (ADSP) VM configuration/statistics</li> <li>• team-cmt – Optional. Displays TEAM-CMT VM configuration/statistics</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> These keywords are specific to the NX9500 and NX9510 service platforms.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the name of the device on which the command is executed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the service platform.</li> </ul>
• show virtual-machine debugging {level[debug error info warning]} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
virtual-machine	Displays the following VM-related information: configuration or statistics
debugging	Displays VM logs
level [debug  error info warning]	Optional. Displays VM logs based on the level selected. The available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• debug – Displays VM logs of level debug and above</li> <li>• error – Displays VM logs of level error</li> <li>• info – Displays VM logs of level Info and above</li> <li>• warning – Displays logs of level warning and above</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms will display ADSP and TEAM-CMT VM debugging logs.
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the name of the device on which the command is executed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the service platform.</li> </ul>
• show virtual-machine export <VM-NAME> {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	
virtual-machine	Displays the following VM-related information: configuration or statistics
export	Displays VM configuration export related information
<VM-NAME>	Displays VM configuration export related information for the virtual machine identified by the <VM-NAME> keyword. Specify the VM name. <b>Note:</b> The NX9500 and NX9510 series service platforms will display ADSP and TEAM-CMT VM configuration export information
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Specifies the name of the device on which the command is executed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the service platform.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C874D#show virtual-machine statistics
```

```
-----
```

NAME	STATE	VCPUS	MEM (MB)	BRIDGE-IF	IP
WiNG	-	-	18432	-	-
adsp	Halted	-	-	unknown	-
team-cmt	Halted	-	-	unknown	-

```
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C874D#
```

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```
nx9500-6C874D#show virtual-machine configuration
```

```
-----  
          NAME                AUTOSTART          MEMORY (MB)      VCPUS  
-----  
    WiNG                      -                18432            -  
    adsp                      ignore           12000            12  
    team-cmt                  ignore           1024             1  
-----
```

```
nx9500-6C874D#
```

```
nx9500-6C874D>show virtual-machine statistics adsp
```

```
VM name: adsp  
Base Version   : unknown  
Install Status : not_installed  
nx9500-6C874D>
```



## 6.1.79 raid

### ► [show commands](#)

Displays *Redundant Array of Independent Disks* (RAID) related information, such as array status, consistency check status, and RAID log.

Use this command to assess the RAID array's drive utilization and whether the drives are currently online. Since there is only one RAID array controller reporting status to the service platform, it is important to know if other drive s house hot spare drives as additional resources should one of the dedicated drives fail. This command also displays whether a physical within the RAID array has a drive installed, and whether the drive is currently online.

For more information on configuring RAID, see [raid](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500

### Syntax

```
show raid {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show raid {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

raid	Displays the RAID array status and statistics
on <DEVICE-NAME>	Optional. Displays RAID status and statistics on a specified device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C874D(config)#show raid
Logical drive info:
  Size 930 GB, State optimal
  Alarm enabled
  Last check: Sat Aug 10 02:56:54 2013
  Last check result: ending
Physical drive info:

Drive  0: online
Drive  1: online
Drive  2: not-installed
Drive  3: not-installed
Drive  4: not-installed
nx9500-6C874D(config)#
```



# CHAPTER 7

## PROFILES

Profiles enable administrators to assign a common set of configuration parameters, policies, WLANs, wireless parameters, and security parameters to service platforms, wireless controllers, and access points across a large, multi segment, site. The configuration parameters within a profile are based on the hardware model the profile was created to support.

The service platforms, wireless controllers, and access points support both default and user-defined profiles. Each default and user-defined profile contains policies and configurations that are applied to devices assigned to the profile. Changes made to these configurations are automatically inherited by the assigned devices. Therefore, the central benefit of a profile is its ability to update devices collectively without having to modify individual device configurations.

Default profiles are system maintained and are automatically applied to service platforms and wireless controllers. The default AP profile is automatically applied to a AP (discovered by a wireless controller or service platform) unless an AP auto provisioning policy is defined specifically assigning the AP to a user-defined profile. After adoption, changes made to a profile's parameters are reflected across all devices using the profile. Default profiles are ideal for single site deployments where service platforms, wireless controllers, and access points share a common configuration.

User-defined profiles, on the other hand, are manually created for each supported service platform, wireless controller, and access point model. The use of user-defined profiles is recommended in larger deployments when groups of devices (on different floors, buildings or sites) share a common configuration. These user-defined profiles can be manually or automatically assigned to access points using an AP auto provisioning policy. An AP auto provisioning policy provides the means to assign profiles to access points based on model, serial number, VLAN ID, DHCP options, IP address (subnet) and MAC address. For more information, see [Chapter 9, AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY](#).

A user defined profile can be created for each of the following device type:

- AP650 – Adds an AP650 access point profile
  - AP6511 – Adds an AP6511 access point profile
  - AP6521 – Adds an AP6521 access point profile
  - AP6522 – Adds an AP6522 access point profile
  - AP6532 – Adds an AP6532 access point profile
  - AP6562 – Adds an AP6562 access point profile
  - AP71XX – Adds an AP71XX access point profile supporting the AP7131, AP7161, and AP7181 models
  - AP7502 – Adds an AP7502 access point profile
  - AP7522 – Adds an AP7522 access point profile
  - AP7532 – Adds an AP7532 access point profile
-

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- AP7562 – Adds an AP7562 access point profile
- AP81XX – Adds an AP81XX access point profile supporting the AP8122, AP8132, and AP8163 models
- AP82XX – Adds an AP82XX access point profile supporting the AP8222 and AP8232 models
- AP8432 – Adds an AP8432 access point profile
- AP8533 – Adds an AP8533 access point profile
- EX3524 – Adds an EX3524 wireless controller profile
- EX3548 – Adds an EX3548 wireless controller profile
- RFS4000 – Adds an RFS4000 wireless controller profile
- RFS6000 – Adds an RFS6000 wireless controller profile
- RFS7000 – Adds an RFS7000 wireless controller profile
- NX5500 – Adds an NX5500 wireless controller profile
- NX7500 – Adds an NX75XX series service platform profile supporting the NX7510, NX7520, and NX7530 models
- NX9000 – Adds an NX9XXX series service platform profile supporting the NX9500 and NX9510 models
- NX9600 – Adds an NX9600 service platform profile. Supported only on a NX9600 model device.
- VX9000 – Adds a VX9000 wireless controller profile
- T5 – Adds a T5 controller profile
- vx9000 – Adds a VX9000 profile



**NOTE:** A T5 profile can be created only on the following platforms: RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX9500, and NX9510.



**NOTE:** A VX9000 profile can be created only on the NX95XX series service platforms.

---

---

Although profiles assign a common set of configuration parameters across devices, individual devices can still be assigned unique configuration parameters that follow the flat configuration model. As individual device updates are made, these devices no longer share the profile based configuration they originally supported. Therefore, changes made to a profile are not automatically inherited by devices who have had their configuration customized. These devices require careful administration, as they cannot be tracked as profile members. Their customized configurations overwrite their profile configurations until the profile is re-applied.



**NOTE:** The commands present under 'Profiles' are also available under the 'Device mode'. The additional commands specific to the 'Device mode' are listed separately.

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This chapter is organized into the following topics:

- [Profile Config Commands](#)
  - [Device Config Commands](#)
  - [T5 Profile Config Commands](#)
  - [EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands](#)
-

To view the list of device profiles supported, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile ?
  anyap          Any access point profile
  ap650          AP650 access point profile
  ap6511         AP6511 access point profile
  ap6521         AP6521 access point profile
  ap6522         AP6522 access point profile
  ap6532         AP6532 access point profile
  ap6562         AP6562 access point profile
  ap71xx         AP71XX access point profile
  ap7502         AP7502 access point profile
  ap7522         AP7522 access point profile
  ap7532         AP7532 access point profile
  ap7562         AP7562 access point profile
  ap81xx         AP81XX access point profile
  ap82xx         AP82XX access point profile
  ap8432         AP8432 access point profile
  ap8533         AP8533 access point profile
  containing     Specify profiles that contain a sub-string in the profile name
  ex3524         EX3524 wireless controller profile
  ex3548         EX3548 wireless controller profile
  filter         Specify addition selection filter
  nx5500         NX5500 wireless controller profile
  nx75xx         NX75XX wireless controller profile
  nx9000         NX9000 wireless controller profile
  nx9600         NX9600 wireless controller profile
  rfs4000        RFS4000 wireless controller profile
  rfs6000        RFS6000 wireless controller profile
  rfs7000        RFS7000 wireless controller profile
  t5            T5 wireless controller profile
  vx9000        VX9000 wireless controller profile

<DEVICE>(config)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#profile ap71xx default-ap71xx
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-ap71xx)#

<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#

<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#?
Profile Mode commands:
  adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup  Use centralized auto-provisioning
                                             policy when adopted by another
                                             controller
  adoption                                  Adoption configuration
  alias                                      Alias
  application-policy                         Application Policy configuration
  area                                       Set name of area where the system
                                             is located
  arp                                         Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
  auto-learn                                  Auto learning
  autogen-uniqueid                           Autogenerate a unique id
  autoinstall                                Autoinstall settings
  bridge                                      Ethernet bridge
  captive-portal                             Captive portal
  cdp                                         Cisco Discovery Protocol
  cluster                                     Cluster configuration
  configuration-persistence                  Enable persistence of configuration
                                             across reloads (startup config
                                             file)
  controller                                 WLAN controller configuration
  critical-resource                           Critical Resources
  crypto                                     Encryption related commands
  database                                    Database command
  device-upgrade                             Device firmware upgrade
```

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dot1x	802.1X
dpi	Enable Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application Assurance)
dscp-mapping	Configure IP DSCP to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames
email-notification	Email notification configuration
enforce-version	Check the firmware versions of devices before interoperating
environmental-sensor	Environmental Sensors Configuration
events	System event messages
export	Export a file
file-sync	File sync between controller and adoptees
floor	Set the floor within a area where the system is located
gre	GRE protocol
guest-manager-server	Configure Guest-Manager server
http-analyze	Specify HTTP-Analysis configuration
interface	Select an interface to configure
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
l2tpv3	L2tpv3 protocol
l3e-lite-table	L3e lite Table
led	Turn LEDs on/off on the device
led-timeout	Configure the time for the led to turn off after the last radio state change
legacy-auto-downgrade	Enable device firmware to auto downgrade when other legacy devices are detected
legacy-auto-update	Auto upgrade of legacy devices
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
load-balancing	Configure load balancing parameter
logging	Modify message logging facilities
mac-address-table	MAC Address Table
mac-auth	802.1X
management-server	Configure management server address
memory-profile	Memory profile to be used on the device
meshpoint-device	Configure meshpoint device parameters
meshpoint-monitor-interval	Configure meshpoint monitoring interval
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
mint	MiNT protocol
misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
neighbor-inactivity-timeout	Configure neighbor inactivity timeout
neighbor-info-interval	Configure neighbor information exchange interval
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
noc	Configure the noc related setting
nsight	NSight
ntp	Ntp server A.B.C.D
offline-duration	Set duration for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event
power-config	Configure power mode
preferred-controller-group	Controller group this system will prefer for adoption
preferred-tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller Name this system will prefer for tunneling extended vlan traffic
radius	Configure device-level radius authentication parameters
raid	RAID

```

remove-override      Remove configuration item override
                     from the device (so profile value
                     takes effect)
rf-domain-manager    RF Domain Manager
router               Dynamic routing
slot                PCI expansion Slot
spanning-tree        Spanning tree
traffic-class-mapping  Configure IPv6 traffic class to
                     802.1p priority mapping for
                     untagged frames
traffic-shape        Traffic shaping
trustpoint           Assign a trustpoint to a service
tunnel-controller    Tunnel Controller group this
                     controller belongs to
use                  Set setting to use
vrrp                 VRRP configuration
vrrp-state-check     Publish interface via OSPF/BGP only
                     if the interface VRRP state is not
                     BACKUP
wep-shared-key-auth  Enable support for 802.11 WEP
                     shared key authentication

clrscr              Clears the display screen
commit              Commit all changes made in this
                     session
do                  Run commands from Exec mode
end                 End current mode and change to EXEC
                     mode
exit                End current mode and down to
                     previous mode
help                Description of the interactive help
                     system
revert              Revert changes
service             Service Commands
show                Show running system information
write               Write running configuration to
                     memory or terminal

<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#

<DEVICE>(config-profile-<T5-PROFILE-NAME>)#?
T5 Profile Mode commands:
cpe                 T5 CPE configuration
interface           Select an interface to configure
ip                  Internet Protocol (IP)
no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
ntp                 Configure NTP
override-wlan       Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
t5                  T5 configuration
t5-logging           Modify message logging facilities
use                 Set setting to use

clrscr              Clears the display screen
commit              Commit all changes made in this session
do                  Run commands from Exec mode
end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
help                Description of the interactive help system
revert              Revert changes
service             Service Commands
show                Show running system information
write               Write running configuration to memory or terminal
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<T5-PROFILE-NAME>)#

<DEVICE>(config-profile-<EX3524/EX3548-PROFILE-NAME>)#?
EX3500 Profile Mode commands:
interface           Select an interface to configure
ip                  Internet Protocol (IP)
no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
power               Ex3500 Power over Ethernet Command

```

## 7-6 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

```
upgrade    Configures upgrade option for ex3500 system
use        Set setting to use

clrscr     Clears the display screen
commit     Commit all changes made in this session
do         Run commands from Exec mode
end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
help       Description of the interactive help system
revert     Revert changes
service    Service Commands
show       Show running system information
write      Write running configuration to memory or terminal
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<EX3524/EX3548-PROFILE-NAME>)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---



## 7.1 Profile Config Commands

► [PROFILES](#)

The following table summarizes profile configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.1** Profile Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup</a>	Enables the use of a centralized auto provisioning policy on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-11</a>
<a href="#">adoption</a>	Configures a minimum and maximum delay time in the initiation of the device adoption process	<a href="#">page 7-12</a>
<a href="#">alias</a>	Configures network, network-group, network-service, VLAN, and string aliases on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-13</a>
<a href="#">application-policy</a>	Associates a RADIUS server provided application policy with this profile. When associated, the application policy allows wireless clients (MUs) to always find the RADIUS-supplied application policy in the dataplane.	<a href="#">page 7-19</a>
<a href="#">area</a>	Sets the system's area of location (the area name)	<a href="#">page 7-20</a>
<a href="#">arp</a>	Configures static address resolution protocol	<a href="#">page 7-21</a>
<a href="#">auto-learn</a>	Enables controllers or service platforms to maintain a local configuration record of devices requesting adoption and provisioning. The command also enables learning of a device's host name via DHCP options.	<a href="#">page 7-23</a>
<a href="#">autogen-uniqueid</a>	Autogenerates a unique local ID for devices using this profile. When executed in the device configuration mode, this command generates a unique ID for the logged device.	<a href="#">page 7-24</a>
<a href="#">autoinstall</a>	Configures the automatic install feature	<a href="#">page 7-26</a>
<a href="#">bridge</a>	Configures bridge specific parameters	<a href="#">page 7-27</a>
<a href="#">captive-portal</a>	Configures captive portal advanced Web page upload on a device profile	<a href="#">page 7-54</a>
<a href="#">cdp</a>	Enables <i>Cisco Discovery Protocol</i> (CDP) on a device	<a href="#">page 7-55</a>
<a href="#">cluster</a>	Configures a cluster name	<a href="#">page 7-56</a>
<a href="#">configuration-persistence</a>	Enables persistence of configuration across reloads	<a href="#">page 7-59</a>
<a href="#">controller</a>	Configures a wireless controller or service platform	<a href="#">page 7-60</a>
<a href="#">critical-resource</a>	Monitors resources that are critical to the health of the service platform, wireless controller, or access point managed network. These critical resources are identified by their configured IP addresses.	<a href="#">page 7-64</a>
<a href="#">crypto</a>	Configures data encryption related protocols and settings	<a href="#">page 7-72</a>
<a href="#">database</a>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file and configures a low-disk-space threshold value	<a href="#">page 7-134</a>
<a href="#">device-upgrade</a>	Configures device firmware upgrade settings on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-135</a>
<a href="#">diag</a>	Enables looped packet logging	<a href="#">page 7-137</a>

Table 7.1 Profile Config Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">dot1x</a>	Configures 802.1x standard authentication controls	<a href="#">page 7-138</a>
<a href="#">dpi</a>	Enables <i>Deep Packet Inspection</i> (DPI) on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-140</a>
<a href="#">dscp-mapping</a>	Configures an IP DSCP to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames	<a href="#">page 7-142</a>
<a href="#">email-notification</a>	Configures e-mail notification settings	<a href="#">page 7-143</a>
<a href="#">enforce-version</a>	Enables checking of a device's firmware version before attempting adoption or clustering	<a href="#">page 7-145</a>
<a href="#">environmental-sensor</a>	Configures the environmental sensor settings on this profile (applicable to AP8132 model access point only)	<a href="#">page 7-146</a>
<a href="#">events</a>	Enables system event logging and message generation. This command also configures event message forwarding settings.	<a href="#">page 7-148</a>
<a href="#">export</a>	Enables export of startup.log file after every boot	<a href="#">page 7-149</a>
<a href="#">file-sync</a>	Configures parameters enabling synching of PKCS#12 certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client bridges	<a href="#">page 7-150</a>
<a href="#">floor</a>	Sets the floor name where the system is located	<a href="#">page 7-151</a>
<a href="#">gre</a>	Enables <i>Generic Routing Encapsulation</i> (GRE) tunneling on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-152</a>
<a href="#">http-analyze</a>	Configures HTTP analysis settings	<a href="#">page 7-164</a>
<a href="#">http-analyze (NX95XX)</a>	Configures HTTP analysis settings on a NX series service platform	<a href="#">page 7-166</a>
<a href="#">interface</a>	Configures an interface (VLAN, radio, GE, etc.)	<a href="#">page 7-169</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures IPv4 components	<a href="#">page 7-313</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Configures IPv6 components	<a href="#">page 7-323</a>
<a href="#">l2tpv3</a>	Defines the <i>Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol</i> (L2TP) protocol for tunneling layer 2 payloads using <i>Virtual Private Networks</i> (VPNs)	<a href="#">page 7-327</a>
<a href="#">l3e-lite-table</a>	Configures L3e Lite Table with this profile	<a href="#">page 7-329</a>
<a href="#">led</a>	Turns device LEDs on or off	<a href="#">page 7-330</a>
<a href="#">led-timeout</a>	Configures LED-timeout timer. This command is specific to the NX95XX series service platforms.	<a href="#">page 7-331</a>
<a href="#">legacy-auto-downgrade</a>	Auto downgrades a legacy device firmware	<a href="#">page 7-332</a>
<a href="#">legacy-auto-update</a>	Auto upgrades a legacy device firmware	<a href="#">page 7-333</a>
<a href="#">lldp</a>	Configures <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP)	<a href="#">page 7-334</a>
<a href="#">load-balancing</a>	Configures load balancing parameters	<a href="#">page 7-336</a>
<a href="#">logging</a>	Modifies message logging settings	<a href="#">page 7-341</a>

*Table 7.1 Profile Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>mac-address-table</i>	Configures the MAC address table	<a href="#">page 7-343</a>
<i>mac-auth</i>	Enables 802.1x user authentication protocol on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-345</a>
<i>management-server</i>	Configures a management server with this profile	<a href="#">page 7-348</a>
<i>memory-profile</i>	Configures the memory profile used on the device	<a href="#">page 7-349</a>
<i>meshpoint-device</i>	Configures a meshpoint device parameters	<a href="#">page 7-350</a>
<i>meshpoint-monitor-interval</i>	Configures meshpoint monitoring interval	<a href="#">page 7-351</a>
<i>min-misconfiguration-recovery-time</i>	Configures the minimum device connectivity verification time	<a href="#">page 7-352</a>
<i>mint</i>	Configures MiNT protocol settings	<a href="#">page 7-353</a>
<i>misconfiguration-recovery-time</i>	Verifies device connectivity after a configuration is received	<a href="#">page 7-360</a>
<i>neighbor-inactivity-timeout</i>	Configures neighbor inactivity timeout	<a href="#">page 7-361</a>
<i>neighbor-info-interval</i>	Configures neighbor information exchange interval	<a href="#">page 7-362</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts settings to their default. The no command, when used in the profile configuration mode, removes the selected profile's settings or reverts them to their default.	<a href="#">page 7-363</a>
<i>noc</i>	Configures NOC settings	<a href="#">page 7-365</a>
<i>nsight</i>	Configures NSight database related parameters	<a href="#">page 7-366</a>
<i>ntp</i>	Configures NTP server settings	<a href="#">page 7-371</a>
<i>offline-duration</i>	Sets the duration, in minutes, for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event	<a href="#">page 7-374</a>
<i>power-config</i>	Configures the power mode	<a href="#">page 7-375</a>
<i>preferred-controller-group</i>	Specifies the wireless controller or service platform group preferred for adoption	<a href="#">page 7-377</a>
<i>preferred-tunnel-controller</i>	Configures the tunnel wireless controller or service platform preferred by the system to tunnel extended VLAN traffic	<a href="#">page 7-378</a>
<i>radius</i>	Configures device-level RADIUS authentication parameters	<a href="#">page 7-379</a>
<i>raid</i>	Enables alarm on the array. This command is supported only on the NX9500 and NX9510 series service platform profile/device config modes.	<a href="#">page 7-449</a>

Table 7.1 Profile Config Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">rf-domain-manager</a>	Enables devices using this profile to be elected as RF Domain manager. Also sets the priority value for devices using this profile in the RF Domain manager election process.	<a href="#">page 7-380</a>
<a href="#">router</a>	Configures dynamic router protocol settings	<a href="#">page 7-381</a>
<a href="#">spanning-tree</a>	Configures spanning tree related settings	<a href="#">page 7-383</a>
<a href="#">traffic-class-mapping</a>	Maps the IPv6 traffic class value of incoming IPv6 untagged packets to 802.1p priority	<a href="#">page 7-386</a>
<a href="#">traffic-shape</a>	Enables traffic shaping and configures traffic shaping parameters	<a href="#">page 7-388</a>
<a href="#">trustpoint (profile-config-mode)</a>	Configures the trustpoint assigned for validating a CMP auth Operator	<a href="#">page 7-393</a>
<a href="#">tunnel-controller</a>	Configures the name of tunneled WLAN (extended VLAN) wireless controller or service platform	<a href="#">page 7-395</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Uses pre configured policies with this profile	<a href="#">page 7-396</a>
<a href="#">vrrp</a>	Configures <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP) group settings	<a href="#">page 7-402</a>
<a href="#">vrrp-state-check</a>	Publishes interface via OSPF or BGP based on VRRP status	<a href="#">page 7-406</a>
<a href="#">wep-shared-key-auth</a>	Enables support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication	<a href="#">page 7-407</a>
<a href="#">service</a>	Service commands are used to view and manage configurations. The service commands and their corresponding parameters vary from mode to mode	<a href="#">page 7-408</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 7.1.1 adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables the use of a centralized auto provisioning policy on this profile or device. This option is applicable in an *hierarchically managed* (HM) network. When enabled, the auto-provisioning policy applied on the NOC gets precedence over the one applied at the site controller level. Optionally, use the 'evaluate-always' option to set flag to run centralized auto-provisioning policy every time a device (access point/controller) is adopted. The device's previous adoption status is not taken into consideration.

When applied on devices adopted by a controller, this profile allows the devices to use a centralized auto provisioning policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup {evaluate-always}
```

### Parameters

- adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup {evaluate-always}

adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup {evaluate-always}	<p>Enables the use of a centralized auto provisioning policy on this profile or device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate-always – Optional. Sets flag to run centralized auto-provisioning policy every time a device (access point/controller) is adopted.</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup evaluate-always
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  autoinstall configuration
  autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
  crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
  crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  crypto remote-vpn-client
  interface me1
  interface ge1
  interface ge2
  interface ge3
  interface ge4
  interface pppoel
  use firewall-policy default
  service pm sys-restart
adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup evaluate-always
  router ospf
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the application of centralized auto provisioning policy on this profile or device
-----------	--

## 7.1.2 adoption

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures a minimum and maximum delay time in the initiation of the device adoption process. When configured, devices do not attempt adoption immediately on coming up. The process is initiated after the lapse of a specified period of time (configured using this command as the *start-delay minimum* time).

Once configured and applied, this setting is applicable on all devices using this profile. This option is also available in the device-configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
adoption start-delay min <0-30> max <0-30>
```

### Parameters

- adoption start-delay min <0-30> max <0-30>

<pre>adoption start-delay min &lt;0-30&gt; max &lt;0-30&gt;</pre>	<p>Delays start of device adoption process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min &lt;0-30&gt; – Configures the minimum time to lapse before a device attempts adoption. Specify a value from 0 - 30 seconds.</li> </ul> <p>A device, on coming up, attempts adoption only after the lapse of the time specified here. The default is 5 seconds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max &lt;0-30&gt; – Configures the maximum time to lapse before a device attempts adoption. Specify a value from 0 - 30 seconds. The default is 20 seconds.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#adoption start-delay min 10 max 30
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  autoinstall configuration
  autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  .....
interface ge2
interface ge3
interface ge4
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup evaluate-always
router ospf
adoption start-delay min 10 max 30
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured minimum start-delay value. When removed, devices attempt adoption immediately on coming up.
-----------	--

### 7.1.3 alias

► Profile Config Commands

Configures network, VLAN, and service aliases. The aliases defined on this profile applies to all devices using this profile. Aliases can be also defined at the device level.



**NOTE:** You can apply overrides to aliases at the device level. For more information on aliases, see [alias](#). Overrides applied at the device level take precedence.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
alias [address-range|host|network|network-group|network-service|number|string|vlan]
alias address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME> <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>
alias host <HOST-ALIAS-NAME> <HOST-IP>
alias network <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME> <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>
alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range|host|network]
alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range <STARTING-IP> to
<ENDING-IP> {<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>}|host <HOST-IP> {<HOST-IP>}|
network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}]
alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|
igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp] {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}
alias network-service <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> proto [<0-254>|<WORD>|eigrp|gre|
igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp] {(<1-65535>|<WORD>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|
ntp|pop3|proto|sip|smtp|sourceport [<1-65535>|<WORD>]|ssh|telnet|tftp|www)}
alias number <NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME> <0-4294967295>
alias string <STRING-ALIAS-NAME> <LINE>
alias vlan <VLAN-ALIAS-NAME> <1-4094>
```

**Parameters**

- alias address-range <ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME> <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>

<p>address-range &lt;ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new address-range alias for this profile. Or associates an existing address-range alias with this profile. An address-range alias maps a name to a range of IP addresses. Use this option to create unique address-range aliases for different deployment scenarios. For example, if an ACL defines a pool of network addresses as 192.168.10.10 through 192.168.10.100 for an entire network, and a remote location’s network range is 172.16.13.20 through 172.16.13.110, the remote location’s ACL can be overridden using an alias. At the remote location, the ACL works with the 172.16.13.20-110 address range. A new ACL need not be created specifically for the remote deployment location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ADDRESS-RANGE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the address range alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with ‘\$’.</p>
---	--

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<p>&lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt;</p>	<p>Associates a range of IP addresses with this address range alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; – Specify the first IP address in the range.</li> <li>• to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing address-range alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the profile level.</p>
<p>• alias host &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;HOST-IP&gt;</p>	
<p>host &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new host alias for this profile. Or associates an existing host alias with this profile. A host alias configuration is for a particular host device's IP address. Use this option to create unique host aliases for different deployment scenarios. For example, if a central network DNS server is set a static IP address, and a remote location's local DNS server is defined, this host can be overridden at the remote location. At the remote location, the network is functional with a local DNS server, but uses the name set at the central network. A new host need not be created at the remote location. This simplifies creating and managing hosts and allows an administrator to better manage specific local requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<p>&lt;HOST-IP&gt;</p>	<p>Associates the network host's IP address with this host alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the network host's IP address.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing host alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the profile level</p>
<p>• alias network &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;</p>	
<p>network &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new network alias for this profile. Or associates an existing network alias with this profile. A network alias configuration is utilized for an IP address on a particular network. Use this option to create unique Network aliases for different deployment scenarios. For example, if a central network ACL defines a network as 192.168.10.0/24, and a remote location's network range is 172.16.10.0/24, the ACL can be overridden at the remote location to suit their local (but remote) requirement. At the remote location, the ACL functions with the 172.16.10.0/24 network. A new ACL need not be created specifically for the remote deployment. This simplifies ACL definition and allows an administrator to better manage specific local requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<p>&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;</p>	<p>Associates a single network with this network alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; – Specify the network's address and mask.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing network alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the profile level.</p>



- `alias network-group <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> [address-range <STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP> {<STARTING-IP> to <ENDING-IP>} | host <HOST-IP> {<HOST-IP>} | network <NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK> {<NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK>}]`

<p>network &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new network-group alias for this profile. Or associates an existing network-group alias with this profile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The network-group aliases are used in ACLs, to define the network-specific components. ACLs using aliases can be used across sites by re-defining the network-group alias elements at the device or profile level.</p> <p>After specifying the name, specify the following: a range of IP addresses, host addresses, or a range of network addresses.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing network-group alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the profile level.</p>
<p>address-range &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; {&lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt;}</p>	<p>Associates a range of IP addresses with this network-group alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; – Specify the first IP address in the range.</li> <li>• to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;STARTING-IP&gt; to &lt;ENDING-IP&gt; – Optional. Specifies more than one range of IP addresses. A maximum of eight (8) IP address ranges can be configured.</li> </ul>
<p>host &lt;HOST-IP&gt; {&lt;HOST-IP&gt;}</p>	<p>Associates a single or multiple hosts with this network-group alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the hosts' IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-IP&gt; – Optional. Specifies more than one host. A maximum of eight (8) hosts can be configured.</li> </ul>
<p>network &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; {&lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt;}</p>	<p>Associates a single or multiple networks with this network-group alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; – Specify the network's address and mask.</li> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ADDRESS/MASK&gt; – Optional. Specifies more than one network. A maximum of eight (8) networks can be configured.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>alias network-service &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; proto [&lt;0-254&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; eigrp gre igmp igp ospf vrrp] { (&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; bgp dns ftp ftp-data gopher https ldap nntp ntp pop3 proto sip smtp sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] ssh telnet tftp www) }</code></li> </ul>	
<p>alias network-service &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new network-service alias for this profile. Or associates an existing network-service alias with this profile. A network service alias is a set of configurations that consist of protocol and port mappings. Both source and destination ports are configurable. For each protocol, up to 2 source port ranges and up to 2 destination port ranges can be configured. A maximum of 4 protocol entries can be configured per network service alias.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify a network-service alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The network-service aliases are used in ACLs, to define the service-specific components. ACLs using aliases can be used across sites by re-defining the network-service alias elements at the device or profile level.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing network-service alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the profile level.</p>

<pre>proto [&lt;0-254&gt;  &lt;WORD&gt; eigrp gre  igmp igp ospf vrrp]</pre>	<p>Use one of the following options to associate an Internet protocol with this network-service alias:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-254&gt; – Identifies the protocol by its number. Specify the protocol number from 0 - 254. This is the number by which the protocol is identified in the <i>Protocol</i> field of the IPv4 header and the <i>Next Header</i> field of IPv6 header. For example, the <i>User Datagram Protocol's</i> (UDP) designated number is 17.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Identifies the protocol by its name. Specify the protocol name.</li> <li>• eigrp – Selects <i>Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol</i> (EIGRP). The protocol number 88.</li> <li>• gre – Selects <i>Generic Routing Encapsulation</i> (GRE). The protocol number is 47.</li> <li>• igmp – Selects <i>Internet Group Management Protocol</i> (IGMP). The protocol number is 2.</li> <li>• igp – Selects <i>Interior Gateway Protocol</i> (IGP). The protocol number is 9.</li> <li>• ospf – Selects <i>Open Shortest Path First</i> (OSPF). The protocol number is 89.</li> <li>• vrrp – Selects <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP). The protocol number is 112.</li> </ul>
<pre>{(&lt;1-65535&gt;  &lt;WORD&gt; bgp dns  ftp ftp-data gopher  https ldap nntp ntp  pop3 proto sip smtp  sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt;  &lt;WORD&gt;] ssh telnet  ftp www)}</pre>	<p>After specifying the protocol, you may configure a destination port for this service. These keywords are recursive and you can configure multiple protocols and associate multiple destination and source ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures a destination port number from 1 - 65535</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Optional. Identifies the destination port by the service name provided. For example, the <i>secure shell</i> (SSH) service uses TCP port 22.</li> <li>• bgp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Border Gateway Protocol</i> (BGP) services port (179)</li> <li>• dns – Optional. Configures the default <i>Domain Name System</i> (DNS) services port (53)</li> <li>• ftp – Optional. Configures the default <i>File Transfer Protocol</i> (FTP) control services port (21)</li> <li>• ldap – Optional. Configures the default <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) services port (389)</li> <li>• ftp-data – Optional. Configures the default FTP data services port (20)</li> <li>• gopher – Optional. Configures the default gopher services port (70)</li> <li>• https – Optional. Configures the default HTTPS services port (443)</li> <li>• nntp – Optional. Configures the default Newsgroup (NNTP) services port (119)</li> <li>• ntp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) services port (123)</li> <li>• proto – Optional. Use this option to select another Internet protocol in addition to the one selected in the previous step.</li> <li>• pop3 – Optional. Configures the default <i>Post Office Protocol</i> (POP3) services port (110)</li> <li>• smtp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i> (SMTP) services port (25)</li> <li>• sip – Optional. Configures the default <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) services port (5060)</li> <li>• sourceport [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] – Optional. After specifying the destination port, you may specify a single or range of source ports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the source port from 1 - 65535.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the source port range, for example 1-10.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ssh – Optional. Configures the default SSH services port (22)</li> <li>telnet – Optional. Configures the default Telnet services port (23)</li> <li>tftp – Optional. Configures the default <i>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i> (TFTP) services port (69)</li> <li>www – Optional. Configures the default HTTP services port (80)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alias number &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</li> </ul>	
<p>alias number &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a number alias identified by the &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; keyword. Number aliases map a name to a numeric value. For example, 'alias number \$NUMBER 100'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number alias name is: \$NUMBER</li> <li>The value assigned is: 100</li> </ul> <p>The value referenced by alias \$NUMBER, wherever used, is 100.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the number alias name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify the number, from 0 - 4294967295, assigned to the number alias created.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alias string &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;LINE&gt;</li> </ul>	
<p>alias string &lt;STRING-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new string alias for this profile. Or associates an existing string alias with this profile. String aliases map a name to an arbitrary string value. Use this option to create unique string aliases for different deployment scenarios. For example, if the main domain at a remote location is called loc1.domain.com and at another deployment location it is called loc2.domain.com, the alias can be overridden at the remote location to suit the local (but remote) requirement. At one remote location, the alias functions with the loc1.domain.com domain and at the other with the loc2.domain.com domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the string alias name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the string value.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing string alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the RF Domain level.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alias vlan &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;1-4094&gt;</li> </ul>	
<p>alias vlan &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a new VLAN alias for this profile. Or associates an existing VLAN alias with this profile. A VLAN alias maps a name to a VLAN ID. A VLAN alias is a configuration for optimal VLAN re-use and management for local and remote deployments. Use this option to create unique VLANs aliases for different deployment scenarios. For example, if a VLAN ID is set as 10 for the central network, and the VLAN is set as 26 at a remote location, the VLAN can be overridden at the remote location using an alias. At the remote location, the network is functional with an ID of 26, but utilizes the name defined at the central local network. A new VLAN need not be created specifically at the remote location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the VLAN alias name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Alias name should begin with '\$'.</p>
<p>&lt;1-4094&gt;</p>	<p>Maps the VLAN alias to a VLAN ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using an existing VLAN alias, you can apply overrides to the alias at the profile level.</p>

**Examples**

The following example shows the global aliases configured. Note the network-service alias '\$kerberos' settings.

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of RFS4000 version 5.8.5.0-016D
!
!
!
version 2.5
!
!
alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias network 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.16.0/24
alias network-group $TestNetGrpAlias address-range 192.168.13.7 to 192.168.13.16
192.168.13.20 to 192.168.13.25
!
alias network $TestNetworkAlias 192.168.13.0/24
!
alias host $TestHostAlias 192.168.13.10
!
alias address-range $TestAddRanAlias 192.168.13.10 to 192.168.13.13
!
alias network-service $NetworkServAlias proto udp
!
alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp 749 750 80 proto udp 68 sourceport 67
!
alias vlan $TestVLANAlias 1
--More--
rfs4000-229D58(config)#
```

The following examples show the overrides applied to the network-service alias '\$kerberos' at the profile level:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#alias network-service $kerberos proto
tcp 88 proto udp 80
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#
```

The following example shows the overrides applied to the network-service alias '\$kerberos' at the profile level:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 TestRFS4000
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
.....

service pm sys-restart
router ospf
alias network-service $kerberos proto tcp 88 proto udp 80
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the use of centralized auto provisioning policy on this profile or device
-----------	---

## 7.1.4 application-policy

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Associates a RADIUS server provided application policy with this profile. This command is also applicable to the device configuration mode. When associated, the application policy allows wireless clients (MUs) to always find the RADIUS-supplied application policy in the dataplane.

An application policy defines the actions executed on recognized HTTP (Facebook), enterprise (Webex) and peer-to-peer (gaming) applications or application-categories. The following are the actions that can be applied in an application policy:

- Allow - Allows packets for a specific application and its defined category type (for e.g., social networking)
- Deny - Denies (restricts) packets to a specific application and its defined category type
- Mark - Marks recognized packets with DSCP/8021p value
- Rate-limit - Rate limits packets from specific application type

For more information on configuring an application policy, see [application-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP81XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
application-policy radius <APP-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- application-policy radius <APP-POLICY-NAME>

<pre>application-policy radius &lt;APP-POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Associates a RADIUS server provided application policy with this profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APP-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show context include-factory | include application-policy
application-policy Bing
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
  no use application-policy
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#application-policy radius Bing
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#show context include-factory | include
application-policy
application-policy radius Bing
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#Show context
application Bing
  app-category streaming
  use url-list Bing
nx9500-6C8809(config-application-Bing)#
```

### Related Commands

<pre>no</pre>	<p>Removes the RADIUS-server provided application policy associated with this profile</p>
---------------	---

## 7.1.5 area

### ► Profile Config Commands

Sets the system's area of location (the physical area of deployment)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
area <WORD>
```

### Parameters

- area <WORD>

area <WORD>	Sets the system's area of location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the area name (should not exceed 64 characters).</li> </ul>
-------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#area Ecospace
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
 ip igmp snooping
 ip igmp snooping querier
area Ecospace
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
 isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
 isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
interface mel
interface gel
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the configured area name
-----------	---------------------------------

## 7.1.6 arp

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Adds a static *Address Resolution Protocol* (ARP) IP address in the ARP cache

The ARP protocol maps an IP address to a hardware MAC address recognized on the network. ARP provides protocol rules for making this correlation and providing address conversion in both directions.

When an incoming packet destined for a host arrives, ARP finds a physical host or MAC address that matches the IP address. ARP looks in its ARP cache and, if it finds the address, provides it so the packet can be converted to the right packet length, formatted, and sent to its destination. If no entry is found for the IP address, ARP broadcasts a request packet in a special format on the LAN to locate a device that recognizes the IP address. A device that recognizes the IP address as its own returns a reply indicating it. ARP updates the ARP cache for future reference and then sends the packet to the MAC address that replied.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
arp [<IP>|timeout]
```

```
arp <IP> <MAC> arpa [<L3-INTERFACE-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|serial <1-4>
<1-1> <1-1>] {dhcp-server|router}
```

```
arp timeout <15-86400>
```

### Parameters

- arp <IP> <MAC> arpa [<L3-INTERFACE-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|serial <1-4> <1-1> <1-1>] {dhcp-server|router}

arp <IP>	Adds a static ARP IPv4 address in the ARP cache <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the static IP address.</li> </ul>
<MAC>	Specify the MAC address associated with the IP and the <i>Switch Virtual Interface</i> (SVI).
arpa	Sets ARP encapsulation type to ARPA
<L3-INTERFACE-NAME>	Configures static ARP entry for a specified router interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L3-INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Specify the router interface name.</li> </ul>
pppoe1	Configures static ARP entry for PPP over Ethernet interface
vlan <1-4094>	Configures static ARP entry for a VLAN interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify a SVI VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Configures static ARP entry for Wireless WAN interface
{dhcp-server router}	The following keywords are common to all off the above interface types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp-server – Optional. Sets ARP entries for a DHCP server</li> <li>• router – Optional. Sets ARP entries for a router</li> </ul>

- arp timeout <15-86400>

arp timeout <15-86400>	Sets ARP entry timeout <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME&gt; – Sets the ARP entry timeout in seconds. Specify a value from 15 - 86400 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds.</li> </ul>
------------------------	--

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#arp timeout 2000

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
  arp timeout 2000
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
  crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
  crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  interface mel
  interface gel
    ip dhcp trust
    qos trust dscp
    qos trust 802.1p
  interface ge2
    ip dhcp trust
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes an entry from the ARP cache
-----------	-------------------------------------



## 7.1.7 auto-learn

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables controllers or service platforms to maintain a local configuration record of devices requesting adoption and provisioning. The command also enables learning of a device's host name via DHCP options.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP650, AP6511, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
auto-learn [host-name-via-dhcp <WORD>|staging-config]
```

### Parameters

- auto-learn [host-name-via-dhcp <WORD>|staging-config]

<pre>auto-learn [host-name-via-dhcp &lt;WORD&gt;  staging-config]</pre>	<p>Enables auto-learning of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host-name-via-dhcp – A device's host name via DHCP option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the optional template with substitution token. For example, 'outdoor-\$DHCP[1:3]-ap', where the <i>\$DHCP token</i> references DHCP Option value received by the adopting device. The <i>\$DHCP token</i> should be present. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• staging-config – The network configuration of devices requesting adoption. This option is enabled by default. For dependent access points that are pre-staged prior to deployment, it is recommended that the auto-learn-staging-config parameter remains enabled so that hostnames, VLAN and IP addressing configuration can be maintained upon initial adoption. However, if dependent access points are to be centrally managed and configured, it is recommended that the auto-learn-staging-config parameter be disabled.</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test)#auto-learn staging-config
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test)#show context include-factory | include auto-learn
  auto-learn staging-config
  no auto-learn host-name-via-dhcp
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables automatic recognition of devices' hostname and devices pending adoption
-----------	--

## 7.1.8 autogen-uniqueid

### ► Profile Config Commands

Autogenerates a unique ID for devices using this profile. When executed in the device configuration mode, this command generates a unique ID for the logged device.

A device's unique ID is a combination of a user-defined string (prefix, suffix, or both) and a substitution token. The WiNG implementation provides two built-in substitution tokens: \$SN and \$MiNT-ID that represent the device's serial number and MiNT-ID respectively. The value referenced by these substitution tokens are internally retrieved and combined with the user-defined string to auto generate a unique identity for the device.

The general format of this command is: <PREFIX><SUBSTITUTION-TOKEN><SUFFIX>. You can provide both (prefix and suffix) or just a prefix or suffix.

For example, given the following set of inputs:

- user-defined prefix – TestAP6522
- substitution token – \$SN

The unique ID is generated using TestAP6522\$SN, where \$SN is replaced with the device's serial number.

When executed on an AP6522 (having serial number B4C7996C8809), the autogen-uniqueid TestAP6522\$SN command generates the unique ID: TestAP6522**B4C7996C8809**. When configured on an AP6522 profile, all AP6522s using the profile autogenerate a unique ID in which the device's serial number is preceded by the string 'TestAP6522'.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
autogen-uniqueid <WORD>
```

### Parameters

- autogen-uniqueid <WORD>

autogen-uniqueid <WORD>	<p>Autogenerates a device's unique ID (not exceeding 64 characters in length)</p> <p>The ID generated is a combination of the text provided and the value referenced through the substitution token \$SN or \$MiNT-ID. Where ever the autogen-uniqueid is used the device's serial number OR MiNT-ID is referenced depending on the substitution token used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a auto generate unique ID format using one of the following substitution tokens:</li> </ul> <p>Available tokens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$SN - references SERIAL NUMBER of the device</li> <li>\$MINT-ID - references MINT-ID of the device</li> </ul> <p>For example, Test-\$SN-TechPubs. In this example 'Test' and 'TechPubs' represent the user-defined prefix and suffix respectively. And \$SN is the substitution token.</p>
----------------------------	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#autogen-uniqueid Test-$MiNT-ID-TechPubs

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
nx9000 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  use profile default-nx9000
  use rf-domain TechPubs
  hostname nx9500-6C8809
  license AAP
66069c24b3bb1259b34ff016c723a9e299dd408f0ff891e7c5f7e279a382648397d6b3e975e356a1
  license HTANLT
66069c24b3bb1259eb36826cab3cc83999dd408f0ff891e74b62b2d3594f0b3dde7967f30e49e497
  timezone Asia/Calcutta
  use database-policy default
  use nsight-policy noc
autogen-uniqueid Test-$MiNT-ID-TechPubs
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
  device-upgrade auto rfs6000 ap81xx ap71xx ap7562 ap7532
  interface ge1
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 1
  interface ge2
  --More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	When executed in the device configuration mode, removes the device's autogen-uniqueid. When executed in the profile configuration mode, removes the autogen-uniqueid on all devices using the profile.
-----------	--

## 7.1.9 autoinstall

### ► Profile Config Commands

Automatically installs firmware image and startup configuration parameters on to the selected device.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
autoinstall [configuration|firmware|start-interval <WORD>]
```

### Parameters

- autoinstall [configuration|firmware|start-interval <WORD>]

configuration	Autoinstalls startup configuration. Setup parameters are automatically configured on devices using this profile. This option is disabled by default.
firmware	Autoinstalls firmware image. Firmware images are automatically installed on devices using this profile. This option is disabled by default.
start-interval <WORD>	Configures the interval between system boot and start of autoinstall process (this is the time, from system boot, after which autoinstall should start) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the interval in minutes. The default is 10.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Zero (0) implies firmware or startup configuration installation can start any time.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#autoinstall configuration
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#autoinstall firmware
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
arp timeout 2000
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
interface mel
interface gel
  ip dhcp trust
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the auto install settings
-----------	------------------------------------

## 7.1.10 bridge

### ► Profile Config Commands

The following table summarizes Ethernet bridge configuration commands:

**Table 7.2** Ethernet Bridge Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">bridge</a>	Enables Ethernet bridge configuration context	<a href="#">page 7-28</a>
<a href="#">bridge-vlan-mode commands</a>	Summarizes bridge VLAN configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 7-31</a>

### 7.1.10.1 bridge

#### ► bridge

Configures VLAN Ethernet bridging parameters. Use this command to configure a Bridge NAT or Bridge VLAN settings

Configuring bridge *Network Address Translation* (NAT) parameters, allows management of Internet traffic originating at a remote site. In addition to traditional NAT functionality, bridge NAT provides a means of configuring NAT for bridged traffic through an access point. NAT rules are applied to bridged traffic through the access point, and matching packets are NATed to the WAN link instead of being bridged on their way to the router. Using bridge NAT, a tunneled VLAN (extended VLAN) is created between the NOC and a remote location. When a remote client needs to access the Internet, Internet traffic is routed to the NOC, and from there routed to the Internet. This increases the access time for the end user on the client. To resolve latency issues, bridge NAT identifies and segregates traffic heading towards the NOC and outwards towards the Internet. Traffic towards the NOC is allowed over the secure tunnel. Traffic towards the Internet is switched to a local WLAN link with access to the Internet.

A *Virtual LAN* (VLAN) is a separately administrated virtual network within the same physical managed network. VLANs are broadcast domains defined within wireless controllers or service platforms to allow control of broadcast, multicast, unicast, and unknown unicast within a layer 2 device. For example, say several computers are used in conference room X and some in conference Y. The systems in conference room X can communicate with one another, but not with the systems in conference room Y. The VLAN enables the systems in conference rooms X and Y to communicate with one another even though they are on separate physical subnets. The systems in conference rooms X and Y are managed by the same single wireless controller or service platform, but ignore the systems that are not using the same VLAN ID. Administrators often need to route traffic between different VLANs. Bridging VLANs are only for non-routable traffic, like tagged VLAN frames destined to some other device, which will untag it. When a data frame is received on a port, the VLAN bridge determines the associated VLAN based on the port of reception. Using forwarding database information, the bridge VLAN forwards the data frame on the appropriate port(s). VLANs are useful to set separate networks to isolate some computers from others, without actually having to have separate cabling and Ethernet switches. Controllers can do this on their own, without need for the computer or other gear to know itself what VLAN it is on (this is called port-based VLAN, since it is assigned by port of the switch). Another common use is to put specialized devices like VoIP Phones on a separate network for easier configuration, administration, security, or quality of service.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**Switch Note:** For more information on the interface types and the devices supporting them, see [interface](#).

#### Syntax

```
bridge [nat|vlan]
```

```
bridge nat source list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500> interface
  [<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] [(address|interface|overload|
  pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>)]
```

```
bridge vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

• `bridge nat source list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500> interface [<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] [(address|interface|overload|pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>)]`

nat	Configures bridge NAT parameters
source	Configures NAT source addresses
list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-500>	Associates an <i>access control list</i> (ACL) with this bridge NAT policy. The ACL specifies the IP address permit/deny rules applicable to this bridge NAT policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify access list name.</li> <li>• precedence &lt;1-500&gt; – Specifies a precedence value for this bridge NAT policy.</li> </ul>
interface [<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME> pppoe1 vlan <1-4094> wwan1]	Selects one of the following as the primary interface (between the source and destination points): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – A router interface. Specify interface name.</li> <li>• pppoe1 – A PPP over Ethernet interface.</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – A VLAN interface. Specify the VLAN interface index from 1 - 4094.</li> <li>• wwan1 – A Wireless WAN interface.</li> </ul>
[(address interface overload pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>)]	The following keywords are recursive and common to all interface types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address – Configures the interface IP address used for NAT</li> <li>• interface – Configures the failover interface (default setting)</li> <li>• overload – Enables use of one global address for multiple local addresses (terminates command)</li> <li>• pool &lt;NAT-POOLNAME&gt; – Configures the NAT pool used with this bridge NAT policy. Specify the NAT pool name. For more information on configuring a NAT pool, see <a href="#">nat-pool-config-instance</a>.</li> </ul>

• `bridge vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]`

vlan <1-4094>	Configures the numerical identifier for the Bridge VLAN when it was initially created. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify a VLAN index from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
vlan <VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures the VLAN alias (should be existing and configured) identifying the bridge VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify a VLAN alias name.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

Creating customized filter schemes for bridged networks limits the amount of unnecessary traffic processed and distributed by the bridging equipment.

If a bridge does not hear *Bridge Protocol Data Units* (BPDUs) from the root bridge within the specified interval, defined in the max-age (seconds) parameter, assume the network has changed and recomputed the spanning-tree topology.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#bridge vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#?
Bridge VLAN Mode commands:
  bridging-mode          Configure how packets on this VLAN are
                        bridged
  captive-portal         Captive Portal
  captive-portal-enforcement Enable captive-portal enforcement on this
                        extended VLAN
  description           Vlan description
  edge-vlan             Enable edge-VLAN mode
  firewall              Enable vlan firewall (IPv4)
  http-analyze         Forward URL and Data to controller
  ip                   Internet Protocol (IP)
  ipv6                 Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
  l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization Enable broadcast optimization
  no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
  stateful-packet-inspection-l2 Enable stateful packet inspection in
                        layer2 firewall
  tunnel               Vlan tunneling settings
  tunnel-over-level2   Tunnel extended VLAN traffic over level 2
                        MiNT links
  use                  Set setting to use

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit             Commit all changes made in this session
  do                 Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
  help            Description of the interactive help system
  revert          Revert changes
  service         Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or
                terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```



### 7.1.10.2 bridge-vlan-mode commands

► *bridge*

The following table summarizes bridge VLAN configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.3** Bridge VLAN Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>bridging-mode</i>	Configures how packets on this VLAN are bridged	<a href="#">page 7-32</a>
<i>captive-portal</i>	Enables IP packet snooping on wired captive portals, and also configures the subnet to snoop	<a href="#">page 7-33</a>
<i>captive-portal-enforcement</i>	Enables auto-enforcement of captive portal rules on this extended VLAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-34</a>
<i>description</i>	Configures VLAN bridge description	<a href="#">page 7-35</a>
<i>edge-vlan</i>	Enables edge VLAN mode	<a href="#">page 7-36</a>
<i>firewall</i>	Enables firewall on this bridge VLAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-37</a>
<i>http-analyze</i>	Enables the analysis of URLs and data traffic on this Bridge VLAN	<a href="#">page 7-38</a>
<i>ip</i>	Configures IP components	<a href="#">page 7-39</a>
<i>ipv6</i>	Configures IPv6 components	<a href="#">page 7-42</a>
<i>l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization</i>	Enables broadcast optimization	<a href="#">page 7-45</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 7-46</a>
<i>stateful-packet-inspection-l2</i>	Enables stateful packet inspection in the layer 2 fire wall	<a href="#">page 7-48</a>
<i>tunnel</i>	Enables tunneling of unicast messages to unknown MAC destinations, on the selected VLAN bridge	<a href="#">page 7-49</a>
<i>tunnel-over-level2</i>	Enables extended VLAN traffic over level 2 MiNT links	<a href="#">page 7-51</a>
<i>use</i>	Associates a captive-portal, access control list (IP, IPv6, or MAC), and a URL filter with this bridge VLAN	<a href="#">page 7-52</a>

### 7.1.10.2.1 bridging-mode

#### ► *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Configures how packets are bridged on the selected VLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
bridging-mode [auto|isolated-tunnel|local|tunnel]
```

#### Parameters

- `bridging-mode [auto|isolated-tunnel|local|tunnel]`

bridging-mode	Configures the VLAN bridging mode
auto	Automatically selects the bridging mode to match the WLAN, VLAN and bridging mode configurations. When selected, the controller or access point determines the best bridging mode for the VLAN. (default setting)
isolated-tunnel	Bridges packets between local Ethernet ports and local radios, and passes tunneled packets through without de-tunneling Select this option for a dedicated tunnel for bridging VLAN traffic.
local	Bridges packets normally between local Ethernet ports and local radios (if any) Local mode is typically configured in remote branch offices where traffic on remote private LAN segments need to be bridged locally. Local mode implies that traffic, wired and wireless, is to be bridged locally.
tunnel	Bridges packets between local Ethernet ports, local radios, and tunnels to other APs, wireless controllers, or service platforms Select this option to use a shared tunnel for bridging VLAN traffic.  In tunnel mode, the traffic at the AP is always forwarded through the best path. The APs decide the best path to reach the destination and forward packets accordingly. Setting the VLAN to tunnel mode ensures packets are bridged between local Ethernet ports, any local radios, and tunnels to other APs, wireless controllers, and service platforms.

#### Usage Guidelines

ACLs can only be used with tunnel or isolated-tunnel modes. They do not work with the local and automatic modes.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
  bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets bridging mode to auto
-----------	------------------------------

### 7.1.10.2.2 captive-portal

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables IP (IPv4 and IPv6) packet snooping on wired captive portals, and also configures the subnet to snoop. When enabled, IP packets received from wired captive portal clients, on the specified subnet, are snooped to learn IP to MAC mapping.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controller
- Access Points — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
captive-portal [ipv4-snooping|ipv6-snooping] subnet <IPv4/M|IPv6/M>
                {excluded-address <IPv4|IPv6>}
```

**Parameters**

- captive-portal [ipv4-snooping|ipv6-snooping] subnet <IPv4/M|IPv6/M> {excluded-address <IPv4|IPv6>}

captive-portal [ipv4-snooping] ipv6-snooping]	Enables snooping of IPv4 or IPv6 packets (based on the option selected) for wired captive portal clients
subnet <IPv4/M IPv6/M>	Enables IPv4 or IPv6 packet snooping on a specified subnet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4/M IPv6/M&gt; – Specify the subnet address in the A.B.C.D/M or X::X::X:X/M format to identify an IPv4 or IPv6 subnet respectively. When specified, this is the IPv4/IPv6 subnet on which IP packets are to be snooped.</li> </ul>
excluded-address <IPv4 IPv6>	Optional. Configures the IPv4 or IPv6 address excluded from snooping within the specified IPv4 IPv6 subnet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4 IPv6&gt; – Specify the IPv4 or IPv6 address. Use this parameter to configure the gateway's address.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Test-bridge-vlan-4)#captive-portal ip-snooping
subnet 192.168.13.0/24 excluded-address 192.168.13.7
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Test-bridge-vlan-4)#show context
bridge vlan 4
  captive-portal ip-snooping subnet 192.168.13.0/24 excluded-address 192.168.13.7
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
  ipv6 mld snooping
  ipv6 mld snooping querier
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Test-bridge-vlan-4)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables IP packet snooping on wired captive portals
-----------	--

### 7.1.10.2.3 captive-portal-enforcement

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables auto-enforcement of captive portal rules on this extended VLAN interface. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

`captive-portal-enforcement`

#### Parameters

- `captive-portal-enforcement`

<code>captive-portal-enforcement</code>	<p>Enables auto-enforcement of captive portal access permission rules to data transmitted over this extended VLAN interface. When enforced, wired network users can pass traffic through the captive portal without being redirected to an authentication page. Authentication instead takes place when the RADIUS server is queried against the wired user's MAC address. If the MAC address is in the RADIUS server's user database, the user is allowed access.</p> <p>A captive portal is an access policy for providing temporary and restrictive access using a standard Web browser. Captive portals capture and re-direct a wired/wireless user's Web browser session to a captive portal login page where the user must enter valid credentials to access the network.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testAP7602-bridge-vlan-20)#show context
bridge vlan 20
  captive-portal-enforcement
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
  ipv6 mld snooping
  ipv6 mld snooping querier
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testAP7602-bridge-vlan-20)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables auto-enforcement of captive portal rules on this extended VLAN interface
-----------	---

### 7.1.10.2.4 description

► *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Configures this extended VLAN's description

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

description <WORD>

**Parameters**

- description <WORD>

description <WORD>	Configures a description for this VLAN bridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Enter a description. The description should be unique to the VLAN's specific configuration to help differentiate it from other VLANs with similar configurations.</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#description "This is a description for the bridged VLAN"
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
bridge vlan 1
description "This is a description for the bridged VLAN"
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes VLAN's description
-----------	----------------------------

### 7.1.10.2.5 edge-vlan

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables the edge VLAN mode. In the edge VLAN mode, a protected port does not forward traffic to another protected port on the same wireless controller or service platform. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

edge-vlan

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#edge-vlan
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the edge VLAN mode
-----------	-----------------------------

### 7.1.10.2.6 firewall

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables IPv4 firewall on this bridge VLAN interface. This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

firewall

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#firewall
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables firewall on this bridge VLAN interface
-----------	---

### 7.1.10.2.7 http-analyze

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables the analysis of URLs and data traffic on this Bridge VLAN. When enabled, URLs and data are forwarded to the controller running the HTTP analytics engine.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
http-analyze {filter [images|post|query-string]}
```

#### Parameters

- `http-analyze {filter [images|post|query-string]}`

<pre>http-analyze filter [images post  query-string]</pre>	<p>Enables URL and HTTP data analysis. Optionally use the filter keyword to filter out specific URLs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>filter</code> – Optional. Filters out specific URLs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>images</code> – Filters out URLs referring to images</li> <li>• <code>post</code> – Filters out URLs referring to POSTs</li> <li>• <code>query-string</code> – Filters out query strings received from URLs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-bridge-vlan-4)#http-analyze filter
images
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-bridge-vlan-4)#show context
bridge vlan 4
```

```
    http-analyze filter images
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-bridge-vlan-4)#
```

#### Related Commands

<pre>no</pre>	<p>Disables forwarding of URLs and data to the controller running the HTTP analytics engine</p>
---------------	---



### 7.1.10.2.8 ip

► *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Configures VLAN bridge IP components

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ip [arp|dhcp|igmp]
ip [arp|dhcp] trust
ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast|last-member-query-count|mrouter|querier}
ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast|last-member-query-count <1-7>}
ip igmp snooping {mrouter [interface|learn]}
ip igmp snooping {mrouter [interface <INTERFACE-LIST>|learn pim-dvmrp]}
ip igmp snooping {querier} {address|max-response-time|timer|version}
ip igmp snooping {querier} {address <IP>|max-response-time <1-25>|timer expiry <60-300>|version <1-3>}
```

**Parameters**

- ip [arp|dhcp] trust

ip	Configures the VLAN bridge IP parameters
arp trust	Configures the ARP trust parameter. Trusted ARP packets are used to update the DHCP snoop table to prevent IP spoof and arp-cache poisoning attacks. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trust – Trusts ARP responses on the VLAN bridge</li> </ul>
dhcp trust	Configures the DHCP trust parameter. Uses DHCP packets, from a DHCP server, as trusted and permissible within the access point, wireless controller, or service platform managed network. DHCP packets are used to update the DHCP snoop table to prevent IP spoof attacks. This feature is enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trust – Trusts DHCP responses on the VLAN bridge</li> </ul>

- ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast|last-member-query-count <1-7>}

ip	Configures the VLAN bridge IP parameters
igmp snooping	Configures <i>Internet Group Management Protocol</i> (IGMP) snooping parameters. IGMP snooping is enabled by default. IGMP establishes and maintains multicast group memberships for interested members. Multicasting allows a networked device to listen to IGMP network traffic and forward IGMP multicast packets to radios on which the interested hosts are connected. The device also maintains a map of the links that require multicast streams, there by reducing unnecessary flooding of the network with multicast traffic.

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fast-leave	<p>Optional. Enables fast leave processing. When enabled, layer 2 LAN interfaces are removed from the IGMP snooping forwarding table entry without initially sending IGMP group-specific queries to the interface. When receiving a group specific IGMPv2 leave message, IGMP snooping removes the interface from the Layer 2 forwarding table entry for that multicast group, unless a multicast router was learned on the port. Fast-leave processing enhances bandwidth management for all hosts on the network. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This feature is supported only on the AP7502, AP82XX, AP8533 model access points.</p>
forward-unknown-multicast	<p>Optional. Enables forwarding of multicast packets from unregistered multicast groups. If disabled, the unknown multicast forward feature is also disabled for individual VLANs. This option is enabled by default.</p>
last-member-query-count <1-7>	<p>Optional. Configures the last member query count used in determining the number of group-specific queries sent before removing the snoop entry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-7&gt; – Specify the count from 1 - 7. The default value is 2.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip igmp snooping {mrouter [interface &lt;INTERFACE-LIST&gt; learn pim-dvmrp]}</li> </ul>	
ip	Configures the VLAN bridge IP parameters
igmp snooping	Configures the IGMP snooping parameters
mrouter	Optional. Configures the multicast router parameters
interface <INTERFACE-LIST>	<p>Configures the multicast router interfaces. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-LIST&gt; – Specify a comma-separated list of interface names.</li> </ul>
learn pim-dvmrp	<p>Configures the multicast router learning protocols. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pim-dvmrp – Enables <i>Protocol-Independent Multicast</i> (PIM) and <i>Distance-Vector Multicast Routing Protocol</i> (DVMRP) snooping of packets</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip igmp snooping {querier} {address &lt;IP&gt; max-response-time &lt;1-25&gt; timer expiry &lt;60-300&gt; version &lt;1-3&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ip	Configures the VLAN bridge IP parameters
igmp snooping	Configures the IGMP snooping parameters
querier	<p>Optional. Configures the IGMP querier parameters. This option is disabled by default. Enables IGMP querier. IGMP snoop querier keeps host memberships alive. It is primarily used in a network where there is a multicast streaming server and hosts subscribed to the server and no IGMP querier present. The access point, wireless controller, or service platform performs the IGMP querier role. An IGMP querier sends out periodic IGMP query packets. Interested hosts reply with an IGMP report packet. IGMP snooping is only conducted on wireless radios. IGMP multicast packets are flooded on wired ports. IGMP multicast packet are not flooded on the wired port. IGMP membership is also learnt on it and only if present, then it is forwarded on that port.</p>
address <IP>	<p>Optional. Configures the IGMP querier source IP address. This address is used as the default VLAN querier IP address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IGMP querier source IP address.</li> </ul>

<p>max-response-time &lt;1-25&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Configures the IGMP querier maximum response time. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-25&gt; – Specify the maximum response time from 1 - 25 seconds.</li> </ul> <p>The access point, wireless controller, or service platform forwards multicast packets only to radios present in the snooping table. IGMP reports from wired ports are forwarded to the multicast router ports.</p> <p>If no reports are received from a radio, it is removed from the snooping table. The radio then stops receiving multicast packets.</p>
<p>timer expiry &lt;60-300&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Configures the IGMP querier expiry time. The value specified is used as the timeout interval for other querier resources. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expiry – Configures the IGMP querier timeout</li> <li>• &lt;60-300&gt; – Specify the IGMP querier timeout from 60 - 300 seconds.</li> </ul>
<p>version &lt;1-3&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Configures the IGMP version. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify the IGMP version. The versions are 1- 3.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip arp trust
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip dhcp trust
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip igmp snooping mrouter
interface ge1 ge2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip igmp snooping mrouter
learn pim-dvmrp
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip igmp snooping querier
max-response-time 24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip igmp snooping querier
timer expiry 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#ip igmp snooping querier
version 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
bridge vlan 1
  description "This is a description for the bridged VLAN"
  ip arp trust
  ip dhcp trust
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
  ip igmp snooping querier version 2
  ip igmp snooping querier max-response-time 24
  ip igmp snooping querier timer expiry 100
  ip igmp snooping mrouter interface ge2 ge1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Disables or reverts the VLAN Ethernet bridge parameters</p>
------------------	--

## 7.1.10.2.9 ipv6

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Configures this VLAN bridge's IPv6 components

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 [dhcpv6|firewall|mld|nd]
```

```
ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
```

```
ipv6 firewall
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast|mrouter|querier}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {mrouter [interface|learn]}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {mrouter [interface <INTERFACE-LIST>|learn pim-dvmrp]}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {querier} {max-response-time|timer|version}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {querier} {max-response-time <1-25000>|timer expiry <60-300>|  
version <1-2>}
```

```
ipv6 nd rguard
```

**Parameters**

- `ipv6 dhcpv6 trust`

ipv6	Configures the VLAN bridge IPv6 parameters
dhcpv6 trust	Enables the DHCPv6 trust option. When enabled all DHCPv6 responses are trusted on this bridge VLAN. This option is enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trust – Trusts DHCPv6 responses on this bridge VLAN</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 firewall`

ipv6	Configures the VLAN bridge IPv6 parameters
firewall	Enables IPv6 firewall on this bridge VLAN. This option is enabled by default. Devices utilizing IPv6 addressing require firewall protection unique to IPv6 traffic. IPv6 addresses are composed of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons. IPv6 hosts can configure themselves automatically when connected to an IPv6 network using the <i>neighbor discovery</i> (ND) protocol via ICMPv6 router discovery messages. When first connected to a network, a host sends a link-local router solicitation multicast request for its configuration parameters. Routers respond to such a request with a <i>router advertisement</i> (RA) packet that contains Internet layer configuration parameters.

- `ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast}`

ipv6	Configures the VLAN bridge IPv6 parameters
mld snooping	Configures <i>Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol</i> (MLD) snooping parameters MLD snooping enables a access point, wireless controller, or service platform to examine MLD packets and make forwarding decisions based on the content. MLD is used by IPv6 devices to discover devices wanting to receive multicast packets destined for specific multicast addresses. MLD uses multicast listener queries and multicast listener reports to identify which multicast addresses have listeners and join multicast groups. MLD snooping caps the flooding of IPv6 multicast traffic on controller, service platform or access point VLANs. When enabled, MLD messages between hosts and multicast routers are examined to identify the hosts receiving multicast group traffic. The access point, wireless controller, or service platform forward multicast traffic only to those interfaces connected to interested receivers instead of flooding traffic to all interfaces. This option is enabled by default.
forward-unknown-multicast	Optional. Enables forwarding of multicast packets from unregistered multicast groups. If disabled, the unknown multicast forward feature is also disabled for individual VLANs. This option is enabled by default.

- `ipv6 mld snooping {mrouter [interface <INTERFACE-LIST>|learn pim-dvmrp]}`

ipv6	Configures the VLAN bridge IPv6 parameters
mld snooping	Configures MLD snooping parameters. This option is enabled by default.
mrouter	Optional. Configures the multicast router parameters, such as interfaces and learning protocol used.
interface <INTERFACE-LIST>	Configures the multicast router interfaces. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-LIST&gt; – Specify a comma-separated list of interface names.</li> </ul>
learn pim-dvmrp	Configures the multicast router learning protocols. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pim-dvmrp – Enables PIM and DVMRP snooping of packets</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 mld snooping {querier} {max-response-time <1-25000>|timer expiry <60-300>|version <1-2>}`

ipv6	Configures the VLAN bridge IPv6 parameters
mld snooping	Configures IPv6 MLD snooping parameters. This option is disabled by default.
querier	Optional. Enables and configures the MLD querier parameters. When enabled, the device (access point, wireless controller, and service platform) sends query messages to discover which network devices are members of a given multicast group. This option is disabled by default.
max-response-time <1-25000>	Optional. Configures the IPv6 MLD querier's maximum response time. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-25000&gt; – Specify the maximum response time from 1 - 25000 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
timer expiry <60-300>	Optional. Configures the IPv6 MLD other querier's timeout. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-300&gt; – Specify the MLD other querier's timeout from 60 - 300 seconds.</li> </ul>

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version <1-2>	Optional. Configures the IPv6 MLD querier version. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the MLD version. The versions are 1- 2.</li></ul>
• ipv6 nd rguard	
ipv6	Configures the VLAN bridge IPv6 parameters
nd rguard	Allows <i>router advertisement</i> (RA) or ICMPv6 redirects on this VLAN bridge. This option is enabled by default.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 firewall
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 mld snooping forward-unknown-multicast
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface ge1 ge2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 mld snooping mrouter learn pim-dvmrp
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 mld snooping querier max-response-time 20000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 mld snooping querier timer expiry 200
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#show context
bridge vlan 2
 ip igmp snooping
 ip igmp snooping querier
 ipv6 mld snooping
 ipv6 mld snooping querier
 ipv6 mld snooping mrouter interface ge2 ge1
 ipv6 mld snooping querier version 2
 ipv6 mld snooping querier max-response-time 20000
 ipv6 mld snooping querier timer expiry 200
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile test-bridge-vlan-2)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables or reverts the VLAN Ethernet bridge IPv6 parameters
--------------------	--

### 7.1.10.2.10 l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables broadcast optimization on this bridge VLAN. L2 Tunnel Broadcast Optimization prevents flooding of ARP packets over the virtual interface. Based on the learned information, ARP packets are filtered at the wireless controller level.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
bridge vlan 1
description "This is a description for the bridged VLAN"
l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip arp trust
ip dhcp trust
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
ip igmp snooping mrouter interface ge2 ge1
ip igmp snooping querier version 2
ip igmp snooping querier max-response-time 24
ip igmp snooping querier timer expiry 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables L2 tunnel broadcast optimization
-----------	---

## 7.1.10.2.11 no

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Negates a command or reverts settings to their default. The no command, when used in the bridge VLAN mode, negates the VLAN bridge settings or reverts them to their default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [bridging-mode|captive-portal|captive-portal-enforcement|description|edge-vlan|
firewall|http-analyze|ip|ipv6|l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization|
stateful-packet-inspection-l2|tunnel|tunnel-over-level2|use]

no [bridging-mode|captive-portal-enforcement|description|edge-vlan|firewall|
l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization|stateful-packet-inspection-l2|tunnel-over-level2]

no captive-portal [ip-snooping|ipv6-snooping] subnet <IPv4/M|IPv6/M>
{excluded-address <IPv4|IPv6>}

no http-analyze {filter [images|post|query-string]}

no ip [arp|dhcp|igmp]

no ip [arp|dhcp] trust
no ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast|last-member-query-count|
mrouter|querier}
no ip igmp snooping {forward-unknown-multicast}
no ip igmp snooping {mrouter [interface <INTERFACE-LIST>|learn pin-dvmrp]}
no ip igmp snooping {querier} {address|max-response-time|timer expiry|version}

no ipv6 [dhcpv6|firewall|mld|nd]

no ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
no ipv6 firewall
no ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast}
no ipv6 mld snooping {mrouter [interface <INTERFACE-LIST>|learn pin-dvmrp]}
no ipv6 mld snooping {querier} {max-response-time|timer expiry|version}
no ipv6 nd raguard

no tunnel [rate-limit level2|unknown-unicast]

no use [application-policy|captive-portal|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|
mac-access-list|url-list] tunnel out
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Resets or reverts this bridge VLAN's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example displays bridge VLAN 20 settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-bridge-vlan-20)#show context
bridge vlan 20
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
ipv6 mld snooping
ipv6 mld snooping querier
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-bridge-vlan-20)#
```



```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-bridge-vlan-20)#no ip igmp snooping
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-bridge-vlan-20)#no ipv6 mld snooping
```

The following example displays bridge VLAN 20 settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-bridge-vlan-20)#show context
bridge vlan 20
  no ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
  no ipv6 mld snooping
  ipv6 mld snooping querier
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-bridge-vlan-20)#
```

### 7.1.10.2.12 stateful-packet-inspection-l2

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables a stateful packet inspection at the layer 2 firewall

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
stateful-packet-inspection-l2
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#stateful-packet-inspection-l2  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables stateful packet inspection at the layer 2 firewall
-----------	---

### 7.1.10.2.13 tunnel

► *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables tunneling of unicast messages, to unknown MAC destinations, on the selected VLAN bridge

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
tunnel [rate-limit|unknown-unicast]
```

```
tunnel rate-limit level2 rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024>
  {red-threshold [background <0-100>|best-effort <0-100>|video <0-100>|voice <0-100>]}
```

```
tunnel unknown-unicast
```

**Parameters**

```
• tunnel rate-limit level2 rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024>
  {red-threshold [background <0-100>|best-effort <0-100>|video <0-100>|voice <0-100>]}
```

<pre>tunnel rate-limit level2 rate &lt;50-1000000&gt; max-burst-size &lt;2-1024&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures a rate-limit parameters (max-burst-size and rate) for tunneled VLAN traffic over level 2 MiNT links</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rate – Optional. Configures the data rate, in kilobits per second, for the incoming and outgoing extended VLAN traffic tunneled over MiNT level 2 links</li> <li>• &lt;50-1000000&gt; – Specify a value from 50 - 1000000 Kbps. The default is 5000 Kbps.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max-burst-size – Optional. Configures the maximum burst size</li> <li>• &lt;2-1024&gt; – Specify the maximum burst size from 2 - 1024 kbytes. The default is 320 kbytes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>After specifying the max-burst-size, optionally specify the red-threshold value for the different traffic types. The red-threshold is configured as a % of the specified max-burst-size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• red-threshold – Optional. Configures the <i>random early detection</i> (red) threshold for the different traffic types             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Configures the red-threshold for low priority traffic from 0 - 100. The default is 50% of the specified max-burst-size.</li> <li>• best-effort – Configures the red-threshold for normal priority traffic from 0 - 100. The default is 50% of the specified max-burst-size.</li> <li>• video – Configures the red-threshold for video traffic from 0 - 100. The default is 25% of the specified max-burst-size.</li> <li>• voice – Configures the red-threshold for voice traffic from 0 - 100. The default is 0% of the specified max-burst-size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>• tunnel unknown-unicast</pre>	
<pre>tunnel unknown-unicast</pre>	<p>Enables tunneling of unicast packets destined for unknown MAC addresses</p>

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile TestAP81xx-bridge-vlan-1)#tunnel unknown-unicast
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile TestAP81xx-bridge-vlan-1)#no tunnel unknown-unicast

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile TestAP81xx-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
bridge vlan 1
 ip igmp snooping
 ip igmp snooping querier
 no tunnel unknown-unicast
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile TestAP81xx-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables tunneling of unicast messages, to unknown MAC destinations, on the selected VLAN bridge
-----------	--

### 7.1.10.2.14 tunnel-over-level2

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Enables extended VLAN (tunneled VLAN) traffic over level 2 MiNT links. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

tunnel-over-level2

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-bridge-vlan-1)#tunnel-over-level2

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
bridge vlan 1
description "This is a description for the bridged VLAN"
l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
tunnel-over-level2
ip arp trust
ip dhcp trust
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables extended VLAN traffic over level 2 MiNT links
-----------	--

## 7.1.10.2.15 use

▶ *bridge-vlan-mode commands*

Associates a captive-portal, access control list (IPv4, IPv6, or MAC), and/or a URL filter with this bridge VLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [application-policy|captive-portal|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list|url-filter]
```

```
use application-policy <APP-POLICY-NAME>
```

```
use captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>
```

```
use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list] tunnel out <IP/ipv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
use url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- use application-policy <APP-POLICY-NAME>

use application-policy <APP-POLICY-NAME>	Enforces application detection on this VLAN bridge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;APP-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on application definitions and application policies, see <a href="#">application</a> and <a href="#">application-policy</a>.</p>
--	---

- use captive-portal <CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME>

use captive-portal	Applies an existing captive portal configuration to restrict access to the bridge VLAN configuration <p>A captive portal is an access policy for providing temporary and restrictive access using a standard Web browser. Captive portals provide authenticated access by capturing and re-directing a wireless user's Web browser session to a captive portal login page where the user must enter valid credentials to access to the network. Once logged into the captive portal, additional terms and agreement, welcome, fail, and no-service pages provide the administrator with a number of options on captive portal screen flow and user appearance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL-NAME&gt; – Specify the captive portal name.</li> </ul>
--------------------	---

- use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list] tunnel out <IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>

use	Sets this VLAN bridge policy to use an IPv4/IPv6 access list or a MAC access list
ip-access-list	Associates a pre-configured IPv4 access list with this VLAN-bridge interface
ipv6-access-list	Associates a pre-configured IPv6 access list with this VLAN-bridge interface
mac-access-list	Associates a pre-configured MAC access list with this VLAN- bridge interface

<p>tunnel out &lt;IP/IPv6/MAC- ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'IPv4/IPv6 access list' and 'MAC access list' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tunnel – Applies IPv4/IPv6 access list or MAC access list to all packets going into the tunnel</li> <li>• out – Applies IPv4/IPv6 access list or MAC access list to all outgoing packets             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IP/IPv6 access list or MAC access list name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

- use url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>

<p>use url-filter</p>	<p>Sets this VLAN bridge to use a URL filter</p>
<p>&lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Specify the URL filter name. It should be existing and configured. This option enforces URL filtering on the VLAN bridge.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#use mac-access-list tunnel out PERMIT-ARP-AND-IPv4
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#show context
bridge vlan 1
 ip igmp snooping
 ip igmp snooping querier
 use mac-access-list tunnel out PERMIT-ARP-AND-IPv4
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-bridge-vlan-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Disables or reverts VLAN Ethernet bridge settings</p>
------------------	--

## 7.1.11 captive-portal

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures captive portal advanced Web page uploads on this profile. These Web pages are uploaded to access points supporting the captive portal.

A captive portal is a means of providing guests temporary and restrictive access to the controller managed wireless network. A captive portal provides secure authenticated controller access by capturing and re-directing a wireless user's Web browser session to a captive portal login page, where the user must enter valid credentials. Once the user is authenticated and logged into the controller managed network, additional agreement, welcome, and fail pages provide the administrator with options to control the captive portal's screen flow and user appearance.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
captive-portal page-upload count <1-20>
```

### Parameters

- captive-portal page-upload count <1-20>

page-upload	Enables captive portal advanced Web page upload
count <1-20>	Sets the maximum number of APs that can be uploaded concurrently <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-20&gt; – Set a value from 1 - 20. The default is 10.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#captive-portal page-upload count 15
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#show context include-factory | include captive-portal
```

```

captive-portal page-upload count 15
no captive-portal-enforcement
no captive-portal-enforcement
no captive-portal-enforcement
no captive-portal-enforcement
no captive-portal-enforcement
no captive-portal-enforcement
service captive-portal-server connections-per-ip 3
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#

```



## 7.1.12 cdp

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Enables *Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)*, a proprietary data link layer network protocol implemented in Cisco networking equipment and used to share network information amongst different vendor wireless devices

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
cdp [holdtime|run|timer]
cdp [holdtime <10-1800>|run|timer <5-900>]
```

### Parameters

- cdp [holdtime <10-1800>|run|timer <5-900>]

holdtime <10-1800>	Specifies the holdtime after which transmitted packets are discarded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-1800&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 1800 seconds. The default is 180 seconds.</li> </ul>
run	Enables CDP sniffing and transmit globally. This feature is enabled by default.
timer <5-900>	Specifies the interval, in seconds, between successive CDP packet transmission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-900&gt; – Specify a value from 5 - 900 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config profile-default-rfs7000)#cdp run
rfs7000-37FABE(config profile-default-rfs7000)#cdp holdtime 1000
rfs7000-37FABE(config profile-default-rfs7000)#cdp timer 900

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  bridge vlan 1
  no edge-vlan
  l2-tunnel-broadcast-optimization
  .....
  qos trust 802.1p
  interface pppoe1
  use firewall-policy default
  cdp holdtime 1000
  cdp timer 900
  service pm sys-restart
  router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables CDP on this profile
-----------	------------------------------

## 7.1.13 cluster

### ► Profile Config Commands

Sets the cluster configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
cluster [force-configured-state|force-configured-state-delay|handle-stp|
  master-priority|member|mode|name|radius-counter-db-sync-time]
```

```
cluster [force-configured-state|force-configured-state-delay <3-1800>|handle-stp|
  master-priority <1-255>]
```

```
cluster member [ip|vlan]
cluster member [ip <IP> {level [1/2]}|vlan <1-4094>]
```

```
cluster mode [active|standby]
```

```
cluster name <CLUSTER-NAME>
```

```
cluster radius-counter-db-sync-time <1-1440>
```

### Parameters

- cluster [force-configured-state|force-configured-state-delay <3-1800>|handle-stp|master-priority <1-255>]

force-configured-state	<p>Forces adopted APs to auto revert when a failed wireless controller or service platform (in a cluster) restarts</p> <p>When an active controller (wireless controller, or service platform) fails, a standby controller in the cluster takes over APs adopted by the failed active controller. If the failed active controller were to restart, it starts a timer based on the 'force-configured-state-delay' interval specified. At the expiration of this interval, the standby controller releases all adopted APs and goes back to a monitoring mode. If the active controller fails during this interval, the 'force-configured-state-delay' timer is stopped. The timer restarts as soon as the active controller comes back up.</p> <p>This feature is disabled by default.</p>
force-configured-state-delay <3-1800>	<p>Forces cluster transition to the configured state after a specified interval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-1800&gt; – Specify a delay from 3 - 1800 minutes. The default is 5 minutes.</li> </ul> <p>This is the interval a standby controller waits before releasing adopted APs when a failed primary controller becomes active again.</p>
handle-stp	<p>Enables <i>Spanning Tree Protocol</i> (STP) convergence handling. This feature is disabled by default.</p> <p>In layer 2 networks, this protocol is enabled to prevent network looping. If enabled, the network forwards data only after STP convergence. Enabling STP convergence delays the redundancy state machine execution until the STP convergence is completed (the standard protocol value for STP convergence is 50 seconds). Delaying the state machine is important to load balance APs at startup.</p>

<p>master-priority &lt;1-255&gt;</p>	<p>Configures cluster master priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specifies cluster master election priority. Assign a value from 1 - 255. Higher the value higher is the precedence. The default is 128.</li> </ul> <p>In a cluster environment one device from the cluster is elected as the cluster master. A device's master priority value decides the device's priority to become cluster master.</p>
<p>• cluster member [ip &lt;IP&gt; {level [1/2]} vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;]</p>	
<p>member</p>	<p>Adds a member to the cluster. It also configures the cluster VLAN where members can be reached.</p>
<p>ip &lt;IP&gt; level [1 2]</p>	<p>Adds IP address of the new cluster member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address.</li> <li>• level – Optional. Configures routing level for the new member. Select one of the following routing levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Level 1, local routing</li> <li>• 2 – Level 2, In-site routing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the cluster VLAN where members can be reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1- 4094.</li> </ul>
<p>• cluster mode [active standby]</p>	
<p>mode [active standby]</p>	<p>Configures cluster member's mode as active or standby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active – Configures cluster mode as active. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• standby – Configures cluster mode as standby</li> </ul> <p>A member can be in either an Active or Standby mode. All active member controllers can adopt access points. Standby members only adopt access points when an active member has failed or sees an access point not adopted by a controller.</p>
<p>• cluster name &lt;CLUSTER-NAME&gt;</p>	
<p>name &lt;CLUSTER-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the cluster name</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLUSTER-NAME&gt; – Specify the cluster name.</li> </ul>
<p>• cluster radius-counter-db-sync-time &lt;1-1440&gt;</p>	
<p>radius-counter-db-sync-time &lt;1-1440&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the interval, in minutes, at which the RADIUS counter database is synchronized with the dedicated NTP server resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1440&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1440 minutes. The default is 5 minutes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <i>show &gt; cluster &gt; configuration</i> command to view RADIUS counter DB sync time.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#cluster name cluster1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#cluster member ip 172.16.10.3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#cluster mode active
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  bridge vlan 1
  description Vlan1
  .....
  cluster name cluster1
  cluster member ip 172.16.10.3
  cluster member vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes cluster member
-----------	------------------------

### 7.1.14 configuration-persistence

► Profile Config Commands

Enables configuration persistence across reloads. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

configuration-persistence {auto|secure}

**Parameters**

- configuration-persistence {auto|secure}

auto	Optional. Assigns default value based on the device type
secure	Optional. Ensures parts of a file that contain security information are not written during a reload

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#configuration-persistence secure

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
  no edge-vlan
  ip igmp snooping
  no ip igmp snooping unknown-multicast-fw
  no ip igmp snooping mrouter learn pim-dvmrp
  autoinstall configuration
  autoinstall firmware
.....
cluster name cluster1
cluster member ip 1.2.3.4 level 2
cluster member ip 172.16.10.3
cluster member vlan 4094
cluster handle-stp
cluster force-configured-state
  holdtime 1000
  timer 900
configuration-persistence secure
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables automatic write up of startup configuration file
-----------	---

## 7.1.15 controller

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the WiNG controller (wireless controller or service platform) adoption settings

Adoption is the process a controller or service platform uses to discover available access points and/or peer controllers/service platforms, establish an association and provision the adopted device. Adoption settings are configurable and supported within a profile and applied to all devices supported by the profile.

Use this command to add a controller to a pool and group. This command also enables and disables adoption on controllers, and specifies the device types that can be adopted by a controller.

In an *hierarchically managed* (HM) network, devices (controllers and access points) are deployed across three levels. This results in devices that are either adoptee or adopters. For more information on HM network, see [device-upgrade](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
controller [adopted-devices|adoption|group|hello-interval|vlan|host]
```

```
controller adopted-devices [aps {controllers}|controllers {aps}|external-devices|external-devices-monitoring-only]
```

```
controller adoption
```

```
controller [group <CONTROLLER-GROUP-NAME>|vlan <1-4094>]
```

```
controller hello-interval <1-120> adjacency-hold-time <2-600>
```

```
controller host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOSTNAME>] {ipsec-secure|level|pool|remote-vpn-client}
controller host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOSTNAME>] {ipsec-secure} {gw [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>]}
controller host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOSTNAME>] {level [1|2]|pool <1-2> level [1|2]}
      {ipsec-secure {gw [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>]}/remote-vpn-client}
controller host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOSTNAME>] {remote-vpn-client}
```

### Parameters

- controller adopted-devices [aps {controllers}|controllers {aps}|external-devices|external-devices-monitoring-only]

controller	Configures the WLAN's controller adoption settings
adopted-devices	Configures the types of device (AP/controller) this controller can adopt
aps {controllers}	Enables the adoption of network access points by this controller. This option is enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• controllers – Optional. Enables the adoption of peer controllers by this controller</li> </ul> All adopted devices (referred to as adoptee) receive complete configuration from the adopting controller (referred to as adopter).
controllers {aps}	Enables the adoption of peer controllers by this controllers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aps – Optional. Enables the adoption of network access points by this controller</li> </ul> A controller cannot be configured as an adoptee and an adopter simultaneously. In other words, an adopted controller (adoptee) cannot be configured to adopt another controller. Use the <i>no &gt; controller &gt; adopted-devices</i> command to remove this setting.

external-devices	<p>Enables adoption of external devices by this controller. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p>When enabled, a WiNG controller can adopt and manage T5 controllers and EX3500 switches (using the IPX operating system) within a WiNG managed device subnet. This setting is disabled by default.</p> <p>To disable T5 or EX3500 adoption, use the <code>no &gt; controller &gt; external-devices</code> command.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This feature is supported only on RFS4000, RFS7000, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, and VX9000 platforms.</p>
external-devices-monitoring-only	<p>Enables only monitoring of external devices by this controller or service platform. This option is disabled by default.</p>

• controller adoption

controller adoption	<p>Enables the adoption of the logged device (wireless controller or service platform) by other controllers. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p>Use the <code>no &gt; controller &gt; adoption</code> command to disable adoption.</p>
---------------------	--

• controller [group <CONTROLLER-GROUP-NAME>|vlan <1-4094>]

controller	Configures the WLAN's controller adoption settings
group <CONTROLLER-GROUP-NAME>	<p>Configures the wireless controller or service platform group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CONTROLLER-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the wireless controller or service platform group name.</li> </ul>
vlan <1-4094>	<p>Configures the wireless controller or service platform VLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>

• controller hello-interval <1-120> adjacency-hold-time <2-600>

controller	Configures the WLAN's controller settings
hello-interval <1-120>	<p>Configures the hello-interval in seconds. This is the interval between consecutive hello packets exchanged between AP and wireless controller or service platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 120 seconds.</li> </ul>
adjacency-hold-time <2-600>	<p>Configures the adjacency hold time in seconds. This is the time since the last received hello packet, after which the adjacency between wireless controller or service platform and AP is lost, and the link is re-established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-600&gt; – Specify a value from 2 - 600 seconds.</li> </ul>

• controller host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOSTNAME>] {ipsec-secure} {gw [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>]}

controller	Configures the WLAN's controller adoption settings
host [<IPv4> <IPv6> <HOSTNAME>]	<p>Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4&gt; – Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv4 address</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv6 address</li> <li>• &lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Configures wireless controller or service platform's hostname</li> </ul>

<pre>ipsec-secure {gw [&lt;IP&gt;  &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;]}</pre>	<p>Optional. Enables <i>Internet Protocol Security</i> (IPSec) peer authentication on the connection (link) between the adopting devices. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gw – Optional. Specifies a IPSec gateway other than the wireless controller or service platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Use this option to specify the IPSec gateway's IP address.</li> <li>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Use this option to specify the IPSec gateway's hostname.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the gateway's IP address or hostname is not specified, the system assumes the logged controller as the IPSec gateway.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>controller host [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;] {level [1 2] pool &lt;1-2&gt; level [1 2]} {ipsec-secure {gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;]}/remote-vpn-client}</li> </ul>	
controller	Configures the WLAN's controller adoption settings
<pre>host [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt;  &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv4/IPv6 address or name</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IPv4&gt; – Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv4 address</li> <li>&lt;IPv6&gt; – Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv6 address</li> <li>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Configures wireless controller or service platform's name</li> </ul>
level [1 2]	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'IP', 'IPv6', and 'hostname' parameters: Optional. After providing the wireless controller or service platform's address, optionally select one of the following routing levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Optional. Level 1, local routing</li> <li>2 – Optional. Level 2, inter-site routing</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> After specifying the routing level, you can, optionally enable IPSec Secure authentication and remote VPN client.</p>
pool <1-2> level [1 2]	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'IP', 'IPv6', and 'hostname' parameters: Optional. Sets the wireless controller or service platform's pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-2&gt; – Select either 1 or 2 as the pool. The default is 1. After selecting the pool, optionally select one of the following two routing levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Optional. Level 1, local routing</li> <li>2 – Optional. Level 2, inter-site routing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>{ipsec-secure {gw [&lt;IP&gt;  &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;]}} remote-vpn-client}</pre>	<p>After specifying the routing level and or device's pool, you can optionally specify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipsec-secure – Optional. Enables IPSec peer authentication on the connection (link) between the adopting devices. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>gw – Optional. Specifies a IPSec gateway other than the wireless controller or service platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Use this option to specify the IPSec gateway's IP address.</li> <li>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Use this option to specify the IPSec gateway's hostname.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the gateway's IP address or hostname is not specified, the system assumes the logged controller as the IPSec gateway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>remote-vpn-client – Forces <i>MinT link creation protocol</i> (MLCP) to use remote VPN connection on the controller</li> </ul> <p>The controller uses remote VPN tunnel for this traffic. If multiple controller hosts are configured, either all the hosts should use remote-vpn-client or none.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When enabled, an MLCP connection is not initiated until remote VPN connection is UP and virtual IP, DNS server, source route, etc. are installed on the AP.</p>



- `controller host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOSTNAME>] {remote-vpn-client}`

<code>controller</code>	Configures the WLAN's controller settings
<code>host [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;]</code>	Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv4/IPv6 address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv4 address</li> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6&gt;</code> – Configures wireless controller or service platform's IPv6 address</li> <li>• <code>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt;</code> – Configures wireless controller or service platform's name</li> </ul>
<code>remote-vpn-client</code>	Forces MLCP to use remote VPN connection on the controller The controller uses remote VPN tunnel for this traffic. If multiple controller hosts are configured, either all the hosts should use <code>remote-vpn-client</code> or none. When enabled, an MLCP connection is not initiated until remote VPN connection is UP and virtual IP, DNS server, source route, etc. are installed on the AP.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#controller group test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#controller host 1.2.3.4 pool 2

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto isakmp policy default
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
interface me1
interface ge1
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
.....
interface ge4
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
use firewall-policy default
controller host 1.2.3.4 pool 2
controller group test
service pm sys-restart

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#controller adopted-devices aps controllers

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 testRFS4000
autoinstall configuration
.....
logging on
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
controller adopted-devices aps controllers
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------------	---

## 7.1.16 critical-resource

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables monitoring of resources critical to the health of the service platform, wireless controller, or access point managed network. These critical resources are identified by their configured IP addresses. When enabled, the system monitors these devices regularly and logs their status. Use this command to create a *critical resource monitoring* (CRM) policy.

A critical resource can be a gateway, AAA server, WAN interface, any hardware, or a service on which the stability of the network depends. Monitoring these resources is therefore essential. When enabled, this feature pings critical resources regularly to ascertain their status. If there is a connectivity issue, an event is generated stating a critical resource is unavailable. By default, there is no enabled critical resource policy and one needs to be created and implemented.

Critical resources can be monitored directly through the interfaces on which they are discovered. For example, a critical resource on the same subnet as an AP8132 access point can be monitored by its IP address. However, a critical resource located on a VLAN must continue to be monitored on that VLAN.

Critical resource monitoring can be enabled on service platforms, wireless controllers, and access points through their respective device profiles.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
critical-resource [<CRM-POLICY-NAME>|monitor|retry-count]
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> [monitor|monitor-using-flows]
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor [direct|via]
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor direct [all|any] [<IP>|sync-adoptees]
  {<IP>/arp-only vlan <1-4094> {<IP>/port [<LAYER2-IF-NAME>/ge <1-4>/
  port-channel <1-2>]}}
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor via [<IP>|<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME>|
  pppoe1|vlan|wwan1]
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor via [<IP>|<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME>|
  pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] [all|any] [<IP>|sync-adoptees] {<IP>/arp-only vlan
  <1-4094> {<IP>/port [<LAYER2-IF-NAME>/ge <1-4>/port-channel <1-2>]}}
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor-using-flows [all|any] [criteria|dhcp|dns|
  sync-adoptees]
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor-using-flows [all|any] criteria
  [all|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager] (dhcp vlan <1-4094>|dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>)
  {dhcp vlan <1-4094>|dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>}
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor-using-flows [all|any] dhcp vlan <1-4094>
  {dhcp vlan <1-4094>|dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>}
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor-using-flows [all|any]
  dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME> {dhcp vlan <1-4094>|dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>}
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor-using-flows [all|any] sync-adoptees
  criteria [all|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager] (dhcp vlan <1-4094>|
  dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>) {dhcp vlan <1-4094>|dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>}
critical-resource monitor interval <5-86400>
critical-resource retry-count <0-10>
```

**Parameters**

```
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor direct [all|any]
[<IP>|sync-adoptees] {<IP>|arp-only vlan <1-4094> {<IP>|port [<LAYER2-IF-NAME>|
ge <1-4>|port-channel <1-2>}}}
```

<CRM-POLICY-NAME>	Creates a critical resource monitoring policy, identified by the <CRM-POLICY-NAME> keyword. Provide the CRM policy name.
monitor	Enables critical resource(s) monitoring
direct [all any] [<IP> sync-adoptees]	Monitors critical resources using the default routing engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Monitors all resources that are going down (generates an event when all specified critical resources are unreachable)</li> <li>any – Monitors any resource that is going down (generates an event when any one of the specified critical resource is unreachable) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Configures the IP address of the critical resource being monitored (for example, the DHCP or DNS server). Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>sync-adoptees – Syncs adopted access points with the controller. In the stand-alone AP scenario, where the CRM policy is running on the AP, the AP is directly intimated in case a critical resource goes down. On the other hand, when an AP is adopted to a controller (running the CRM policy), it is essential to enable the sync-adoptees option in order to sync the AP with the controller regarding the latest CRM status.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
arp-only vlan <1-4094> {<IP>  port [<LAYER2-IFNAME> ge  port-channel]}	The following keywords are common to the ‘all’ and ‘any’ parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>arp-only vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Optional. Uses ARP to determine if the IP address is reachable (use this option to monitor resources that do not have IP addresses). ARP is used to resolve hardware addresses when only the network layer address is known.</li> <li>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specifies the VLAN ID on which to send the probing ARP requests. Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Optional. Limits ARP to a device specified by the &lt;IP&gt; parameter</li> <li>port [&lt;LAYER2-IF-NAME&gt; ge port-channel] – Optional. Limits ARP to a specified port</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

```
critical-resource <CRM-POLICY-NAME> monitor via [<IP>|<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME>|
pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] [all|any] [<IP>|sync-adoptees] {<IP>|arp-only [vlan <1-
4094>] {<IP>|port [<LAYER2-IFNAME>|ge|port-channel]}}
```

<CRM-POLICY-NAME>	Creates a critical resource monitoring policy, identified by the <CRM-POLICY-NAME> keyword. Provide the CRM policy name.
monitor	Enables critical resource(s) monitoring
via	Specifies the interface or next-hop via which the ICMP pings should be sent. Configures the interface or next-hop via which ICMP pings are sent. This does not apply to IP addresses configured for arp-only. For interfaces which learn the default-gateway dynamically (like DHCP clients and PPP interfaces), use an interface name for VIA, or use an IP address.
<IP>	Specify the IP address of the next-hop via which the critical resource(s) are monitored. Configures up to four IP addresses for monitoring. All the four IP addresses constitute critical resources.
<LAYER3-INTERFACE-NAME>	Specify the layer 3 Interface name (router interface)

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pppoe1	Specifies PPP over Ethernet interface
vlan <1-4094>	Specifies the wireless controller or service platform's VLAN interface. Specify VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.
wwan1	Specifies Wireless WAN interface
[all any] [<IP> sync-adoptees]	<p>Monitors critical resources using the default routing engine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Monitors all resources that are going down (generates an event when all specified critical resource IP addresses are unreachable)</li> <li>any – Monitors any resource that is going down (generates an event when any one of the specified critical resource IP address is unreachable) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Configures the IP address of the critical resource being monitored (for example, the DHCP or DNS server). Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> <li>sync-adoptees – Syncs adopted access points with the controller. In the stand-alone AP scenario, where the CRM policy is running on the AP, the AP is directly intimated in case a critical resource goes down. On the other hand, when an AP is adopted to a controller (running the CRM policy), it is essential to enable the sync-adoptees option in order to sync the AP with the controller regarding the latest CRM status.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
arp-only vlan <1-4094> {<IP>  port [<LAYER2- IFNAME> ge  port-channel]}	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'all' and 'any' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>arp-only vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Optional. Uses ARP to determine if the IP address is reachable (use this option to monitor resources that do not have IP addresses). ARP is used to resolve hardware addresses when only the network layer address is known.</li> <li>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specifies the VLAN ID to send the probing ARP requests. Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP&gt; – Optional. Limits ARP to a device specified by the &lt;IP&gt; parameter</li> <li>port [&lt;LAYER2-IF-NAME&gt; ge port-channel] – Optional. Limits ARP to a specified port</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>critical-resource &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; monitor-using-flows [all any] criteria [all cluster-master rf-domain-manager] (dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;){dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
<CRM-POLICY-NAME>	Creates a critical resource monitoring policy, identified by the <CRM-POLICY-NAME> keyword. Provide the CRM policy name.
monitor-using-flows	Enables critical resource(s) monitoring using message flows for DHCP or DNS (DHCP discover, DHCP offer, etc.) instead of ICMP or ARP packets in order to reduce the amount of traffic on the network.
[all any]	<p>Configures how critical resource event messages are generated. Options include <i>all</i> and <i>any</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Monitors all resources that are going down (generates an event when all specified critical resources are unreachable)</li> <li>any – Monitors any resource that is going down (generates an event when any one of the specified critical resource is unreachable)</li> </ul>

<p>criteria [all cluster-master  rf-domain-manager]</p>	<p>Configures the resource that will monitor critical resources and update the rest of the devices in a group. Options include <i>all</i>, <i>rf-domain-manager</i>, or <i>cluster-master</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Configures all devices within a group (cluster or RF Domain) as the monitoring resource</li> <li>• cluster-master – Configures the cluster master as the monitoring resource</li> <li>• rf-domain-manager – Configures the RF Domain manager as the monitoring resource</li> </ul>
<p>dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</p>	<p>The following parameters are recursive and common to the 'all', 'cluster-master', and 'rf-domain-manager' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp – Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>The following parameters are recursive and common to the 'all', 'cluster-master', and 'rf-domain-manager' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dns – Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>{dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;  dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;}</p>	<p>The 'dhcp' and 'dns' parameters are recursive and you can optionally configure multiple VLANs and critical resource IPv4 addresses (or host alias names).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp – Optional. Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• dns – Optional. Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• critical-resource &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; monitor-using-flows [all any] dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; {dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;}</p>	
<p>&lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Creates a critical resource monitoring policy, identified by the &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; keyword. Provide the CRM policy name.</p>
<p>monitor-using-flows</p>	<p>Enables critical resource(s) monitoring using message flows for DHCP or DNS (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) instead of ICMP or ARP packets in order to reduce the amount of traffic on the network.</p>

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[all any]	<p>Configures how critical resource event messages are generated. Options include <i>all</i> and <i>any</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Monitors all resources that are going down (generates an event when all specified critical resources are unreachable)</li> <li>any – Monitors any resource that is going down (generates an event when any one of the specified critical resource is unreachable)</li> </ul>
dhcp vlan <1-4094>	<p>Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
{dhcp vlan <1-4094> dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>}	<p>The following parameters are recursive and optional. Use them to configure multiple VLANs and critical resource IPv4 addresses (or host alias names):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dhcp – Optional. Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>dns – Optional. Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>critical-resource &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; monitor-using-flows [all any] dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; {dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
<CRM-POLICY-NAME>	<p>Creates a critical resource monitoring policy, identified by the &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; keyword. Provide the CRM policy name.</p>
monitor-using-flows	<p>Enables critical resource(s) monitoring using message flows for DHCP or DNS (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) instead of ICMP or ARP packets in order to reduce the amount of traffic on the network.</p>
[all any]	<p>Configures how critical resource event messages are generated. Options include <i>all</i> and <i>any</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Monitors all resources that are going down (generates an event when all specified critical resources are unreachable)</li> <li>any – Monitors any resource that is going down (generates an event when any one of the specified critical resource is unreachable)</li> </ul>
dns <IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

<pre>{dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;  dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS- NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>The following parameters are recursive and optional. Use them to configure multiple VLANs and critical resource IPv4 addresses (or host alias names):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp – Optional. Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• dns – Optional. Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>• critical-resource &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; monitor-using-flows [all any] sync-adoptees criteria [all cluster-master rf-domain-manager] (dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;  dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;) {dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;}</pre>	
<pre>&lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Creates a critical resource monitoring policy, identified by the &lt;CRM-POLICY-NAME&gt; keyword. Provide the CRM policy name.</p>
<pre>monitor-using-flows</pre>	<p>Enables critical resource(s) monitoring using message flows for DHCP or DNS (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) instead of ICMP or ARP packets in order to reduce the amount of traffic on the network.</p>
<pre>[all any]</pre>	<p>Configures how critical resource event messages are generated. Options include <i>all</i> and <i>any</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Monitors all resources that are going down (generates an event when all specified critical resources are unreachable)</li> <li>• any – Monitors any resource that is going down (generates an event when any one of the specified critical resource is unreachable)</li> </ul>
<pre>syn-adoptees</pre>	<p>Syncs adopted access points with the controller. In the stand-alone AP scenario, where the CRM policy is running on the AP, the AP is directly intimated in case a critical resource goes down. On the other hand, when an AP is adopted to a controller (running the CRM policy), it is essential to enable the sync-adoptees option in order to sync the AP with the controller regarding the latest CRM status.</p>
<pre>criteria [all cluster-master] rf-domain-manager]</pre>	<p>Configures the resource that will monitor critical resources and update the rest of the devices in a group. Options include <i>all</i>, <i>rf-domain-manager</i>, or <i>cluster-master</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Configures all devices within a group (cluster or RF Domain) as the monitoring resource</li> <li>• cluster-master – Configures the cluster master as the monitoring resource</li> <li>• rf-domain-manager – Configures the RF Domain manager as the monitoring resource</li> </ul>
<pre>dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</pre>	<p>The following parameters are recursive and common to the 'all', 'cluster-master', and 'rf-domain-manager' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp – Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<pre>dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>The following parameters are recursive and common to the 'all', 'cluster-master', and 'rf-domain-manager' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dns – Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>{dhcp vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;  dns &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>The 'dhcp' and 'dns' parameters are recursive and you can optionally configure multiple VLANs and critical resource IPv4 addresses (or host alias names).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp – Optional. Configures DHCP as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DHCP message flows (DHCP Discover, DHCP Offer, etc.) are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the VLAN on which the critical resource(s) is available                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• dns – Optional. Configures DNS as the mode of monitoring critical resources. When configured, DNS message flows are used instead of ICMP or ARP packets to confirm critical resource availability.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Configures the IPv4 address or host alias of the critical resource. Specify the IPv4 address or host alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>• critical-resource monitor interval &lt;5-86400&gt;</p>	
<pre>monitor interval &lt;5-86400&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the critical resource monitoring frequency. This is the interval between two successive pings to the critical resource being monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-86400&gt; – Specifies the frequency in seconds. Specify the time from 5 - 86400 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.</li> </ul>
<p>• critical-resource retry-count &lt;0-10&gt;</p>	
<pre>retry-count &lt;0-10&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the maximum number of failed attempts allowed to connect to a critical resource, using DHCP/DNS message flows, before marking it as down</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-10&gt; – Specifies the maximum number of retries from 0 - 10. The default value is 3 attempts.</li> </ul>



**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#critical-resource test monitor direct all
192.168.13.10 arp-only vlan 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#critical-resource monitor interval 40

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
rfs6000 B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D4
  use profile default-rfs6000
  use rf-domain default
  hostname rfs6000-6DB5D4
  license AP
6c781f42a3638757d8849c38268b4ea48e483e2f986ae392ebbcdd6a8f6f309443e93ad3123c3d76
  mint mlcp ip
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
  interface vlan1
    ip address 192.168.13.16/24
    ip dhcp client request options all
  cluster mode standby
  cluster member ip 192.168.13.16 level 1
  controller host 192.168.13.13
  critical-resource monitor interval 40
  critical-resource test monitor direct all 192.168.13.10 arp-only vlan 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

## 7.1.17 crypto

### ► Profile Config Commands

Use the `crypto` command to define a system-level local ID for *Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol* (ISAKMP) negotiation and to enter the ISAKMP policy, ISAKMP client, or ISAKMP peer command set.

The following table summarizes `crypto` configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.4** *Crypto Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">crypto</a>	Invokes commands used to configure ISAKMP policy, iSAKMP client, and ISAKMP peer	<a href="#">page 7-73</a>
<a href="#">crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel-commands</a>	Creates an auto IPsec VPN tunnel and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-79</a>
<a href="#">crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy-commands</a>	Creates a crypto IKEv1/IKEv2 policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-86</a>
<a href="#">crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer-commands</a>	Creates a IKEv1/IKEv2 peer and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-94</a>
<a href="#">crypto-map-config-commands</a>	Creates a crypto map and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-102</a>
<a href="#">crypto-remote-vpn-client-commands</a>	Creates a remote VPN client and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-127</a>

### 7.1.17.1 crypto

▶ *crypto*

Use the `crypto` command to define a system-level local ID for ISAKMP negotiation and enter the ISAKMP policy, ISAKMP client, or ISAKMP peer configuration mode.

A `crypto map` entry is a single policy that describes how certain traffic is secured. There are two types of `crypto map` entries: `ipsec-manual` and `ipsec-ike` entries. Each entry is given an index (used to sort the ordered list).

When a non-secured packet arrives on an interface, the `crypto map` associated with that interface is processed (in order). If a `crypto map` entry matches the non-secured traffic, the traffic is discarded.

When a packet is transmitted on an interface, the `crypto map` associated with that interface is processed. The first `crypto map` entry that matches the packet is used to secure the packet. If a suitable *Security Association* (SA) exists, it is used for transmission. Otherwise, IKE is used to establish a SA with the peer. If no SA exists (and the `crypto map` entry is “respond only”), the packet is discarded.

When a secured packet arrives on an interface, its *Security Parameter Index* (SPI) is used to look up a SA. If a SA does not exist (or if the packet fails any of the security checks), it is discarded. If all checks pass, the packet is forwarded normally.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
crypto [auto-ipsec-secure|enable-ike-uniqueids|ike-version|ikev1|ikev2|ipsec|
load-management|map|pki|plain-text-deny-acl-scope|remote-vpn-client]

crypto [auto-ipsec-secure|enable-ike-uniqueids|load-management]

crypto ike-version [ikev1-only|ikev2-only]

crypto ikev1 [dpd-keepalive <10-3600>|dpd-retries <1-100>|nat-keepalive <10-3600>|
peer <IKEV1-PEER>|policy <IKEV1-POLICY-NAME>|remote-vpn]

crypto ikev2 [cookie-challenge-threshold <1-100>|dpd-keepalive <10-3600>|
dpd-retries <1-100>|nat-keepalive <10-3600>|peer <IKEV2-PEER>|
policy <IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>|remote-vpn]

crypto ipsec [df-bit|security-association|transform-set]
crypto ipsec df-bit [clear|copy|set]
crypto ipsec security-association lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646>|
seconds <120-86400>]
crypto ipsec transform-set <TRANSFORM-SET-TAG> [esp-3des|esp-aes|esp-aes-192|
esp-aes-256|esp-des|esp-null] [esp-aes-xcbc-mac|esp-md5-hmac|esp-sha-hmac|
esp-sha256-hmac]

crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000> [ipsec-isakmp {dynamic}|ipsec-manual]

crypto pki import crl <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> URL <1-168>

crypto plain-text-deny-acl-scope [global|interface]

crypto remote-vpn-client
```

**Parameters**

- `crypto [auto-ipsec-secure|enable-ike-uniqueids|load-management]`

auto-ipsec-secure	Configures the Auto IPsec Secure parameter settings. For Auto IPsec tunnel configuration commands, see <a href="#">crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands</a> .
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enable-ike-uniqueids	Enables <i>Internet Key Exchange</i> (IKE) unique ID check For more information on IKE unique IDs, see <a href="#">remotegw</a> .
load-management	Configures load management for platforms using software cryptography

- `crypto ike-version [ikev1-only|ikev2-only]`

ike-version [ikev1-only ikev2-only]	Selects and starts the IKE daemon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ikev1-only – Enables support for IKEv1 tunnels only</li> <li>• ikev2-only – Enables support for IKEv2 tunnels only</li> </ul>
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- `crypto ikev1 [dpd-keepalive <10-3600>|dpd-retries <1-100>|nat-keepalive <10-3600>|peer <IKEV1-PEER>|policy <IKEV1-POLICY-NAME>|remote-vpn]`

ikev1	Configures the IKE version 1 parameters
dpd-keepalive <10-3600>	Sets the global <i>Dead Peer Detection</i> (DPD) keep alive interval from 10 - 3600 seconds. This is the interval between successive IKE keep alive messages sent to detect if a peer is dead or alive. The default is 30 seconds.
dpd-retries <1-1000>	Sets the global DPD retries count from 1 - 1000. This is the number of keep alive messages sent to a peer before the tunnel connection is declared as dead. The default is 5.
nat-keepalive <10-3600>	Sets the global NAT keep alive interval from 10 - 3600 seconds. This is the interval between successive NAT keep alive messages sent to detect if a peer is dead or alive. The default is 20 seconds.
peer <IKEV1-PEER>	Specify the name/Identifier for the IKEv1 peer. For IKEV1 peer configuration commands, see <a href="#">crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands</a> .
policy <IKEV1-POLICY-NAME>	Configures an ISKAMP policy. Specify the name of the policy. The local IKE policy and the peer IKE policy must have matching group settings for successful negotiations. For IKEV1 policy configuration commands, see <a href="#">crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands</a> .
remote-vpn	Specifies the IKEV1 remote-VPN server configuration (responder only)

- `crypto ikev2 [cookie-challenge-threshold <1-100>|dpd-keepalive <10-3600>|dpd-retries <1-100>|nat-keepalive <10-3600>|peer <IKEV2-PEER>|policy <IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>|remote-vpn]`

ikev2	Configures the IKE version 2 parameters
cookie-challenge-threshold <1-100>	Starts the cookie challenge mechanism after the number of half open IKE SAs exceeds the specified limit. Specify the limit from 1 - 100. The default is 5.
dpd-keepalive <10-3600>	Sets the global DPD keepalive interval from 10 - 3600 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.
dpd-retries <1-100>	Sets the global DPD retries count from 1 - 100. The default is 5.
nat-keepalive <10-3600>	Sets the global NAT keepalive interval from 10 - 3600 seconds. The default is 20 seconds.
peer <IKEV2-PEER>	Specify the name/Identifier for the IKEv2 peer

policy <IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>	Configures an ISKAMP policy. Specify the policy name. The local IKE policy and the peer IKE policy must have matching group settings for successful negotiations.
remote-vpn	Specifies an IKEv2 remote-VPN server configuration (responder only)

- `crypto ipsec df-bit [clear|copy|set]`

ipsec	Configures the IPsec policy parameters
df-bit [clear copy set]	Configures <i>Don't-Fragment</i> (DF) bit handling for encapsulating header. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear – Clears the DF bit in the outer header and ignores in the inner header</li> <li>• copy – Copies the DF bit from the inner header to the outer header. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• set – Sets the DF bit in the outer header</li> </ul>

- `crypto ipsec security-association lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646> | seconds <120-86400>]`

ipsec	Configures the IPsec policy parameters
security-association	Configures the IPsec SAs parameters
lifetime [kilobyte  seconds]	Defines the IPsec SAs lifetime (in kilobytes and/or seconds). Values can be entered in both kilobytes and seconds, which ever limit is reached first, ends the SA. When the SA lifetime ends it is renegotiated as a security measure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kilobytes – Specifies a volume-based key duration (minimum is 500 KB and maximum is 2147483646 KB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;500-2147483646&gt; – Specify a value from 500 - 2147483646 KB. The default is 4608000 KB.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• seconds – Specifies a time-based key duration (minimum is 120 seconds and maximum is 86400 seconds) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;120-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 120 - 86400 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The security association lifetime can be overridden under crypto maps.</p>

- `crypto ipsec transform-set <TRANSFORM-SET-TAG> [esp-3des|esp-aes|esp-aes-192|esp-aes-256|esp-des|esp-null] [esp-aes-xcbc-mac|esp-md5-hmac|esp-sha-hmac|esp-sha256-hmac]`

ipsec	Configures the IPsec policy parameters
transform-set <TRANSFORM-SET-TAG>	Defines the transform set configuration (authentication and encryption) for securing data. A transform set is a combination of security protocols, algorithms and other settings applied to IPsec protected traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRANSFORM-SET-TAG&gt; – Specify the transform set name.</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the transform set used by the IPsec transport connection, set the encryption method and the authentication scheme used with the transform set. The encryption methods available are: DES, 3DES, AES, AES-192 and AES-256. The authentication schemes available are: esp-md5-hmac and esp-sha-hmac.</p>
esp-3des	Configures the ESP transform using 3DES cipher (168 bits). The transform set is assigned to a crypto map using the map's <code>set &gt; transform-set</code> command.

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esp-aes	Configures the ESP transform using <i>Advanced Encryption Standard</i> (AES) cipher. The transform set is assigned to a crypto map using the map's <code>set &gt; transform-set</code> command.
esp-aes-192	Configures the ESP transform using AES cipher (192 bits). The transform set is assigned to a crypto map using the map's <code>set &gt; transform-set</code> command.
esp-aes-256	Configures the ESP transform using AES cipher (256 bits). The transform set is assigned to a crypto map using the map's <code>set &gt; transform-set</code> command. This is the default setting.
esp-des	Configures the ESP transform using <i>Data Encryption Standard</i> (DES) cipher (56 bits). The transform set is assigned to a crypto map using the map's <code>set &gt; transform-set</code> command.
esp-null	Configures the ESP transform with no encryption
[esp-aes-xcbc-mac  esp-md5-hmac  esp-sha-hmac  esp-sha256-hmac]	<p>The following keywords are common to all of the above listed transform sets. After specifying the transform set type, configure the authentication scheme used to validate identity credentials. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• esp-aes-xcbc-mac – Configures ESP transform using AES-XCBC authorization</li> <li>• esp-md5-hmac – Configures ESP transform using HMAC-MD5 authorization</li> <li>• esp-sha-hmac – Configures ESP transform using HMAC-SHA authorization. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• esp-sha256-hmac – Configures ESP transform using HMAC-SHA256 authorization</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto map &lt;CRYPTO-MAP-TAG&gt; &lt;1-1000&gt; [ipsec-isakmp {dynamic} ipsec-manual]</code></li> </ul>	
map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG>	<p>Configures the crypto map, a software configuration entity that selects data flows that require security processing. The crypto map also defines the policy for these data flows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CRYPTO-MAP-TAG&gt; – Specify a name for the crypto map. The name should not exceed 32 characters. For crypto map configuration commands, see <a href="#">crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance</a>.</li> </ul>
<1-1000>	<p>Defines the crypto map entry sequence. Each crypto map uses a list of entries, each entry having a specific sequence number. Specifying multiple sequence numbers within the same crypto map provides the flexibility to connect to multiple peers from the same interface. Specify a value from 1 - 1000.</p>
ipsec-isakmp {dynamic}	<p>Configures IPSEC w/ISAKMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dynamic – Optional. Configures dynamic map entry (remote VPN configuration) for XAUTH with mode-config or ipsec-l2tp configuration</li> </ul>
ipsec-manual	<p>Configures IPSEC w/manual keying. Remote configuration is not allowed for manual crypto map.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto pki import crl &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; &lt;URL&gt; &lt;1-168&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
pki	<p>Configures certificate parameters. The <i>Public Key Infrastructure</i> (PKI) protocol creates encrypted public keys using digital certificates from certificate authorities.</p>
import	<p>Imports a trustpoint related configuration</p>

<p>cr1 &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Imports a <i>Certificate Revocation List</i> (CRL). Imports a trustpoint including either a private key and server certificate or a <i>certificate authority</i> (CA) certificate or both. A CRL is a list of revoked certificates that are no longer valid. A certificate can be revoked if the CA had improperly issued a certificate, or if a private-key is compromised. The most common reason for revocation is the user no longer being in sole possession of the private key.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name.</li> </ul>
<p>&lt;URL&gt;</p>	<p>Specify the CRL source address in the following format. Both IPv4 and IPv6 address formats are supported.</p> <p>tftp://&lt;hostname IPv4 or IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file  ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4 or IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file  sftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;hostname IPv4 or IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file  http://&lt;hostname IPv4 or IPv6&gt;[:port]/path/file  cf:/path/file  usb&lt;n&gt;:/path/file</p>
<p>&lt;1-168&gt;</p>	<p>Sets command replay duration from 1 - 168 hours. This is the interval (in hours) after which devices using this profile copy a CRL file from an external server and associate it with a trustpoint.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto plain-text-deny-acl-scope [global interface]</code></li> </ul>	
<p>plain-text-deny-acl-scope</p>	<p>Configures plain-text-deny-acl-scope parameters</p>
<p>global</p>	<p>Applies the plain text deny ACL globally. This is the default setting.</p>
<p>interface</p>	<p>Applies the plain text deny ACL to the interface only</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crypto remote-vpn-client</code></li> </ul>	
<p>remote-vpn-client</p>	<p>Configures remote VPN client settings. For more information, see <a href="#">crypto-remote-vpn-client commands</a>.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto ipsec transform-set tpsec-tag1
esp-aes-256 esp-md5-hmac
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto map map1 10 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto plain-text-deny-acl-scope
interface
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  bridge vlan 1
  tunnel-over-level2
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  device-upgrade persist-images
  crypto ikev1 dpd-retries 1
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ipsec transform-set tpsec-tag1 esp-aes-256 esp-md5-hmac
```

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```
crypto map map1 10 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
crypto plain-text-deny-acl-scope interface
interface radio1
interface radio2
interface up
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto ipsec transform-set tag1 esp-null
esp-md5-hmac

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-transform-set-tag1)#?
Crypto Ipsec Configuration commands:
  mode      Encapsulation mode (transport/tunnel)
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-transform-set-tag1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
--------------------	---



### 7.1.17.2 crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands

▶ *crypto*

Creates an auto IPsec VPN tunnel and changes the mode to auto-ipsec-secure mode for further configuration. Auto IPsec tunneling provides a secure tunnel between two networked peer controllers or service platforms and associated access points that are within a range of valid IP addresses. You can define which packets are sent within the tunnel, and how they are protected. When a tunnelled peer sees a sensitive packet, it creates a secure tunnel and sends the packet through the tunnel to its remote peer destination or associated access point.

Tunnels are sets of SA between two peers. SAs define the protocols and algorithms applied to sensitive packets and specify the keying mechanisms used by tunnelled peers. SAs are unidirectional and exist in both the inbound and outbound direction. SAs are established per the rules and conditions of defined security protocols (AH or ESP).

The IKE protocol is a key management protocol used in conjunction with IPsec. IKE enhances IPsec by providing additional features, flexibility, and configuration simplicity for the IPsec standard. IKE enables secure communications without time consuming manual pre-configuration for auto IPsec tunneling.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto auto-ipsec-secure
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#?
Crypto Auto IPSEC Tunnel commands:
  groupid          Local/Remote identity and Authentication credentials for Auto
                  IPsec Secure IKE negotiation
  ike-lifetime     Set lifetime for ISAKMP security association
  ikev2           IKEv2 configuration commands
  ip              Internet Protocol config commands
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  remotegw       Auto IPsec Secure Remote Peer IKE

  clrscr         Clears the display screen
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  do             Run commands from Exec mode
  end            End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert       Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#
```

The following table summarizes the crypto IPsec auto tunnel configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.5** *Crypto IPsec Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>groupid</i>	Specifies the identity string used for IKE authentication	<a href="#">page 7-80</a>
<i>ip</i>	Enables the controller or service platform to uniquely identify APs and the hosts present in the AP's subnet	<a href="#">page 7-81</a>
<i>ike-lifetime</i>	Configures the IKE SA's key lifetime in seconds	<a href="#">page 7-82</a>
<i>ikev2</i>	Enables the forced re-authentication of IKEv2 peer	<a href="#">page 7-83</a>
<i>remotegw</i>	Defines the IKE version used for an auto IPsec tunnel using secure gateways	<a href="#">page 7-84</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts the crypto auto IPsec tunnel settings	<a href="#">page 7-85</a>

### 7.1.17.2.1 groupid

▶ *crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands*

Specifies the identity string used for IKE authentication

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
groupid <WORD> [psk|rsa]
groupid <WORD> [psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] |rsa]
```

#### Parameters

- groupid <WORD> [psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] |rsa]

<WORD>	Specify a string not exceeding 64 characters. This is the group identity used for IKE exchange for auto IPsec secure peers. After providing a group ID, specify the authentication method used to authenticate peers on the auto IPsec secure tunnel. The options are: psk and rsa.
psk [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>  <WORD>]	Configures the <i>pre-shared key</i> (PSK) as the authentication type for secure peer authentication on the auto IPsec secure tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a string value from 8 - 21 characters.</li> </ul>
rsa	Configures the <i>Rivest-Shamir-Adleman</i> (RSA) key. RSA is an algorithm for public key cryptography. It is the first algorithm known to be suitable for signing, as well as encryption. This is the default setting.



**NOTE:** Only one group ID is supported on the controller or service platform. All APs, controllers, and service platform must use the same group ID.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure) #groupid
testgroup@123 rsa
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure) #show context
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  groupid testgroup@123 rsa
rfs7000-37FABE (config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure) #
```

### 7.1.17.2.2 ip

▶ [crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands](#)

Enables the controller to uniquely identify APs and the hosts present in the AP's subnet. This allows the controller to correctly identify the destination host and create a dynamic site-to-site VPN tunnel between the host and the private network behind the controller.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ip nat crypto

**Parameters**

- ip nat crypto

ip nat crypto	<p>Enables unique identification of APs and the hosts present in each AP's subnet</p> <p>Providing a unique ID enables the access point, wireless controller, or service platform to uniquely identify the destination device. This is essential in networks where there are multiple APs behind a router, or when two (or more) APs behind two (or more) different routers have the same IP address. Further, the same subnet exists behind these APs. For example, let us consider a scenario where there are two APs (A and B) behind two routers (1 and 2). AP 'A' is behind router '1'. And AP 'B' is behind router '2'. Both these APs have the same IP address (192.168.13.8). The subnet behind APs A and B is also the same (100.1.1.0/24). In such a scenario the controller fails to uniquely identify the hosts present in either AP's subnet.</p> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">remotegw</a> and <a href="#">crypto</a>.</p>
---------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#show context
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
remotegw ike-version ikev2 uniqueid
ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#
```

### 7.1.17.2.3 ike-lifetime

▶ *crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands*

Configures the IKE SA's key lifetime in seconds

The lifetime defines how long a connection (encryption/authentication keys) should last, from successful key negotiation to expiration. Two peers need not exactly agree on the lifetime, though if they do not, there is some clutter for a superseded connection on the peer defining the lifetime as longer.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ike-lifetime <600-86400>
```

#### Parameters

- `ike-lifetime <600-86400>`

ike-lifetime <600-86400>	Sets the IKE SA's key lifetime in seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;600-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 600 - 86400 seconds. The default is 8600 seconds.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#ike-lifetime 800

rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#show context crypto
auto-ipsec-secure
  ike-lifetime 800

rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#
```

### 7.1.17.2.4 ikev2

▶ *crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands*

Enables the forced IKEv2 peer re-authentication. This option is disabled by default.

In most IPsec tunnel configurations, the lifetime of IKE SAs between peers is limited. Once the IKE SA key expires it is renegotiated. In such a scenario, the IKEv2 tunnel peers may or may not re-authenticate themselves. When enabled, IKE tunnel peers have to re-authenticate each time the IKE SA is renegotiated.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ikev2 peer reauth
```

**Parameters**

- ikev2 peer reauth

ikev2 peer reauth	Enables IKEv2 peer re-authentication. When enabled, IKE tunnel peers are forced to re-authenticate each time the IKE key is renegotiated.
-------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#ikev2 peer reauth
```

### 7.1.17.2.5 remotegw

#### ▶ *crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands*

Defines the IKE version used for auto IPSEC tunnel negotiation with the IPsec remote gateway other than the controller

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
remotegw ike-version [ikev1-aggr|ikev1-main|ikev2] {uniqueid}
```

#### Parameters

- remotegw ike-version [ikev1-aggr|ikev1-main|ikev2] {uniqueid}

remotegw ike-version	Configures the IKE version used for initiating auto IPsec tunnel with secure gateways other than the controller
ikev1-aggr	Aggregation mode is used by the auto IPsec tunnel initiator to set up the connection
ikev1-main	Main mode is used by the auto IPsec tunnel initiator to establish the connection
ikev2	IKEv2 is the preferred method when wireless controller/AP only is used
uniqueid	<p>This keyword is common to all of the above parameters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uniqueid – Optional. Enables the assigning of a unique ID to APs (using this profile) behind a router by prefixing the MAC address to the group ID</li> </ul> <p>Providing a unique ID enables the access point, wireless controller, or service platform to uniquely identify the destination device. This is essential in networks where there are multiple APs behind a router, or when two (or more) APs behind two (or more) different routers have the same IP address. For example, let us consider a scenario where there are two APs (A and B) behind two routers (1 and 2). AP 'A' is behind router '1'. And AP 'B' is behind router '2'. Both these APs have the same IP address (192.168.13.8). In such a scenario, the controller fails to establish an Auto IPsec VPN tunnel to either APs, because it is unable to uniquely identify them.</p> <p>After enabling unique ID assignment, enable IKE unique ID check. For more information, see <a href="#">crypto</a>.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#remotegw
ike-version ikev2 uniqueid
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#show context

crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  remotegw ike-version ikev2 uniqueid
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#
```

### 7.1.17.2.6 no

▶ *crypto-auto-ipsec-tunnel commands*

Removes or resets this auto IPsec tunnel settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [groupid|ike-lifetime|ikev2 peer reauth|ip nat crypto]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this auto IPsec tunnel's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the Auto IPsec VLAN bridge settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#show context
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  groupid testpassword@123 rsa
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#no groupid
```

The following example shows the Auto IPsec VLAN bridge settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#show context
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-crypto-auto-ipsec-secure)#
```

### 7.1.17.3 crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands

#### ▶ crypto

Defines crypto-IKEv1/IKEv2 commands in detail

IKE protocol is a key management protocol standard used in conjunction with IPsec. IKE enhances IPsec by providing additional features, flexibility, and configuration simplicity for the IPsec standard. IKE automatically negotiates IPsec SAs and enables secure communications without time consuming manual pre-configuration.

Use the (config) instance to configure IKEv1/IKEv2 policy configuration commands.

To navigate to the IKEv1/IKEv2 policy config instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto ikev1/ikev2 policy
<IKEV1/IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-testpolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-ikev1-testpolicy)#?
```

Crypto IKEv1 Policy Configuration commands:

```
dpd-keepalive    Set Dead Peer Detection interval in seconds
dpd-retries      Set Dead Peer Detection retries count
isakmp-proposal  Configure ISAKMP Proposals
lifetime         Set lifetime for ISAKMP security association
mode             IKEv1 mode (main/aggressive)
no              Negate a command or set its defaults

clrscr          Clears the display screen
commit         Commit all changes made in this session
end            End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show        Show running system information
write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-ikev1-testpolicy)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-test-ikev2-policy-ikev2-testpolicy)#?
```

Crypto IKEv2 Policy Configuration commands:

```
dpd-keepalive    Set Dead Peer Detection interval in seconds
isakmp-proposal  Configure ISAKMP Proposals
lifetime         Set lifetime for ISAKMP security association
no              Negate a command or set its defaults
sa-per-acl       Setup single SA for all rules in the ACL (ONLY APPLICABLE
FOR SITE-TO-SITE VPN)
```

```
clrscr          Clears the display screen
commit         Commit all changes made in this session
do             Run commands from Exec mode
end            End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show        Show running system information
write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-test-ikev2-policy-ikev2-testpolicy)#
```



**NOTE:** IKEv2 being an improved version of the original IKEv1 design, is recommended in most deployments. IKEv2 provides enhanced cryptographic mechanisms, NAT and firewall traversal, attack resistance, etc.

---



---



The following table summarizes crypto IKEv1/IKEv2 configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.6** *Crypto IKEv1/IKEv2 Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dpd-keepalive</i>	Sets DPD keep alive packet interval	<a href="#">page 7-88</a>
<i>dpd-retries</i>	Sets the maximum number of attempts for sending DPD keep alive packets (applicable only to the IKEv1 policy)	<a href="#">page 7-89</a>
<i>isakmp-proposal</i>	Configures ISAKMP proposals	<a href="#">page 7-90</a>
<i>lifetime</i>	Specifies how long an IKE SA is valid before it expires	<a href="#">page 7-91</a>
<i>mode</i>	Sets the mode of the tunnels (applicable only to the IKEv1 policy)	<a href="#">page 7-92</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts IKEv1/IKEv2 policy settings	<a href="#">page 7-93</a>

### 7.1.17.3.1 dpd-keepalive

▶ [crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands](#)

Sets the DPD keep-alive packet interval

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dpd-keepalive <10-3600>
```

#### Parameters

- `dpd-keepalive <10-3600>`

<code>&lt;10-3600&gt;</code>	Specifies the interval, in seconds, between successive DPD keep alive packets. The IKE keep alive message is used to detect a dead peer on the remote end of the IPsec VPN tunnel. Specify the time from 10 - 3600 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.
------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-ikev1-testpolicy)#
dpd-keepalive 11
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
  dpd-keepalive 11
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### 7.1.17.3.2 dpd-retries

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands*

Sets the maximum number of times DPD keep-alive packets are sent to a peer. Once this value is exceeded, without a response from the peer, the VPN tunnel connection is declared dead. This option is available only for the IKEv1 policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

`dpd-retries <1-100>`

#### Parameters

- `dpd-retries <1-100>`

<code>&lt;1-100&gt;</code>	Declares a peer dead after the specified number of retries. Specify a value from 1 - 100. The default is 5.
----------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#dpd-retries 10
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
dpd-keepalive 11
dpd-retries 10
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### 7.1.17.3.3 isakmp-proposal

► [crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands](#)

Configures ISAKMP proposals and their parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
isakmp-proposal <WORD> encryption [3des|aes|aes-192|aes-256] group [14|2|5]
hash [aes-xcbc-mac|md5|sha|sha256]
```

#### Parameters

- isakmp-proposal <WORD> encryption [3des|aes|aes-192|aes-256] group [14|2|5] hash [aes-xcbc-mac|md5|sha|sha256]

<WORD>	Assigns the target peer (tunnel destination) a 32 character maximum name to distinguish it from others with a similar configuration.
encryption [3des aes aes-192  aes-256]	Configures the encryption method used by the tunneled peers to securely interoperate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3des – Configures triple data encryption standard</li> <li>• aes – Configures AES (128 bit keys)</li> <li>• aes-192 – Configures AES (192 bit keys)</li> <li>• aes-256 – Configures AES (256 bit keys). This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
group [14 2 5]	Specifies the <i>Diffie-Hellman</i> (DH) group identifier used by VPN peers to derive a shared secret password without having to transmit. DH groups determine the strength of the key used in key exchanges. The higher the group number, the stronger and more secure the key. Options include 2, 5 and 14. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 – Configures DH group 14</li> <li>• 2 – Configures DH group 2. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• 5 – Configures DH group 5</li> </ul>
hash [aes-xcbc-mac  md5 sha sha256]	Specifies the hash algorithm used to authenticate data transmitted over the IKE SA. The hash algorithm specified here is used by VPN peers to exchange credential information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aes-xcbc-mac – Uses AES XCBC Auth hash algorithm. This option is applicable only to the IKEv2 policy configuration context.</li> <li>• md5 – Uses <i>Message Digest 5</i> (MD5) hash algorithm</li> <li>• sha – Uses <i>Secure Hash Authentication</i> (SHA) hash algorithm. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• sha256 – Uses Secure Hash Standard 2 algorithm</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-ikev1-testpolicy)#
isakmp-proposal testproposal encryption aes group 2 hash sha
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
  dpd-keepalive 11
  dpd-retries 10
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  isakmp-proposal testproposal encryption aes group 2 hash sha
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### 7.1.17.3.4 lifetime

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands*

Specifies how long an IKE SA (encryption/authentication keys) is valid. The value specified is the validity period of the IKE SA from successful key negotiation to expiration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

lifetime <600-86400>

**Parameters**

- lifetime <600-86400>

lifetime <600-86400>	<p>Specifies how many seconds an IKE SA lasts before it expires. Set a time stamp from 600 - 86400 seconds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;600-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 600 - 86400 seconds. The default is 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
----------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-test-ikev1policy)#lifetime 655
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
  dpd-keepalive 11
  dpd-retries 10
  lifetime 655
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  isakmp-proposal testpraposal encryption aes group 2 hash sha
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### 7.1.17.3.5 mode

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands*

Configures the IPsec mode of operation for the IKEv1 policy. This option is not available for IKEv2 policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mode [aggressive|main]
```

#### Parameters

- mode [aggressive|main]

mode [aggressive main]	<p>Sets the mode of the tunnels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aggressive – Initiates the aggressive mode</li> <li>• main – Initiates the main mode</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If configuring the IKEv1 IPsec policy, define the IKE mode as either <i>main</i> or <i>aggressive</i>. In the aggressive mode, 3 messages are exchanged between the IPsec peers to setup the SA. On the other hand, in the main mode, 6 messages are exchanged. The default setting is main.</p>
---------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#mode aggressive

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
  dpd-keepalive 11
  dpd-retries 10
  lifetime 655
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  isakmp-proposal testproposal encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  mode aggressive
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### 7.1.17.3.6 no

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-policy commands*

Removes or reverts IKEv1/IKEv2 policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [dpd-keepalive|dpd-retries|isakmp-proposal <WORD>|lifetime|mode]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this IKEv1/IKEv2 policy settings based on parameters passed
-----------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows the IKEV1 Policy settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
  dpd-keepalive 11
  dpd-retries 10
  lifetime 655
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  isakmp-proposal testpraposal encryption aes group 2 hash sha
  mode aggressive
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#no mode
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#no dpd-keepalive
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#no dpd-retries
```

The following example shows the IKEV1 Policy settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#show context
crypto ikev1 policy testpolicy
  lifetime 655
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  isakmp-proposal testpraposal encryption aes group 2 hash sha
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-policy-testpolicy)#
```

## 7.1.17.4 crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands

▶ *crypto*

Use the (config) instance to configure IKEv1/IKEv2 peer configuration commands. To navigate to the IKEv1/IKEv2 peer config instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto ikev1/ikev2 peer <IKEV1/IKEV2-PEER-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto ikev1 peer peer1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#?
```

Crypto IKEV1 Peer Configuration commands:

```
authentication  Configure Authentication credentials
ip              Configure peer address/fqdn
localid        Set local identity
no             Negate a command or set its defaults
remoteid       Configure remote peer identity
use            Set setting to use
```

```
clrscr         Clears the display screen
commit        Commit all changes made in this session
end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto ikev2 peer peer1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#?
```

Crypto IKEV2 Peer Configuration commands:

```
authentication  Configure Authentication credentials
ip              Configure peer address/fqdn
localid        Set local identity
no             Negate a command or set its defaults
remoteid       Configure remote peer identity
use            Set setting to use
```

```
clrscr         Clears the display screen
commit        Commit all changes made in this session
do            Run commands from Exec mode
end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

The following table summarizes crypto IPsec IKEv1/IKEv2 peer configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.7** Crypto IPsec IKEv1/IKEv2 Peer Config Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<i>authentication</i>	Configures a peer's authentication mode and the pre-shared key	<a href="#">page 7-96</a>
<i>ip</i>	Configures the peer's IP address	<a href="#">page 7-97</a>
<i>localid</i>	Configures a peer's local identity details	<a href="#">page 7-98</a>
<i>remoteid</i>	Configures a remote peer's identity details	<a href="#">page 7-99</a>



**Table 7.7** *Crypto IPsec IKEv1/IKEv2 Peer Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>use</i>	Associates an IKEv1 policy and IKEv2 policy with the IKEv1 and IKEv2 peer respectively	<a href="#">page 7-100</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default. The no command, when used in the ISAKMP policy mode, defaults the ISAKMP protection suite settings.	<a href="#">page 7-101</a>

## 7.1.17.4.1 authentication

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands*

Configures IKEv1/IKEv2 peer's authentication mode and the pre-shared key

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
authentication [psk|rsa]
```

```
authentication psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] {local|remote}
```

```
authentication rsa
```

**Parameters**

- authentication psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] {local|remote}

<pre>psk [0 &lt;WORD&gt;  2 &lt;WORD&gt;  &lt;WORD&gt;] {local remote}</pre>	<p>Configures the authentication mode as <i>pre-shared key</i> (PSK). The PSK is a string, 8 - 12 characters long. It is shared by both ends of the VPN tunnel connection. If using IKEv2, both a local and remote string must be specified for handshake validation at both ends (local and remote) of the VPN connection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures the pre-shared key</li> </ul> <p>The following keywords are available only in the IKEv2 peer configuration mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local – Optional. Uses the specified key for local peer authentication only</li> <li>• remote – Optional. Uses the specified key for remote peer authentication only</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case the peer type is not specified, this string is used for authenticating both local and remote peers.</p>
--	--

- authentication rsa

<pre>rsa</pre>	<p>Configures the authentication mode as <i>Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman</i> (RSA) This is the default setting (for both IKEv1 and IKEv2).</p> <p>RSA is the first known public-key cryptography algorithm designed signing and encryption. If configuring the IKEv2 peer, the 'rsa' option allows you to enable authentication at both ends of the VPN connection (local and remote).</p>
----------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#authentication rsa
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#authentication
psk 0 key@123456
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev2 peer peer1
  authentication psk 0 key@123456 local
  authentication psk 0 key@123456 remote
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

### 7.1.17.4.2 ip

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands*

Sets the IP address *or Fully Qualified Domain Name* (FQDN) of the IPsec VPN peer used in the tunnel setup

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ip [address <IP>|fqdn <WORD>]

**Parameters**

- ip [address <IP>|fqdn <WORD>]

address <IP>	Specify the peer device's IP address.
fqdn <WORD>	Specify the peer device's FQDN hostname.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#ip address 172.16.10.12

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev1 peer peer1
  ip address 172.16.10.12
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#ip address 192.168.10.6

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev2 peer peer1
  ip address 192.168.10.6
  authentication psk 0 test@123456 local
  authentication psk 0 test@123456 remote
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

### 7.1.17.4.3 localid

▶ [crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands](#)

Sets a IKEv1/IKEv2 peer's local identity. This local identifier is used with this peer configuration for an IKE exchange with the target VPN IPsec peer.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
localid [address|autogen-uniqueid|dn|email|fqdn|string]
```

```
localid [address <IP>|autogen-uniqueid <WORD>|dn <WORD>|email <WORD>|fqdn <WORD>|
string <WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- localid [address <IP>|dn <WORD>|email <WORD>|fqdn <WORD>|string <WORD>]

address <IP>	Configures the peer's IP address. The IP address is used as local identity.
autogen-uniqueid <WORD>	Generates a localid using the device's unique identity. The system prefixes the device's unique identity to the string provided here. The device's unique identity should be existing and configured. For more information on configuring a device's unique identity, see <a href="#">autogen-uniqueid</a> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the string.</li> </ul>
dn <WORD>	Configures the peer's distinguished name. (for example, "C=us ST=<state> L=<location> O=<organization> OU=<org unit>". The maximum length is 128 characters.
email <WORD>	Configures the peer's e-mail address. The maximum length is 128 characters.
fqdn <WORD>	Configures the peer's FQDN. The maximum length is 128 characters.
string <WORD>	Configures the peer's identity string. The maximum length is 128 characters. This is the default setting.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#localid email
bob@examplecompany.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev1 peer peer1
ip address 172.16.10.12
localid email bob@examplecompany.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#
```

### 7.1.17.4.4 remoteid

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands*

Configures a IKEv1/IKEv2 peer's remote identity. This remote identifier is used with this peer configuration for an IKE exchange with the target VPN IPsec peer.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
remoteid [address <IP>|dn <WORD>|email <WORD>|fqdn <WORD>|string <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- remoteid [address <IP>|dn <WORD>|email <WORD>|fqdn <WORD>|string <WORD>]

address <IP>	Configures the remote IKEv1/IKEv2 peer's IP address. The IP address is used as the peer's remote identity.
dn <WORD>	Configures the remote peer's distinguished name. For example, "C=us ST=<state> L=<location> O=<organization> OU=<org unit>". The maximum length is 128 characters.
email <WORD>	Configures the remote peer's e-mail address. The maximum length is 128 characters.
fqdn <WORD>	Configures a peer's FQDN. The maximum length is 128 characters.
string <WORD>	Configures a peer's identity string. The maximum length is 128 characters.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#remoteid dn SanJose

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev1 peer peer1
 ip address 172.16.10.12
 remoteid dn SanJose
 localid email bob@examplecompany.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#remoteid address
157.235.209.63

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev2 peer peer1
 remoteid address 157.235.209.63
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

### 7.1.17.4.5 use

#### ▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands*

Associates IKEv1/IKEv2 policy with the IKEv1/IKEv2 peer respectively

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
use ikev1-policy <IKEV1-POLICY-NAME>
use ikev2-policy <IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- use ikev1-policy <IKEV1-POLICY-NAME>

use ikev1-policy <IKEV1-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the IKEv1 policy name. The local IKEv1 policy and the peer IKEv1 policy must have matching group settings for successful negotiations.
---	---

- use ikev2-policy <IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>

use ikev2-policy <IKEV2-POLICY-NAME>	Specify the IKEv2 policy name. The local IKEv2 policy and the peer IKEv2 policy must have matching group settings for successful negotiations.
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#use ikev1-policy test-ikev1policy
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev1 peer peer1
ip address 172.16.10.12
remoteid dn SanJose
localid email bob@examplecompany.com
use ikev1-policy test-ikev1policy
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#use ikev2-policy test-ikev2policy
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev2 peer peer1
remoteid address 157.235.209.63
use ikev2-policy test-ikev2policy
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

### 7.1.17.4.6 no

▶ *crypto-ikev1/ikev2-peer commands*

Removes or reverts IKEv1/IKEv2 peer settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [authentication|ip|localid|remoteid|use <IKEv1/IKEv2-POLICY-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts IKEv1/IKEv2 peer settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the Crypto IKEV1 peer1 settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev1 peer peer1
 ip address 172.16.10.12
 remoteid dn SanJose
 localid email bob@examplecompany.com
 use ikev1-policy test-ikev1policy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#no localid
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#no remoteid
```

The following example shows the Crypto IKEV1 peer1 settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev1 peer peer1
 ip address 172.16.10.12
 use ikev1-policy test-ikev1policy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev1-peer-peer1)#
```

The following example shows the Crypto IKEV2 peer1 settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev2 peer peer1
 remoteid address 157.235.209.63
 use ikev2-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

The following example shows the Crypto IKEV2 peer1 settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#no use ikev2-policy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#show context
crypto ikev2 peer peer1
 remoteid address 157.235.209.63
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-ikev2-peer-peer1)#
```

### 7.1.17.5 crypto-map-config-commands

#### ▶ *crypto*

This section explains crypto map configuration mode commands in detail.

A crypto map entry is a single policy that describes how certain traffic is secured. There are two types of crypto map entries: ipsec-manual and ipsec-ike. Each entry is given an index (used to sort the ordered list).

IPSec VPN provides a secure tunnel between two networked peers. Administrators can define which packets are sent within the tunnel, and how they're protected. When a tunneled peer sees a sensitive packet, it creates a secure tunnel and sends the packet through the tunnel to its remote peer destination.

Tunnels are sets of SA between two peers. SAs define the protocols and algorithms applied to sensitive packets and specify the keying mechanisms used by tunneled peers. SAs are unidirectional and exist in both the inbound and outbound direction. SAs are established per the rules and conditions of defined security protocols (AH or ESP).

IKE is a key management protocol standard used in conjunction with IPSec. IKE enhances IPSec by providing additional features, flexibility, and configuration simplicity for the IPSec standard. IKE automatically negotiates IPSec SAs, and enables secure communications without time consuming manual pre-configuration.

Use crypto maps to configure IPSec VPN SAs. Crypto maps combine the elements comprising IPSec SAs. Crypto maps also include transform sets. A transform set is a combination of security protocols, algorithms and other settings applied to IPSec protected traffic. One crypto map is utilized for each IPSec peer, however for remote VPN deployments one crypto map is used for all the remote IPSec peers.

Use the (config) instance to enter the crypto map configuration mode. To navigate to the crypto-map configuration instance, use the following commands:

In the device-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-device-<DEVICE-MAC>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000>
[ipsec-isakmp {dynamic}|ipsec-manual]
```

In the profile-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000>
[ipsec-isakmp {dynamic}|ipsec-manual]
```

There are three different configurations defined for each listed crypto map: site-to-site manual (ipsec-manual), site-to-site-auto tunnel (ipsec-isakmp), and remote VPN client (ipsec-isakmp dynamic). With site-to-site deployments, an IPSec tunnel is deployed between two gateways, each at the edge of two different remote networks. With remote VPN, an access point located at remote branch defines a tunnel with a security gateway. This facilitates the end points in the branch office to communicate with the destination endpoints (behind the security gateway) in a secure manner.

Each crypto map entry is given an index (used to sort the ordered list).

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#?
```

Manual Crypto Map Configuration commands:

local-endpoint-ip	Use this IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead of the interface IP (Advanced Configuration)
mode	Set the tunnel mode
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
peer	Set peer
security-association	Set security association parameters
session-key	Set security session key parameters
use	Set setting to use
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal



rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#

The following table summarizes crypto map configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.8** *Crypto Map Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/ remote-vpn- client instance</i>	Configures an auto site-to-site VPN or remote VPN client	<i>page 7-104</i>
<i>crypto-map- ipsec-manual- instance</i>	Configures a manual site-to-site VPN	<i>page 7-118</i>

## 7.1.17.5.1 crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance

▸ [crypto-map-config-commands](#)

To navigate to the auto site-to-site VPN tunnel configuration instance, use the following command:

In the device-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-device-<DEVICE-MAC>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000> ipsec-isakmp
```

In the profile-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000>
ipsec-isakmp
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#?
```

Site to Site Crypto Map Configuration commands:

```
ip Internet Protocol config commands
local-endpoint-ip Use this IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead
of the interface IP (Advanced Configuration)
no Negate a command or set its defaults
peer Add a remote peer
pfs Specify Perfect Forward Secrecy
security-association Security association parameters
transform-set Specify IPSec transform to use
use Set setting to use
```

```
clrscr Clears the display screen
commit Commit all changes made in this session
do Run commands from Exec mode
end End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit End current mode and down to previous mode
help Description of the interactive help system
revert Revert changes
service Service Commands
show Show running system information
write Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

To navigate to the remote VPN client configuration instance, use the following command:

In the device-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-device-<DEVICE-MAC>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000> ipsec-isakmp
{dynamic}
```

In the profile-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000>
ipsec-isakmp {dynamic}
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#?
```

Dynamic Crypto Map Configuration commands:

```
local-endpoint-ip Use this IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead
of the interface IP (Advanced Configuration)
modeconfig Set the mode config method
no Negate a command or set its defaults
peer Add a remote peer
pfs Specify Perfect Forward Secrecy
remote-type Set the remote VPN client type
security-association Security association parameters
transform-set Specify IPSec transform to use
use Set setting to use
```

```
clrscr Clears the display screen
commit Commit all changes made in this session
do Run commands from Exec mode
end End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit End current mode and down to previous mode
help Description of the interactive help system
revert Revert changes
```

```

service          Service Commands
show            Show running system information
write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```

rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2) #

The following table lists the IPSec-Auto-VPN/Remote-VPN tunnel configuration commands:

**Table 7.9** *IPSec-Auto-VPN/Remote-VPN Tunnel Config Mode Commands:*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ip</i>	Enables this setting to utilize IP/Port NAT on the VPN tunnel. This command is applicable only to the site-to-site VPN tunnel.	<a href="#">page 7-106</a>
<i>local-endpoint-ip</i>	Uses the configured IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead of the interface IP. This command is applicable to the site-to-site VPN tunnel and remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-107</a>
<i>modeconfig</i>	Configures the mode config method (pull or push) associated with the remote VPN client. This command is applicable only to the remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-108</a>
<i>peer</i>	Configures the IKEv1 or IKEv2 peer for the VPN tunnel. This command is applicable to the site-to-site VPN tunnel and remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-109</a>
<i>pfs</i>	Configures the <i>Perfect Forward Secrecy</i> (PFS) for the VPN tunnel. This command is applicable to the site-to-site VPN tunnel and remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-110</a>
<i>remote-type</i>	Configures the remote VPN client type as either None or XAuth. This command is applicable only to the remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-111</a>
<i>security-association</i>	Defines this automatic VPN tunnel's IPSec SA settings. This command is applicable to the site-to-site VPN tunnel and remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-112</a>
<i>transform-set</i>	Applies a transform set (encryption and hash algorithms) to the VPN tunnel. This command is applicable to the site-to-site VPN tunnel and remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-114</a>
<i>use</i>	Applies an existing and configured IP access list to the VPN tunnel. This command is applicable to the site-to-site VPN tunnel and remote VPN client.	<a href="#">page 7-115</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client settings	<a href="#">page 7-116</a>

### 7.1.17.5.2 ip

▶ *crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance*

Enables this setting to utilize IP/Port NAT on this auto site-to-site VPN tunnel. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ip nat crypto
```

#### Parameters

- ip nat crypto

ip nat crypto	Enables this setting to utilize IP/Port NAT on the site-to-site VPN tunnel. This setting is disabled by default.
---------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.3 local-endpoint-ip

▶ [crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance](#)

Uses the configured IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead of the interface IP

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

local-endpoint-ip <IP>

#### Parameters

- local-endpoint-ip <IP>

local-endpoint-ip <IP>	<p>Configures the local VPN tunnel's (site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client) endpoint IP address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address. The specified IP address must be available on the interface.</li> </ul>
---------------------------	---

#### Examples

Site-to-site VPN tunnel:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
  ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.4 modeconfig

▶ [crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance](#)

Configures the mode config method (pull or push) associated with the remote VPN client

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
modeconfig [pull|push]
```

#### Parameters

- modeconfig [pull|push]

modeconfig [pull push]	Configures the mode config method associated with a remote VPN client. The options are: pull and push. The mode (pull or push) defines the method used to assign a virtual IP. This setting is relevant for IKEv1 only, since IKEv2 always uses the configuration payload in pull mode. The default setting is push.
---------------------------	---

#### Examples

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#modeconfig pull

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  modeconfig pull

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)
```

### 7.1.17.5.5 peer

▶ [crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance](#)

Configures the IKEv1 or IKEv2 peer for the auto site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client. The peer device can be specified either by its hostname or by its IP address. A maximum of three peers can be configured.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
peer <1-3> [ikev1|ikev2] <IKEv1/IKEv2-PEER-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- peer <1-3> [ikev1|ikev2] <IKEv1/IKEv2-PEER-NAME>

peer <1-3>	Creates a new peer and configures the peer's priority level. Peer '1' is the primary peer, and peer '3' is redundant.
ikev1 <IKEv1-PEER-NAME>	Configures an IKEv1 peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IKEv1-PEER-NAME&gt; – Specify the IKEv1 peer's name.</li> </ul>
ikev2<IKEv2-PEER-NAME>	Configures an IKEv2 peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IKEv2-PEER-NAME&gt; – Specify the IKEv2 peer's name.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

Site-to-site tunnel:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#peer 1 ikev2
ikev2Peer1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
    local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
    ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#peer 1 ikev1 Re
moteIKEv1Peer1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
    local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.6 pfs

▶ [crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance](#)

Configures *Perfect Forward Secrecy* (PFS) for the auto site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client

PFS is the key-establishment protocol, used to secure VPN communications. If one encryption key is compromised, only data encrypted by that specific key is compromised. For PFS to exist, the key used to protect data transmissions must not be used to derive any additional keys. Options include 2, 5 and 14. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
pfs [14|2|5]
```

#### Parameters

- pfs [14|2|5]

pfs [14 2 5]	Configures PFS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 – Configures D-H Group14 (2048-bit modp)</li> <li>• 2 – Configures D-H Group2 (1024-bit modp)</li> <li>• 5 – Configures D-H Group5 (1536-bit modp)</li> </ul>
--------------	--

#### Examples

Site-to-site VPN tunnel:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#pfs 5

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
 peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
 local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
 pfs 5
 ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#pfs 14

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
 peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
 local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
 pfs 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```



### 7.1.17.5.7 remote-type

▶ [crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance](#)

Configures the remote VPN client type as either None or XAuth

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
remote-type [none|xauth]
```

#### Parameters

- remote-type [none|xauth]

<pre>remote-type [none xauth]</pre>	<p>Specify the remote VPN's client type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Configures remote VPN client with No XAUTH</li> <li>• xauth – Configures remote VPN client as using XAUTH (applicable only for IKEv1). This is the default setting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> XAuth (extended authentication) provides additional authentication validation by permitting an edge device to request extended authentication information from an IPSec host. This forces the host to respond with additional authentication credentials. The edge device respond with a failed or passed message.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#remote-type none

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
 peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
 local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
 pfs 14
 remote-type none
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.8 security-association

▶ [crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance](#)

Defines the IPSec SA's (created by this auto site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client) settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
security-association [inactivity-timeout | level | lifetime]
```

```
security-association [inactivity-timeout <120-86400> | level perhost]
```

```
security-association lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646> | seconds <120-86400>]
```

#### Parameters

- security-association [inactivity-timeout <120-86400> | level perhost]

inactivity-timeout <120-86400>	Specifies an inactivity period, in seconds, for this IPSec VPN SA. Once the set value is exceeded, the association is timed out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;120-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 120 - 86400 seconds. The default is 900 seconds.</li> </ul>
level perhost	Specifies the granularity level for this IPSec VPN SA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• perhost – Sets the IPSec VPN SA's granularity to the host level</li> </ul>

- security-association lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646> | seconds <120-86400>]

lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646>   seconds <120-86400>]	Defines the IPSec SA's lifetime (in kilobytes and/or seconds). Values can be entered in both kilobytes and seconds. Which ever limit is reached first, ends the security association. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kilobytes &lt;500-2147483646&gt; – Defines volume based key duration. Specify a value from 500 - 2147483646 kilobytes. Select this option to define a connection volume lifetime (in kilobytes) for the duration of the IPSec VPN SA. Once the set volume is exceeded, the association is timed out. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• seconds &lt;120-86400&gt; – Defines time based key duration. Specify the time frame from 120 - 86400 seconds. Select this option to define a lifetime (in seconds) for the duration of the IPSec VPN SA. Once the set value is exceeded, the association is timed out. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
---	--

#### Examples

Site-to-site tunnel:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1) #security-association
inactivity-timeout 200
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1) #security-association
level perhost
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1) #security-association
lifetime kilobytes 250000
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  security-association level perhost
  peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
  local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
  pfs 5
  security-association lifetime kilobytes 250000
  security-association inactivity-timeout 200
  ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#security-association
lifetime seconds 10000
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
  local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
  pfs 14
  security-association lifetime seconds 10000
  remote-type none
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.9 transform-set

▶ *crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance*

Applies a transform set (encryption and hash algorithms) to site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client. This command allows you to provide customized data protection for each crypto map can be customized with its own data protection and peer authentication schemes.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
transform-set <TRANSFORM-SET-TAG> {<TRANSFORM-SET-TAG>}
```

#### Parameters

- transform-set <TRANSFORM-SET-TAG> {<TRANSFORM-SET-TAG>}

<pre>transform-set &lt;TRANSFORM-SET- TAG&gt; &lt;TRANSFORM-SET- TAG&gt;</pre>	<p>Applies a transform set. The transform set should be existing and configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRANSFORM-SET-TAG&gt; – Specify the transform set's name.</li> <li>• &lt;TRANSFORM-SET-TAG&gt; – Optional. Specify a second transform set. You can provide multiple, space-separated, transform set tags.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

Site-to-site VPN tunnel:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#transform-set AutoVPN

rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
 security-association level perhost
 peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
 local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
 pfs 5
 security-association lifetime kilobytes 250000
 security-association inactivity-timeout 200
 transform-set AutoVPN
 ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

Remote VPN client:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#transform-set RemoteVPN

rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
 peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
 local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
 pfs 14
 security-association lifetime seconds 10000
 transform-set RemoteVPN
 remote-type none
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.10 use

▶ *crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance*

Applies an existing and configured IP access list to the auto site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client. Based on the IP access list's settings traffic is permitted or denied across the VPN tunnel.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
use ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- use ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>

ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Specify the IP access list name.
---	----------------------------------

#### Examples

Site-to-site VPN tunnel:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#use ip-access-list test
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  use ip-access-list test
  security-association level perhost
  peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
  local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
  pfs 5
  security-association lifetime kilobytes 250000
  security-association inactivity-timeout 200
  transform-set AutoVPN
  ip nat crypto
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

Remote VPN client:

```
rrfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#use ip-access-list test1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
' crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  use ip-access-list test1
  peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
  local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
  pfs 14
  security-association lifetime seconds 10000
  transform-set RemoteVPN
  remote-type none
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

**7.1.17.5.11 no**

▶ *crypto-map auto-vpn-tunnel/remote-vpn-client instance*

Removes or reverts the auto site-to-site VPN tunnel or remote VPN client settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [ip|local-endpoint-ip|modeconfig|peer|pfs|remote-type|security-association|
    transform-set|use]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this auto site-to-site/remote VPN settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the IPsec site-to-site VPN tunnel 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  use ip-access-list test
  security-association level perhost
  peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
  local-endpoint-ip 192.168.13.10
  pfs 5
  security-association lifetime kilobytes 250000
  security-association inactivity-timeout 200
  transform-set AutoVPN
  ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#no use ip-access-list
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#no security-
association level perhost
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#no ip nat crypto
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#no pfs
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#no local-endpoint-ip
```

The following example shows the IPsec site-to-site VPN tunnel 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#show context
crypto map test 1 ipsec-isakmp
  peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
  security-association lifetime kilobytes 250000
  security-association inactivity-timeout 200
  transform-set AutoVPN
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#1)#
```

The following example shows the IPsec remote VPN client 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  use ip-access-list test2
  peer 1 ikev1 RemoteIKEv1Peer1
    local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
    pfs 14
    security-association lifetime seconds 10000
  transform-set RemoteVPN
  remote-type none
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#no use ip-access-list
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#no peer 1
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#no transform-set
```

The following example shows the IPsec remote VPN client 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#show context
crypto map test 2 ipsec-isakmp dynamic
  local-endpoint-ip 157.235.204.62
  pfs 14
  security-association lifetime seconds 10000
  remote-type none
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#2)#
```

## 7.1.17.5.12 crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance

▶ [crypto-map-config-commands](#)

To navigate to the automatic IPsec manual VPN tunnel configuration instance, use the following command:

In the device-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-device-<DEVICE-MAC>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000> ipsec-manual
```

In the profile-config mode:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-TAG> <1-1000>
ipsec-manual
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#crypto map test 3 ipsec-manual
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#3)#?
```

Manual Crypto Map Configuration commands:

```
local-endpoint-ip    Use this IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead
                    of the interface IP (Advanced Configuration)
mode                 Set the tunnel mode
no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
peer                 Set peer
security-association Set security association parameters
session-key          Set security session key parameters
use                  Set setting to use

clrscr               Clears the display screen
commit               Commit all changes made in this session
do                   Run commands from Exec mode
end                  End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                 End current mode and down to previous mode
help                 Description of the interactive help system
revert               Revert changes
service              Service Commands
show                 Show running system information
write                Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-cryptomap-test#3)#
```

The following table summarizes IPsec manual VPN tunnel configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.10** IPsec Manual VPN Tunnel Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">local-endpoint-ip</a>	Uses the configured IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead of the interface IP (Advanced Configuration)	<a href="#">page 7-119</a>
<a href="#">mode</a>	Sets the tunnel mode	<a href="#">page 7-120</a>
<a href="#">peer</a>	Sets the peer device's IP address	<a href="#">page 7-121</a>
<a href="#">security-association</a>	Defines the lifetime (in kilobytes and/or seconds) of IPsec SAs created by a crypto map	<a href="#">page 7-122</a>
<a href="#">session-key</a>	Defines encryption and authentication keys for a crypto map	<a href="#">page 7-123</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Uses the configured IP access list	<a href="#">page 7-125</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or reverts crypto map IPsec manual settings	<a href="#">page 7-126</a>



### 7.1.17.5.13 local-endpoint-ip

▶ [crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance](#)

Uses the configured IP as local tunnel endpoint address, instead of the interface IP (Advanced Configuration)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

local-endpoint-ip <IP>

#### Parameters

- local-endpoint-ip <IP>

local-endpoint-ip <IP>	Uses the configured IP as local tunnel's endpoint address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address. The specified IP address must be available on the interface.</li> </ul>
---------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#local-endpoint-ip
172.16.10.3
```

### 7.1.17.5.14 mode

▶ [crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance](#)

Sets the crypto map tunnel mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mode [transport|tunnel]
```

#### Parameters

- mode [transport|tunnel]

mode [transport tunnel]	Sets the mode of the tunnel for this crypto map <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• transport – Initiates transport mode</li><li>• tunnel – Initiates tunnel mode (default setting)</li></ul>
-------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#mode transport
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#show context
crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
  mode transport
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.15 peer

▶ [crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance](#)

Sets the peer device's IP address. This can be set for multiple remote peers. The remote peer can be an IP address.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
peer <IP>
```

#### Parameters

- peer <IP>

peer <IP>	Enter the peer device's IP address. If not configured, it implies respond to any peer.
-----------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#peer 172.16.10.12
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#show context
crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
  peer 172.16.10.12
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#
```

**7.1.17.5.16 security-association**▶ *crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance*

Defines the lifetime (in kilobytes and/or seconds) of IPsec SAs created by this crypto map

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
security-association lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646>|seconds <120-86400>]
```

**Parameters**

- security-association lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646>|seconds <120-86400>]

lifetime [kilobytes <500-2147483646>  seconds <120-86400>]	<p>Values can be entered in both kilobytes and seconds. Which ever limit is reached first, ends the security association.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• kilobytes &lt;500-2147483646&gt; – Defines volume based key duration. Specify a value from 500 - 2147483646 bytes.</li> <li>• seconds &lt;120-86400&gt; – Defines time based key duration. Specify the time frame from 120 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
--	---



**NOTE:** This command is not applicable to the ipsec-manual crypto map.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map2#2)#security-association
lifetime seconds 123
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map2#2)#show context
Command not applicable to this crypto map
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map2#2)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.17 session-key

▶ [crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance](#)

Defines encryption and authentication keys for this crypto map

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7510, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
session-key [inbound|outbound] [ah|esp] <256-4294967295>
session-key [inbound|outbound] ah <256-4294967295> [0|2|authenticator [md5|sha]]
<WORD>
session-key [inbound|outbound] esp <256-4294967295> [0|2|cipher [3des|aes|aes-192|
aes-256|des|esp-null]] <WORD> authenticator [md5|sha] <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- session-key [inbound|outbound] ah <256-4294967295> [0|2|authenticator [md5|sha]] <WORD>

session-key [inbound outbound]	Defines the manual inbound and outbound security association key parameters
ah <256-4294967295>	Configures <i>authentication header</i> (AH) as the security protocol for the security session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;256-4294967295&gt; – Sets the SPI for the security association from 256 - 4294967295</li> </ul> The SPI (in combination with the destination IP address and security protocol) identifies the security association.
[0 2 authenticator [md5 sha] <WORD>]	Specifies the key type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Sets a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 – Sets an encrypted key</li> <li>• authenticator – Sets AH authenticator details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• md5 &lt;WORD&gt; – AH with MD5 authentication</li> <li>• sha &lt;WORD&gt; – AH with SHA authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets security association key value. The following key lengths (in hex characters) are required (w/o leading 0x).AH-MD5: 32, AH-SHA: 40</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
session-key [inbound outbound] esp <256-4294967295> [0 2 cipher [3des aes aes-192 aes-256 des esp-null]] <WORD> authenticator [md5 sha] <WORD>	
session-key [inbound outbound]	Defines the manual inbound and outbound security association key parameters
esp <256-4294967295>	Configures <i>Encapsulating Security Payloads</i> (ESP) as the security protocol for the security session. This is the default setting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;256-4294967295&gt; – Sets the SPI for the security association from 256 - 4294967295</li> </ul> The SPI (in combination with the destination IP address and security protocol) identifies the security association.

<pre>[0 2 cipher [3des aes aes-192  aes-256 des  esp-null]]</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Sets a clear text key</li> <li>• 2 – Sets an encrypted key</li> <li>• cipher – Sets encryption/decryption key details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3des – ESP with 3DES encryption</li> <li>• aes – ESP with AES encryption</li> <li>• aes-192 – ESP with AES-192 encryption</li> <li>• aes-256 – ESP with AES-256 encryption</li> <li>• des – ESP with DES encryption</li> <li>• esp-null – ESP with no encryption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authenticator – Specify ESP authenticator details</li> <li>• md5 &lt;WORD&gt; – ESP with MD5 authentication</li> <li>• sha &lt;WORD&gt; – ESP with SHA authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets security association key value. The following key lengths (in hex characters) are required (w/o leading 0x).AH-MD5: 32, AH-SHA: 40</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#session-key inbound esp
273 cipher esp-null authenticator sha 58768979

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#show context
crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
peer 172.16.10.2
mode transport
session-key inbound esp 273 0 cipher esp-null authenticator sha 58768979
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#
```

### 7.1.17.5.18 use

▶ *crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance*

Associates an existing IP access list with this crypto map. The ACL protects the VPN traffic.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
use ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- use ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>

ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Specify the IP access list name.
---	----------------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#use ip-access-list test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#show context
crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
  use ip-access-list test
  peer 172.16.10.12
  mode transport
  session-key inbound esp 273 0 cipher esp-null authenticator sha 5876897
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#
```

**7.1.17.5.19 no**

▶ [crypto-map-ipsec-manual-instance](#)

Removes or resets this crypto map's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [local-endpoint-ip|mode|peer|security-association|session-key|use]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this crypto map settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#show context
crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
  use ip-access-list test
  peer 172.16.10.12
  mode transport
  session-key inbound esp 273 0 cipher esp-null authenticator sha 5876897
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#no use ip-access-list
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#no peer
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#no mode
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#show context
crypto map map1 1 ipsec-manual
  session-key inbound esp 273 0 cipher esp-null authenticator sha 5876897
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-cryptomap-map1#1)#
```



### 7.1.17.6 crypto-remote-vpn-client commands

▶ *crypto*

This section documents the IKEV2 remote VPN client configuration settings. Use this command to define the server resources used to secure (authenticate) a remote VPN connection with a target peer.

Use the profile-config instance to configure remote VPN client settings. To navigate to the remote-vpn-client configuration instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#crypto remote-vpn-client
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#
```



**NOTE:** To configure remote VPN client settings on a device, on the device's configuration mode, use the *crypto > remote-vpn-client* command. For example: `rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#crypto remote-vpn-client`



**NOTE:** The following configuration enables a access point to adopt to a controller over the remote VPN link:  
On a profile: `rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#controller host <HOST-IP> remote-vpn-client`

On a device: `rfs4000-229D58(config-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#controller host <HOST-IP> remote-vpn-client`

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#profile rfs4000 testRFS4000
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#crypto remote-vpn-client
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#?
Crypto IKEV2 Remote Vpn Client Config commands:
  dhcp-peer      Configure parameters for peers received via DHCP option
  no             Negate a command or set its defaults
  peer           Add a remote peer
  shutdown       Disable remote vpn client
  transform-set  Specify IPSec transform to use

  clrscr        Clears the display screen
  commit        Commit all changes made in this session
  do            Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help          Description of the interactive help system
  revert        Revert changes
  service       Service Commands
  show          Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#
```

The following table summarizes crypto remote VPN client configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.11** Crypto Remote VPN Client Config Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<i>dhcp-peer</i>	Configures DHCP peer's local ID and authentication settings	<a href="#">page 7-129</a>
<i>peer</i>	Adds a remote IKEv2 peer	<a href="#">page 7-130</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Disables the remote VPN client	<a href="#">page 7-131</a>

*Table 7.11 Crypto Remote VPN Client Config Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>transform-set</i>	Associates an existing IPSec transform set with this remote VPN client	<a href="#">page 7-132</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes the remote VPN client settings	<a href="#">page 7-133</a>

### 7.1.17.6.1 dhcp-peer

▶ *crypto-remote-vpn-client commands*

Configures DHCP peer's local ID and authentication settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

dhcp-peer [authentication|localid]

dhcp-peer authentication [psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] |rsa]

dhcp-peer localid [autogen-uniqueid <WORD>|string <WORD>]

**Parameters**

- dhcp-peer authentication [psk [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] |rsa]

dhcp-peer authentication psk [0 <WORD> 2 <WORD> <WORD>]	Configures the DHCP peer's authentication type as PSK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text authentication key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted authentication key</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide a 8 - 21 character shared key password for DHCP peer authentication</li> </ul>
dhcp-peer authentication rsa	Configures the DHCP peer's authentication type as RSA. This is the default setting.

- dhcp-peer localid [autogen-uniqueid <WORD>|string <WORD>]

dhcp-peer localid [autogen-uniqueid <WORD> string <WORD>]	Configures the DHCP peer's localid using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• autogen-uniqueid - Generates a localid using the device's unique identity. The system prefixes the device's unique identity to the string provided here. The device's unique identity should be existing and configured. For more information on configuring a device's unique identity, see <a href="#">autogen-uniqueid</a>.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the string.</li> <li>• string - Uses the value provided here as the DHCP peer's localid.</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; - Provide the string.</li> </ul>
---	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #dhcp-peer authentication psk 0 @123testing
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #show context crypto remote-vpn-client
  dhcp-peer authentication psk 0 @123testing
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #
```

### 7.1.17.6.2 peer

#### ▶ *crypto-remote-vpn-client commands*

Configures IKEv2 peers and assigns them priorities for utilization with remote VPN client connections. A maximum of three (3) peers can be added to support redundancy.

IKEv2 uses an initial handshake in which VPN peers negotiate cryptographic algorithms, mutually authenticate, and establish a session key, creating an IKE-SA. Additionally, a first IPsec SA is established during the initial SA creation. All IKEv2 messages are request/response pairs. It is the responsibility of the side sending the request to retransmit if it does not receive a timely response.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
peer <1-3> ikev2 <IKEV2-PEER-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- peer <1-3> ikev2 <IKEV2-PEER-NAME>

peer <1-3>	Adds a IKEv2 peer. You can add maximum of three (3) peers to achieve redundancy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify a priority level for the peer from 1 - 3 (1 = primary, 2 = secondary, and 3 = redundant).</li> </ul>
ikev2 <IKEV2-PEER-NAME>	Specify the IKEv2 peer's name. <b>Note:</b> The peer should be existing and configured. To configure an IKEv2 peer use the <i>crypto &gt; ikev2 &gt; peer &gt; &lt;IKEV2-PEER-NAME&gt;</i> command.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #peer
1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #peer 2
ikev2 ikev2Peer2
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #show context
crypto remote-vpn-client
  peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
  peer 2 ikev2 ikev2Peer2
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #
```

### 7.1.17.6.3 shutdown

▶ *crypto-remote-vpn-client commands*

Disables remote-vpn-client on this profile or device. Remote VPN client feature is enabled by default.

To enable a disabled remote VPN client execute the *no > shutdown* command.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

shutdown

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #  
shutdown  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #
```

### 7.1.17.6.4 transform-set

▶ *crypto-remote-vpn-client commands*

Specifies the IPsec Transform set to use with this remote VPN client. A transform set is a combination of security protocols, algorithms, and other settings applied to IPsec protected client traffic.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
transform-set <IPSEC-XFORM-TAG> {<IPSEC-XFORM-TAG>}
```

#### Parameters

- transform-set <IPSEC-XFORM-TAG> {<IPSEC-XFORM-TAG>}

<pre>transform-set &lt;IPSEC-XFORM- TAG&gt; &lt;IPSEC-XFORM- TAG&gt;</pre>	<p>Associates an IPsec Transform (should be existing and configured) set with this remote VPN client. You can optionally associate more than one transform set with this remote VPN client configuration. List the transform set tags separated by a space.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To configure a transform-set, use the <i>crypto &gt; ipsec &gt; transform-set</i> command in the profile or device configuration mode.</p>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #transform-set TransformSet1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #show
context
crypto remote-vpn-client
peer 1 ikev2 ikev2Peer1
transform-set TransformSet1
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client) #
```

### 7.1.17.6.5 no

▶ *crypto-remote-vpn-client commands*

Removes the remote VPN client settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

no [dhcp-peer|peer <1-3>|shutdown|transform-set]

no dhcp-peer [authentication|localid]

no peer <1-3>

no shutdown

no transform-set

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this remote VPN client settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#show context
crypto remote-vpn-client
  peer 1 ikev2 peer5
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#no peer 1
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#show context
crypto remote-vpn-client
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-crypto-ikev2-remote-vpn-client)#
```

## 7.1.18 database

### ► Profile Config Commands

Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file. When applied to devices, this profile will enable the back up of the specified database. This command also enables you to configure a low-disk-space threshold value.

These parameters can also be configured in the device configuration context of an NX95XX series service platform.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
database [backup|low-disk-space-threshold]
```

```
database backup database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>
```

```
database low-disk-space-threshold <10-50>
```

### Parameters

- database backup database [captive-portal|nsight] <URL>

database backup database [captive-portal  nsight]	Backs up captive portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file. Select the database to backup. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• database – Selects the database to backup <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• captive-portal – Backs up captive portal database</li> <li>• nsight – Backs up NSight database</li> </ul> </li> </ul> After specifying the database type, configure the destination location and file name.
<URL>	Configures the destination location. The database is backed up at the specified location. Specify the location URL in one of the following formats: ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz sftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file.tar.gz tftp://<hostname IP>[:port]/path

- database low-disk-space-threshold <10-50>

database low-disk- space-threshold <10-50>	Configures the low disk space threshold for syslog warning. Once the threshold value configured here is reached a syslog warning is sent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-50&gt; – Specify the threshold from 10 - 50. The default is 30.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#database backup database nsight ftp://  
anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/backups/nsight/nsight.tar.gz
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes database backup configurations
-----------	--



## 7.1.19 device-upgrade

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures device firmware upgrade settings on this profile

Administrators can customize profiles with unique device configuration file and firmware upgrade support. In a clustered environment, operations performed on one device are propagated to each member of the cluster and then onwards to devices managed by each cluster member. The number of concurrent device upgrades and their start times can be customized to ensure a sufficient number of devices remain in duty while upgrades are administered to others.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
device-upgrade [add-auto|auto|count|persist-images]
```

```
device-upgrade add-auto [(ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|
nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600)]
```

```
device-upgrade auto {(ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522|
ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|
nx9000|nx9600)}
```

```
device-upgrade count <1-128>
```

```
device-upgrade persist-images
```

### Parameters

- device-upgrade add-auto [(ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx75xx|nx9000|nx9600)]

<p>device-upgrade add-auto</p>	<p>Configures a list of devices types for automatic firmware upgrade</p> <p>This command specifies the types of devices that can be automatically upgraded (if enabled). To enable automatic device firmware upgrade, use the 'auto' command. When enabled, access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms, using this profile, will automatically upgrade firmware on adopted devices that match the specified device types.</p>
<p>[ap650 ap6511 ap6521 ap6522 ap6532 ap6562 ap71xx ap7502 ap7522 ap7532 ap7562 ap81xx ap82xx ap8432 ap8533 rfs4000 rfs6000 rfs7000 nx5500 nx75xx nx9000 nx9600 vx9000]</p>	<p>Adds selected devices to the device type list. Specify the device type. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Multiple device types can be added to the add-auto list.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The NX9600 option is available only on a NX9600 model service platform.</p>

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- `device-upgrade auto { (ap650/ap6511/ap6521/ap6522/ap6532/ap6562/ap71xx/ap7502/ap7522/ap7532/ap7562/ap81xx/ap82xx/ap8432/ap8533/rfs4000/rfs6000/rfs7000/nx5500/nx75xx/nx9000/nx9600) }`

<code>device-upgrade auto</code>	Enables automatic firmware upgrade on specified device types. When used along with the <code>add-auto</code> command, the <code>auto</code> command allows access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms to automatically upgrade firmware on adopted devices matching the specified device types.
<code>{(ap650 ap6511 ap6521 ap6522 ap6532 ap6562 ap71xx ap7502 ap7522 ap7532 ap7562 ap81xx ap82xx ap8432 ap8533 rfs4000 rfs6000 rfs7000 nx5500 nx75xx nx9000 nx9600 vx9000)}</code>	Optional. Selects the device types for automatic firmware upgrade. The options are: AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000. <b>Note:</b> Multiple device types can be added to the auto list. <b>Note:</b> The NX9600 option is available only on a NX9600 model service platform.

- `device-upgrade count <1-128>`

<code>device-upgrade count &lt;1-128&gt;</code>	Configures the maximum number of concurrent upgrades possible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-128&gt;</code> – specify a value from 1 - 128. The default is 10.</li> </ul>
---	---

- `device-upgrade persist-images`

<code>device-upgrade</code>	Configures parameters for automatic firmware upgrade of adopted devices. Use this command to select the device types and the maximum number of concurrent upgrades.
<code>persist-images</code>	Enables RF Domain manager to retain AP firmware image after upgrade, subject to availability of space. This option is enabled by default. This option is enabled for all controllers and service platforms RF Domain managers with the flash memory capacity to store firmware images for the selected access point models they provision. This feature is disabled for access point RF Domain managers that do not typically have the flash memory capacity needed.

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-default-rfs4000)#device-upgrade auto ap71xx
```

```
rfs4000-229D58config-profile-default-rfs4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 default-rfs4000
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
device-upgrade auto ap71xx
device-upgrade persist-ap-image
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
qos trust 802.1p
--More--
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-default-rfs4000)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes device firmware upgrade settings on this profile
<code>device-upgrade</code>	Displays device upgrade details

## 7.1.20 diag

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables looped packet logging. When enabled, devices, using this profile, start logging looped packets to a separate queue. This option is disabled by default.

Looped packet logging can also be enabled in the device configuration context.



**NOTE:** To view logged looped packets, execute the `service > show > diag > pkts` command. For more information, see [service](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
diag pkts
```

### Parameters

- `diag pkts`

<code>diag pkts</code>	Enables looped packet logging
------------------------	-------------------------------

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-nx75xx)#diag pkts
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-nx75xx)#show context include-factory | include diag
diag pkts
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-nx75xx)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables looped packet logging
-----------------	--------------------------------

## 7.1.21 dot1x

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures 802.1x standard authentication controls

Dot1x (or 802.1x) is an IEEE standard for network authentication. It enables media-level (layer 2) access control, providing the capability to permit or deny connectivity based on user or device identity. Dot1x allows port-based access using authentication. An dot1x enabled port can be dynamically enabled or disabled depending on user identity or device connection.

Devices supporting dot1x allow the automatic provision and connection to the wireless network without launching a Web browser at login. When within range of a dot1x network, a device automatically connects and authenticates without needing to manually login.

Before authentication, the endpoint is unknown, and traffic is blocked. Upon authentication, the endpoint is known and traffic is allowed. The controller or service platform uses source MAC filtering to ensure only the authenticated endpoint is allowed to send traffic.

*Dot1x authentication capabilities is supported on the following platforms:*

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500

*Dot1x supplicant capabilities is supported on the following platforms:*

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500

### Syntax

```
dot1x [guest-vlan|holdtime|system-auth-control|use]
```

```
dot1x holdtime <0-600>
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x guest-vlan supplicant
dot1x use aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- dot1x system-auth-control

system-auth-control	Enables system auth control. Enables dot1x authorization globally for the controller. This feature is disabled by default.
---------------------	--

- dot1x holdtime <0-600>

holdtime <0-600>	Configures a holdtime value. This is the interval after which an authentication attempt is ignored or failed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 600 seconds. A value of '0' indicates no holdtime. The default is 600 seconds or 10 minutes.</li> </ul> Adding a hold time at startup allows time for the network to converge before receiving or transmitting 802.1x authentication packets.
------------------	---

- dot1x guest-vlan supplicant

guest-vlan	Configures guest VLAN and supplicant behavior This feature is disabled by default.
supplicant	Allows 802.1x capable supplicant to enter guest VLAN. When enabled, this is the VLAN that supplicant's traffic is bridged on.

- dot1x use aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>

<pre>use aaa-policy &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Associates a specified 802.1x AAA policy (for MAC authentication) with this access point profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the AAA policy name. Once specified, this AAA policy is utilized for authenticating user requests.</li> </ul>
---	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#dot1x use aaa-policy OnBoarding
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#dot1x system-auth-control
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#show context
profile nx5500 test-nx5500
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
crypto load-management
crypto remote-vpn-client
interface gel
interface ge2
interface ge3
interface ge4
interface ge5
interface ge6
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
router bgp
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x use aaa-policy OnBoarding
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Disables or reverts settings to their default</p>
------------------	--

## 7.1.22 dpi

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables *Deep Packet Inspection* (DPI) on this profile or device

DPI is an advanced packet filtering technique functioning at the application layer. Use DPI to find, identify, classify, reroute or block packets containing specific data or codes that other packet filtering techniques (examining only packet headers) cannot detect.

Enable DPI to scan data packets passing through the WiNG managed network. DPI inspects every byte of each application header packet passing through the controller or service platform, and logs, blocks, or routes the packets to their destination. The level of granularity that DPI provides in terms of packet inspection helps block the spread of viruses, illegal downloads, and prioritizes data transmitted by bandwidth-heavy applications (video and VoIP applications), resulting in reduced congestion and enhanced security within the WiNG managed network.

This command is also available in the device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7522, AP7532
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
dpi {custom-app|logging|metadata}
```

```
dpi {custom-app <CUSTOM-APP-NAME>}
```

```
dpi {logging [level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|
notifications|warnings]|on]}
```

```
dpi {metadata [http|ssl|voice-video]}
```

### Parameters

- dpi {custom-app <CUSTOM-APP-NAME>}

dpi	Enables DPI (application assurance) on this profile and configures DPI settings When enabled, the system detects the <i>Protocol and Application Classification Engine</i> (PACE), a third-party DPI engine from IPOQUE, built-in applications. PACE has approximately 700 built-in applications that are grouped into twenty two (22) application categories. Use the 'custom-app' option to add applications not included in the PACE built-in list.
custom-app <CUSTOM-APP-NAME>	Optional. Adds custom application to this profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CUSTOM-APP-NAME&gt; – Specify custom application name (should be existing and configured)</li> </ul> If no custom application is specified, the system detects the PACE built-in applications. <b>Note:</b> For more information application categories and application detection, see <a href="#">application</a> .
• dpi {logging [level [<0-7> alerts critical debugging emergencies errors informational notifications warnings] on]}	
dpi	Enables DPI (application assurance) on this profile and configures DPI settings When enabled, the system detects PACE, a third-party DPI engine from IPOQUE, built-in applications. PACE has approximately 700 built-in applications that are grouped into twenty two (22) application categories. Use the 'custom-app' option to add applications not included in the PACE built-in list.

<p>logging [level [&lt;0-7&gt;  alerts critical  debugging  emergencies  errors informational  notifications  warnings]]on]</p>	<p>Optional. Enables DPI logging and sets the logging level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>level – Configures the DPI logging level. Use one of the following options to specify the logging level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-7&gt; Logging severity level</li> <li>alerts Immediate action needed (1)</li> <li>critical Critical conditions (2)</li> <li>debugging Debugging messages (7)</li> <li>emergencies System is unusable (0)</li> <li>errors Conditions (3)</li> <li>nformational Informational messages (6)</li> <li>notifications Normal but significant conditions (5) - Default setting</li> <li>warnings Warning conditions (4)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Either specify the logging level index (from 0 - 7) or the description. For example, to log all alerts either enter '1' or 'alerts'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on – Enables application detection event logging. DPI logging is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
---	--

• `dpi {metadata [http|ssl|voice-video]}`

<p>dpi</p>	<p>Enables DPI (application assurance) on this profile and configures DPI settings When enabled, the system detects the PACE, a third-party DPI engine from IPOQUE, built-in applications. PACE has approximately 700 built-in applications that are grouped into twenty two (22) application categories. Use the 'custom-app' option to add applications not included in the PACE built-in list.</p>
<p>metadata [http ssl voice-video]</p>	<p>Optional. Enables metadata extraction of following data-type flows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http – HTTP application data flows. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>ssl – SSL application data flows. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>voice-video – high-bandwidth voice and video application data flows. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#dpi logging on
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#dpi logging level 7
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#show context
profile nx9000 testNX9500
  bridge vlan 10
    ip igmp snooping
    ip igmp snooping querier
    ipv6 mld snooping
.....
router bgp
  dpi logging on
  dpi logging level debugging
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Disables DPI (application assurance) on this profile</p>
------------------	---

## 7.1.23 dscp-mapping

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures IP *Differentiated Services Code Point* (DSCP) to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
dscp-mapping <WORD> priority <0-7>
```

### Parameters

- dscp-mapping <word> priority <0-7>

<WORD>	Specifies the DSCP value of a received IP packet. This could be a single value or a list. For example, 10-20, 25, 30-35.
priority <0-7>	<p>Specifies the 802.1p priority to use for a packet if untagged. The priority is set on a scale of 0 - 7. The priority values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Best effort</li> <li>• 1 – Background</li> <li>• 2 – Spare</li> <li>• 3 – Excellent effort</li> <li>• 4 – Controlled load</li> <li>• 5 – Video</li> <li>• 6 – Voice</li> <li>• 7 – Network control</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The specified 802.1p priority value is added as a 3-bit IP precedence value in the <i>Type of Service</i> (ToS) field of the IP header used to set the priority. Up to 64 entries are permitted.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#dscp-mapping 20 priority 7
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  dscp-mapping 20 priority 7
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  crypto isakmp policy default
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  interface me1
  interface ge1
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---



## 7.1.24 email-notification

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures e-mail notification settings. When a system event occurs e-mail notifications are sent (provided message logging is enabled) based on the settings configured here. Use this option to configure the outgoing SMTP server settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
email-notification [host|recipient]
```

```
email-notification recipient <RECIPIENT-NAME>
```

```
email-notification host <SMTP-SERVER-IP/HOSTNAME> sender <SENDER-EMAIL>
[port|security|username]
```

```
email-notification host <SMTP-SERVER-IP/HOSTNAME> sender <SENDER-EMAIL>
[(port <1-65535>, security [none|ssl|starttls], username <SMTP-USERNAME>
password [2 <WORD>|<WORD>])]
```

### Parameters

- email-notification recipient <RECIPIENT-EMAIL>

recipient <RECIPIENT-EMAIL>	<p>Defines the recipient's e-mail address. A maximum of 6 (six) e-mail addresses can be configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RECIPIENT-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the recipient's e-mail address (should not exceed 64 characters in length).</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	---

- email-notification host <SMTP-SERVER-IP/HOSTNAME> sender <SENDER-EMAIL> [(port <1-65535>, security [none|ssl|starttls], username <SMTP-USERNAME> password [2 <WORD>|<WORD>])]

host <SMTP-SERVER-IP/ HOSTNAME>	<p>Configures the host SMTP server's IP address or hostname</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SMTP-SERVER-IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the SMTP server's IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
sender <SENDER-EMAIL>	<p>Defines the sender's e-mail address. This is the from address on notification e-mails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SENDER-EMAIL&gt; – Specify the sender's e-mail address (should not exceed 64 characters in length). Use the <i>email-notification &gt; recipient &gt; &lt;EMAIL-ADDRESS&gt;</i> command to configure the recipient's address.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	<p>This option is recursive and applicable to the 'security' and 'username' parameters. Configures the SMTP server port. Use this option to configure a non-standard SMTP port on the outgoing SMTP server. The standard SMTP port is 25.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the port from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
security [none ssl starttls]	<p>This option is recursive and applicable to the 'port' and 'username' parameters. Configures the SMTP encryption type used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – No encryption used</li> <li>• ssl – Uses <i>Secure Sockets Layer</i> (SSL) encryption between the SMTP server and the client</li> <li>• starttls – Uses STARTTLS encryption between the SMTP server and the client</li> </ul>

<pre>username &lt;SMTP-USERNAME&gt; password [2 &lt;WORD&gt;] &lt;WORD&gt;]</pre>	<p>This option is recursive and applicable to the 'port' and 'security' parameters.</p> <p>Configures the SMTP sender's username. Many SMTP servers require users to authenticate with a username and password before sending e-mail through the server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SMTP-USERNAME&gt; – Specify the SMTP username (should not exceed 64 characters in length).</li> <li>• password – Configures the SMTP server password. Specify the password associated with the username of the sender on the outgoing SMTP server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the password (should not exceed 127 characters in length).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#email-notification recipient
test@examplecompany.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
dscp-mapping 20 priority 7
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
.....
interface ge4
 ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
 use firewall-policy default
 email-notification recipient test@examplecompany.com
 service pm sys-restart
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.25 enforce-version

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables checking of a device's firmware version before attempting adoption or clustering

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
enforce-version [adoption|cluster] [full|major|minor|none|strict]
```

### Parameters

- enforce-version [adoption|cluster] [full|major|minor|none|strict]

adoption	Verifies firmware versions before adopting. This option is enabled by default.
cluster	Verifies firmware versions before clustering. This option is enabled by default.
full	Allows adoption or clustering when the first four octets of the firmware versions match (for example 5.8.5.0)
major	Allows adoption or clustering when the first two octets of the firmware versions match (for example 5.8)
minor	Allows adoption or clustering when the first three octets of the firmware versions match (for example 5.8.5)
none	Allows adoption or clustering between any firmware versions
strict	Allows adoption or clustering only when firmware versions exactly match (for example 5.8.5.0-008D). This is the default setting for both 'adoption' and 'cluster' options.

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#enforce-version cluster full
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#enforce-version adoption major
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#show context
profile nx5500 test-nx5500
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
 isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
.....
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
enforce-version adoption major
enforce-version cluster full
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
router bgp
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x use aaa-policy OnBoarding
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.26 environmental-sensor

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the environmental sensor settings

An AP8132 sensor module is a USB environmental sensor extension to an AP8132 model access point. It provides a variety of sensing mechanisms, allowing the monitoring and reporting of the AP8132's radio coverage area.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP8132

### Syntax

```
environmental-sensor [humidity|light|motion|polling-interval|temperature]
```

```
environmental-sensor [humidity|motion|polling-interval <1-100>|temperature]
```

```
environmental-sensor light {holdtime|radio-shutdown|threshold}
```

```
environmental-sensor light {holdtime <10-201>|radio-shutdown [all|radio-1|radio-2]}
```

```
environmental-sensor light {threshold [high <100-10000>|low <0-1000>]}
```

### Parameters

- `environmental-sensor [humidity|motion|polling-interval <1-100>|temperature]`

environmental-sensor	Configures environmental sensor settings on this profile
humidity	Enables (turns on) humidity sensors. This setting is enabled by default.
motion	Enables (turns on) motion sensors. This setting is enabled by default.
polling-interval <1-100>	Configures polling interval, in seconds, on all sensors. This is the interval after which the sensor module polls its environment to assess the various parameters, such as light intensity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</li> </ul>
temperature	Enables (turns on) temperature sensors. This setting is enabled by default.

- `environmental-sensor light {holdtime <10-201>|radio-shutdown [all|radio-1|radio-2]}`

environmental-sensor	Configures environmental sensor settings on this profile
light	Enables (turns on) light sensors and specifies its settings When enabled, the sensor module polls the environment to determine the light intensity. Based on the reading, the system determines whether the AP8132's deployment location has lights on or off. Light intensity also helps determine whether the access point's deployment location is currently populated with clients.
holdtime <10-201>	Optional. Configures a holdtime, in seconds, for the light sensor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-201&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 201 seconds. The default value is 11 seconds.</li> </ul>
radio-shutdown [all radio1 radio2]	Optional. Shuts down the sensor's radios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Shuts down all radios. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• radio1 – Shuts down radio 1</li> </ul> Contd..

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>radio2 – Shuts down radio 2</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> AP8132's using this profile have their radios shut down, when the radio's power falls below the specified threshold. Use the <code>environmental-sensor &gt; light &gt; threshold &gt; [high low]</code> command to set the threshold values.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>environmental-sensor light {threshold [high &lt;100-10000&gt; low &lt;0-1000&gt;]}</code></li> </ul>
environmental-sensor	Configures environmental sensor settings on this profile
light	Enables (turns on) light sensors and specifies its settings
threshold	Optional. Configures the upper and lower thresholds for the amount of light in the environment
high <100-10000>	<p>Specifies the upper threshold from 100 - 10000 lux. This value determines whether lighting is on in the AP8132's deployment location. The radios are turned off if the average reading value is lower than the value set here. The default is 400 lux.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The light sensor triggers an event if the amount of light exceeds the specified value.</p>
low <0-1000>	<p>Specifies the lower threshold from 0 - 1000 lux. This value determines whether lighting is off in the AP8132's deployment location. The radios are turned on when the average value is higher than the value set here. The default is 200 lux.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The light sensor triggers an event if the amount of light drops below the specified value.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#environmental-sensor humidity
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#environmental-sensor polling-interval 60
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#environmental-sensor light radio-shutdown
all
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#environmental-sensor light threshold high 300
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#environmental-sensor light threshold low 100
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 testRFS4000
bridge vlan 1
tunnel-over-level2
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
environmental-sensor polling-interval 60
environmental-sensor light threshold high 300
environmental-sensor light threshold low 100
environmental-sensor light radio-shutdown all
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
device-upgrade persist-images
--More--
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes the environmental sensor's settings
-----------------	---

## 7.1.27 events

### ► Profile Config Commands

Displays system event messages

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
events [forward on|on]
```

### Parameters

- events [forward on|on]

forward on	Forwards system event messages to the wireless controller, service platform, or cluster members. This feature is enabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on – Enables forwarding of system events</li> </ul>
on	Generates system events. This feature is enabled by default.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#events forward on
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.28 export

► Profile Config Commands

Enables export of startup.log file after every boot

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
export startup-log [max-retries|retry-interval|url]
export startup-log [max-retries <2-65535>|retry-interval <30-86400>|url <URL>]
```

**Parameters**

- export startup-log [max-retries <2-65535>|retry-interval <30-86400>|url <URL>]

export startup-log	Enables export of the startup.log file after every boot. This option is disabled by default.
max-retries <2-65535>	Configures the maximum number of retries in case the export process fails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 2 - 65535.</li> </ul>
retry-interval <30-86400>	Configures the interval between two consecutive retries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;30-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 30 - 86400 seconds.</li> </ul>
url <URL>	Configures the destination URL in the following format: ftp://<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file ftp://<user>:<passwd>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file sftp://<user>@<hostname IP>[:port]/path/file

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#export startup-log max-retries 10 retr
y-interval 30 url ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/log/startup.log
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#show context
profile nx5500 test-nx5500
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
.....
interface ge5
interface ge6
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
export startup-log max-retries 10 retry-interval 30 url ftp://
anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/log/startup.log
enforce-version adoption major
enforce-version cluster full
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
router bgp
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x use aaa-policy OnBoarding
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables export of startup.log file
-----------	-------------------------------------

## 7.1.29 file-sync

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures parameters enabling auto syncing of PKCS#12 certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client bridges

This command is applicable to the access point's profile as well as device configuration modes.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
file-sync [auto|count <1-20>]
```

### Parameters

- file-sync [auto|count <1-20>]

<pre>file-sync [auto count &lt;1-20&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the following file-synching parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auto – Enables the staging controller to autoinstall PKCS#12 certificate on a new layer 2 AP6522/AP6562 client bridge, when it comes up for the first time and adopts to the controller. The PKCS#12 certificate is installed only if the client bridge is using EAP-TLS authentication. Prior to enabling file syncing, ensure that the PKCS#12 certificate is present on the staging controller. To upload the certificate on the controller, in the user or privilege executable modes, execute the following command: <i>file-sync &gt; load-file &gt; &lt;URL&gt;</i>. For more information, see <a href="#">file-sync</a>.</li> <li>• count &lt;1-20&gt; – Configures the maximum number of access points that can be concurrently autoinstalled. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-20&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 20. The default is 10 access points.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For the NX95XX service platforms the count-range is from 1 - 128.</p>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-rfs6000)#file-sync auto
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-rfs6000)#file-sync count 8
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-rfs6000)#show context
profile rfs6000 default-rfs6000
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
no device-upgrade auto
file-sync count 8
file-sync auto
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-rfs6000)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables automatic syncing of PKCS#12 certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client bridges
--------------------	---



### 7.1.30 floor

► *Profile Config Commands*

Sets the floor name where the target device (access point, wireless controller, or service platform using this profile) is physically located. Assigning a building floor name helps in grouping devices within the same general coverage area.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
floor <WORD> {<1-4094>}
```

**Parameters**

- floor <WORD> {<1-4094>}

<pre>floor &lt;WORD&gt; {&lt;1-4094&gt;}</pre>	<p>Sets the floor name where the target device is located</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the floor name (should not exceed 64 characters in length).</li> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Optional. Configures the floor number from 1 - 4094. The default is 1.</li> </ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#floor fifth

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
 ip igmp snooping
 ip igmp snooping querier
area Ecospace
floor fifth
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets the configured floor name and number
-----------	---

### 7.1.31 gre

▶ [Profile Config Commands](#)

The following table summarizes commands that allow you to enter the GRE configuration mode:

**Table 7.12** GRE Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">gre</a>	Enables GRE tunneling on a profile/device. This command also creates a GRE tunnel and enters its configuration mode. Use this command to modify an existing GRE tunnel's settings.	<a href="#">page 7-153</a>
<a href="#">gre-config-instance</a>	Summarizes GRE tunnel configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 7-155</a>

### 7.1.31.1 gre

▶ *gre*

Enables *Generic Routing Encapsulation* (GRE) tunneling on this profile, and creates a new GRE tunnel or modifies an existing GRE tunnel.

The GRE protocol allows encapsulation of one protocol over another. It is a tunneling protocol that transports any layer 3 protocol over an IP network. When enabled, a payload packet is first encapsulated in the GRE protocol. The GRE encapsulated payload is then encapsulated in another IP packet before being forwarded to the destination.

GRE tunneling can be configured to bridge Ethernet packets between WLANs and a remote WLAN gateway over an IPv4 GRE tunnel. The tunneling of 802.3 packets using GRE is an alternative to MiNT or L2TPv3. Related features like ACLs for extended VLANs are still available using layer 2 tunneling over GRE.

Using GRE, access points map one or more VLANs to a tunnel. The remote end point is a user-configured WLAN gateway IP address, with an optional secondary IP address should connectivity to the primary GRE peer be lost. VLAN traffic is expected in both directions in the GRE tunnel. A WLAN mapped to these VLANs can be either open or secure. Secure WLANs require authentication to a remote RADIUS server available within your deployment using standard RADIUS protocols. Access Points can reach both the GRE peer as well as the RADIUS server using IPv4.

The WiNG software now supports for both IPv4 or IPv6 tunnel endpoints. However, a tunnel needs to contain either IPv4 or IPv6 formatted device addresses and cannot be mixed. With the new IPv6 tunnel implementation, all outbound packets are encapsulated with the GRE header, then the IPv6 header. The header source IP address is the local address of the IPv6 address of tunnel interface, and the destination address peer address of the tunnel. All inbound packets are de-capsulated by removing the IPv6 and GRE header before sending it over to the IP stack.



**NOTE:** Only one GRE tunnel can be created for every profile.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`gre tunnel <GRE-TUNNEL-NAME>`

**Parameters**

- `gre tunnel <GRE-TUNNEL-NAME>`

<code>gre tunnel &lt;GRE-TUNNEL-NAME&gt;</code>	Creates a new GRE tunnel or modifies an existing GRE tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;GRE-TUNNEL-NAME&gt;</code> – If creating a new tunnel, specify a unique name for it. If modifying an existing tunnel, specify its name.</li> </ul>
---	---

**Examples**

```

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)?
GRE Tunnel Mode commands:
  dscp                Differentiated Services Code Point
  establishment-criteria Set tunnel establishment criteria
  failover            L2gre tunnel failover
  mtu                 L2GRE tunnel endpoint maximum transmission unit(MTU)
  native              Native trunking characteristics
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  peer                L2GRE peer
  tunneled-vlan       VLANs to tunnel

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit              Commit all changes made in this session
  do                  Run commands from Exec mode
  end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                Description of the interactive help system
  revert              Revert changes
  service             Service Commands
  show                Show running system information
  write               Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#peer 1 ip
192.168.13.8
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#peer 2 ip
192.168.13.10

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
  peer 1 ip 192.168.13.8
  peer 2 ip 192.168.13.10
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile testRFS4000-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 testRFS4000
  bridge vlan 1
  tunnel-over-level2
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
.....
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
  peer 1 ip 192.168.13.8
  peer 2 ip 192.168.13.10
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables GRE tunneling on this profile
-----------	--

### 7.1.31.2 gre-config-instance

▶ [gre](#)

The following table summarizes GRE tunnel configuration mode commands:

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">dscp</a>	Sets the GRE tunnel's <i>Differentiated Services Code Point</i> (DSCP) / 802.1q priority value	<a href="#">page 7-156</a>
<a href="#">establishment-criteria</a>	Configures the GRE tunnel establishment criteria	<a href="#">page 7-156</a>
<a href="#">failover</a>	Enables periodic pinging of the primary gateway to assess its availability, in case it is unreachable	<a href="#">page 7-158</a>
<a href="#">mtu</a>	Configures the <i>maximum transmission unit</i> (MTU) for IPv4/IPv6 L2GRE tunnel endpoints	<a href="#">page 7-159</a>
<a href="#">native</a>	Configures native trunking settings for this GRE tunnel	<a href="#">page 7-160</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed	<a href="#">page 7-161</a>
<a href="#">peer</a>	Configures the GRE tunnel's end-point peers	<a href="#">page 7-162</a>
<a href="#">tunneled-vlan</a>	Defines the VLAN that connected clients use to route GRE-tunneled traffic within their respective WLANs	<a href="#">page 7-163</a>

**7.1.31.2.1 dscp**▶ *gre-config-instance*

Sets the GRE tunnel's DSCP / 802.1q priority value from encapsulated packets to the outer packet IPv4 header.

This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
dscp [<0-63>|reflect]
```

**Parameters**

- dscp [<0-63>|reflect]

dscp <0-63>	Specifies the DSCP 802.1q priority value for outer packets from 0 - 63. The default is 1.
dscp reflect	Copies the DSCP 802.1q value from inner packets

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#dscp 20
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
  dscp 20
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed
-----------	--

### 7.1.31.2.2 establishment-criteria

▶ *gre-config-instance*

Configures the GRE tunnel establishment criteria

In a multi-controller RF domain, it is always the master node that establishes the tunnel. The tunnel is created only if the tunnel device is designated as one of the following: vrrp-master, cluster-master, or rf-domain-manager.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
establishment-criteria [always|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master <1-255>]
```

**Parameters**

- establishment-criteria [always|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master <1-255>]

<pre>establishment-criteria [always] cluster-master  rf-domain-manager  vrrp-master &lt;1-255&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the GRE tunnel establishment criteria. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• always – Always automatically establishes tunnel (default setting). The tunnel device need not be a cluster master, RF Domain manager, or VRRP master to establish the GRE tunnel. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• cluster-master – Establishes tunnel only if the tunnel device is designated as the cluster master</li> <li>• rf-domain-manager – Establishes tunnel only if the tunnel device is designated as the RF Domain manager</li> <li>• vrrp-master &lt;1-255&gt; – Establishes tunnel only if the tunnel device is designated as the <i>Virtual Router Redundancy</i> (VRRP) master             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Configures the VRRP group ID from 1 - 255. A VRRP group enables the creation of a group of routers as a default gateway for redundancy. Clients can point to the IP address of the VRRP virtual router as their default gateway and utilize a different group member if a master becomes unavailable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#establishment-
criteria rf-domain-manager
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
```

```
establishment-criteria rf-domain-manager
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#
```

### 7.1.31.2.3 failover

#### ▶ *gre-config-instance*

Enables periodic pinging of the primary gateway to assess its availability. When enabled, the system continues pinging, an unreachable gateway, for a specified number of times and at the specified interval.

This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
failover interval <1-250> retry <1-10>
```

#### Parameters

- failover interval <1-250> retry <1-10>

<pre>failover interval &lt;1-250&gt; retry &lt;1-10&gt;</pre>	<p>Specifies the interval, in seconds, between two successive pings to the primary gateway. If the primary gateway is unreachable, the system pings it at intervals specified here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-250&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 250 seconds.</li> <li>• retry – Specifies the maximum number attempts made to ping the primary gateway before the session is terminated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#failover
interval 200 retry 5
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
  dscp 20
  failover interval 200 retry 5
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed
-----------	--



### 7.1.31.2.4 mtu

▶ *gre-config-instance*

Configures the MTU for IPv4/IPv6 L2GRE tunnel endpoints

The MTU is the largest physical packet size (in bytes) transmittable within the tunnel. Any messages larger than the configured MTU are divided into smaller packets before transmission. Larger the MTU greater is the efficiency because each packet carries more user data, while protocol overheads, such as headers or underlying per-packet delays remain fixed; the resulting higher efficiency means a slight improvement in bulk protocol throughput. A larger MTU results in the processing of fewer packets for the same amount of data.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
mtu [ipv4 <900-1476>|ipv6 <1236-1456>]
```

**Parameters**

- mtu [ipv4 <900-1476>|ipv6 <1236-1456>]

<pre>mtu [ipv4 &lt;900-1476&gt;  ipv6 &lt;1236-1456&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the MTU for L2GRE tunnel endpoints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipv4 &lt;900-1476&gt; – Configures IPv4 L2GRE tunnel endpoint MTU from 900 - 1476. The default is 1476.</li> <li>• ipv6 &lt;1236-1456&gt; – Configures IPv6 L2GRE tunnel endpoint MTU from 1236 - 1456. The default is 1456.</li> </ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#mtu ipv4 1200
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#mtu ipv6 1300
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
  mtu ipv4 1200
  mtu ipv6 1300
  establishment-criteria rf-domain-manager
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#
```

## 7.1.31.2.5 native

▶ *gre-config-instance*

Configures native trunking settings for this GRE tunnel

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
native [tagged|vlan <1-4094>]
```

**Parameters**

- native [tagged|vlan <1-4094>]

native tagged	<p>Enables native VLAN tagging</p> <p>The IEEE 802.1Q specification is supported for tagging frames and coordinating VLANs between devices. IEEE 802.1Q adds four bytes to each frame identifying the VLAN ID for upstream devices that the frame belongs. If the upstream Ethernet device does not support IEEE 802.1Q tagging, it does not interpret the tagged frames. When VLAN tagging is required between devices, both devices must support tagging and be configured to accept tagged VLANs. When a frame is tagged, the 12 bit frame VLAN ID is added to the 802.1Q header so upstream Ethernet devices know which VLAN ID the frame belongs to. The device reads the 12 bit VLAN ID and forwards the frame to the appropriate VLAN. When a frame is received with no 802.1Q header, the upstream device classifies the frame using the default or native VLAN assigned to the Trunk port. The native VLAN allows an Ethernet device to associate untagged frames to a VLAN when no 802.1Q frame is included in the frame. This feature is disabled by default.</p>
native vlan <1-4094>	<p>Specifies a numerical VLAN ID (1 - 4094) for the native VLAN</p> <p>The native VLAN allows an Ethernet device to associate untagged frames to a VLAN, when no 802.1q frame is included in the frame. Additionally, the native VLAN is the VLAN untagged traffic is directed over when using a port in trunk mode.</p>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#native tagged
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#native vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGREtunnel
  native vlan 20
  native tagged
  mtu ipv4 1200
  mtu ipv6 1300
  establishment-criteria rf-domain-manager
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-gre-tunnel-testGREtunnel)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed
-----------	--

### 7.1.31.2.6 no

▶ *gre-config-instance*

Removes or resets the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

no [dscp|establishment-criteria|failover|mtu|native|peer|tunneled-vlan]

no [dscp|establishment-criteria|failover|tunneled-vlan]

no mtu [ipv4|ipv6]

no native [tagged|vlan]

no peer <1-2>

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets the GRE tunnel's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the GRE tunnel 'testGRETunnel' settings before the no commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGRETunnel
  peer 1 ip 192.168.13.6
  native vlan 1
  tunneled-vlan 1,10
  native tagged
  dscp 20
  failover interval 200 retry 5
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#no dscp

rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#no native vlan

rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#no tunneled-vlan

rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#no failover
```

The following example shows the GRE tunnel 'testGRETunnel' settings after the no commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGRETunnel
  peer 1 ip 192.168.13.6
  native tagged
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#
```

### 7.1.31.2.7 peer

▶ *gre-config-instance*

Adds the GRE tunnel's end-point peers. A maximum of two peers, representing the tunnel's end points, can be added for each GRE tunnel.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
peer <1-2> ip <IPv4/IPv6>
```

#### Parameters

- peer <1-2> ip <IPv4/IPv6>

peer <1-2> ip <IPv4/IPv6>	<p>Configures the tunnel's end-point peers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify a numeric index for each peer to help differentiate the tunnel end points.</li> <li>• ip – Specify the IP address (IPv4/IPv6) of the added GRE peer to serve as a network address identifier. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4/IPv6&gt; – Specify the peer's IPv4 or IPv6 address.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#peer 1
ip 192.168.13.6
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGRETunnel
  peer 1 ip 192.168.13.6
  native tagged
  dscp 20
  failover interval 200 retry 5
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed
-----------	--

### 7.1.31.2.8 tunneled-vlan

▶ [gre-config-instance](#)

Defines the VLAN that connected clients use to route GRE tunneled traffic within their respective WLANs

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

tunneled-vlan <VLAN-ID>

#### Parameters

- tunneled-vlan <VLAN-ID>

tunneled-vlan <VLAN-ID>	Specifies the VLANs associated with this GRE tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN IDs. Specify a comma-separated list of IDs, to specify multiple VLANs. For example, 1,10,12,16-20.</li> </ul>
----------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#tunneled-vlan 10
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#show context
gre tunnel testGRETunnel
 peer 1 ip 192.168.13.6
 native vlan 1
 tunneled-vlan 1,10
 native tagged
 dscp 20
 failover interval 200 retry 5
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device 00-23-68-22-9D-58-gre-tunnel-testGRETunnel)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the GRE tunnel settings based on the parameters passed
-----------	--

### 7.1.32 *http-analyze*

#### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables HTTP analysis on this profile. Use this command to configure the mode and interval at which data is sent to the controller (running the HTTP analytics engine).

In a hierarchically organized network, HTTP analytics data forwarding is a simple and transparent process. The site controllers (RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000) receive the HTTP data from adopted APs. This data is compressed and forwarded to the *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller. The NOC controller caches, formats, and uploads this information to the external analytics engine. There is no need for a separate configuration to enable this feature.

For more information on the hierarchical network, see [device-upgrade](#).

For more information on HTTP analytics feature on the NX95XX service platform, see [http-analyze \(NX95XX\)](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
http-analyze [compress|update-interval <1-3600>]
```

#### Parameters

- `http-analyze [compress|update-interval <1-3600>]`

<code>http-analyze</code>	Configures HTTP analysis parameters. These parameters are: <code>compress</code> and <code>update-interval</code> .
<code>compress</code>	Compresses update files before forwarding to the controller. This option is disabled by default.
<code>update-interval &lt;1-3600&gt;</code>	Sets the interval, in seconds, at which buffered packets are pushed to analyze the HTTP data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-3600&gt;</code> – Specify the interval from 1 - 3600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#http-analyze compress
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#http-analyze update-interval 200
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
```

```
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
```

```
bridge vlan 1
```

```
ip igmp snooping
```

```
ip igmp snooping querier
```

```
autoinstall configuration
```

```
autoinstall firmware
```

```
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
```

```
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
```

```
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
```

```
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
```

```
.....
```

```
qos trust 802.1p
```

```
interface pppoe1
```

```
use firewall-policy default
```

```
http-analyze update-interval 200
```

```
http-analyze compress
```

```
service pm sys-restart
```

```
router ospf
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables HTTP analyze settings
-----------	--------------------------------

### 7.1.33 http-analyze (NX95XX)

#### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables forwarding of HTTP request related data to the HTTP analytics engine

Wireless clients (MUs) connect to APs and route their HTTP requests through the APs. These APs extract and forward HTTP request packets, through MiNT, to the NX series controller. The NX series controller uses a new analytic daemon to cache, format, and forward information to the analytics engine. Currently the analytics daemon is supported only on the NX series service platform. Therefore, it is essential that all APs should use an NX series service platform as controller.

In a hierarchically organized network, HTTP analytics data forwarding is a simple and transparent process. The site controllers (RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000) receive the HTTP data from adopted APs adopted. This data is compressed and forwarded to the *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller. There is no need for a separate configuration to enable this feature.

Use this command to configure the mode and interval at which data is sent to the controller and the external analytics engine. This command also configures the external engine's details, such as URL, credentials, etc.

A NX9500 and NX9510 model service platforms (NOC) can provide granular and robust analytic reporting for a RFS4000, RFS6000 or RFS7000 controller managed network. You can use the analytics feature Using analytics, data is collected at administrator defined intervals.

Analytics can parse and process Smart RF events within the NOC managed network as events are received. When a Smart RF event occurs, the analytics engine parses the new channel and power information from the Smart RF event, as opposed to retrieving the event from the devices themselves.

The analytics user interface populates information within a *data store*, with multiple displays partitioned by performance function. The data store is a customizable display managed with just the content the administrator wants viewed. The data store is purged after 90 days if no administration is conducted sooner.

A separate hot spare analytics license is enforced at the NOC. The license restricts the number of Access Point streams processed at the NOC or forwarded to partner systems for further processing. The analytics feature can be turned on at select APs by enabling them in configuration. This way the customer can enable analytics on a select set of APs and not the entire system as long as the number of APs on which it is enabled is less than or equal to the total number of AP analytics licenses available at the NOC controller.



**NOTE:** The Analytics module helps gather data about customer behavior such as web sites visited, search terms used, mobile device types, number of new users vs. repeat users. This data provides a better understanding of pricing strategies and promotions being run by competitors.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
http-analyze [compress|controller|external-server|update-interval]
```

```
http-analyze [compress|controller|update-interval <1-3600>]
```

```
http-analyze external-server [password|proxy|update-interval|url|user-name|
  validate-server-certificate]
```

```
http-analyze external-server [password <WORD>|proxy <URL>|update-interval <1-3600>|
  url <URL>|username <WORD>|validate-server-certificate]
```

#### Parameters

- http-analyze [compress|controller|update-interval <1-3600>]

http-analyze	Configures HTTP analysis related parameters
compress	Compresses update files before forwarding to the controller. This option is disabled by default.



controller	Sends the collected analytics data to the controller (data is forwarded to a local analytics engines on the NX series service platform)
update-interval <1-3600>	Configures the interval, in seconds, at which buffered packets are pushed to the controller <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3600&gt; – Specify the interval from 1 - 3600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>http-analyze external-server [password &lt;WORD&gt; proxy &lt;URL&gt; update-interval  url  username validate-server-certificate]</code></li> </ul>	
http-analyze external-server	Configures the external HTTP analytics engine's parameters
password <WORD>	Configures the external analytics engine's password <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the login password. This is the password associated with the user name needed to access the external analytics engine.</li> </ul>
proxy <URL>	Configures the proxy server's <i>uniform resource locator</i> (URL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Specify the proxy server's URL in the following format: http://username:password@proxy-server:port. For example, http://mot:sym@wwwgate0.mot.com:1080</li> </ul>
update-interval <1-36000>	Configures the interval, in seconds, at which buffered packets are pushed to the external analytics engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3600&gt; – Specify the interval from 1 - 3600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
url <URI>	Configures the external analytics engine's IP address or URL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL&gt; – Provide the IP address or URL.</li> </ul>
username <WORD>	Configures the user name needed to access the external analytics engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the user name.</li> </ul>
validate-server-certificate	Validates the external analytics engine's certificate, if it is using HTTPS as the mode of access

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#http-analyze external-server username
anonymous
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#http-analyze external-server password
anonymous
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#http-analyze external-server validate-server-
certificate
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#http-analyze external-server update-interval
100
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#http-analyze external-server url
https://192.168.13.10

```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#show context
profile nx5500 test-nx5500
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
.....
interface ge5
interface ge6
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
export startup-log max-retries 10 retry-interval 30 url ftp://
anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/log/startup.log
http-analyze external-server url https://192.168.13.10
http-analyze external-server username anonymous
http-analyze external-server password anonymous
http-analyze external-server update-interval 100

```

```
enforce-version adoption major
enforce-version cluster full
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#http-analyze external-server proxy http://
mot:sym@wwwgate0.mot.com:1080

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#show context
profile nx5500 test-nx5500
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
.....
http-analyze external-server url https://192.168.13.10
http-analyze external-server username anonymous
http-analyze external-server password anonymous
http-analyze external-server update-interval 100
http-analyze external-server proxy http://mot:sym@wwwgate0.mot.com:1080
enforce-version adoption major
enforce-version cluster full
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
router bgp
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x use aaa-policy OnBoarding
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-test-nx5500)#
```

### Related Commands

---

<i>no</i>	Disables HTTP analytics settings on an NX series service platform
-----------	---

---

### 7.1.34 interface

► *Profile Config Commands*

The following table summarizes interface configuration commands:

**Table 7.13** *Interface Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>interface</i>	Selects an interface to configure	<a href="#">page 7-170</a>
<i>interface-config-instance</i>	Summarizes Ethernet interface (associated with the wireless controller or service platform) configuration commands	<a href="#">page 7-174</a>
<i>interface-config-vlan-instance</i>	Summarizes VLAN interface configuration commands	<a href="#">page 7-202</a>
<i>interface-config-radio-instance</i>	Summarizes radio interface configuration commands (applicable to devices with built-in radios)	<a href="#">page 7-219</a>
<i>interface-config-wwan-instance</i>	Summarizes WWAN interface configuration commands	<a href="#">page 7-291</a>
<i>interface-config-bluetooth-instance</i>	Summarizes the Bluetooth radio interface configuration commands (supported only on the AP8432 and AP8533 model access points)	<a href="#">page 7-302</a>

### 7.1.34.1 interface

#### ▸ interface

Selects an interface to configure

A profile's interface configuration can be defined to support separate physical Ethernet configurations both unique and specific to RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000 controllers and NX7500 and NX95XX series service platforms. Ports vary depending on the platform, but controller or service platform models do have some of the same physical interfaces.

A controller or service platform requires its virtual interface be configured for layer 3 (IP) access or layer 3 service on a VLAN. A virtual interface defines which IP address is associated with each VLAN ID the controller or service platform is connected to.

If the profile is configured to support an access point radio, an additional radio interface is available, unique to the access point's radio configuration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax Service Platforms

```
interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|fe <1-4>|ge <1-24>|me1|port-channel <1-4>|pppoe1|
  radio [1|2|3]|serial <1-4>|tle1 <1-4>|up <1-2>|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|
  xge <1-4>]
```

#### Syntax Access Points and Wireless Controllers

```
interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|bluetooth <1-1>|fe <1-4>|ge <1-8>|me1|
  port-channel <1-4>|pppoe1|radio [1|2|3]|up1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|xge <1-4>]
```

#### Parameters

- interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|bluetooth <1-1>|fe <1-4>|ge <1-8>|me1|port-channel <1-4>|radio [1|2|3]|serial <1-4>|tle1 <1-4>|up <1-2>|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|xge <1-4>]

<INTERFACE-NAME>	Enters the configuration mode of the interface identified by the <INTERFACE-NAME> keyword
bluetooth <1-1>	Selects the Bluetooth radio interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1&gt; – Specify the Bluetooth radio interface index from 1 - 1. As of now only one Bluetooth radio interface is supported.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This interface is applicable only for the AP8432 and AP8533 model access points.</p>
fe <1-4>	Selects a FastEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
ge <1-24>	Selects a GigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the interface index from 1 - 24. (4 for RFS7000 and 8 for RFS6000).</li> </ul>
me1	Selects a management interface Not applicable for RFS4000 model devices. The management interface is applicable only for RFS6000 and RFS7000 model controllers.
port-channel <1-4>	Selects the port channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
pppoe1	Selects the PPP over Ethernet interface to configure

radio [1 2 3]	<p>Selects a radio interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Selects radio interface 1</li> <li>• 2 – Selects radio interface 2</li> <li>• 3 – Selects radio interface 3</li> </ul> <p>The radio interface is not available on wireless controllers or service platforms.</p>
up1	Selects the uplink GigabitEthernet interface
vlan <1-4094>	<p>Selects a VLAN interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the SVI VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	<p>Selects a Wireless WAN interface</p> <p>This interface is applicable only to AP71XX, AP81XX, AP82XX, RFS4000, RFS6000 model access points and controllers.</p>
xge <1-4>	<p>Selects a TenGigabitEthernet interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

The ports available on a device vary depending on the model. The following ports are available on RFS4000, RFS6000 and RFS7000 model wireless controllers:

- RFS4000 - ge1, ge2, ge3, ge4, ge5, up1
- RFS6000 - ge1, ge2, ge3, ge4, ge5, ge6, ge7, ge8, me1, up1
- RFS7000 - ge1, ge2, ge3, ge4, me1

GE ports on are RJ-45 supporting 10/100/1000Mbps. GE ports on the RFS7000 can be RJ-45 or fiber ports supporting 10/100/1000Mbps.

ME ports are available on RFS6000 and RFS7000 platforms. ME ports are out-of-band management ports used to manage the controller via CLI or Web UI, even when the other ports on the controller are unreachable.

The ports available on service platforms also vary depending on the model. The following ports are available on NX series service platforms:

- NX7500 - ge1-ge10, xge1-xge2
- NX95XX series - ge1, ge2, xge1-xge4
- EX3500 – ge1-1 to ge1-24
- EX3548 – ge1-1 to ge1-48

GE ports are available on devices, such as RFS4000, RFS6000 and RFS7000 controllers. GE ports are RJ-45 supporting 10/100/1000Mbps. GE ports on the RFS7000 can be RJ-45 or fiber ports supporting 10/100/1000Mbps.

ME ports are available on RFS6000 and RFS7000 platforms. ME ports are out-of-band management ports used to manage the controller via CLI or Web UI, even when the other ports on the controller are unreachable.

UP ports are available on RFS4000 and RFS6000 platforms. A UP port is used to connect to the backbone network. UP ports are available on devices, such as RFS4000 and RFS6000 controllers. A UP port supports either RJ-45 or fiber. The UP port is the preferred means to connect to the backbone as it has a non-blocking 1gbps connection unlike the GE ports.

The following ports are available on access points:

- AP6511 - fe1, fe2, fe3, fe4, up1
- AP6521 - GE1/POE (LAN)
- AP6522 - GE1/POE (LAN)
- AP6532 - GE1/POE
- AP6562 - GE1/POE

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- AP7131 - GE1/POE (LAN), GE2 (WAN)
- AP7161 - GE1/POE (LAN), GE2 (WAN)
- AP7181 - GE1/POE (LAN), GE2 (WAN)
- AP7502 - GE1 (THRU), fe1, fe2, fe3,
- AP7522 - GE1/POE (LAN)
- AP7532 - GE1/POE (LAN)
- AP81XX - GE1/POE (LAN), GE2 (WAN)
- AP82XX - GE1/POE (LAN), GE2 (WAN)



**NOTE:** For a NX7500 model service platform, there are options for either a 2 port or 4 port network management card. Either card can be managed using WiNG. If the 4 port card is used, ports ge7-ge10 are available. If the 2 port card is used, ports xge1-xge2 are available.

---

---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan44)#
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan44)#?
SVI configuration commands:
  crypto           Encryption module
  description      Vlan description
  dhcp             Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
  dhcp-relay-incoming Allow on-board DHCP server to respond to relayed DHCP
                  packets on this interface
  ip              Interface Internet Protocol config commands
  ipv6            Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  shutdown        Shutdown the selected interface
  use             Set setting to use

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit         Commit all changes made in this session
  do             Run commands from Exec mode
  end           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan44)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the selected interface
-----------	--------------------------------

## 7.1.34.2 interface-config-instance

▶ *interface*

Use the config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME> instance to configure the Ethernet, VLAN and tunnel associated with the access point, wireless controller, or service platform.

To switch to this mode, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>)#interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|fe <1-4>|
ge <1-24>|me1|port-channel <1-4>|pppoe1|radio [1|2|3]|up1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|xge <1-4>]
<DEVICE>(config-profile-default-rfs7000)# ge 1
```

The following example uses the config-profile-default-rfs7000 instance to configure a GigabitEthernet interface:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#?
Interface configuration commands:
  captive-portal-enforcement  Enable captive-portal enforcement on this port
  cdp                         Cisco Discovery Protocol
  channel-group               Channel group commands
  description                  Interface specific description
  dot1x                       802.1X
  duplex                       Set duplex to interface
  ip                           Internet Protocol (IP)
  ipv6                        Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
  lldp                         Link Local Discovery Protocol
  mac-auth                     Enable mac-auth for this port
  no                           Negate a command or set its defaults
  power                        PoE Command
  qos                          Quality of service
  shutdown                     Shutdown the selected interface
  spanning-tree                Spanning tree commands
  speed                        Configure speed
  switchport                   Set switching mode characteristics
  use                           Set setting to use

  clrscr                       Clears the display screen
  commit                       Commit all changes made in this session
  do                            Run commands from Exec mode
  end                           End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                          End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                          Description of the interactive help system
  revert                        Revert changes
  service                       Service Commands
  show                           Show running system information
  write                          Write running configuration to memory or
                                terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

The following table summarizes the interface configuration commands:

**Table 7.14** GE Interface Config Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">captive-portal-enforcement</a>	Enables captive-portal enforcement on this Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-176</a>
<a href="#">cdp</a>	Enables <i>Cisco Discovery Protocol</i> (CDP) on this Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-177</a>
<a href="#">channel-group</a>	Assigns this Ethernet port to a channel group	<a href="#">page 7-178</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures a description for this Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-179</a>
<a href="#">dot1x (authenticator)</a>	Configures 802.1X authenticator settings	<a href="#">page 7-180</a>



**Table 7.14** GE Interface Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dot1x</i> ( <i>supplicant</i> )	Configures 802.1X supplicant settings	<a href="#">page 7-183</a>
<i>duplex</i>	Specifies the duplex mode for the interface	<a href="#">page 7-184</a>
<i>ip</i>	Sets the IP address for this Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-185</a>
<i>ipv6</i>	Sets the DHCPv6 and ICMPv6 <i>neighbor discovery</i> (ND) components for this interface	<a href="#">page 7-186</a>
<i>lldp</i>	Configures <i>Link Local Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP)	<a href="#">page 7-188</a>
<i>mac-auth</i>	Enables MAC-based authentication on this Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-189</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts the selected Ethernet port settings	<a href="#">page 7-190</a>
<i>power</i>	Configures <i>Power over Ethernet</i> (PoE) settings on this interface	<a href="#">page 7-191</a>
<i>qos</i>	Enables QoS	<a href="#">page 7-192</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Disables the selected Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-193</a>
<i>spanning-tree</i>	Configures spanning tree parameters	<a href="#">page 7-194</a>
<i>speed</i>	Specifies the speed on this Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-197</a>
<i>switchport</i>	Sets interface switching mode characteristics	<a href="#">page 7-198</a>
<i>use</i>	Associates IPv4, IPv6, and/or MAC ACL with the selected Ethernet port	<a href="#">page 7-200</a>

### 7.1.34.2.1 captive-portal-enforcement

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Enables application of captive portal access permission rules to data transmitted over this specific Ethernet port. This setting is disabled by default.

Captive portal enforcement allows users on the wired network to pass traffic through the captive portal without being redirected to an authentication page. Authentication instead takes place when the RADIUS server is queried against the wired user's MAC address. If the MAC address is in the RADIUS server's user database, the user can pass traffic on the captive portal.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
captive-portal-enforcement {fall-back}
```

#### Parameters

- captive-portal-enforcement {fall-back}

captive-portal-enforcement fall-back	<p>Enables captive-portal enforcement on this Ethernet port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fall-back – Optional. Enforces captive portal validation only if port authentication fails. When selected, captive portal policies are enforced only when RADIUS authentication of the client MAC address is not successful. If this option is not selected, captive portal policies are enforced regardless of the client's MAC address being in the RADIUS server's user database or not.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge2)#captive-portal-enforcement

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge2)#show context
interface ge2
  captive-portal-enforcement
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge2)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables captive-portal enforcement on this interface
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.2.2 cdp

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Enables CDP on the selected GE port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

cdp [receive|transmit]

**Parameters**

- cdp [receive|transmit]

receive	Enables CDP packet snooping on this interface. When enabled, the port receives periodic interface updates from a multicast address. This option is enabled by default.
transmit	Enables CDP packet transmission on this interface. When enabled, the port sends out periodic interface updates to a multicast address to advertise its presence to neighbors. This option is enabled by default.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#cdp transmit
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables CDP packet snooping on the controller or service platform's selected GE ports
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.2.3 channel-group

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Assigns this Ethernet port to a channel group. Ethernet ports can be aggregated to form a channel group. For example, an RFS7000 has four (4) Ethernet ports (1, 2, 3, & 4). These can be aggregated to form a minimum of one and maximum of two channel groups. A port can be a member of only one channel group at a time.

The maximum number of channel groups supported on a device depends on the number of Ethernet ports available.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
channel-group <1-4>
```

#### Parameters

- channel-group <1-4>

<1-4>	Specifies a channel group number from 1 - 4. The number of channel groups supported varies with the device type. For example: RFS7000 – Supports two channel groups RFS6000 – Supports four channel groups RFS4000 – Supports three channel groups NX5500 – Supports three channel groups NX65XX – Supports one channel group NX75XX – Supports four channel groups NX95XX – Supports two channel groups
-------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#channel-group 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#show context
interface gel
 ip dhcp trust
 qos trust dscp
 qos trust 802.1p
 channel-group 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the channel group to which this port belongs
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.2.4 description

▶ [interface-config-instance](#)

Configures a description for this Ethernet port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

description [<LINE>|<WORD>]

#### Parameters

- description [<LINE>|<WORD>]

<LINE>	Configures the maximum length (number of characters) of the interface description
<WORD>	Configures a unique description for this interface. The description should not exceed the length specified by the <LINE> parameter.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#show context
interface gel
  description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
  channel-group 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the interface description
--------------------	-----------------------------------

### 7.1.34.2.5 dot1x (authenticator)

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Configures 802.1X authenticator settings

Dot1x (or 802.1x) is an IEEE standard for network authentication. It enables media-level (layer 2) access control, providing the capability to permit or deny connectivity based on user or device identity. Dot1x allows port-based access using authentication. An dot1x enabled port can be dynamically enabled or disabled depending on user identity or device connection.

Devices supporting dot1x allow the automatic provision and connection to the wireless network without launching a Web browser at login. When within range of a dot1x network, a device automatically connects and authenticates without needing to manually login.

Before authentication, the endpoint is unknown, and traffic is blocked. Upon authentication, the endpoint is known and traffic is allowed. The controller or service platform uses source MAC filtering to ensure only the authenticated endpoint is allowed to send traffic.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500

#### Syntax

```
dot1x authenticator [guest-vlan|host-mode|max-reauth-req|port-control|reauthenticate|
timeout]
```

```
dot1x authenticator [guest-vlan <1-4094>|host-mode [multi-host|single-host] |
max-reauth-req <1-10>|port-control [auto|force-authorized|force-unauthorized] |
reauthenticate|timeout [quiet-period|reauth-period] <1-65535>]
```



**NOTE:** The dot1x (802.1x) supplicant settings are documented in the next section.

#### Parameters

```
• dot1x authenticator [guest-vlan <1-4094>|host-mode [multi-host|single-host] |
max-reauth-req <1-10>|port-control [auto|force-authorized|force-unauthorized] |
reauthenticate|timeout [quiet-period|reauth-period]]
```

dot1x authenticator	Configures 802.1x authenticator settings
guest-vlan <1-4094>	Configures the guest VLAN for this interface. This is the VLAN, traffic is bridged on if this port is unauthorized and the guest VLAN is globally enabled. Select the VLAN index from 1 - 4094.
host-mode [multi-host  single-host]	Configures the host mode for this interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• multi-host – Configures multiple host mode</li> <li>• single-host – Configures single host mode. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
max-reauth-req <1-10>	Configures maximum number of re-authorization retries for the supplicant. This is the maximum number of re-authentication attempts made before this port is moved to unauthorized. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 -10. The default is 2.</li> </ul>
port-control [auto  force-authorized  force-unauthorized]	Configures port control state <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auto – Configures auto port state</li> <li>• force-authorized – Configures authorized port state. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• force-unauthorized – Configures unauthorized port state</li> </ul>

reauthenticate	Enables re-authentication for this port. When enabled, clients are forced to re-authenticate on this port. The setting is disabled by default. Therefore, clients are not required to re-authenticate for connection over this port until this setting is enabled.
timeout [quiet-period] reauth-period] <1-65535>	Configures timeout settings for this interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quiet-period – Configures the quiet period timeout in seconds. This is the interval, in seconds, between successive client authentication attempts.</li> <li>reauth-period – Configures the time after which re-authentication is initiated</li> </ul> The following option is common to ‘quiet-period’ and ‘reauth-period’ keywords: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a ‘quiet-period’ or ‘reauth-period’ from 1 - 65535 seconds.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#dot1x authenticator guest-vlan 2
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#dot1x authenticator host-mode multi-host
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#dot1x authenticator max-reauth-req 6
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#dot1x authenticator reauthenticate
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  dot1x authenticator host-mode multi-host
  dot1x authenticator guest-vlan 2
  dot1x authenticator reauthenticate
  dot1x authenticator max-reauth-count 6
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#
```

The following examples show the configurations made on an RFS6000 to enable it as a dot1X authenticator:

1. Configure AAA policy on the authenticator, and identify the authentication server as onboard (self):

```
rfs6000-817379 (config-aaa-policy-aaa-wireddot1x)#show context
aaa-policy aaa-wireddot1x
authentication server 1 onboard controller
rfs6000-817379 (config-aaa-policy-aaa-wireddot1x)#
```

This AAA policy is used in the authenticator’s *self configuration* mode as shown in the last step.

2. Configure RADIUS user policy on the authenticator:

```
rfs6000-817379 (config-radius-user-pool-wired-dot1x-users)#show con
radius-user-pool-policy wired-dot1x-users
user bob password 0 bob1234
rfs6000-817379 (config-radius-user-pool-wired-dot1x-users)#
```

The user name and password configured here should match that of the supplicant. For more information, see the examples provided in the [dot1x \(supplicant\)](#) section.

3. Configure RADIUS server policy on the authenticator, and associate the RADIUS user policy created in the previous step:

```
rfs6000-817379 (config-radius-server-policy-for-wired-dot1x)#show con
radius-server-policy for-wired-dot1x
use radius-user-pool-policy wired-dot1x-users
rfs6000-817379 (config-radius-server-policy-for-wired-dot1x)#
```

4. In the authenticator's self configuration mode, associate the RADIUS server policy, created in the previous step, and configure other parameters (in bold) as shown in the following example:

```
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79)#use radius-server-policy for-wired-dot1x
```

5. In the authenticator's *interface* > *ge* configuration mode, configure the following parameters:

```
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79-if-ge2)#dot1x authenticator host-mode single-host
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79-if-ge2)#dot1x authenticator port-control auto
```

6. In the authenticator's *self* configuration mode, configure the following parameters:

```
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79)#dot1x system-auth-control
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79)#dot1x use aaa-policy aaa-wireddot1x
```

Following example displays the above configured parameters:

```
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79)#show context
use profile default-rfs6000
use rf-domain default
hostname rfs6000-817379
  use radius-server-policy for-wired-dot1x
interface me1
  ip address 192.168.0.1/24
interface ge2
  dot1x authenticator host-mode single-host
  dot1x authenticator port-control auto
interface vlan1
  ip address dhcp
  ip dhcp client request options all
logging on
logging console debugging
dot1x system-auth-control
dot1x use aaa-policy aaa-wireddot1x
--More--
rfs6000-817379(config-device-00-15-70-81-73-79)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts interface settings to their default
-----------	---



### 7.1.34.2.6 dot1x (supplicant)

► [interface-config-instance](#)

Configures 802.1X supplicant (client) settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500

#### Syntax

```
dot1x supplicant username <USERNAME> password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- dot1x supplicant username <USERNAME> password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]

dot1x supplicant	Configures 802.1x supplicant settings
username <USERNAME>	Sets the username for authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USERNAME&gt; – Specify the supplicant’s username.</li> </ul>
password [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>  <WORD>]	Sets the password associated with the supplicant’s username. Select any one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets a clear text password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the password.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#dot1x supplicant username bob password 0 test@123
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  dot1x supplicant username bob password 0 test@123
  dot1x authenticator host-mode multi-host
  dot1x authenticator guest-vlan 2
  dot1x authenticator reauthenticate
  dot1x authenticator max-reauth-count 6
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#
```

The following example shows the configuration made on an AP7522 to enable it as a dot1X supplicant:

```
ap7522-85B19C(config-device-84-24-8D-85-B1-9C-if-ge2)#dot1x supplicant username bob password 0 bob1234
ap7522-85B19C(config-device-84-24-8D-85-B1-9C)#show context
use profile default-ap7522
use rf-domain default
hostname ap7522-85B19C
no adoption-mode
interface ge1
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 1
  dot1x supplicant username bob password 0 bob1234
logging on
logging console debugging
--More--
ap7522-85B19C(config-device-84-24-8D-85-B1-9C)
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes 802.1X supplicant (client) settings
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.2.7 duplex

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Configures duplex mode (for the flow of packets) on this Ethernet port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

`duplex [auto|half|full]`

#### Parameters

- `duplex [auto|half|full]`

auto	Enables automatic duplexity on an interface port. The port automatically detects whether it should run in full or half-duplex mode. (default setting)
half	Sets the port to half-duplex mode. Allows communication in one direction only at any given time. When selected, data is sent over the port, then immediately data is received from the direction in which the data was transmitted.
full	Sets the port to full-duplex mode. Allows communication in both directions simultaneously. When selected, the port can send data while receiving data as well.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#duplex full

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
  duplex full
  dot1x supplicant username Bob password 0 test@123
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
  channel-group 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts to default (auto)
-----------	---------------------------

### 7.1.34.2.8 ip

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Sets the ARP and DHCP components for this Ethernet port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX6524, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ip [arp|dhcp]
```

```
ip [arp [header-mismatch-validation|trust]|dhcp trust]
```

#### Parameters

- ip [arp [header-mismatch-validation|trust]|dhcp trust]

arp [header-mismatch-validation trust]	<p>Configures ARP packet settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• header-mismatch-validation – Enables matching of source MAC address in the ARP and Ethernet headers to check for mismatch. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• trust – Enables trust state for ARP responses on this interface. When enabled, ARP packets received on this port are considered trusted and information from these packets is used to identify rogue devices within the network. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
dhcp trust	<p>Enables trust state for DHCP responses on this interface. When enabled, only DHCP responses are trusted and forwarded on this port, and a DHCP server can be connected only to a DHCP trusted port. This option is enabled by default.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#ip dhcp trust
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#ip arp header-mismatch-validation
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#show context
```

```
interface ge1
description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
duplex full
dot1x supplicant username Bob password 0 test@123
ip dhcp trust
ip arp header-mismatch-validation
qos trust dscp
qos trust 802.1p
channel-group 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the ARP and DHCP components configured for this interface
-----------	---

## 7.1.34.2.9 ipv6

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Sets the DHCPv6 and ICMPv6 *neighbor discovery* (ND) components for this interface

The ICMPv6 ND protocol uses ICMP messages and solicited multicast addresses to track neighboring devices on the same local network. These messages are used to discover a neighbor's link layer address and to verify if a neighboring device is reachable.

The ICMP messages are *neighbor solicitation* (NS) and *neighbor advertisement* (NA) messages. When a destination host receives an NS message from a neighbor, it replies back with a NA. The NA contains the following information:

- Source address – This is the IPv6 address of the device sending the NA
- Destination address – This is the IPv6 address of the device from whom the NS message is received
- Data portion – Includes the link layer address of the device sending the NA

NS messages are used to verify a neighbor's (whose link layer address is known) reachability. To confirm a neighbor's reachability a node sends an NS message in which the neighbor's unicast address is specified as the destination address. If the neighbor sends back an acknowledgment on receipt of the NS message it is considered reachable.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ipv6 [dhcpv6|nd]
```

```
ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
```

```
ipv6 nd [header-mismatch-validation|raguard|trust]
```

**Parameters**

- `ipv6 dhcpv6 trust`

<code>ipv6 dhcpv6 trust</code>	Enables trust state for DHCPv6 responses on this interface. When enabled, all DHCPv6 responses received on this port are trusted and forwarded. This option is enabled by default. <b>Note:</b> A DHCPv6 server can be connected to a DHCPv6 trusted port.
--------------------------------	---

- `ipv6 nd [header-mismatch-validation|raguard|trust]`

<code>ipv6 nd</code>	Configures IPv6 ND settings
<code>header-mismatch-validation</code>	Enables matching of source MAC address in the ICMPv6 ND and Ethernet headers (link layer option) to check for mismatch. This option is disabled by default.

raguard	Allows redirection of <i>router advertisements</i> (RAs) and ICMPv6 packets originating on this interface. When selected, RAs are periodically sent to hosts or sent in response to neighbor solicitation requests. The advertisement includes IPv6 prefixes and other subnet and host information. This option is enabled by default.
trust	Enables trust state for IPv6 ND requests received on this interface. When enabled, IPv6 hosts can configure themselves automatically when connected to an IPv6 network using the neighbor discovery protocol via ICMPv6 router discovery messages. When first connected to a network, a host sends a link-local router solicitation multicast request for its configuration parameters; routers respond to the request with a router advertisement packet containing Internet Layer configuration parameters. This option is disabled by default.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge1)#ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge1)#ipv6 nd header-mismatch-validation
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge1)#ipv6 nd trust
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 1
  ipv6 nd trust
  ipv6 nd header-mismatch-validation
  ipv6 dhcpv6 trust
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-device-B4-C7-99-6D-CD-4B-if-ge1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts IPv6 settings on this interface
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.2.10 lldp

▶ [interface-config-instance](#)

Configures *Link Local Discovery Protocol* (LLDP) parameters on this Ethernet port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
lldp [receive|transmit]
```

#### Parameters

- lldp [receive|transmit]

receive	Enables LLDP <i>Protocol Data Units</i> (PDUs) snooping. When enabled, the port receives periodic updates from a multicast address informing about presence of neighbors. This option is enabled by default.
transmit	Enables LLDP PDU transmission. When enabled, the port sends out periodic interface updates to a multicast address to advertise its presence to neighbors. This option is enabled by default.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#lldp transmit
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables or reverts interface settings to their default
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.2.11 mac-auth

▶ [interface-config-instance](#)

Enables authentication of MAC addresses on the selected wired port. When enabled, this feature authenticates the MAC address of a device, connecting to this interface, with a RADIUS server. When successfully authenticated, packets from the source are processed. Since only one MAC address is supported per wired port, packets from all other sources are dropped.

For more information on enabling this feature, see [mac-auth](#).

Enable port MAC authentication in conjunction with Wired 802.1x settings to configure a MAC authentication AAA policy.

This option is also available in the device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP622, AP6522 AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

mac-auth

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#mac-auth
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  mac-auth
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
  channel-group 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge5)#mac-auth
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-ge5)#show context
interface ge5
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 1
  dot1x authenticator host-mode single-host
  dot1x authenticator guest-vlan 5
  dot1x authenticator port-control auto
```

```
mac-auth
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-ge5)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables authentication of MAC addresses on the selected wired port
--------------------	---

**7.1.34.2.12 no**▶ *interface-config-instance*

Removes or reverts the selected Ethernet port settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [captive-portal-enforcement | cdp | channel-group | description | dot1x | duplex | ip |
    ipv6 | lldp | mac-auth | power | qos | shutdown | spanning-tree | speed | switchport | use]

no [captive-portal-enforcement | channel-group | description | duplex | mac-auth | shutdown |
    speed]

no [cdp | lldp] [receive | transmit]

no dot1x [authenticator [guest-vlan | host-mode | max-reauth-req | port-control |
    reauthentication | timeout [quiet-period | reauth-period]] | supplicant]

no ip [arp [header-mismatch-validation | trust] | dhcp trust]

no ipv6 [dhcpv6 trust | nd [header-mismatch-validation | rguard | trust]]

no power {best-effort | limit | priority}

no qos trust [802.1p | cos | dscp]

no spanning-tree [bpdufilter | bpduguard | force-version | guard | link-type | mst | portfast]

no switchport [access vlan | mode | trunk native tagged]

no use [ip-access-list | ipv6-access-list | mac-access-list] in
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this Ethernet port settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Usage Guidelines**

The no command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#no cdp
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#no duplex
```



### 7.1.34.2.13 power

▶ [interface-config-instance](#)

Configures PoE settings on this interface

When configured, this option allows the selected port to use Power over Ethernet. When enabled, the controller supports 802.3af PoE on each of its GE ports. PoE allows users to monitor port power consumption and configure power usage limits and priorities for each GE port.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

#### Syntax

```
power {best-effort|limit <0-40>|priority [critical|high|low]}
```

#### Parameters

- `power {best-effort|limit <0-40>|priority [critical|high|low]}`

power	Configures power related thresholds for this interface
best-effort	Optional. Enables power when the device is not operating from 802.3at class 4 power source
limit <0-40>	Optional. Configures the PoE power limit from 0 - 40 Watts. The default is 30 Watts.
priority [critical high low]	Optional. Configures the PoE power priority on this interface. This is the priority assigned to this port versus the power requirements of the other ports available on the controller. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• critical – Sets PoE priority as critical</li> <li>• high – Sets PoE priority as high</li> <li>• low – Sets PoE priority as low. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#power limit 30
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#power priority critical
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
 ip dhcp trust
 qos trust dscp
 qos trust 802.1p
 power limit 30
 power priority critical
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-ge1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes PoE settings on this interface
-----------	--

**7.1.34.2.14 qos**▶ *interface-config-instance*

Defines *Quality of Service* (QoS) settings on this Ethernet port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
qos trust [802.1p|cos|dscp]
```

**Parameters**

- qos trust [802.1p|cos|dscp]

trust [802.1p cos dscp]	Trusts QoS values ingressing on this interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 802.1p – Trusts 802.1p COS values ingressing on this interface</li> <li>• cos – Trusts 802.1p COS values ingressing on this interface. This option is enabled by default.</li> <li>• dscp – Trusts IP DSCP QOS values ingressing on this interface. This option is enabled by default.</li> </ul>
-------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#qos trust dscp
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#qos trust 802.1p
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#show context
interface gel
description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
duplex full
dot1x supplicant username Bob password 0 test@123
ip dhcp trust
ip arp header-mismatch-validation
qos trust dscp
qos trust 802.1p
channel-group 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-gel)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes QoS settings on the selected interface
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.2.15 shutdown

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Shuts down (disables) an interface. The interface is administratively enabled unless explicitly disabled using this command.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

shutdown

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#shutdown
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts interface settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.34.2.16 spanning-tree

▶ [interface-config-instance](#)

Configures spanning tree parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
spanning-tree [bpdufilter|bpduguard|force-version|guard|link-type|mst |
port-cisco-interoperability|portfast]
```

```
spanning-tree [force-version <0-3>|guard root|portfast]
```

```
spanning-tree [bpdufilter|bpduguard] [default|disable|enable]
```

```
spanning-tree link-type [point-to-point|shared]
```

```
spanning-tree mst <0-15> [cost <1-200000000>|port-priority <0-240>]
```

```
spanning-tree port-cisco-interoperability [disable|enable]
```

**Parameters**

- spanning-tree [force-version <0-3>|guard root|portfast]

force-version <0-3>	Specifies the spanning tree force version. A version identifier of less than 2 enforces the spanning tree protocol. Select one of the following versions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – <i>Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)</i></li> <li>• 1 – Not supported</li> <li>• 2 – <i>Rapid Spanning tree Protocol (RSTP)</i></li> <li>• 3 – <i>Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP)</i>. This is the default setting</li> </ul>
guard root	Enables Root Guard for the port The Root Guard disables superior <i>Bridge Protocol Data Unit (BPDU)</i> reception. The Root Guard ensures the enabled port is a designated port. If the Root Guard enabled port receives a superior BPDU, it moves to a discarding state (root-inconsistent STP state). This state is equivalent to a listening state, and data is not forwarded across the port. Therefore, enabling the guard root enforces the root bridge position. Use the no parameter with this command to disable the Root Guard.
portfast	Enables rapid transitions. Enabling PortFast allows the port to bypass the listening and learning states.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spanning-tree [bpdufilter bpduguard] [default disable enable]</li> </ul>	
bpdufilter [default disable enable]	Sets a PortFast BPDU filter for the port Use the no parameter with this command to revert the port BPDU filter to its default. The spanning tree protocol sends BPDUs from all ports. Enabling the BPDU filter ensures PortFast enabled ports do not transmit or receive BPDUs.

<p>bpduguard [default disable enable]</p>	<p>Enables BPDU guard on a port Use the no parameter with this command to set BPDU guard to its default. When the BPDU guard is set for a bridge, all PortFast-enabled ports that have the BPDU guard set to default shut down upon receiving a BPDU. If this occurs, the BPDU is not processed. The port can be brought back either manually (using the no shutdown command), or by configuring the errdisable-timeout to enable the port after a specified interval.</p>
<p>• spanning-tree link-type [point-to-point shared]</p>	
<p>link-type [point-to-point shared]</p>	<p>Enables point-to-point or shared link types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• point-to-point – Enables rapid transition. This option indicates the port should be treated as connected to a point-to-point link. A port connected to a controller is a point-to-point link.</li> <li>• shared – Disables rapid transition. This option indicates this port should be treated as having a shared connection. A port connected to a hub is on a shared link,</li> </ul>
<p>• spanning-tree mst &lt;0-15&gt; [cost &lt;1-200000000&gt; port-priority &lt;0-240&gt;]</p>	
<p>mst &lt;0-15&gt;</p>	<p>Configures MST on a spanning tree</p>
<p>cost &lt;1-200000000&gt;</p>	<p>Defines path cost for a port from 1 - 200000000. The default path cost depends on the speed of the port. The cost helps determine the role of the port in the MSTP network. The designated cost is the cost for a packet to travel from this port to the root in the MSTP configuration. The slower the media, the higher the cost.</p>
<p>port-priority &lt;0-240&gt;</p>	<p>Defines port priority for a bridge from 1 - 240. Lower the priority greater is the likelihood of the port becoming a designated port. Applying a higher value impacts the port's likelihood of becoming a designated port.</p>
<p>• spanning-tree port-cisco-interoperability [disable enable]</p>	
<p>port-cisco-interoperability</p>	<p>Enables interoperability with Cisco's version of MSTP (which is incompatible with standard MSTP)</p>
<p>enable</p>	<p>Enables CISCO Interoperability</p>
<p>disable</p>	<p>Disables CISCO Interoperability. The default is disabled.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#spanning-tree bpdufilter disable
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#spanning-tree bpduguard enable
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#spanning-tree force-version 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#spanning-tree guard root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#spanning-tree mst 2 port-priority 10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
  duplex full
  spanning-tree bpduguard enable
  spanning-tree bpdufilter disable
  spanning-tree force-version 1
  spanning-tree guard root
  spanning-tree mst 2 port-priority 10
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes spanning tree settings configured on this interface
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.2.17 speed

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Specifies the speed of a FastEthernet (10/100) or GigabitEthernet (10/100/1000) port. This is the speed at which the port can receive and transmit the data.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

speed [10|100|1000|auto]

**Parameters**

- speed [10|100|1000|auto]

10	Forces 10 Mbps operation
100	Forces 100 Mbps operation
1000	Forces 1000 Mbps operation
auto	Port automatically detects its operational speed based on the port at the other end of the link. Select this option to enable the port to automatically exchange information about data transmission speed and duplex capabilities. Auto negotiation is helpful when in an environment where different devices are connected and disconnected on a regular basis.

**Usage Guidelines**

Set the interface speed to auto detect and use the fastest speed available. Speed detection is based on connected network hardware.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#speed 10

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
speed 10
duplex full
spanning-tree bpduguard enable
spanning-tree bpdufilter disable
spanning-tree force-version 1
spanning-tree guard root
spanning-tree mst 2 port-priority 10
dot1x supplicant username Bob password 0 test@123
ip dhcp trust
ip arp header-mismatch-validation
qos trust dscp
qos trust 802.1p
channel-group 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets speed to default (auto)
-----------	--------------------------------

## 7.1.34.2.18 switchport

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Sets switching mode characteristics for the selected interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
switchport [access|mode|trunk]
```

```
switchport access vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

```
switchport mode [access|trunk]
```

```
switchport trunk [allowed|native]
```

```
switchport trunk allowed vlan [<VLAN-ID>|add <VLAN-ID>|none|remove <VLAN-ID>]
```

```
switchport trunk native [tagged|vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]]
```

**Parameters**

- switchport access vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]

<pre>access vlan [&lt;1-4094&gt;  &lt;VLAN-ALIAS- NAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Sets the VLAN when interface is in the access mode. You can either directly specify the native VLAN ID or use a VLAN alias to identify the native VLAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the SVI VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the VLAN alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p>An Ethernet port in the access mode accepts packets only from the native VLAN. Frames are forwarded out the port untagged with no 802.1Q header. All frames received on the port are expected as untagged and are mapped to the native VLAN.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• switchport mode [access trunk]</li> </ul> <pre>mode [access trunk]</pre>	<p>Sets the interface's switching mode to access or trunk (can only be used on physical - layer 2 - interfaces)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access – If access mode is selected, the access VLAN is automatically set to VLAN1. In this mode, only untagged packets in the access VLAN (vlan1) are accepted on this port. All tagged packets are discarded.</li> <li>• trunk – If trunk mode is selected, tagged VLAN packets are accepted. The native VLAN is automatically set to VLAN1. Untagged packets are placed in the native VLAN by the wireless controller or service platform. Outgoing packets in the native VLAN are sent untagged. The default mode for both ports is trunk.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• switchport trunk allowed vlan [&lt;VLAN-ID&gt; add &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; none remove &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;]</li> </ul>	
<pre>trunk allowed</pre>	<p>Sets trunking mode, allowed VLANs characteristics of the port. Use this option to add VLANs that exclusively send packets over the listed port.</p>
<pre>vlan [&lt;VLAN-ID&gt;  add &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;  none  remove &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</pre>	<p>Sets allowed VLAN options. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Allows a group of VLAN IDs. Specify the VLAN IDs, can be either a range (55-60) or a comma-separated list (35, 41, etc.)</li> <li>• none – Allows no VLANs to transmit or receive through the layer 2 interface</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• add &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Adds VLANs to the current list             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN IDs. Can be either a range of VLAN (55-60) or a list of comma separated IDs (35, 41, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• remove &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Removes VLANs from the current list             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN IDs. Can be either a range of VLAN (55-60) or a list of comma separated IDs (35, 41, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Allowed VLANs are configured only when the switching mode is set to “trunk”.</p>
--	---

• switchport trunk native [tagged|vlan [<1-4094>|<VLAN-ALIAS-NAME>]]

trunk	Sets trunking mode characteristics of the switchport
native [tagged] vlan [<1-4094>  <VLAN-ALIAS- NAME>]]	<p>Configures the native VLAN ID for the trunk-mode port</p> <p>The native VLAN allows an Ethernet device to associate untagged frames to a VLAN when no 802.1Q frame is included in the frame. Additionally, the native VLAN is the VLAN untagged traffic is directed over when using a port in trunk mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tagged – Tags the native VLAN. When a frame is tagged, the 12 bit frame VLAN ID is added to the 802.1Q header enabling upstream Ethernet devices to know which VLAN ID the frame belongs to. The device reads the 12 bit VLAN ID and forwards the frame to the appropriate VLAN. When a frame is received with no 802.1Q header, the upstream device classifies the frame using the default or native VLAN assigned to the Trunk port. A native VLAN allows an Ethernet device to associate untagged frames to a VLAN when no 802.1Q frame is included in the frame.</li> <li>• vlan [&lt;1-4094&gt; &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt;] – Sets the native VLAN for classifying untagged traffic when the interface is in trunking mode.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 4094.</li> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the VLAN alias name used to identify the VLANs. The VLAN alias should be existing and configured.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

Interfaces ge1 - ge4 can be configured as trunk or in access mode. An interface configured as “trunk” allows packets (from the given list of VLANs) to be added to the trunk. An interface configured as “access” allows packets only from native VLANs.

Use the *[no] switchport (access|mode|trunk)* to undo switchport configurations.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#switchport trunk native tagged
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#switchport access vlan 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
speed 10
duplex full
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 1
spanning-tree bpduguard enable
spanning-tree bpdufilter disable
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts interface settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.34.2.19 use

▶ *interface-config-instance*

Specifies the IP (IPv4 and IPv6) access list and MAC access list used with this Ethernet port. The associated ACL firewall inspects IP and MAC traffic flows and detects attacks typically not visible to traditional wired firewall appliances.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [ip-access-list in <IPv4-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|ipv6-access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|mac-access-list in <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- use [ip-access-list in <IPv4-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|ipv6-access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>|mac-access-list in <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>]

ip-access-list in <IPv4-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	<p>Associates an IPv4 access list with this Ethernet port. IPv4 is a connectionless protocol for packet switched networking. IPv4 operates as a best effort delivery method, as it does not guarantee delivery, and does not ensure proper sequencing or duplicate delivery (unlike (TCP). IPv4 hosts can use link local addressing to provide local connectivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the IPv4 ACL on incoming packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IPv4 access list name (it should be an existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ipv6-access-list in <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	<p>Associates an IPv6 access list with this Ethernet port. IPv6 is the latest revision of the IP designed to replace IPv4. IPV6 provides enhanced identification and location information for computers on networks routing traffic across the Internet. IPv6 addresses are composed of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the IPv6 ACL on incoming packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IPv6 access list name (it should be an existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
mac-access-list in <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	<p>Associates a MAC access list with this Ethernet port. MAC ACLs filter/mark packets based on the MAC address from which they arrive, as opposed to filtering packets on layer 2 ports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the MAC ACL on incoming packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the MAC access list name (it should be an existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#use mac-access-list in test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#use ip-access-list in test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#show context
interface ge1
  description "This is GigabitEthernet interface for Royal King"
  speed 10
  duplex full
  switchport mode accessi
  switchport access vlan 1
  use ip-access-list in test
  use mac-access-list in test
  spanning-tree bpduguard enable
  spanning-tree bpdufilter disable
  spanning-tree force-version 1
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-ge1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disassociates the IP access list or MAC access list from the interface
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.3 interface-config-vlan-instance

#### ▸ interface

Use the config-profile-<DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME> mode to configure Ethernet, VLAN and tunnel settings.

To switch to this mode, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-default-<DEVICE-TYPE>)#interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|fe <1-4>|
ge <1-24>|me1|port-channel <1-4>|pppoe1|radio [1|2|3]|up1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1|
xge <1-24>]
```

The following example uses the config-profile-default-rfs7000 instance to configure a VLAN interface:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#interface vlan 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#?
```

SVI configuration commands:

```
crypto          Encryption module
description     Vlan description
dhcp            Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
dhcp-relay-incoming Allow on-board DHCP server to respond to relayed DHCP
                packets on this interface
ip              Interface Internet Protocol config commands
ipv6            Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
no              Negate a command or set its defaults
shutdown        Shutdown the selected interface
use             Set setting to use

clrscr          Clears the display screen
commit          Commit all changes made in this session
do              Run commands from Exec mode
end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit            End current mode and down to previous mode
help            Description of the interactive help system
revert          Revert changes
service         Service Commands
show            Show running system information
write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

The following table summarizes interface VLAN configuration commands:

**Table 7.15** VLAN Interface Config Mode Commands

Commands	Description	Reference
<a href="#">crypto</a>	Defines the encryption module used with this VALN interface	<a href="#">page 7-203</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Defines the VLAN interface description	<a href="#">page 7-204</a>
<a href="#">dhcp</a>	Enables inclusion of optional fields (client identifier) in DHCP client requests	<a href="#">page 7-205</a>
<a href="#">dhcp-relay-incoming</a>	Allows an onboard DHCP server to respond to relayed DHCP packets on this interface	<a href="#">page 7-206</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures the VLAN interface's IP settings	<a href="#">page 7-207</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Configures the VLAN interface's IPv6 settings	<a href="#">page 7-210</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or reverts this VLAN interface's settings to default	<a href="#">page 7-215</a>
<a href="#">shutdown</a>	Shuts down this VLAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-217</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Associates an IP (IPv4 and IPv6) access list, bonjour-gw-discovery policy, and an IPv6-route-advertisement policy with this VLAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-218</a>

### 7.1.34.3.1 crypto

▶ [interface-config-vlan-instance](#)

Associates an existing and configured VPN crypto map with this VLAN interface.

Crypto map entries are sets of configuration parameters for encrypting packets that pass through the VPN tunnel. For more information on crypto maps, see [crypto-map-config-commands](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- `crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-NAME>`

map <CRYPTO-MAP-NAME>	Attaches a crypto map to the selected VLAN interface. The crypto map should be existing and configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CRYPTO-MAP-NAME&gt; – Specify the crypto map name.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#crypto map map1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
  crypto map map1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables or reverts interface VLAN settings to their default
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.3.2 description

▶ *interface-config-vlan-instance*

Defines this VLAN interface's description. Use this command to provide additional information about the VLAN.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

description <WORD>

#### Parameters

- description <WORD>

description <WORD>	Configures a description for this VLAN interface (should not exceed 64 characters in length) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a description unique to the VLAN's specific configuration, to help differentiate it from other VLANs with similar configurations.</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#description "This VLAN
interface is configured for the Sales Team"
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
  description "This VLAN interface is configured for the Sales Team"
  crypto map map1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the VLAN interface description
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.3.3 dhcp

▶ *interface-config-vlan-instance*

Enables inclusion of optional fields (client identifier) in DHCP client requests. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
dhcp client include client-identifier
```

**Parameters**

- dhcp client include client-identifier

dhcp client include client-identifier	Enables inclusion of client identifier in DHCP client requests
---------------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#dhcp client include client-identifier
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
```

```
  dhcp client include client-identifier
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables inclusion of client identifier in DHCP client requests
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.3.4 dhcp-relay-incoming

▶ [interface-config-vlan-instance](#)

Allows an onboard DHCP server to respond to relayed DHCP packets. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcp-relay-incoming
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#dhcp-relay-incoming
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
  description "This VLAN interface is configured for the Sales Team"
  crypto map map1
  dhcp-relay-incoming
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables or reverts interface VLAN settings to their default
--------------------	--



### 7.1.34.3.5 ip

▶ *interface-config-vlan-instance*

Configures the VLAN interface's IP settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ip [address|dhcp|helper-address|nat|ospf]
ip helper-address <IP>
ip address [<IP/M>|<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>|dhcp|zeroconf]
ip address [<IP/M>|<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>|zeroconf] {secondary}
ip address dhcp
ip dhcp client request options all
ip nat [inside|outside]
ip ospf [authentication|authentication-key|bandwidth|cost|message-digest-key|priority]
ip ospf authentication [message-digest|null|simple-password]
ip ospf authentication-key simple-password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]
ip ospf [bandwidth <1-10000000>|cost <1-65535>|priority <0-255>]
ip ospf message-digest-key key-id <1-255> md5 [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- ip helper-address <IP>

helper-address <IP>	Enables DHCP and BOOTP requests forwarding for a set of clients. Configure a helper address on the VLAN interface connected to the client. The helper address should specify the address of the BOOTP or DHCP servers to receive the requests. If you have multiple servers, configure one helper address for each server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address of the DHCP or BOOTP server.</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

- ip address [<IP/M>|<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>|zeroconf] {secondary}

address	Sets the VLAN interface's IP address
<IP/M>	Specifies the interface IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secondary – Optional. Sets the specified IP address as a secondary address</li> </ul>
<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>	Uses a pre-defined network alias to provide this VLAN interface's IP address. Specify the network alias name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secondary – Optional. Sets the network-alias provided IP address as the secondary address</li> </ul>
zeroconf {secondary}	Uses <i>Zero Configuration Networking</i> (zeroconf) to generate an IP address for this interface Contd..

	<p>Zero configuration can be a means of providing a primary or secondary IP addresses for the virtual interface. Zero configuration (or zero config) is a wireless connection utility included with Microsoft Windows XP and later as a service dynamically selecting a network to connect based on a user's preferences and various default settings. Zero config can be used instead of a wireless network utility from the manufacturer of a computer's wireless networking device.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>secondary – Optional. Sets the generated IP address as a secondary address</li> </ul>
• ip address dhcp	
address	Sets the VLAN interface's IP address
dhcp	Uses a DHCP client to obtain an IP address for this VLAN interface
• ip dhcp client request options all	
dhcp	Uses a DHCP client to configure a request on this VLAN interface
client	Configures a DHCP client
request	Configures DHCP client request
options	Configures DHCP client request options
all	Configures all DHCP client request options
• ip nat [inside outside]	
nat [inside outside]	<p>Defines NAT settings for the VLAN interface. NAT is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inside – Enables NAT on the inside interface. The inside network is transmitting data over the network to the intended destination. On the way out, the source IP address is changed in the header and replaced by the (public) IP address.</li> <li>outside – Enables NAT on the outside interface. Packets passing through the NAT on the way back to the managed LAN are searched against the records kept by the NAT engine. There, the destination IP address is changed back to the specific internal private class IP address in order to reach the LAN over the network.</li> </ul>
• ip ospf authentication [message-digest null simple-password]	
ospf authentication	Configures OSPF authentication scheme. Options are message-digest, null, and simple-password.
message-digest	Configures md5 based authentication
null	No authentication required
simple-password	Configures simple password based authentication
• ip ospf authentication-key simple-password [0 <WORD> 2 <WORD>]	
ospf authentication-key	Configures an OSPF authentication key
simple-password [0 <WORD> 2 <WORD>]	<p>Configures a simple password OSPF authentication key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures clear text key</li> <li>2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures encrypted key</li> </ul>

- `ip ospf [bandwidth <1-10000000>|cost <1-65535>|priority <0-255>]`

bandwidth <1-10000000>	Configures bandwidth for the physical port mapped to this layer 3 interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10000000&gt; – Specify the bandwidth from 1 - 10000000.</li> </ul>
cost <1-65535>	Configures OSPF cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify OSPF cost value from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
priority <0-255>	Configures OSPF priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specify OSPF priority value from 0 - 255.</li> </ul>

- `ip ospf message-digest-key key-id <1-255> md5 [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]`

ospf message-digest	Configures message digest authentication parameters
key-id <1-255>	Configures message digest authentication key ID from 0 - 255
md5 [0 <WORD> 2 <WORD>]	Configures md5 key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures clear text key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures encrypted key</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#ip address 10.0.0.1/8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#ip nat inside
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#ip helper-address 172.16.10.3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#ip dhcp client request
options all

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
  description "This VLAN interface is configured for the Sales Team"
  ip address 10.0.0.1/8
  ip dhcp client request options all
  ip helper-address 172.16.10.3
  ip nat inside
  crypto map map1
  dhcp-relay-incoming
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets IP settings on this interface
-----------	---

## 7.1.34.3.6 ipv6

▶ *interface-config-vlan-instance*

Configures the VLAN interface's IPv6 settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```

ipv6 [accept|address|dhcp|enable|enforce-dad|mtu|redirects|request-dhcpv6-options|
router-advertisements]

ipv6 accept ra {(no-default-router|no-hop-limit|no-mtu)}

ipv6 address [<IPv6/M>|autoconfig|eui-64|link-local|prefix-from-provider]

ipv6 address [<IPv6/M>|autoconfig]
ipv6 address eui-64 [<IPv6/M>|prefix-from-provider <WORD> <IPv6-PREFIX/PREFIX-LENGTH>]
ipv6 address prefix-from-provider <WORD> <HOST-PORTION/LENGTH>
ipv6 address link-local <LINK-LOCAL-ADD>

ipv6 dhcp [client [information|prefix-from-provider <WORD>]|relay destination
<DEST-IPv6-ADD>]

ipv6 [enable|enforce-dad|mtu <1280-1500>|redirects|request-dhcpv6-options]

ipv6 router-advertisements [prefix <IPv6-PREFIX>|prefix-from-provider <WORD>]
{no-autoconfig|off-link|site-prefix|valid-lifetime}

```

**Parameters**

- `ipv6 accept ra {(no-default-router|no-hop-limit|no-mtu)}`

ipv6 accept ra	Enables processing of <i>router advertisements</i> (RAs) on this VLAN interface. This option is enabled by default. When enabled, IPv6 hosts can configure themselves automatically when connected to an IPv6 network using the neighbor discovery protocol via ICMPv6 router discovery messages. When first connected to a network, a host sends a link-local router solicitation multicast request for its configuration parameters; routers respond to the request with a router advertisement packet containing Internet layer configuration parameters.
no-default-router	Optional. Disables inclusion of routers on this interface in the default router selection process. This option is disabled by default.
no-hop-limit	Optional. Disables the use of RA advertised hop-count value on this interface. This option is disabled by default.
no-mtu	Optional. Disables the use of RA advertised MTU value on this interface. This option is disabled by default.

- `ipv6 address [<IPv6/M>|autoconfig]`

<code>ipv6 address [&lt;IPv6/M&gt; autoconfig]</code>	<p>Configures IPv6 address related settings on this VLAN interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the non-link local static IPv6 address and prefix length of the interface in the X:X::X:X/M format.</li> <li>• autoconfig – Enables stateless auto-configuration of IPv6 address, based on the prefixes received from RAs (with auto-config flag set). These prefixes are used to auto-configure the IPv6 address. This option is enabled by default. Use the <code>no &gt; ipv6 &gt; address &gt; autoconfig</code> command to negate the use of prefixes received in RAs.</li> </ul>
<code>ipv6 address eui-64</code>	<p>Configures the IPv6 prefix and prefix length. This prefix is used to auto-generate the static IPv6 address (for this interface) in the modified <i>Extended Unique Identifier</i> (EUI)-64 format.</p> <p>Implementing the IEEE's 64-bit EUI64 format enables a host to automatically assign itself a unique 64-bit IPv6 interface identifier, without manual configuration or DHCP. This is accomplished on a virtual interface by referencing the already unique 48-bit MAC address, and reformatting it to match the EUI-64 specification.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In the EUI-64 IPv6 address the prefix and host portions are each 64 bits in length.</p>
<code>&lt;IPv6/M&gt;</code>	<p>Specify the IPv6 prefix and prefix length. This configured value is used as the prefix portion of the auto-generated IPv6 address, and the host portion is derived from the MAC address of the interface.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Any bits of the configured value exceeding the prefix-length “M” are ignored and replaced by the host portion derived from the MAC address.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Prefix portion provided using this command: <code>ipv6 &gt; address &gt; eui-64 &gt; 2004:b055:15:dead::1111/64</code>.</p> <p>Host portion derived using the interface’s MAC address (00-15-70-37-FB-5E): <code>215:70ff:fe37:fb5e</code></p> <p>Auto-configured IPv6 address using the above prefix and host portions: <code>2004:b055:15:dead:215:70ff:fe37:fb5e/64</code></p> <p>In this example, the host part “::1111” is ignored and replaced with the modified eui-64 formatted host address.</p>
<code>prefix-from-provider &lt;WORD&gt; &lt;IPv6-PREFIX/ PREFIX-LENGTH&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the “prefix-from-provider” named object and the associated IPv6 prefix and prefix length. This configured value is used as the prefix portion of the auto-generated IPv6 address, and the host portion is derived from the MAC address of the interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the IPv6 “prefix-from-provider” object’s name. This is the IPv6 general prefix (32 character maximum) name provided by the internet service provider.</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6-PREFIX/PREFIX-LENGTH&gt; – Specify the IPv6 address subnet and host parts along with prefix length (site-renumbering).</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <p>Prefix portion provided using this command: <code>ipv6 &gt; address &gt; eui-64 &gt; prefix-from-provider &gt; ISP1-prefix &gt; 2002::/64</code></p> <p>Host portion derived using the interface’s MAC address (00-15-70-37-FB-5E): <code>215:70ff:fe37:fb5e</code></p> <p>Auto-configured IPv6 address using the above prefix and host portions: <code>2002::215:70ff:fe37:fb5e/64</code></p>

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- `ipv6 address prefix-from-provider <WORD> <HOST-PORTION/LENGTH>`

ipv6 address	Configures the IPv6 address related settings on this VLAN interface
prefix-from-provider <WORD> <HOST-PORTION/ LENGTH>	<p>Configures the “prefix-from-provider” named object and the host portion of the IPv6 interface address. The prefix derived from the specified “prefix-from-provider” and the host portion (second parameter) are combined together (using the prefix-length of the specified “prefix-from-provider”) to generate the interface’s IPv6 address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide the “prefix-from-provider” object’s name. This is the IPv6 general prefix (32 character maximum) name provided by the service provider.</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-PORTION/LENGTH&gt; – Provide the subnet number, host portion, and prefix length used to form the actual address along with the prefix derived from the “prefix-from-provider” object identified by the &lt;WORD&gt; keyword.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 address link-local <LINK-LOCAL-ADD>`

ipv6 address	Configures the IPv6 address related settings on this VLAN interface
link-local <LINK-LOCAL-ADD>	<p>Configures IPv6 link-local address on this interface. The configured value overrides the default link-local address derived from the interface’s MAC address. Use the <code>no &gt; ipv6 &gt; link-local</code> command to restore the default link-local address derived from MAC address.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> It is mandatory for an IPv6 interface to always have a link-local address.</p>

- `ipv6 dhcp [client [information|prefix-from-provider <WORD>]|relay destination <DEST-IPv6-ADD>]`

ipv6 dhcp client [information  prefix-from-provider <WORD>]	<p>Configures DHCPv6 client-related settings on this VLAN interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• information – Configures stateless DHCPv6 client on this interface. When enabled, the device can request configuration information from the DHCPv6 server using stateless DHCPv6. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• prefix-from-provider – Configures prefix-delegation client on this interface. Enter the IPv6 general prefix (32 character maximum) name provided by the service provider. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
relay destination <DEST-IPv6-ADD>	<p>Enables DHCPv6 packet forwarding on this VLAN interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• destination – Forwards DHCPv6 packets to a specified DHCPv6 relay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-IPv6-ADD&gt; – Specify the destination DHCPv6 relay’s address.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> DHCPv6 relay enhances an extended DHCP relay agent by providing support in IPv6. DHCP relays exchange messages between a DHCPv6 server and client. A client and relay agent exist on the same link. When a DHCP request is received from the client, the relay agent creates a relay forward message and sends it to a specified server address. If no addresses are specified, the relay agent forwards the message to all DHCP server relay multicast addresses. The server creates a relay reply and sends it back to the relay agent. The relay agent then sends back the response to the client.</p>

- `ipv6 [enable|enforce-dad|mtu <1280-1500>|redirects|request-dhcp-options]`

ipv6	Configures IPv6 settings on this VLAN interface
enable	Enables IPv6 on this interface. This option is disabled by default.
enforce-dad	Enforces <i>Duplicate Address Detection</i> (DAD) on wired ports. This option is enabled by default.

mtu <1280-1500>	Configures the <i>Maximum Transmission Unit</i> (MTU) for IPv6 packets on this interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1280-1500&gt; – Specify a value from 1280 - 1500. The default is 1500.</li> </ul>
redirects	Enables ICMPv6 redirect messages sending on this interface. This option is enabled by default.
request-dhcp-options	Requests options from DHCPv6 server on this interface. This option is disabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipv6 router-advertisements [<i>prefix</i> &lt;IPv6-PREFIX&gt; <i>prefix-from-provider</i> &lt;WORD&gt;] {<i>no-autoconfig</i> <i>off-link</i> <i>site-prefix</i> &lt;SITE-PREFIX&gt; <i>valid-lifetime</i>}</li> </ul>	
ipv6 router-advertisements	Configures IPv6 RA related settings on this VLAN interface
prefix <IPv6-PREFIX>	Configures a static prefix and its related parameters. The configured value is advertised on RAs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IPv6-PREFIX&gt; – Specify the IPv6 prefix.</li> </ul>
prefix-from-provider <WORD>	Configures a static “prefix-from-provider” named object and its related parameters on this VLAN interface. The configured value is advertised on RAs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the “prefix-from-provider” named object’s name</li> </ul>
no-autoconfig	This parameter is common to the “general-prefix”, “prefix”, and “prefix-from-provider” keywords. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no-autoconfig – Optional. Disables the setting of the auto configuration flag in the prefix. When configured, the configured prefixes are not used for IPv6 address generation. The autoconfiguration option is enabled by default. Using no-autoconfig disables it.</li> </ul>
off-link	This parameter is common to the “general-prefix”, “prefix”, and “prefix-from-provider” keywords. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>off-link – Optional. Disables the setting of the on-link flag in the prefix. The on-link option is enabled by default. Using off-link disables it.</li> </ul>
site-prefix <SITE-PREFIX>	This parameter is common to the “general-prefix”, “prefix”, and “prefix-from-provider” keywords. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>site-prefix &lt;SITE-PREFIX&gt; – Configures subnet (site) prefix</li> </ul>
valid-lifetime [<30-4294967294> at infinite] (preferred-lifetime)	This parameter is common to the “general-prefix”, “prefix”, and “prefix-from-provider” keywords. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>valid-lifetime – Configures the valid lifetime for the prefix</li> <li>preferred-lifetime – Configures preferred lifetime for the prefix</li> <li>&lt;30-4294967294&gt; – Configures the valid/preferred lifetime in seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at – Configures expiry time and date of the valid/preferred lifetime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infinite – Configures the valid/preferred lifetime as infinite</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-test-if-vlan4)#ipv6 enable
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-test-if-vlan4)#ipv6 accept ra no-mtu
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-test-if-vlan4)#ipv6 address eui-64 prefix-from-provider  
ISP1-prefix 2002::/64
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-test-if-vlan4)#show context
```

```
interface vlan4
```

```
  ipv6 enable
```

```
  ipv6 address eui-64 prefix-from-provider ISP1-prefix 2002::/64
```

```
  ipv6 accept ra no-mtu
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-test-if-vlan4)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets IPv6 settings on this VLAN interface
-----------	--



### 7.1.34.3.7 no

▶ *interface-config-vlan-instance*

Negates a command or reverts to defaults. The no command, when used in the Config Interface VLAN mode, negates VLAN interface settings or reverts them to their default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [crypto|description|dhcp|dhcp-relay-incoming|ip|ipv6|shutdown|use]
no dhcp client include client-identifier
no [crypto map|description|dhcp-relay-incoming|shutdown]
no ip [address|dhcp|helper-address|nat|ospf]
no ip [helper-address <IP>|nat]
no ip address {<IP/M> {secondary}}|<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME> {secondary}|dhcp/
    zeroconf {secondary}}
no ip dhcp client request options all
no ip ospf [authentication|authentication-key|bandwidth|cost|message-digest-key|
    priority]
no ipv6 [accept|address|dhcp|enable|enforce-dad|mtu|redirects|request-dhcpv6-options|
    router-advertisement]
no ipv6 [accept ra|enable|enforce-dad|mtu|redirects|request-dhcpv6-options]
no ipv6 address [<IPv6/M>|autoconfig|eui-64|link-local|prefix-from-provider]
no ipv6 dhcp [client|relay]
no ipv6 router-advertisement [prefix <WORD>|prefix-from-provider <WORD>]
no use [bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|ip-access-list in|ipv6-access-list in|
    ipv6-router-advertisement-policy|url-filter]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this VLAN interface's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows the VLAN interface settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
  description "This VLAN interface is configured for the Sales Team"
  ip address 10.0.0.1/8
  ip dhcp client request options all
  ip helper-address 172.16.10.3
  ip nat inside
  crypto map map1
  dhcp-relay-incoming
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#no crypto map
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#no description
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#no dhcp-relay-incoming
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#no ip dhcp client request
options all
```

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The following example shows the VLAN interface settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
 ip address 10.0.0.1/8
 ip helper-address 172.16.10.3
 ip nat inside
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

### 7.1.34.3.8 shutdown

▶ [interface-config-vlan-instance](#)

Shuts down the selected interface. Use the no shutdown command to enable an interface.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

shutdown

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#shutdown

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
 ip address 10.0.0.1/8
 ip helper-address 172.16.10.3
 shutdown
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables or reverts interface VLAN settings to their default
--------------------	--

## 7.1.34.3.9 use

▶ *interface-config-vlan-instance*

Associates an IP (IPv4 and IPv6) access list, bonjour-gw-discovery policy, and an IPv6-router-advertisement policy with this VLAN interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>|ip-access-list in <IP-ACL-NAME>|
    ipv6-access-list in <IPv6-ACL-NAME>|ipv6-router-advertisement-policy <POLICY-NAME>|
    url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

• use [bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>|ip-access-list in <IP-ACL-NAME>|ipv6-access-list in <IPv6-ACL-NAME>|ipv6-router-advertisement-policy <POLICY-NAME>|url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>]

bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>	<p>Uses an existing Bonjour GW Discovery policy with this VLAN interface. When associated, the Bonjour GW Discovery policy is applied for the Bonjour requests coming over the VLAN interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Bonjour GW Discovery policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on Bonjour GW Discovery policy, see <a href="#">bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</a>.</p>
ip-access-list in <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	<p>Uses a specified IPv4 access list with this interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies IPv4 ACL to incoming packets</li> <li>• &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IPv4 access list name.</li> </ul>
ipv6-access-list in <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	<p>Uses a specified IPv6 access list with this interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies IPv6 ACL to incoming packets</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IPv6 access list name.</li> </ul>
ipv6-router-advertisement-policy <POLICY-NAME>	<p>Uses an existing IPv6 router advertisement policy with this VLAN interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the IPv6 router advertisement policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>	<p>Enforces URL filtering on this VLAN interface by associating a URL filter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;URL-FILTER-NAME&gt; – Specify the URL filter name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#use ip-access-list in test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#show context
interface vlan8
 ip address 10.0.0.1/8
 use ip-access-list in test
 ip helper-address 172.16.10.3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-if-vlan8)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts interface VLAN settings to their default
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.4 interface-config-radio-instance

▶ *interface*

This section documents radio interface configuration parameters applicable only to the access point profiles.

The access point radio interface can be radio1, radio2, or radio3. Legacy AP71XX models contain either a single or a dual radio configuration. Newer AP71XXN model access points support single, dual, or triple radio configurations. An AP650 model access point is available in either single or dual radio models. The remainder of the access point portfolio are dual-radio models.

To enter the AP/RFS4000 profile > radio interface context, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile RFS4000 <RFS4000-PROFILE-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <AP-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#profile ap71xx 71xxTestProfile
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile)#interface radio 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#?
```

Radio Mode commands:

adaptivity	Adaptivity
aeroscout	Aeroscout Multicast MAC/Enable
aggregation	Configure 802.11n aggregation related parameters
airtime-fairness	Enable fair access to medium for clients based on their usage of airtime
antenna-diversity	Transmit antenna diversity for non-11n transmit rates
antenna-downtilt	Enable ADEPT antenna mode
antenna-elevation	Specifies the antenna elevation gain
antenna-gain	Specifies the antenna gain of this radio
antenna-mode	Configure the antenna mode (number of transmit and receive antennas) on the radio
assoc-response	Configure transmission parameters for Association Response frames
association-list	Configure the association list for the radio
beacon	Configure beacon parameters
bridge	Bridge rf-mode related configuration
channel	Configure the channel of operation for this radio
data-rates	Specify the 802.11 rates to be supported on this radio
description	Configure a description for this radio
dfs-rehome	Revert to configured home channel once dfs evacuation period expires
dynamic-chain-selection	Automatic antenna-mode selection (single antenna for non-11n transmit rates)
ekahau	Ekahau Multicast MAC/Enable
extended-range	Configure extended range
fallback-channel	Configure the channel to be used for falling back in the event of radar being detected on the current operating channel
guard-interval	Configure the 802.11n guard interval
ldpc	Configure support for Low Density Parity Check Code
lock-rf-mode	Retain user configured rf-mode setting for this radio
max-clients	Maximum number of wireless clients allowed to associate subject to AP limit
mesh	Configure radio mesh parameters
meshpoint	Enable meshpoints on this radio
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
non-unicast	Configure handling of non-unicast frames
off-channel-scan	Enable off-channel scanning on the radio
placement	Configure the location where this radio is operating

power	Configure the transmit power of the radio
preamble-short	Use short preambles on this radio
probe-response	Configure transmission parameters for Probe Response frames
radio-resource-measurement	Configure support for 802.11k Radio Resource Measurement
radio-share-mode	Configure the radio-share mode of operation for this radio
rate-selection	Default or Opportunistic rate selection
remove-override	Negate a command or set its defaults
rf-mode	Configure the rf-mode of operation for this radio
rifs	Configure Reduced Interframe Spacing (RIFS) parameters
rts-threshold	Configure the RTS threshold
shutdown	Shutdown the selected radio interface
smart-rf	Configure radio specific smart-rf settings
sniffer-redirect	Capture packets and redirect to an IP address running a packet capture/analysis tool
stbc	Configure Space-Time Block Coding (STBC) parameters
transmit-beamforming	Enable Transmit Beamforming
use	Set setting to use
wips	Wireless intrusion prevention related configuration
wireless-client	Configure wireless client related parameters
wlan	Enable wlangs on this radio
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

The following table summarizes the radio interface configuration commands:

**Table 7.16** Radio Interface Config Mode Commands

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">adaptivity</a>	Configures an adaptivity timeout value, in minutes, for avoidance of channels detected with radar or high levels of interference	<a href="#">page 7-223</a>
<a href="#">aeroscout</a>	Enables Aeroscout multicast packet forwarding	<a href="#">page 7-224</a>
<a href="#">aggregation</a>	Configures 802.11n aggregation parameters	<a href="#">page 7-225</a>
<a href="#">airtime-fairness</a>	Enables fair access for clients based on airtime usage	<a href="#">page 7-228</a>
<a href="#">antenna-diversity</a>	Transmits antenna diversity for non-11n transmit rates	<a href="#">page 7-229</a>
<a href="#">antenna-downtilt</a>	Enables <i>Advanced Element Panel Technology</i> (ADEPT) antenna mode	<a href="#">page 7-230</a>
<a href="#">antenna-elevation</a>	Configures the antenna's elevation gain. This command is applicable only to the AP7562 model access point	<a href="#">page 7-231</a>
<a href="#">antenna-gain</a>	Specifies the antenna gain for the selected radio	<a href="#">page 7-233</a>
<a href="#">antenna-mode</a>	Configures the radio antenna mode	<a href="#">page 7-234</a>

**Table 7.16** Radio Interface Config Mode Commands

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>assoc-response</i>	Enables an access point to ignore or respond to an association/ authorization request based on the configured <i>Received Signal Strength Index</i> (RSSI) threshold and deny-threshold values	<a href="#">page 7-235</a>
<i>association-list</i>	Associates an existing global association list with this radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-236</a>
<i>beacon</i>	Configures beacon parameters	<a href="#">page 7-237</a>
<i>bridge</i>	Configures client-bridge related parameters, if the selected radio's RF mode is set to bridge	<a href="#">page 7-239</a>
<i>channel</i>	Configures a radio's channel of operation	<a href="#">page 7-244</a>
<i>data-rates</i>	Specifies the 802.11 rates supported on a radio	<a href="#">page 7-245</a>
<i>description</i>	Configures the selected radio's description	<a href="#">page 7-249</a>
<i>dfs-rehome</i>	Reverts to configured home channel once <i>Dynamic Frequency Selection</i> (DFS) evacuation period expires	<a href="#">page 7-250</a>
<i>dynamic-chain-selection</i>	Enables automatic antenna mode selection	<a href="#">page 7-251</a>
<i>ekahau</i>	Enables Ekahau multicast packet forwarding	<a href="#">page 7-252</a>
<i>extended-range</i>	Configures extended range	<a href="#">page 7-253</a>
<i>fallback-channel</i>	Configures the channel to which the radio switches in case of radar detection on the current channel	<a href="#">page 7-254</a>
<i>guard-interval</i>	Configures the 802.11n guard interval	<a href="#">page 7-255</a>
<i>ldpc</i>	Enables support for <i>Low Density Parity Check</i> (LDPC) on the radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-256</a>
<i>lock-rf-mode</i>	Retains user configured RF mode settings for the selected radio	<a href="#">page 7-257</a>
<i>max-clients</i>	Configures the maximum number of wireless clients allowed to associate with this radio	<a href="#">page 7-258</a>
<i>mesh</i>	Configures radio mesh parameters	<a href="#">page 7-259</a>
<i>meshpoint</i>	Maps an existing meshpoint to this radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-261</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates or resets radio interface settings configured on a profile or a device	<a href="#">page 7-262</a>
<i>non-unicast</i>	Configures the handling of non unicast frames on this radio	<a href="#">page 7-265</a>
<i>off-channel-scan</i>	Enables selected radio's off channel scanning parameters	<a href="#">page 7-267</a>
<i>placement</i>	Defines selected radio's deployment location	<a href="#">page 7-269</a>
<i>power</i>	Configures the transmit power on this radio	<a href="#">page 7-270</a>
<i>preamble-short</i>	Enables the use of short preamble on this radio	<a href="#">page 7-271</a>
<i>probe-response</i>	Configures transmission parameters for probe response frames	<a href="#">page 7-272</a>

Table 7.16 Radio Interface Config Mode Commands

Commands	Description	Reference
<i>radio-resource-measurement</i>	Enables 802.11k radio resource measurement	<a href="#">page 7-273</a>
<i>radio-share-mode</i>	Configures the mode of operation, for this radio, as radio-share	<a href="#">page 7-274</a>
<i>rate-selection</i>	Sets the rate selection method to standard or opportunistic	<a href="#">page 7-275</a>
<i>rf-mode</i>	Configures the radio's RF mode	<a href="#">page 7-276</a>
<i>rifs</i>	Configures <i>Reduced Interframe Spacing</i> (RIFS) parameters on this radio	<a href="#">page 7-278</a>
<i>rts-threshold</i>	Configures the <i>Request to Send</i> (RTS) threshold value on this radio	<a href="#">page 7-279</a>
<i>service</i>	Enables dynamic control function. This dynamic function controls performance of the radio receiver's <i>low noise amplifiers</i> (LNAs).	<a href="#">page 7-280</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Terminates or shuts down selected radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-281</a>
<i>smart-rf</i>	Overrides Smart RF channel width setting on the selected radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-282</a>
<i>sniffer-redirect</i>	Captures and redirects packets to an IP address running a packet capture/analysis tool	<a href="#">page 7-283</a>
<i>stbc</i>	Configures radio's <i>Space Time Block Coding</i> (STBC) mode	<a href="#">page 7-285</a>
<i>transmit-beamforming</i>	Enables transmit beamforming on the selected radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-286</a>
<i>use</i>	Enables use of an association ACL policy and a radio QoS policy by selected radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-287</a>
<i>wips</i>	Enables access point to change its channel of operation in order to terminate rogue devices	<a href="#">page 7-288</a>
<i>wireless-client</i>	Configures wireless client parameters on selected radio	<a href="#">page 7-289</a>
<i>wlan</i>	Enables a WLAN on selected radio	<a href="#">page 7-290</a>



### 7.1.34.4.1 adaptivity

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures an interval, in minutes, for avoiding channels detected with high levels of interference

As per the *European Telecommunications Standards Institute's* (ETSI) EN 300 328 V1.8.1/ ETSI EN 301 893 V1.7.1 requirements, access points have to monitor interference levels on operating channels, and stop functioning on channels with interference levels exceeding ETSI-specified threshold values.

This command configures the interval for which a channel is avoided on detection of interference, and is applicable only if the channel selection mode is set to ACS, Random, or Fixed.



**NOTE:** If the channel selection mode is set to Smart, in the Smart-RF policy mode, use the *avoidance-time > [adaptivity|dfs] > <30-3600>* command to specify the interval for which a channel is avoided on detection of high levels of interference or radar. For more information, see [avoidance-time](#).

When configured, this feature ensures recovery by switching the radio to a new operating channel. Once adaptivity is triggered, the evacuated channel becomes inaccessible and is available again only after the adaptivity timeout, specified here, expires. In case of fixed channel, the radio switches back to the original channel of operation after the adaptivity timeout expires. On the other hand, ACS-enabled radios continue operating on the new channel even after the adaptivity timeout period expires.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
adaptivity [recovery|timeout <30-3600>]
```

#### Parameters

- `adaptivity [recovery|timeout <30-3600>]`

adaptivity	Configures adaptivity parameters on the radio. These parameters are: recovery and timeout.
recovery	Enables switching of channels when an access point's radio is in the adaptivity mode. In the adaptivity mode, an access point monitors interference on its set channel and stops functioning when the radio's defined interference tolerance level is exceeded. When the defined adaptivity timeout is exceeded, the radio resumes functionality on a different channel. This option is enabled by default.
timeout <30-3600>	Configures an adaptivity timeout <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;30-3600&gt; – Specify a value from 30 - 3600 minutes. The default is 90 minutes.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-profile-testAP7532-if-radio1)#adaptivity timeout 200
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-profile-testAP7532-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  adaptivity timeout 200
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-profile-testAP7532-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the configured adaptivity timeout value and disables adaptivity recovery
--------------------	--

## 7.1.34.4.2 aeroscout

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables Aeroscout multicast packet forwarding. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
aeroscout [forward|mac <MAC>]
```

**Parameters**

- aeroscout [forward|mac <MAC>]

aeroscout	Configures aeroscout enabling forwarding parameters
forward	Enables Aeroscout multicast packet forwarding to a specified MAC address. When enabled, Aeroscout tags associate with an access point, then communicate with a location engine.
mac <MAC>	Configures the multicast MAC address to forward the packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#aeroscout forward
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  aeroscout forward
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables Aeroscout Multicast packet forwarding
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.3 aggregation

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Configures 802.11n frame aggregation parameters. Frame aggregation increases throughput by sending two or more data frames in a single transmission. There are two types of frame aggregation: *MAC Service Data Unit* (MSDU) aggregation and *MAC Protocol Data Unit* (MPDU) aggregation. Both modes group several data frames into one large data frame.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
aggregation [ampdu|amsdu]
```

```
aggregation ampdu [rx-only|tx-only|tx-rx|none|max-aggr-size|min-spacing]
```

```
aggregation ampdu [rx-only|tx-only|tx-rx|none]
```

```
aggregation ampdu max-aggr-size [rx|tx]
```

```
aggregation ampdu max-aggr-size rx [8191|16383|32767|65535]
```

```
aggregation ampdu max-aggr-size tx <2000-65535>
```

```
aggregation ampdu min-spacing [0|1|2|4|8|16]
```

```
aggregation amsdu [rx-only|tx-rx]
```

**Parameters**

- aggregation ampdu [rx-only|tx-only|tx-rx|none]

aggregation	Configures 802.11n frame aggregation parameters
ampdu	Configures <i>Aggregate MAC Protocol Data Unit</i> (AMPDU) frame aggregation parameters AMPDU aggregation collects Ethernet frames addressed to a single destination. It wraps each frame in an 802.11n MAC header. This aggregation mode is less efficient, but more reliable in environments with high error rates. It enables the acknowledgement and retransmission of each aggregated data frame individually.
tx-only	Supports the transmission of AMPDU aggregated frames only
rx-only	Supports the receipt of AMPDU aggregated frames only
tx-rx	Supports the transmission and receipt of AMPDU aggregated frames (default setting)
none	Disables support for AMPDU aggregation

- aggregation ampdu max-aggr-size rx [8191|16383|32767|65535]

aggregation	Configures 802.11n frame aggregation parameters
ampdu	Configures AMPDU frame aggregation parameters AMPDU aggregation collects Ethernet frames addressed to a single destination. It wraps each frame in an 802.11n MAC header. This aggregation mode is less efficient, but more reliable in environments with high error rates. It enables the acknowledgement and retransmission of each aggregated data frame individually.

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max-aggr-size	Configures AMPDU packet size limits. Configure the packet size limit on packets both transmitted and received.
rx [8191 16383 32767  65535]	Configures the maximum limit (in bytes) advertised for received frames <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8191 – Advertises a maximum of 8191 bytes</li> <li>• 16383 – Advertises a maximum of 16383 bytes</li> <li>• 32767 – Advertises a maximum of 32767 bytes</li> <li>• 65535 – Advertises a maximum of 65535 bytes (default setting)</li> </ul>
• aggregation ampdu max-aggr-size tx <2000-65535>	
aggregation	Configures 802.11n frame aggregation parameters
ampdu	Configures AMPDU frame aggregation parameters AMPDU aggregation collects Ethernet frames addressed to a single destination. It wraps each frame in an 802.11n MAC header. This aggregation mode is less efficient, but more reliable in environments with high error rates. It enables the acknowledgement and retransmission of each aggregated data frame individually.
max-aggr-size	Configures AMPDU packet size limits. Configure the packet size limit on packets both transmitted and received.
tx <2000-65535>	Configures the maximum size (in bytes) for AMPDU aggregated transmitted frames <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2000-65535&gt; – Sets the limit from 2000 - 65535 bytes. The default is 65535 bytes.</li> </ul>
• aggregation ampdu min-spacing [0 1 2 4 8 16 auto]	
aggregation	Configures 802.11n frame aggregation parameters
ampdu	Configures AMPDU frame aggregation parameters AMPDU aggregation collects Ethernet frames addressed to a single destination. It wraps each frame in an 802.11n MAC header. This aggregation mode is less efficient, but more reliable in environments with high error rates. It enables the acknowledgement and retransmission of each aggregated data frame individually.
mn-spacing [0 1 2 4 8 16]	Configures the minimum gap, in microseconds, between AMPDU frames <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Configures the minimum gap as 0 microseconds</li> <li>• 1 – Configures the minimum gap as 1 microseconds</li> <li>• 2 – Configures the minimum gap as 2 microseconds</li> <li>• 4 – Configures the minimum gap as 4 microseconds</li> <li>• 8 – Configures the minimum gap as 8 microseconds</li> <li>• 16 – Configures the minimum gap as 16 microseconds</li> <li>• auto – Auto configures the minimum gap depending on the platform and radio type (default setting)</li> </ul>
• aggregation amsdu [rx-only tx-rx]	
aggregation	Configures 802.11n frame aggregation parameters
amsdu	Configures <i>Aggregated MAC Service Data Unit (AMSDU)</i> frame aggregation parameters. AMSDU aggregation collects Ethernet frames addressed to a single destination. But, unlike AMPDU, it wraps all frames in a single 802.11n frame.
rx-only	Supports the receipt of AMSDU aggregated frames only (default setting)
tx-rx	Supports the transmission and receipt of AMSDU aggregated frames

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#aggregation ampdu tx-only

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables 802.11n aggregation parameters
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.4.4 airtime-fairness

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables fair access to the medium for wireless clients based on their airtime usage (i.e. regardless of whether the client is a high-throughput (802.11n) or legacy client). This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
airtime-fairness {prefer-ht} {weight <1-10>}
```

#### Parameters

- `airtime-fairness {prefer-ht} {weight <1-10>}`

airtime-fairness	Enables fair access to the medium for wireless clients based on their airtime usage
prefer-ht	Optional. Prioritizes high throughput (802.11n) clients over clients with slower throughput (802.11 a/b/g) and legacy clients
weight <1-10>	Optional. Configures the relative weightage for 11n clients over legacy clients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Sets a weightage ratio for 11n clients from 1 - 10</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables fair access for wireless clients (provides access on a round-robin mode)
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.5 antenna-diversity

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures transmit antenna diversity for non-11n transmit rates

Antenna diversity uses two or more antennas to increase signal quality and strength. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

antenna-diversity

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#antenna-diversity
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 antenna-diversity
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Uses single antenna for non-11n transmit rates
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.6 antenna-downtilt

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables the *Advanced Element Panel Technology* (ADEPT) antenna mode. The ADEPT mode increases the probability of parallel data paths enabling multiple spatial data streams. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Point — AP7161, AP7181



**NOTE:** This feature is not supported on AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, and AP8533.

---

---

#### Syntax

antenna-downtilt

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#antenna-downtilt
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 antenna-gain 12.0
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 antenna-diversity
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
 antenna-downtilt
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

---

[no](#)

Disables the ADEPT antenna mode

---



### 7.1.34.4.7 antenna-elevation

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Configures an antenna's elevation gain. Antenna gain is the ratio of an antenna's radiation intensity in a given direction to the intensity produced by a no-loss, isotropic antenna radiating equally in all directions. An antenna's gain along the horizon and at an elevation of 30 degree may vary. The elevation gain is defined as the maximum antenna gain at 30 to 150 degrees above the horizon. If elevation gain is configured, the transmit (TX) power calculations maximize the allowable TX power for an elevation below 30 degree.

Access Points must conform to U.S. *Federal Communications Commission's* (FCC) limitations. FCC has now stipulated a 21dBm *Effective Isotropic Radiated Power* (EIRP) limit for power directed 30 degrees above the horizon.

For Extreme Networks -supplied antennas, compatible with 5.0 GHz on the AP7562 access point, refer to the Antenna Guide for "Elevation Gain" information. If using a third-party antenna, it is required that you obtain the antenna-elevation gain information from the antenna manufacturer.

The elevation gain should be configured if the access point:

- Is deployed outdoors, and
- Is used with a dipole antenna (panel antenna and polarized antenna are for point to point only, and are excluded from this requirement), and
- Is transmitting in the 5.15 - 5.25 GHz *Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure-1* (UNII-1) band.

Professional Installers must complete the following steps to ensure compliance with the FCC rule:

1. Configure the antenna type. For example:

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#service antenna-type dipole
```

2. Configure the antenna peak gain. For example:

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#antenna-gain 7.0
```

3. Configure the antenna placement. For example:

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#placement outdoor
```

4. Configure the antenna elevation gain. For example:

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#antenna-elevation 5.0
```

After the professional installer enters the antenna type, gain, placement, and elevation gain using the CLI as outlined above, the firmware will use this information and hardcoded maximum limits determined during testing (See Annex C in FCC Report #FR4D0448AB) to limit the EIRP below 21dBm for outdoor use in UNII-1 band. The antenna information is provided in the Installation guide and antenna guide.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7562

**Syntax**

```
antenna-elevation <-30.0-36.0>
```



**NOTE:** The antenna elevation gain feature is supported only on the AP7562 model access point.

**Parameters**

- antenna-elevation <-30.0-36.0>

antenna-elevation <-30.0-36.0>	Configures the antenna elevation gain from -30.0 - 36.0 dB. Refer to the antenna specifications for antenna-elevation gain information. The default value is 0 dB.
--------------------------------	--

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### Examples

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#antenna-elevation 5.0
```

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#show context  
interface radio2
```

```
    antenna-elevation 5.0
```

```
ap7562-80C2AC(config-device-84-24-8D-80-C2-AC-if-radio2)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets antenna elevation gain to default (0 dB)
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.4.8 antenna-gain

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the antenna gain for the selected radio

Antenna gain is the ability of an antenna to convert power into radio waves and vice versa. The access point or wireless controller's *Power Management Antenna Configuration File* (PMACF) automatically configures the access point or wireless controller's radio transmit power based on the antenna type, its antenna gain (provided here) and the deployed country's regulatory domain restrictions. Once provided, the access point or wireless controller calculates the power range. Antenna gain relates the intensity of an antenna in a given direction to the intensity that would be produced ideally by an antenna that radiates equally in all directions (isotropically), and has no losses. Although the gain of an antenna is directly related to its directivity, its gain is a measure that takes into account the efficiency of the antenna as well as its directional capabilities. It is recommended that only a professional installer set the antenna gain.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

antenna-gain <0.0-15.0>

#### Parameters

- antenna-gain <0.0-15.0>

antenna-gain <0.0-15.0>	Sets the antenna gain from 0.0 - 15.0 dBi. The default is 0.00 dBi.
----------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#antenna-gain 12.0
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  antenna-gain 12.0
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  antenna-diversity
  airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
  antenna-downtilt
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the radio's antenna gain parameter
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.9 antenna-mode

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the antenna mode (the number of transmit and receive antennas) on the access point

This command sets the number of transmit and receive antennas on the access point. The 1x1 mode is used for transmissions over just the single -A- antenna, 1xALL is used for transmissions over the -A- antenna and all three antennas for receiving. The 2x2 mode is used for transmissions and receipts over two antennas for dual antenna models. 3x3x3 is used for transmissions and receipts over three antennas for AP81XX models. The default setting is dynamic based on the access point model deployed and its transmit power settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
antenna-mode [1*1|1*ALL|2*2|3*3|default]
```

#### Parameters

- antenna-mode [1\*1|1\*ALL|2\*2|default]

antenna-mode	Configures the antenna mode
1*1	Uses only antenna A to receive and transmit
1*ALL	Uses antenna A to transmit and receives on all antennas
2*2	Uses antennas A and C for both transmit and receive
3*3	Uses antenna A, B, and C for both transmit and receive
default	Uses default antenna settings. This is the default setting.

#### Usage Guidelines

To support STBC feature on AP71XX profile, the antenna-mode should not be configured to 1\*1.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#antenna-mode 2x2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 antenna-gain 12.0
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 antenna-mode 2x2
 antenna-diversity
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
 antenna-downtilt
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the radio antenna mode (the number of transmit and receive antennas) to its default
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.10 assoc-response

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the parameters determining whether the access point ignores or responds to an association/authorization request

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
assoc-response [deny-threshold <1-12>|rssi-threshold <-128--40>]
```

#### Parameters

- `assoc-response [deny-threshold <1-12>|rssi-threshold <-128--40>]`

assoc-response	Configures the following thresholds, based on which the AP ignores or responds to an association/authorization request: deny-threshold and rssi-threshold. Both these options are disabled by default.
deny-threshold <1-12>	Configures the number of times the AP ignores association/authorization requests, if the RSSI is below the configured RSSI threshold value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-12&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 12.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The AP always ignores association/authorization requests when deny-threshold <i>is not</i> specified and rssi-threshold <i>is</i> specified.
rssi-threshold <-128--40>	Configures the RSSI threshold. If the RSSI is lower than the threshold configured here, the AP ignores the association/authorization request. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-128--40&gt; – Specify the RSSI threshold from -128 - -40 dBi.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71XXTestProfile-if-radio1)#assoc-response rssi-threshold -128
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71XXTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  assoc-response rssi-threshold -128
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71XXTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the RSSI threshold, based on which an association/authorization request is either ignored or responded.
-----------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.11 association-list

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Associates an existing global association list with this radio interface

An association ACL is a policy-based *access control list* (ACL) that either prevents or allows wireless clients from connecting to a managed access point radio. An ACL is a sequential collection of permit and deny rules that apply to incoming and outgoing packets. When a packet is received on an interface, the controller, service platform, or access point compares the fields in the packet against the applied ACLs to verify the packet has the required permissions to be forwarded. If a packet does not meet any of the criteria specified in the ACL, it is dropped.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
association-list global <GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `association-list global <GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME>`

association-list global <GLOBAL- ASSOC-LIST- NAME>	Associates an existing global association list with this radio interface
---	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config-profile-test-if-radio1)#association-list global test
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config-profile-test-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
```

```
    association-list global test
```

```
rfs4000-880DA7(config-profile-test-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the global association list associated with this radio interface
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.12 beacon

► [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures radio beacon parameters

A beacon is a packet broadcasted by adopted radios to keep the network synchronized. Included in a beacon is information, such as the WLAN service area, the radio address, the broadcast destination addresses, a time stamp, and indicators about traffic and delivery such as a *Delivery Traffic Indication Message* (DTIM). Increase the DTIM/beacon settings (lengthening the time) to let nodes sleep longer and preserve battery life. Decrease these settings (shortening the time) to support streaming-multicast audio and video applications that are jitter sensitive.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
beacon [dtim-period|period]
```

```
beacon dtim-period [<1-50>|bss]
```

```
beacon dtim-period [<1-50>|bss <1-16> <1-50>]
```

```
beacon period [50|100|200]
```

**Parametersd**

- beacon dtim-period [<1-50>|bss <1-8> <1-50>]

beacon	Configures radio beacon parameters
dtim-period	Configures the radio DTIM interval. A DTIM is a message that informs wireless clients about the presence of buffered multicast or broadcast data. These are simple data frames that require no acknowledgement, so nodes sometimes miss them. Increase the DTIM/ beacon settings (lengthening the time) to let nodes sleep longer and preserve their battery life. Decrease these settings (shortening the time) to support streaming multicast audio and video applications that are jitter-sensitive.
<1-50>	Configures a single value to use on the radio. Specify a value between 1 and 50.
bss <1-16> <1-50>	Configures a separate DTIM for a <i>Basic Service Set</i> (BSS) on this radio interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16&gt; – Sets the BSS number from 1 - 16</li> <li>• &lt;1-50&gt; – Sets the BSS DTIM from 1 - 50. The default is 2.</li> </ul>
• beacon period [50 100 200]	
period [50 100 200]	Configures the beacon period (the interval between consecutive radio beacons) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 – Configures 50 K-uSec interval between beacons</li> <li>• 100 – Configures 100 K-uSec interval between beacons (default)</li> <li>• 200 – Configures 200 K-uSec interval between beacons</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#beacon dtim-period bss 2 20  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#beacon period 50
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context  
interface radio1  
  beacon period 50  
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 2  
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 20  
  beacon dtim-period bss 3 2  
  --More--
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured beacon parameters
-----------	--



### 7.1.34.4.13 bridge

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Configures client-bridge radio parameters. When configured as a client bridge, the radio can associate and authenticate to a defined infrastructure *Wireless LAN (WLAN)* access point in the same manner as a wireless client. The WLAN infrastructure maps the client-bridge session to a VLAN, allowing the client bridge to communicate with permitted hosts over the infrastructure WLAN. After successfully connecting to an infrastructure WLAN, the client bridge switches frames between the client bridge radio and wired/wireless host(s) connected either to its GE port(s) or to the other radio.



**NOTE:** The radio interface configured to form the client-bridge will not be able to service wireless clients as its **RF mode** is set to **bridge** and not **2.5 GHz** or **5.0 GHz**.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6562, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562

**Syntax**

```
bridge [authentication-type [eap|none]|channel-dwell-time <50-2000>|
channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <LIST>|connect-through-bridges|
eap [password [0|2|<PASSWORD>]|type [peap-mschapv2|tls]|username <USERNAME>]|
encryption-type [ccmp|none|tkip]|inactivity-timeout <0-864000>|
keepalive [frame-type [null-data|wnmp]|interval <0-36000>]|max-clients <1-14>|
on-link-loss shutdown-other-radio <1-1800>|on-link-up refresh-vlan-interface|
roam-criteria [missed-beacons <1-60>|rssi-threshold <-128--40>]|ssid <SSID>|
wpa-wpa2 psk [0|2|<LINE>]]
```

**Parameters**

- bridge [authentication-type [eap|none]|channel-dwell-time <50-2000>|channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <LIST>|connect-through-bridges|eap [password [0|2|<PASSWORD>]|type [peap-mschapv2|tls]|username <USERNAME>]|encryption-type [ccmp|none|tkip]|inactivity-timeout <0-864000>|keepalive [frame-type [null-data|wnmp]|interval <0-36000>]|max-clients <1-14>|on-link-loss shutdown-other-radio <1-1800>|on-link-up refresh-vlan-interface|roam-criteria [missed-beacons <1-60>|rssi-threshold <-128--40>]|ssid <SSID>|wpa-wpa2 psk [0|2|<LINE>]]

bridge	Configures client-bridge related parameters on the selected radio <b>Note:</b> Prior to configuring the client-bridge parameters, set the radio's rf-mode to bridge.
authentication-type [eap none]	Configures the authentication method used to authenticate with the infrastructure WLAN. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eap – Uses EAP authentication (802.1X). If using EAP, use the 'eap' keyword to configure EAP related parameters.</li> <li>• none – Uses no authentication. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
channel-dwell-time <50-2000>	Configures the time, in milliseconds, the radio dwells on each channel (configured in the list of channels) when scanning for an infrastructure WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-2000&gt; – Specify a value from 50 -2000 milliseconds. The default is 150 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
channel-list [2.4GHz 5GHz] <LIST>	Configures the list of channels the radio scans when scanning for an infrastructure WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz &lt;LIST&gt; – Configures the 2.4 GHz channel list</li> <li>• 5GHz &lt;LIST&gt; – Configures the 5.0 GHz channel list</li> </ul> The following parameter is common to both of the 2.5 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LIST&gt; – Provide the list of channels separated by commas.</li> </ul>

connect-through-bridges	Configures the client bridge so that it can connect to infrastructure WLANs that are attached to other client-bridge radios. This allows client bridges to be daisy chained together.
eap [password [0 2 <PASSWORD>]] type [peap-mschapv2 tls]username <USERNAME>]	<p>Configures EAP authentication parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>password [0 2 &lt;PASSWORD&gt;] – Configures the EAP authentication password to use with the infrastructure WLAN. The password type depends on the EAP authentication type configured. PEAP-MSCHAPv2 - PEAP password (for example, extreme) TLS – PKCS #12 certificate secret</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use of EAP-TLS authentication is recommended since it is stronger than PEAP-MSCHAPv2.</p> <p>Use one of the following options to configure the password:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 – Configures a clear text password. Enter the password.</li> <li>2 – Configures an encrypted password. Enter the password. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Enter the password.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>type [peap-mschapv2 tls] – Configures the EAP authentication type to use with the infrastructure WLAN. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PEAP-MSCHAPv2 – Configures the EAP authentication type as PEAP-MSCHAPv2. This is the default setting.</li> <li>TLS – Configures the EAP authentication type as TLS</li> </ul> </li> <li>username &lt;USERNAME&gt; – Configures the EAP authentication user name to use with the infrastructure WLAN. PEAP-MSCHAPv2 – PEAP username (example client-bridge) TLS – Username in the CN field of the installed PKCS #12 client certificate (example client-bridge@example.com) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;USERNAME&gt; – Specify the EAP username.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
encryption-type [ccmp none tkip]	<p>Configures the encryption method to use with the infrastructure WLAN. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ccmp – Uses WPA/WPA2 CCMP encryption</li> <li>none – Uses no encryption method. This is the default setting.</li> <li>tkip – Uses WPA/WPA2 TKIP encryption</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If using CCMP or TKIP, use the 'wpa2-wpa2' keyword to configure the <i>pre-shared key</i> (PSK).</p>
inactivity-timeout <0-864000>	<p>Configures the inactivity timeout for each bridge MAC address. If a frame is not received from a wired/wireless client for this amount of time, the client is deleted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-864000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 864000 seconds. The default is 600 seconds.</li> </ul>
keepalive [frame-type [null-data wnmp]] interval <0-36000>]	<p>Configures the keep-alive frame type and interval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>frame-type – Configures the keepalive frame type sent to the infrastructure WLAN on the behalf of each bridge MAC address. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>null-data – Transmits 802.11 NULL data frames. This is the default setting.</li> <li>wnmp – Transmits <i>Wireless Network Management Protocol</i> (WNMP) multicast packet</li> </ul> </li> <li>interval &lt;0-36000&gt; – Configures the interval, in seconds, between two successive keep-alive frame transmission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-36000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 36000 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
max-clients <1-14>	<p>Configures the maximum number of bridge MAC address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-14&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 14. The default is 14.</li> </ul>

<p>on-link-loss shutdown-other-radio &lt;1-1800&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the non-client bridge radio to be turned off if the client bridge link to the infrastructure WLAN is lost. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shutdown-other-radio – Shuts down the non-bridge radio (radio 1) in order to push associated clients to search for and associate with other access points having backhaul connectivity. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• &lt;1-1800&gt; – Configures the time, in seconds, for which the non-bridge radio is shut down after the client bridge link goes down. Specify a value from 1 - 1800 seconds.</li> </ul>
<p>on-link-up refresh- vlan-interface</p>	<p>Configures the SVI to refresh on establishing client bridge link to infrastructure WLAN. This option is enabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refresh-vlan-interface – Enables the radio to refresh the client bridge's VLAN interface, and if using a DHCP assigned IP address, causes a DHCP renew.</li> </ul>
<p>roam-criteria [missed-beacons &lt;1-60&gt;  rssi-threshold &lt;-128--40&gt;]</p>	<p>Configures the RSSI threshold roaming criteria to re-scan for the infrastructure WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• missed-beacons &lt;1-60&gt; – Configures the interval, in seconds, between two successive missed beacons (beacons not received from the Infrastructure AP). For example, if the missed-beacon time is set to 30 seconds, the client-bridge AP waits 30 seconds (for a beacon from the connected Infrastructure AP) before resuming scanning for another Infrastructure AP.</li> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 20 seconds.</li> <li>• rssi-threshold &lt;-128--40&gt; – Configures the minimum signal strength, received from target AP, for the bridge connection to be maintained before roaming</li> <li>• &lt;-128--40&gt; – Specify a value from -128 - -40. The default is -75 dBm.</li> </ul>
<p>ssid &lt;SSID&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the infrastructure WLAN SSID the client bridge connects to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SSID&gt; – Specify the SSID.</li> </ul>
<p>wpa-wpa2 psk [0 2 &lt;LINE&gt;]</p>	<p>Configures the encryption <i>pre-shared key</i> (PSK) to use with the infrastructure WLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Configures clear text psk</li> <li>• 2 – Configures encrypted psk</li> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Enter the key</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Pre-shared keys are valid only when the <i>authentication-type</i> is set to <i>none</i> and the <i>encryption-type</i> is set to <i>tkip</i> or <i>ccmp</i>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The PSK should be 8 - 32 characters in length.</p>

**Usage Guidelines EAP Authentication**

Use the following commands to view client-bridge configuration:

1. show > wireless > bridge > config  
Shows the current client bridge configuration.
2. show > wireless > bridge > candidate-ap  
Shows the available infrastructure WLAN candidates that are found during the last scan.
3. show > wireless > bridge > host  
Shows the wired/wireless clients that are being bridged.
4. show > wireless > bridge > statistics > rf  
Shows the client bridge RF statistics.
5. show > wireless > bridge > statistics > traffic  
Shows the client bridge traffic statistics.
6. show > wireless > bridge > certificate > status  
Shows the client bridge authentication certificate status.

**Examples**

The following examples show the basic parameters that need to be configured on the Infrastructure and the client-bridge APs in order to enable the client-bridge AP to associate with the Infrastructure WLAN. Note, in this example, the authentication mode is set to 'none' and the encryption-type is set to 'ccmp'. The authentication and encryption modes used will vary as per requirement.

## 1. Configuring the Infrastructure WLAN on the Infrastructure AP.

```

Infra7131-5F5078(config)#wlan cb-psk
Infra7131-5F5078(config-wlan-cb-psk)#ssid cb-psk
Infra7131-5F5078(config-wlan-cb-psk)#encryption-type ccmp
Infra7131-5F5078(config-wlan-cb-psk)#wpa-wpa2 psk extreme@123
Infra7131-5F5078(config-wlan-cb-psk)#authentication-type none

```

```

Infra7131-5F5078(config)#show running-config wlan cb-psk
wlan cb-psk
  ssid cb-psk
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type ccmp
  authentication-type none
  wpa-wpa2 psk 0 extreme@123

```

```

Infra7131-5F5078(config)#

```

## 2. Associating the 'cb-psk' WLAN to the Infrastructure AP's radio.

```

Infra7131-5F5078(config-device-B4-C7-99-5F-50-78-if-radio2)#wlan cb-psk

```

```

Infra7131-5F5078(config-device-B4-C7-99-5F-50-78)#show context
ap71xx B4-C7-99-5F-50-78
  use profile default-ap71xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname Infra7131-5F5078
  country-code us
  channel-list 5GHz 149,153,157,161,165
  trustpoint radius-ca TP-infra-AP
  trustpoint radius-server TP-infra-AP
  use radius-server-policy cb-rad-srvr
  interface radio2
    rf-mode 5GHz-wlan
    channel smart
    power smart
    data-rates default
    wlan cb-psk bss 1 primary
    no preamble-short
    bridge ssid cb-psk
    bridge encryption-type ccmp
    bridge authentication-type none
    bridge wpa-wpa2 psk 0 extreme@123
  logging on
  logging console debugging
  controller host 192.168.9.31
Infra7131-5F5078(config-device-B4-C7-99-5F-50-78)#

```

## 3. Confirming the Infrastructure AP's radio interface status.

```

Infra7131-5F5078(config)#show wireless radio

```

```

-----
-----
RADIO                RADIO-MAC                RF-MODE                STATE                CHANNEL                POWER #CLIENT
-----
-----
Infra7131-5F5078:R1  B4-C7-99-5E-51-40  2.4GHz-wlan                Off  N/A ( smt)  0 (smt)
0
Infra7131-5F5078:R2  B4-C7-99-5E-1A-40  5GHz-wlan                On   165 ( 165) 17 (smt)
2
-----
-----

```

```

Total number of radios displayed: 2
Infra7131-5F5078(config)#

```

4. Configuring the client-bridge AP's basic client-bridge radio parameters.

```
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74-if-radio2)#bridge ssid cb-psk
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74-if-radio2)#bridge encryption-type
ccmp
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74-if-radio2)#bridge authentication-t
ype none
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74-if-radio2)#wpa-wpa2 psk extreme@123
```

```
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74-if-radio2)#show context
interface radio2
  bridge ssid cb-psk
  bridge encryption-type ccmp
  bridge authentication-type none
  bridge wpa-wpa2 psk 0 extreme@123
```

ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74-if-radio2)#  
 Note, the SSID, encryption-type, and authentication mode are the same as that of the Infrastructure WLAN.

5. Confirming the client-bridge AP's radio interface status.

```
ap7532-85B274#show wireless radio
-----
RADIO                RADIO-MAC                RF-MODE                STATE                CHANNEL                POWER #CLIENT
-----
ap7532-85B274:R1    84-24-8D-AC-2D-B0    2.4GHz-wlan                Off    N/A ( smt)    0 (smt)
0
ap7532-85B274:R2    84-24-8D-AC-CC-10    bridge                On    165 ( smt)    20 (smt)
0
-----
Total number of radios displayed: 2
```

```
=====
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74)#
```

6. Viewing the *candidate-ap* (connected Infrastructure AP's) details on the *client-bridge AP*.

```
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74)#show wireless bridge candidate-ap

84-24-8D-AC-CC-10 Client Bridge Candidate APs:
  AP-MAC                BAND                CHANNEL                SIGNAL (dbm)                STATUS
  B4-C7-99-5E-1A-40    5 GHz                165                -21                selected

Total number of candidates displayed: 1
Total number of client bridges displayed: 1
```

```
=====
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74)#
```

7. Viewing the bridge host details on the *client-bridge AP*.

```
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74)#show wireless bridge hosts
-----
HOST MAC                BRIDGE MAC                IP                BRIDGING STATUS                ACTIVITY
                        (sec ago)
-----
84-24-8D-85-B2-74    84-24-8D-AC-CC-10    10.1.0.249                UP                00:00:07
-----
Total number of hosts displayed: 1
ap7532-85B274 (config-device-84-24-8D-85-B2-74)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets this client-bridge settings
-----------	---

7.1.34.4.14 channel

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Configures a radio's channel of operation

Only a trained installation professional should define the radio channel. Select Smart for the radio to scan non-overlapping channels listening for beacons from other access points. After the channels are scanned, the radio selects the channel with the fewest access points. In case of multiple access points on the same channel, it selects the channel with the lowest average power level.



**NOTE:** Channels with a “w” appended to them are unique to the 40 MHz band. Channels with a “ww” appended to them are 802.11ac specific, and appear only when using an AP82XX, and are unique to the 80 MHz band.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

channel [smart | acs | random | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | -----]

**Parameters**

- channel [smart | acs | random | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | -----]

channel	Configures a radio's channel of operation
[smart acs random 1 2 3 4 -----]	Configures a radio's channel of operation. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• smart – Uses Smart RF to assign a channel (uses uniform spectrum spreading if Smart RF is not enabled). This is the default setting.</li> <li>• acs – Uses <i>automatic channel selection</i> (ACS) to assign a channel</li> <li>• random – Randomly assigns a channel</li> <li>• 1 – Channel 1 in 20 MHz mode</li> <li>• 2 – Channel 2 in 20 MHz mode</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#channel 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  channel 1
  beacon period 50
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
  .....
  beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
  antenna-gain 12.0
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  antenna-mode 2x2
  antenna-diversity
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets a radio's channel of operation
-----------	---------------------------------------

### 7.1.34.4.15 data-rates

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the 802.11 data rates on this radio

This command sets the rate options depending on the 802.11 protocol and the radio band selected. If 2.4 GHz is selected as the radio band, select separate 802.11b, 802.11g and 802.11n rates and define how they are used in combination. If 5.0 GHz is selected as the radio band, select separate 802.11a and 802.11n rates then define how they are used together.

If dedicating the radio to either 2.4 or 5.0 GHz support, use the *custom* keyword to set a 802.11n *modulation and coding scheme* (MCS) in respect to the radio's channel width and guard interval. A MCS defines (based on RF channel conditions) an optimal combination of rates, bonded channels, multiple spatial streams, different guard intervals and modulation types. Clients can associate as long as they support basic MCS (as well as non-11n basic rates).

Data rates are fixed and not user configurable for radios functioning as sensors.



**NOTE:** Use the *rf-mode* command to configure a radio's mode of operation.



**NOTE:** The MCS-1s and MCS-2s options are available for each supported access point. However, the MCS-3s option is only available to the AP8232 model access point, and its ability to provide 3x3x3 MIMO support.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
data-rates [b-only|g-only|a-only|bg|bgn|gn|an|default|custom|mcs]
```

```
data-rates [b-only|g-only|a-only|bg|bgn|gn|an|default]
```

```
data-rates custom [1|2|5.5|6|9|11|12|18|24|36|48|54|mcs-1s|mcs-2s|mcs-3s|basic-1|
    basic-2|basic-5.5|basic-6|basic-9|basic-11|basic-12|basic-18|basic-24|basic-36|
    basic-48|basic-54|basic-mcs-1s]
```

```
data-rates mcs qam-only
```

#### Parameters

- `data-rates [b-only|g-only|a-only|bg|bgn|gn|an|default]`

data-rates	Configures the 802.11 data rates on this radio
b-only	Supports operation in the 802.11b mode only (applicable for 2.4 and 4.9 GHz bands)
g-only	Uses rates that support operation in the 802.11g mode only (applicable for 2.4 and 4.9 GHz bands)
a-only	Uses rates that support operation in the 802.11a mode only (applicable for 5.0 GHz band only)
bg	Uses rates that support 802.11b and 802.11g wireless clients (applicable for 2.4 and 4.9 GHz bands)
bgn	Uses rates that support 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11n wireless clients (applicable for 2.4 and 4.9 GHz bands)

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gn	Uses rates that support 802.11g and 802.11n wireless clients (applicable for 2.4 and 4.9 GHz bands)
an	Uses rates that support 802.11a and 802.11n wireless clients (applicable for 5.0 GHz band only)
default	Enables the default data rates according to the radio's band of operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>data-rates custom [1 2 5.5 6 9 11 12 18 24 36 48 54 mcs-1s mcs-2s mcs-3s basic-1 basic-2 basic-5.5 basic-6 basic-9 basic-11 basic-12 basic-18 basic-24 basic-36 basic-48 basic-54 basic-mcs-1s]</code></li> </ul>	
data-rates	Configures the 802.11 data rates on this radio
custom	<p>Configures a list of data rates by specifying each rate individually. Use 'basic-' prefix before a rate to indicate it's used as a basic rate (For example, 'data-rates custom basic-1 basic-2 5.5 11')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – 1-Mbps</li> <li>• 2 – 2-Mbps</li> <li>• 5.5 – 5.5-Mbps</li> <li>• 6 – 6-Mbps</li> <li>• 9 – 9-Mbps</li> <li>• 11 – 11-Mbps</li> <li>• 12 – 12-Mbps</li> <li>• 18 – 18-Mbps</li> <li>• 24 – 24-Mbps</li> <li>• 36 – 36-Mbps</li> <li>• 48 – 48-Mbps</li> <li>• 54 – 54-Mbps</li> <li>• mcs-1s – Applicable to 1-spatial stream data rates</li> <li>• mcs-2s – Applicable to 2-spatial stream data rates</li> <li>• mcs-3s – Applicable to 3-spatial stream data rates (supported only on AP8232 for the MIMO feature)</li> <li>• basic-1 – Basic 1-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-2 – Basic 2-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-5.5 – Basic 5.5-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-6 – Basic 6-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-9 – Basic 9-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-11 – Basic 11-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-12 – Basic 12-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-18 – Basic 18-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-24 – Basic 24-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-36 – Basic 36-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-48 – Basic 48-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-54 – Basic 54-Mbps</li> <li>• basic-mcs-1s – Modulation and Coding Scheme data rates for 1 Spatial Stream</li> </ul> <p>Refer to the <i>Usage Guidelines (Supported data rates)</i> section for 802.11an and 802.11ac MCS detailed data rates for both with and without <i>short guard intervals</i> (SGI).</p>



- data-rates mcs qam-only

data-rates	Configures the 802.11 data rates on this radio
mcs qam-only	Configures supports for MCS QAM data rates only

**Usage Guidelines (Supported data rates)**

The following table defines the 802.11n MCS for MCS 1 streams, both with and without SGI:

MCS-1Stream Index	Number of Streams	20 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI	40 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI
0	1	6.5	7.2	13.5	15
1	1	13	14.4	27	30
2	1	19.5	21.7	40.5	45
3	1	26	28.9	54	60
4	1	39	43.4	81	90
5	1	52	57.8	108	120
6	1	58.5	65	121.5	135
7	1	65	72.2	135	150

The following table defines the 802.11n MCS for MCS 2 streams, both with and without SGI:

MCS-2Stream Index	Number of Streams	20 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI	40 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI
0	2	13	14.4	27	30
1	2	26	28.9	54	60
2	2	39	43.4	81	90
3	2	52	57.8	108	120
4	2	78	86.7	162	180
5	2	104	115.6	216	240
6	2	117	130	243	270
7	2	130	144.4	270	300

The following table defines the 802.11n MCS for MCS 3 streams, both with and without SGI:

MCS-3Stream Index	Number of Streams	20 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI	40 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI
0	3	19.5	21.7	40.5	45
1	3	39	43.3	81	90
2	3	58.5	65	121.5	135
3	3	78	86.7	162	180
4	3	117	130.7	243	270
5	3	156	173.3	324	360
6	3	175.5	195	364.5	405
7	3	195	216.7	405	450

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The following table defines the 802.11ac MCS rates (theoretical throughput for single spatial streams) both with and without SGI:

MCS Index	20 MHz No SGI	20 MHz With SGI	40 MHz No SGI	40 MHz With SGI	80 MHz No SGI	80 MHz No SGI
0	6.5	7.2	13.5	15	29.3	32.5
1	13	14.4	27	30	58.5	65
2	19.5	21.7	40.5	45	87.8	97.5
3	26	28.9	54	60	117	130
4	39	43.3	81	90	175.5	195
5	52	57.8	108	120	234	260
6	58.5	65	121.5	135	263.3	292.5
7	65	72.2	135	150	292,5	325
8	78	86.7	162	180	351	390
9	N/A	N/A	180	200	390	433.3

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#data-rates b-only
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 channel 1
 data-rates b-only
 beacon period 50
 beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
 beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
 beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
 .....
 beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
 beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
 beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
 beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
 antenna-gain 12.0
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 --More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the 802.11 data rates on a radio
<i>rf-mode</i>	Configures the radio's RF mode of operation

### 7.1.34.4.16 description

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the selected radio's description that helps differentiate it from other radios with similar configurations

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

description <WORD>

#### Parameters

- description <WORD>

description <WORD>	Provide a description for the selected radio (should not exceed 64 characters in length).
--------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#description "Primary radio to use"
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
```

```
  description "Primary radio to use"
```

```
  channel 1
```

```
  data-rates b-only
```

```
  beacon period 50
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 4 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 5 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 6 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 7 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 8 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 9 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 10 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 11 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 12 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
```

```
  beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
```

```
  antenna-gain 12.0
```

```
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
```

```
--More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a radio's description
--------------------	-------------------------------

## 7.1.34.4.17 dfs-rehome

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Reverts to configured home channel once the *Dynamic Frequency Selection* (DFS) evacuation period expires



**NOTE:** This option is applicable only if the radio's RF mode is set to '5GHz-wlan'.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
dfs-rehome {holdtime <30-3600>}
```

**Parameters**

- `dfs-rehome {holdtime <30-3600>}`

dfs-rehome {holdtime <30-3600>}	<p>Enables the radio to revert to the configured home channel once the DFS evacuation period expires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>holdtime</code> – Optional. Specifies the duration, in minutes, to stay in the new channel</li> <li>• <code>&lt;30-3600&gt;</code> – Specify the holdtime from 30 - 3600 minutes. The default is 90 minutes.</li> </ul>
------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#dfs-rehome holdtime 500
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  dfs-rehome holdtime 500
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Stays on DFS elected channel after evacuation period expires
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.4.18 dynamic-chain-selection

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables automatic antenna mode selection. When enabled, the radio can dynamically change the number of transmit chains used (uses a single chain/antenna for frames at non-11n transmit rates). This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

`dynamic-chain-selection`

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#dynamic-chain-selection
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Uses the configured transmit antenna mode for all clients
--------------------	---

## 7.1.34.4.19 ekahau

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables Ekahau multicast packet forwarding. When enabled, Ekahau small, battery powered Wi-Fi tags are attached to tracked assets or assets carried by people. Ekahau processes locations, rules, messages, and environmental data and turns the information into locationing maps, alerts and reports.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
ekahau [forward ip <IP> port <0-65535>|mac <MAC>]
```

**Parameters**

- ekahau [forward ip <IP> port <0-65535>|mac <MAC>]

ekahau	Enables Ekahau multicast packet forwarding on this radio
forward ip <IP> port <0-65535>	Enables multicast packet forwarding to the Ekahau engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip &lt;IP&gt; – Configures the IP address of the Ekahau engine in the A.B.C.D format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• port &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specifies the <i>TaZman Sniffer Protocol</i> (TZSP) port on Ekahau engine from 0 - 65535</li> </ul> </li> </ul> TZSP is an encapsulation protocol, which is generally used to wrap 802.11 wireless packets.
mac <MAC>	Configures the multicast MAC address to forward the Ekahau multicast packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1
port 3
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  description "Primary radio to use"
  channel 1
  data-rates b-only
  beacon period 50
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
  beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 4 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 5 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 6 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 7 5
  .....
  beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
  antenna-gain 12.0
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
  antenna-mode 2x2
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Uses default Ekahau multicast MAC address
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.20 extended-range

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables the extended range capability for AP7161 and AP7181 model access points. When enabled, these access points can exchange signals with their clients at greater distances without being timed out. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Point — AP7161, AP7181

#### Syntax

```
extended-range <1-25>
```

#### Parameters

- extended-range <1-25>

extended-range <1-25>	Configures extended range on this radio interface from 1 - 25 kilometers. The default is 2 km on 2.4 GHz band and 7 km on 5.0 GHz band.
-----------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#extended-range 15
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
```

```
description "Primary radio to use"
channel 1
data-rates b-only
beacon period 50
beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
beacon dtim-period bss 4 5
beacon dtim-period bss 5 5
beacon dtim-period bss 6 5
beacon dtim-period bss 7 5
beacon dtim-period bss 8 5
beacon dtim-period bss 9 5
beacon dtim-period bss 10 5
beacon dtim-period bss 11 5
beacon dtim-period bss 12 5
beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
antenna-gain 12.0
aggregation ampdu tx-only
aeroscout forward
ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
antenna-mode 2x2
antenna-diversity
airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
extended-range 15
```

```
--More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the extended range to default (7 km for 2.4 GHz and 5 km for 5.0 GHz)
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.21 fallback-channel

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Configures the channel to which the radio switches in case of radar detection on the current channel

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
fallback-channel [100|100w|100ww|104|104w|104ww|108|108w.....]
```

#### Parameters

- fallback-channel [100|100w|100ww|104|104w|104ww|108|108w.....]

fallback-channel [100 100w .....]	Configures the fallback channel. This is the channel the radio switches to in case a radar is detected on the radio's current operating channel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [100 100w 100ww ...] – Select the fall back channel from the available options.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Channels with a “w” appended to them are unique to the 40 MHz band. Channels with a “ww” appended to them are 802.11ac specific, and appear only when using an AP8232, and are unique to the 80 MHz band.</p>
--------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP81XX-if-radio2)#fallback-channel 104
NOTE: Functionality is supported only in the US regulatory domain and only a non-dfs
channel can be configured as a fallback channel
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP81XX-if-radio2)#show context
interface radio2
  fallback-channel 104
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP81XX-if-radio2)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the fallback-channel configuration
-----------	--



### 7.1.34.4.22 guard-interval

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the 802.11n guard interval. A guard interval ensures distinct transmissions do not interfere with one another. It provides immunity to propagation delays, echoes and reflection of radio signals.

The guard interval is the space between transmitted characters. The guard interval eliminates *inter symbol interference* (ISI). ISI which occurs when echoes or reflections from one symbol interferes with another. Adding time between transmissions allows echoes and reflections to settle before the next symbol is transmitted. A shorter guard interval results in shorter symbol times, which reduces overhead and increases data rates by up to 10%.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

guard-interval [any|long]

#### Parameters

- guard-interval [any|long]

guard-interval	Configures the 802.11n guard interval
any	Enables the radio to use any short (400nSec) or long (800nSec) guard interval
long	Enables the use of long guard interval (800nSec). This is the default setting.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radiol)#guard-interval long
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radiol)#show context
interface radiol
  description "Primary radio to use"
  channel 1
  data-rates b-only
  beacon period 50
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
  beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 4 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 5 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 6 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 7 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 8 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 9 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 10 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 11 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 12 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
  antenna-gain 12.0
  guard-interval long
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radiol)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the 802.11n guard interval to default (long: 800nSec)
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.23 ldpc

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables support for *Low Density Parity Check* (LDPC) codes on the radio interface

LDPC consists of forward error correcting codes that enable error control in data transmission. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

ldpc

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-Test81XX-if-radio1) #ldpc
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-Test81XX-if-radio1) #show context  
interface radio1
```

```
ldpc
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-Test81XX-if-radio1) #
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables LDPC support
--------------------	-----------------------

### 7.1.34.4.24 lock-rf-mode

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Retains user configured RF mode settings for the selected radio. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

lock-rf-mode

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#lock-rf-mode
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
description "Primary radio to use"
channel 1
data-rates b-only
beacon period 50
beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
beacon dtim-period bss 4 5
beacon dtim-period bss 5 5
beacon dtim-period bss 6 5
beacon dtim-period bss 7 5
beacon dtim-period bss 8 5
beacon dtim-period bss 9 5
beacon dtim-period bss 10 5
beacon dtim-period bss 11 5
beacon dtim-period bss 12 5
beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
antenna-gain 12.0
guard-interval long
aggregation ampdu tx-only
aeroscout forward
ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
antenna-mode 2x2
antenna-diversity
airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
lock-rf-mode
extended-range 15
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Allows Smart RF to change a radio's RF mode settings
--------------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.25 max-clients

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Configures the maximum number of wireless clients allowed to associate with this radio

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
max-clients <0-256>
```

#### Parameters

- max-clients <0-256>

max-clients <0-256>	Configures the maximum number of clients allowed to associate with a radio, subject to the access point's limit. Specify a value from 0 - 256. The default is 256. <b>Note:</b> The AP6511 and AP6521 model access points can only support 128 clients.
---------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#max-clients 100
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  description "Primary radio to use"
  channel 1
  data-rates b-only
  beacon period 50
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
  .....
  beacon dtim-period bss 12 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
  antenna-gain 12.0
  guard-interval long
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
  antenna-mode 2x2
  antenna-diversity
  max-clients 100
  airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
  lock-rf-mode
  extended-range 15
  antenna-downtilt
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the maximum number of wireless clients allowed to associate with a radio
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.4.26 mesh

► [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Use this command to configure radio mesh parameters. A *Wireless Mesh Network* (WMN) is a network of radio nodes organized in a mesh topology. It consists of mesh clients, mesh routers, and gateways.

Each radio setting can have a unique mesh mode and link configuration. This provides a customizable set of connections to other mesh supported radios within the same radio coverage area.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
mesh [client|links|portal|preferred-peer|psk]
```

```
mesh [client|links <1-6>|portal|preferred-peer <1-6> <MAC>|psk [0 <LINE>|2 <LINE>|<LINE>]]
```

**Parameters**

- mesh [client|links <1-6>|portal|preferred-peer <1-6> <MAC>|psk [0 <LINE>|2 <LINE>|<LINE>]]

mesh	Configures radio mesh parameters, such as maximum number of mesh links, preferred peer device, client operations, etc.
client	Enables operation as a client Setting the mesh mode to 'client' enables the radio to operate as a mesh client that scans for and connects to mesh portals or nodes that are connected to portals.
links <1-6>	Configures the maximum number of mesh links a radio attempts to create • <1-6> – Sets the maximum number of mesh links from 1 - 6. The default is 6.
portal	Enables operation as a portal Setting the mesh mode to 'portal' turns the radio into a mesh portal. The radio starts beaconing immediately and accepts connections from other mesh nodes, typically the node with a connection to the wired network.
preferred-peer <1-6> <MAC>	Configures a preferred peer device • <1-6> – Configures the priority at which the peer node will be added When connecting to the mesh infrastructure, nodes with lower priority are given precedence over nodes with higher priority. • <MAC> – Sets the MAC address of the preferred peer device (Ethernet MAC of either a AP, wireless controller, or service platform with onboard radios)
psk [0 <LINE> 2 <LINE>  <LINE>]	Configures the pre-shared key. Ensure this key is configured on the access point when staged for mesh, and added to the mesh client and to the portal access point's configuration on the controller or service platform. • 0 <LINE> – Enter a clear text key • 2 <LINE> – Enter an encrypted key • <LINE> – Enter the pre-shared key Pre-shared keys should be 8 - 64 characters in length.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#mesh client

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  description "Primary radio to use"
  channel 1
  data-rates b-only
  mesh client
  beacon period 50
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables mesh mode operation of the selected radio
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.4.27 meshpoint

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Maps an existing meshpoint to this radio

Use this command to assign each WLAN its own BSSID. If using a single-radio access point, there are 8 BSSIDs available. If using a dual-radio access point there are 8 BSSIDs for the 802.11b/g/n radio and 8 BSSIDs for the 802.11a/n radio.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME> {bss <1-16>}
```

#### Parameters

- meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME> {bss <1-16>}

meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME>	Maps a meshpoint to this radio. Specify the meshpoint name.
bss <1-16>	Optional. Specifies the radio's BSS where this meshpoint is mapped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16&gt; – Specify the BSS number from 1 - 16.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-ap71xxTest-if-radiol)#meshpoint test bss 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-ap71xxTest-if-radiol)#show context
  interface radiol
    meshpoint test bss 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-ap71xxTest-radiol)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables meshpoint on the selected radio
--------------------	--

## 7.1.34.4.28 no

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Negates a command or resets settings to their default. When used in the profile/device > radio interface configuration mode, the no command disables or resets radio interface settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

no <PARAMETERS>

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this radio interface's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

**Usage Guidelines**

The no command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-ap71xxTest-if-radiol)#no ?
  adaptivity          Adaptivity
  aeroscout           Use Default Aeroscout Multicast MAC Address
  aggregation         Configure 802.11n aggregation related parameters
  airtime-fairness    Disable fair access to medium for clients,
                    provide access in a round-robin mode
  antenna-diversity   Use single antenna for non-11n transmit rates
  antenna-downtilt    Reset ADEPT antenna mode
  antenna-elevation   Reset the antenna elevation of this radio to
                    default
  antenna-gain        Reset the antenna gain of this radio to default
  antenna-mode        Reset the antenna mode (number of transmit and
                    receive antennas) on the radio to its default
  assoc-response      Configure transmission parameters for
                    Association Response frames
  association-list     Configure the association list for the radio
  beacon              Configure beacon parameters
  bridge              Bridge rf-mode related configuration
  channel             Reset the channel of operation of this radio to
                    default
  data-rates          Reset radio data rate configuration to default
  description         Reset the description of the radio to its
                    default
  dfs-rehome          Stay on dfs elected channel after evacuation
                    period expires
  dynamic-chain-selection Use the configured transmit antenna mode for all
                    clients
  ekahau              Use Default Ekahau Multicast MAC Address
  extended-range      Reset extended range to default
  fallback-channel    Clear the DFS fallback channel for this radio
  guard-interval      Configure default value of 802.11n guard
                    interval (long: 800nSec)
  ldpc                Configure support for Low Density Parity Check
                    Code
  lock-rf-mode        Allow smart-rf to change rf-mode setting for
                    this radio
  max-clients         Maximum number of wireless clients allowed to
                    associate
  mesh                Disable mesh mode operation of the radio
  meshpoint           Disable a meshpoint from this radio
  non-unicast         Configure handling of non-unicast frames
  off-channel-scan    Disable off-channel scanning on the radio
  placement           Reset the placement of the radio to its default
```



```

power                Reset the transmit power of this radio to
                    default
preamble-short       Disable the use of short-preamble on this radio
probe-response       Configure transmission parameters for Probe
                    Response frames
radio-resource-measurement  Configure support for 802.11k Radio Resource
                    Measurement
radio-share-mode      Configure the radio-share mode of operation for
                    this radio
rate-selection        Monotonic rate selection
rf-mode              Reset the RF mode of operation for this radio to
                    default (2.4GHz on radio1, 5GHz on radio2,
                    sensor on radio3)
rifs                 Configure Reduced Interframe Spacing (RIFS)
                    parameters
rts-threshold         Reset the RTS threshold to its default (65536)
shutdown             Re-enable the selected interface
smart-rf             Reset smart-rf related configuration to default
sniffer-redirect     Disable capture and redirection of packets
stbc                 Configure Space-Time Block Coding (STBC)
                    parameters
transmit-beamforming  Disable Transmit Beamforming
use                  Set setting to use
wips                 Wireless intrusion prevention related
                    configuration
wireless-client       Configure wireless client related parameters
wlan                 Disable a wlan from this radio

service              Service Commands

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-ap71xxTest-if-radio1)#
```

The following example shows radio interface settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  description "Primary radio to use"
  channel 1
  data-rates b-only
  mesh client
  beacon period 50
  beacon dtim-period bss 1 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 2 2
  beacon dtim-period bss 3 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 4 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 5 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 6 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 7 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 8 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 9 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 10 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 11 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 12 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 13 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 14 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 15 5
  beacon dtim-period bss 16 5
  antenna-gain 12.0
  guard-interval long
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
  antenna-mode 2x2
  antenna-diversity
  max-clients 100
  airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
  lock-rf-mode
  extended-range 15
  antenna-downtilt
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#no channel
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#no antenna-gain
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#no description
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#no antenna-mode
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#no beacon dtim-period
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#no beacon period
```

The following example shows radio interface settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 data-rates b-only
 mesh client
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 antenna-diversity
 max-clients 100
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
 lock-rf-mode
 extended-range 15
 antenna-downtilt
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

### 7.1.34.4.29 non-unicast

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures support for forwarding of non-unicast (multicast and broadcast) frames on this radio

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
non-unicast [forwarding|queue|tx-rate]
```

```
non-unicast forwarding [follow-dtim|power-save-aware]
```

```
non-unicast queue [<1-200>|bss]
```

```
non-unicast queue [<1-200>|bss <1-16> <1-200>]
```

```
non-unicast tx-rate [bss <1-16>|dynamic-all|dynamic-basic|highest-basic|lowest-basic]
```

```
non-unicast tx-rate bss <1-16> [dynamic-all|dynamic-basic|highest-basic|lowest-basic]
```

#### Parameters

- `non-unicast forwarding [follow-dtim|power-save-aware]`

non-unicast forwarding	Enables non-unicast frame forwarding on this radio. Once enabled, select one of the available options to specify whether these frames should always <i>follow DTIM</i> , or only follow DTIM when using <i>power save aware</i> mode.
follow-dtim	Specifies frames always wait for the DTIM interval to time out. The DTIM interval is configured using the <i>beacon</i> command. This is the default setting.
power-save-aware	Enables immediate forwarding of frames only if all associated wireless clients are in the power save mode

- `non-unicast queue [<1-200>|bss <1-16> <1-200>]`

non-unicast queue	Enables non-unicast frame forwarding on this radio. Once enabled, specify the number of broadcast packets queued per BSS on this radio. This option is enabled by default. This command also enables you to override the default on a specific BSS.
<1-200>	Specify a number from 1 - 200. This value applies to all BSSs. The default is 50 frames per BSS.
bss <1-16> <1-200>	Overrides the default on a specified BSS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16&gt; – Select the BSS number from 1 - 16.</li> <li>• &lt;1-200&gt; – Specify the number of broadcast packets queued for the selected BSS from 1 - 200.</li> </ul>

- `non-unicast tx-rate [bss <1-16>|dynamic-all|dynamic-basic|highest-basic|lowest-basic]`

non-unicast tx-rate	Enables non-unicast frame forwarding on this radio. Once enabled, use one of the available options to configure the rate at which these frames are transmitted.
bss <1-16>	Overrides the default on a specified BSS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16&gt; – Select the BSS number from 1 - 16. The transmit rate selected is applied only to the BSS specified here. The tx-rate options are: dynamic-all, dynamic-basic, highest-basic, lowest-basic.</li> </ul>
dynamic-all	Dynamically selects a rate from all supported rates based on current traffic conditions

dynamic-basic	Dynamically selects a rate from all supported basic rates based on current traffic conditions
highest-basic	Uses the highest configured basic rate. This is the default setting.
lowest-basic	Uses the lowest configured basic rate

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radiol)#non-unicast queue bss 2 3
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radiol)#non-unicast tx-rate bss 1
dynamic-all
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radiol)#show context
```

```
interface radiol
 data-rates b-only
 mesh client
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 7 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 8 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 9 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 10 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 11 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 12 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 13 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 14 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 15 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 16 highest-basic
 non-unicast queue bss 1 50
 non-unicast queue bss 2 3
 non-unicast queue bss 3 50
 non-unicast queue bss 4 50
 non-unicast queue bss 5 50
 non-unicast queue bss 6 50
 non-unicast queue bss 7 50
 non-unicast queue bss 8 50
 non-unicast queue bss 9 50
 non-unicast queue bss 10 50
 non-unicast queue bss 11 50
 non-unicast queue bss 12 50
 non-unicast queue bss 13 50
 non-unicast queue bss 14 50
 non-unicast queue bss 15 50
 non-unicast queue bss 16 50
 antenna-diversity
 max-clients 100
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
 lock-rf-mode
 extended-range 15
 antenna-downtilt
 rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radiol)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets the handling of non-unicast frames to its default
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.4.30 off-channel-scan

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Enables off channel scanning on this radio. This option is disabled by default.

Channel scanning uses the access point's resources and is time consuming. Therefore, enable this option only if the radio has the bandwidth to support channel scan without negatively impacting client support.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
off-channel-scan {channel-list|max-multicast|scan-interval|sniffer-redirect}
```

```
off-channel-scan {channel-list [2.4Ghz|5Ghz]} {<CHANNEL-LIST>}
```

```
off-channel-scan {max-multicast <0-100>|scan-interval <2-100>}
```

```
off-channel-scan {sniffer-redirect tzsp <IP>}
```

#### Parameters

- `off-channel-scan {channel-list [2.4Ghz|5Ghz]} {<CHANNEL-LIST>}`

off-channel-scan	Enables off-channel scanning and configures related parameters. These parameters are optional, and the system configures default settings if no values are specified.
channel-list [2.4GHz 5GHz]	Optional. Selects the 2.4GHz or 5GHz access point radio band. Restricting off channel scans to specific channels frees bandwidth otherwise utilized for scanning across all channels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Selects the 2.4 GHz band</li> <li>• 5GHz – Selects the 5.0 GHz band</li> </ul>
<CHANNEL-LIST>	Optional. Specifies a list of 20 MHz, 40 MHz, or 80 MHz channels for the selected band (the channels are separated by commas or hyphens)

- `off-channel-scan {max-multicast <0-100>|scan-interval <2-100>}`

off-channel-scan	Enables off-channel scanning and configures related parameters. These parameters are optional, and the system configures default settings if no values are specified.
max-multicast <0-100>	Optional. Configures the maximum multicast/broadcast messages used to perform OCS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 100. The default is 4.</li> </ul>
scan-interval <2-100>	Optional. Configures the scan interval in dtims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-100&gt; – Specify a value from 2 - 100. The default is 20 dtims.</li> </ul>

- `off-channel-scan {sniffer-redirect tzsp <IP>}`

off-channel-scan	Enables off-channel scanning and configures related parameters. These parameters are optional, and the system configures default settings if no values are specified.
sniffer-redirect tzsp <IP>	Optional. Captures and redirects packets to a host running a packet capture/analysis tool. Use this command to configure the IP address of the host. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tzsp – Encapsulates captured packets in TZSP before redirecting to the specified host</li> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the destination device IP address.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 data-rates b-only
 mesh client
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 7 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 8 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 9 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 10 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 11 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 12 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 13 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 14 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 15 highest-basic
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables radio off channel scanning
-----------	-------------------------------------

### 7.1.34.4.31 placement

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Defines the radio's location (whether the radio is deployed indoors or outdoors). The radio's placement should depend on the country of operation selected and its regulatory domain requirements for radio emissions.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

placement [indoor|outdoor]

#### Parameters

- placement [indoor|outdoor]

placement	Defines the radio's location
indoor	Radio is deployed indoors (uses indoor regulatory rules). This is the default setting.
outdoor	Radio is deployed outdoors (uses outdoor regulatory rules)

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#placement outdoor
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 data-rates b-only
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 7 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 8 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 9 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 10 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 11 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 12 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 13 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 14 highest-basic
```

--More--

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets a radio's deployment location
--------------------	--------------------------------------

**7.1.34.4.32 power**

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the radio's transmit power setting

The *transmit power control* (TPC) mechanism automatically reduces the used transmission output power when other networks are within range. Reduced power results in reduced interference issues and increased battery capacity.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
power [<1-30>|smart]
```

**Parameters**

- power [<1-30>|smart]

power	Configures a radio's transmit power
<1-30>	Configures the transmit power from 1 - 30 dBm (actual power could be lower based on regulatory restrictions) For APs with dual or three radios, each radio should be configured with a unique transmit power in respect to its intended client support function.
smart	Enables Smart RF to determine the optimum transmit power needed. By default APs use Smart RF to determine transmit power.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#power 12

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  power 12
  data-rates b-only
  placement outdoor
  mesh client
  off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
  guard-interval long
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 7 highest-basic

--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets a radio's transmit power
--------------------	---------------------------------



### 7.1.34.4.33 preamble-short

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables short preamble on this radio. If using an 802.11bg radio, enable short preamble. Short preambles improve throughput. However, some devices (SpectraLink phones) require long preambles. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

preamble-short

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#preamble-short
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 power 12
 data-rates b-only
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 preamble-short
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 7 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 8 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 9 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 10 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 11 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 12 highest-basic
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-7lxxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the use of short preamble on a radio
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.34 probe-response

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures transmission parameters for probe response frames

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP621, AP622, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
probe-response [rate|retry|rssi-threshold]
```

```
probe-response retry
```

```
probe-response rate [follow-probe-request|highest-basic|lowest-basic]
```

```
probe-response rssi-threshold <-128--40>
```

#### Parameters

- `probe-response retry`

<code>probe-response retry</code>	Enables retransmission of probe-response frames if no acknowledgement is received from the client. This option is enabled by default.
-----------------------------------	---

- `probe-response rate [follow-probe-request|highest-basic|lowest-basic]`

<code>probe-response rate</code>	Configures the rates used for transmission of probe response frames. The tx-rate options available for transmitting probe response frames are: follow-probe-request, highest-basic, lowest-basic.
<code>follow-probe-request</code>	Transmits probe responses at the same rate as the received request (default setting)
<code>highest-basic</code>	Uses the highest configured basic rate
<code>lowest-basic</code>	Uses the lowest configured basic rate

- `probe-response rssi-threshold <-128--40>`

<code>probe-response rssi-threshold &lt;-128--40&gt;</code>	Ignores probe request from client if the received signal strength is less than the RSSI threshold specified here <-128--40> – Specify a value from -128 - -40.
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#probe-response rate highest-basic
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#probe-response retry
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#probe-response rssi-threshold -60
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
```

```
  probe-response rate highest-basic
```

```
  probe-response rssi-threshold -60
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets transmission parameters for probe response frames
-----------------	--

### 7.1.34.4.35 radio-resource-measurement

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables 802.11k radio resource measurement. When enabled, the radio station sends channel and neighbor reports.

The IEEE 802.11 Task Group k defined a set of specifications regarding radio resource measurements. These specifications specify the radio resources to be measured and the mechanism used to communicate measurement requests and results.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
radio-resource-measurement [attenuation-threshold <1-199>|max-entries <1-12>]
```

**Parameters**

- radio-resource-measurement [attenuation-threshold <1-199>|max-entries <1-12>]

radio-resource-measurement	Enables 802.11k radio resource measurement on the radio
attenuation-threshold <1-199>	Configures the neighbor attenuation threshold, considered when generating channel and neighbor reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-199&gt; – Specify the attenuation threshold from 1 -199. The default is 90.</li> </ul>
max-entries <1-12>	Configures the maximum number of entries to include in channel and neighbor reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-12&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 12. The default is 6.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-radio1)#radio-resource-measurement
attenuation-threshold 20
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-radio1)#radio-resource-measurement
max-entries 10
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  radio-resource-measurement max-entries 10
  radio-resource-measurement attenuation-threshold 20
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables 802.11k radio resource measurement support
--------------------	---

**7.1.34.4.36 radio-share-mode**▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the radio's mode of operation as radio share. A radio operating in the radio share mode services clients and also performs sensor functions (defined by the radio's *AirDefense Services Platform* (ADSP) licenses and profiles).



**NOTE:** The sensor capabilities of the radio are restricted to the channel and WLANs defined on the radio.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
radio-share-mode [inline|off|promiscuous]
```

**Parameters**

- radio-share-mode [inline|off|promiscuous]

radio-share-mode	Enables sharing of packets, switched by this radio, with the WIPS sensor module. There are two radio-share modes, these are: inline and promiscuous
inline	Enables sharing of all WLAN packets (matching the BSSID of the radio) serviced by the radio with the WIPS sensor module.
off	Disables radio share (no packets shared with the WIPS sensor module)
promiscuous	Enables the <i>promiscuous radio share</i> mode. In this mode the radio is configured to receive all packets on the channel irrespective of whether the destination address is the radio or not, and shares these packets with the WIPS sensor module for analysis (i.e. without filtering based on BSSI).

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#radio-share-mode promiscuous
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 power 12
 data-rates b-only
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 preamble-short
 guard-interval long
 .....
 non-unicast queue bss 16 50
 antenna-diversity
 max-clients 100
 radio-share-mode promiscuous
 airtime-fairness prefer-ht weight 6
 lock-rf-mode
 extended-range 15
 antenna-downtilt
 rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the radio share mode for this radio to its default
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.37 rate-selection

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Sets the rate selection method to standard or opportunistic

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
rate-selection [opportunistic|standard]
```

#### Parameters

- rate-selection [opportunistic|standard]

rate-selection	Sets the rate selection method to standard or opportunistic
standard	Configures the monotonic rate selection mode. This is the default setting.
opportunistic	Configures the <i>opportunistic radio link adaptation</i> (ORLA) rate selection mode The ORLA algorithm is designed to select data rates that provide the best throughput. Instead of using local conditions to decide whether a data rate is acceptable or not, ORLA is designed to proactively probe other rates to determine if greater throughput is available. If these other rates do provide improved throughput, ORLA intelligently adjusts its selection tables to favour higher performance. ORLA provides improvements both on the client side of a mesh network as well as in the backhaul capabilities. ORLA is a key differentiator at the deployment and customer level and will be further explored in this paper.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#rate-selection opportunistic
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#show context
  interface radio1
    rate-selection opportunistic
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the rate selection mode to standard (monotonic)
--------------------	--

## 7.1.34.4.38 rf-mode

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the radio's RF mode of operation

This command sets the mode to either 2.4 GHz WLAN or 5.0 GHz WLAN support depending on the radio's intended client support. If you are currently licensed to use 4.9 GHz, configure the 4.9 GHz-WLAN option.

Set the mode to sensor if using the radio for rogue device detection. The radio cannot support rogue detection when one of the other radios is functioning as a WIPS sensor. To set a radio as a detector, disable sensor support on the other access point radios.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
rf-mode [2.4GHz-wlan|4.9GHz-wlan|5GHz-wlan|bridge|scan-ahead|sensor]
```

**Parameters**

- rf-mode [2.4GHz-wlan|4.9GHz-wlan|5GHz-wlan|bridge|scan-ahead|sensor]

rf-mode	Configures the radio's RF mode of operation
2.4GHz-wlan	Provides WLAN service in the 2.4 GHz bandwidth
4.9GHz-wlan	Provides WLAN service in the 4.9 GHz bandwidth
5GHz-wlan	Provides WLAN service in the 5.0 GHz bandwidth
bridge	<p>Enables this radio to operate as client bridge that can associate and authenticate to a defined infrastructure <i>Wireless LAN</i> (WLAN) access point in the same manner as a wireless client</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only on the AP6522, AP6562, AP7522, AP7532, and AP7562 model access points. Enable this option only if the access point is to provide client-bridge support. Once enabled, configure the bridge parameters. For more information, see <a href="#">bridge</a>.</p>
scan-ahead	<p>Enables this radio to operate as a scan-ahead radio</p> <p>A radio functioning in the scan-ahead mode is used for forward scanning only. The radio does not support WLAN or mesh services.</p> <p>The scan ahead feature is used in <i>Dynamic Frequency Selection</i> (DFS) aware countries for infrastructure devices, static, and <i>vehicular mounted modems</i> (VMMs). It enables a secondary radio to scan ahead for an active channel for backhaul transmission, in the event of a radar trigger on the primary radio. The device then switches radios allowing transmission to continue. This is required in environments where handoff is required and DFS triggers are common.</p> <p>With a secondary radio dedicated for forward scanning, the primary radio, in case of radar hit, hands over the <i>channel availability check</i> (CAC) function to the secondary radio. This avoids a break in data communication, which would have resulted if the primary radio was to do CAC itself.</p> <p>The secondary radio periodically does a scan of the configured channel list, searching for the other available meshpoint roots. When configured on the root meshpoint, the scan-ahead feature also scans for cleaner channels.</p>
sensor	Operates as a sensor radio. Configures this radio to function as a scanner, providing scanning services on both 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands. The radio does not provide WLAN services.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#rf-mode sensor
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
  rf-mode sensor
  placement outdoor
  mesh client
  off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
  guard-interval long
  aggregation ampdu tx-only
  aeroscout forward
  ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
  non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
  --More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Resets the radio's RF mode of operation
<a href="#"><i>data-rates</i></a>	Configures the 802.11 data rates on this radio

## 7.1.34.4.39 rifs

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures *Reduced Interframe Spacing* (RIFS) parameters on this radio

This value determines whether interframe spacing is applied to access point transmitted or received packets, both, or none. Inter-frame spacing is the interval between two consecutive Ethernet frames that enable a brief recovery between packets and allow target devices to prepare for the reception of the next packet.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
rifs [none|rx-only|tx-only|tx-rx]
```

**Parameters**

- rifs [none|rx-only|tx-only|tx-rx]

rifs	Configures RIFS parameters
none	Disables support for RIFS Consider setting the value to None for high-priority traffic to reduce packet delay.
rx-only	Supports RIFS possession only
tx-only	Supports RIFS transmission only
tx-rx	Supports both RIFS transmission and possession (default setting)

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#rifs tx-only
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 rf-mode sensor
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 rifs tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables radio's RIFS parameters
--------------------	----------------------------------



### 7.1.34.4.40 rts-threshold

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the *Request to Send* (RTS) threshold value on this radio

RTS is a transmitting station's signal that requests a *Clear To Send* (CTS) response from a receiving client. This RTS/CTS procedure clears the air where clients are contending for transmission time. Benefits include fewer data collisions and better communication with nodes that are hard to find (or hidden) because of other active nodes in the transmission path.

The RTS threshold controls RTS/CTS by initiating an RTS/CTS exchange for data frames larger than the threshold, and sends (without RTS/CTS) any data frames smaller than the threshold.

Consider the trade-offs when setting an appropriate RTS threshold for the WLAN's access point radios. A lower RTS threshold causes more frequent RTS/CTS exchanges. This consumes more bandwidth because of additional latency (RTS/CTS exchanges) before transmissions can commence. A disadvantage is the reduction in data-frame throughput. An advantage is quicker system recovery from electromagnetic interference and data collisions. Environments with more wireless traffic and contention for transmission make the best use of a lower RTS threshold.

A higher RTS threshold minimizes RTS/CTS exchanges, consuming less bandwidth for data transmissions. A disadvantage is less help to nodes that encounter interference and collisions. An advantage is faster data-frame throughput. Environments with less wireless traffic and contention for transmission make the best use of a higher RTS threshold.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
rts-threshold <0-65536>
```

#### Parameters

- rts-threshold <0-65536>

rts-threshold <0-65536>	Specify the RTS threshold value from 0 - 65536 bytes. The default is 65536 bytes.
-------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#rts-threshold 100
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 rf-mode sensor
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 rts-threshold 100
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 rifs tx-only
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
 --More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets a radio's RTS threshold to its default
--------------------	---

**7.1.34.4.41 service**▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables dynamic control function. This dynamic function controls performance of the radio receiver's *low noise amplifiers* (LNAs).

When enabled, the control function, in the presence of very strong received signals, improves the receiver's performance on radio 1. Strong signals are caused if the distance between the WiFi client and the AP is within two (2) meters. When disabled, the control function is a useful debug tool in case the uplink throughput is less than expected and the AP-to-client separation is greater than two (2) meters. Disabling the control function does not affect the receive sensitivity of the radio.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP622, AP6522, AP6562

**Syntax**

```
service radio-lna [agc|ms]
```

**Parameters**

- `service radio-lna [agc|ms]`

service radio-lna [agc ms]	<p>Enables dynamic control function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agc – Enables dynamic LNA control function. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• ms – Disables dynamic LNA control function</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP6522-if-radio1)#service radio-lna ms
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP6522-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  service radio-lna ms
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP6522-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts radio-lna mode to default (agc)
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.42 shutdown

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Terminates or shuts down selected radio interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

shutdown

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#shutdown
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Enables a disabled radio interface
-----------	------------------------------------

## 7.1.34.4.43 smart-rf

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Overrides Smart RF channel width setting on this radio. When configured, the radio overrides the Smart RF selected channel setting and operates in the channel configured using this command.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
smart-rf preferred-channel-width [20MHz|40MHz|80MHz]
```

**Parameters**

- smart-rf preferred-channel-width [20MHz|40MHz|80MHz]

smart-rf preferred-channel-width [20MHz 40MHz 80MHz]	Configures the preferred channel width. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20MHz – Sets 20 MHz as the preferred channel of operation</li> <li>• 40MHz – Sets 40MHz as the preferred channel of operation</li> <li>• 80MHz – Sets 80MHz as the preferred channel of operation (default setting)</li> </ul>
--	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#smart-rf preferred-channel-width 40MHz
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  smart-rf preferred-channel-width 40MHz
  rate-selection opportunistic
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Enables use of Smart RF selected channel of operation
--------------------	---

### 7.1.34.4.44 sniffer-redirect

► [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Captures and redirects packets to an IP address running a packet capture/analysis tool

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
sniffer-redirect [omnipeek|tzsp] <IP> channel [1|10|100|100w -----]
    {snap <1-65535> (append descriptor)}
```

#### Parameters

- sniffer-redirect [omnipeek|tzsp] <IP> channel [1|10|100|100w -----] {snap <1-65535> (append descriptor)}

sniffer-redirect	Captures and redirects packets to an IP address running a packet capture/analysis tool
omnipeek	Encapsulates captured packets in proprietary header (used with OmniPeek and plug-in)
tzsp	Encapsulates captured packets in TZSP (used with WireShark and other tools)
<IP>	Specify the IP address of the device running the capture/analysis tool (the host to which captured off channel scan packets are redirected)
[1 10 100 100w -----]	Specify the channel to capture packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Channel 1 in 20 MHz mode (default setting)</li> <li>• 10 – Channel 10 in 20 MHz mode</li> <li>• 100 – Channel 100 in 20 MHz mode</li> <li>• 100w – Channels 100w in 40 MHz mode (channels 100*,104)</li> </ul>
snap <1-65535>	Optional. Allows truncating of large captured frames at a specified length (in bytes). This option is useful when capturing traffic with large frames. Use this option when only headers are needed for analysis, since it reduces the bandwidth needed for sniffing, and (for typical values) eliminates any fragmentation of the outer packet. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the maximum truncated byte length of captured packets.</li> </ul>
append descriptor	Optional – Enables appending of the radio's receive descriptor to the captured packet

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#sniffer-redirect omnipeek
172.16.10.1 channel 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 rf-mode sensor
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 rts-threshold 100
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 rifs tx-only
 sniffer-redirect omnipeek 172.16.10.1 channel 1
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
```

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```
non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables packet capture and redirection
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.4.45 stbc

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures the radio's *Space Time Block Coding* (STBC) mode. STBC is a pre-transmission encoding scheme providing an improved SNR ratio (even at a single RF receiver). STBC transmits multiple data stream copies across multiple antennas. The receiver combines the copies into one to retrieve data from the signal. These transmitted data versions provide redundancy to increase the odds of receiving data streams with a good data decode (especially in noisy environments).



**NOTE:** STBC requires the radio has at least two antennas with the capability to transmit two streams. If the antenna mode is configured to 1x1 (or falls back to 1x1 for some reason), STBC support is automatically disabled.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

stbc [auto|none|tx-only]

**Parameters**

- stbc [auto|none|tx-only]

stbc	Configures the radio's STBC mode
auto	Autoselects STBC settings based on the platform type and other radio interface settings. This is the default setting.
none	Disables STBC support
tx-only	Configures the AP radio to format and broadcast the special stream (enables STBC support for transmit only)

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-81xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#stbc tx-only
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-81xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
  stbc tx-only
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-81xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables STBC support
--------------------	-----------------------

### 7.1.34.4.46 transmit-beamforming

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables transmit beamforming on this radio interface. This option is disabled by default.

When enabled, this option steers signals to peers in a specific direction to enhance signal strength and improve throughput amongst meshed devices (not clients). Each access point radio supports up to 16 beamforming capable mesh peers. When enabled, a beamformer steers its wireless signals to its peers. A beamformee device assists the beamformer with channel estimation by providing a feedback matrix. The feedback matrix is a set of values sent by the beamformee to assist the beamformer in computing a steering matrix. A steering matrix is an additional set of values used to steer wireless signals at the beamformer so constructive signals arrive at the beamformee for better SNR and throughput. Any beamforming capable mesh peer connecting to a radio whose capacity is exhausted cannot enable beamforming itself.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP8122, AP8132, AP8163

#### Syntax

```
transmit-beamforming
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809 (config-profile-testAP81XX-if-radio1) #transmit-beamforming
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables transmit beamforming on this radio interface
--------------------	---



### 7.1.34.4.47 use

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Applies an association ACL policy and a radio QoS policy on this radio interface

An association ACL is a policy-based *Access Control List (ACL)* that either prevents or allows wireless clients from connecting to a controller managed access point radio. An ACL is a sequential collection of permit and deny conditions that apply to controller packets. When a packet is received on an interface, the controller compares the fields in the packet against any applied ACLs to verify the packet has the required permissions to be forwarded, based on the criteria specified in the access lists. If a packet does not meet any of the criteria specified in the ACL, the packet is dropped.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

use [association-acl-policy|radio-qos-policy]

use [association-acl-policy <ASSOC-ACL-POLICY-NAME>|radio-qos-policy <RADIO-QOS-POLICY-NAME>]

**Parameters**

- use [association-acl-policy <ASSOC-ACL-POLICY-NAME>|radio-qos-policy <RADIO-QOS-POLICY-NAME>]

use	Applies an association ACL policy and a radio QoS policy on this radio interface
association-acl-policy	Uses a specified association ACL policy with this radio interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ASSOC-ACL-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the association ACL policy name (should be existing and fully configured).</li> </ul>
radio-qos-policy	Uses a specified radio QoS policy with this radio interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RADIO-QoS-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the radio QoS policy name (should be existing and fully configured).</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#use association-acl-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 rf-mode sensor
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 rts-threshold 100
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 rifs tx-only
 use association-acl-policy test
 sniffer-redirect omnipeek 172.16.10.1 channel 1
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 --More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Dissociates the specified association ACL policy and radio QoS policy
-----------	---

**7.1.34.4.48 wips**

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Enables access point to change its channel of operation in order to terminate rogue devices. The radio should be configured to provide WLAN service.

This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533



**NOTE:** AP7522 and AP7532 access points use Smart RF to perform off-channel scans. Therefore, ensure that a Smart RF policy is configured and applied to AP7522 and AP7532 access points RF Domains to enable them perform rogue detection and termination.

**Syntax**

```
wips airtime-termination allow-channel-change
```

**Parameters**

- `wips airtime-termination allow-channel-change`

wips airtime-termination allow-channel-change	Enables access point to change its channel of operation (to that of the rogue device) in order to terminate the rogue device
--	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP81XX-if-radio1)#wips air-termination allow-channel-change
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables access point to change its channel of operation in order to terminate rogue devices
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.4.49 wireless-client

▶ [interface-config-radio-instance](#)

Configures wireless client parameters on this radio

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
wireless-client tx-power [<0-20>|mode]
```

```
wireless-client <0-20>
```

```
wireless-client tx-power mode [802.11d {wing-ie}/wing-ie {802.11d}]
```

#### Parameters

- wireless-client tx-power <0-20>

wireless-client	Configures wireless client parameters
tx-power <0-20>	Configures the transmit power indicated to wireless clients. If using a dual or three radio model access point, each radio should be configured with a unique transmit power in respect to its intended client support function. A setting of 0 defines the radio as using Smart RF to determine its output power. 20 dBm is the default value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-20&gt; – Specify transmit power from 0 - 20 dBm.</li> </ul>

- wireless-client tx-power mode [802.11d {wing-ie}/wing-ie {802.11d}]

wireless-client	Configures wireless client parameters
tx-power [802.11d wing-ie]	Configures the transmit power indicated to wireless clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 802.11d – Advertises in the IEEE 802.11d country information element                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wing-ie – Optional. Advertises in the WiNG information element (173)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• wing-ie – Advertises in the WiNG information element (173). This is the default setting.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 802.11d – Optional. Advertises in the IEEE 802.11d country information element</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#wireless-client tx-power 20
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
interface radio1
 rf-mode sensor
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 rts-threshold 100
 wireless-client tx-power 20
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 --More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the transmit power indicated to wireless clients
--------------------	---

## 7.1.34.4.50 wlan

▶ *interface-config-radio-instance*

Enables a WLAN on this radio

Use this command to configure WLAN/BSS mappings for an existing access point deployment. Administrators can assign each WLAN its own BSSID. If using a single-radio access point, there are 8 BSSIDs available. If using a dual-radio access point there are 8 BSSIDs for the 802.11b/g/n radio and 8 BSSIDs for the 802.11a/n radio.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
wlan <WLAN-NAME> {bss|primary}
```

```
wlan <WLAN-NAME> {bss <1-16>} {primary}
```

**Parameters**

- wlan <WLAN-NAME> {bss <1-16>} {primary}

<WLAN-NAME> {bss <1-16>  primary}	Specify the WLAN name (it must have been already created and configured) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bss &lt;1-16&gt; – Optional. Specifies a BSS for the radio to map the WLAN             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-18&gt; – Specify the BSS number from 1 - 16.                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary – Optional. Uses the specified WLAN as the primary WLAN, when multiple WLANs exist on the BSS</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• primary – Optional. Uses the specified WLAN as the primary WLAN, when multiple WLANs exist on the BSS</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#wlan TestWLAN primary
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#show context
```

```
interface radio1
 rf-mode sensor
 placement outdoor
 mesh client
 rts-threshold 100
 wireless-client tx-power 20
 wlan TestWLAN bss 1 primary
 off-channel-scan channel-list 2.4GHz 1
 guard-interval long
 aggregation ampdu tx-only
 rifs tx-only
 use association-acl-policy test
 sniffer-redirect omnipeek 172.16.10.1 channel 1
 aeroscout forward
 ekahau forward ip 172.16.10.1 port 3
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 1 dynamic-all
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 2 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 3 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 4 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 5 highest-basic
 non-unicast tx-rate bss 6 highest-basic
 --More--
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-71xxTestProfile-if-radio1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables a WLAN on a radio
-----------	----------------------------

### 7.1.34.5 interface-config-wwan-instance

▶ *interface*

A *Wireless Wide Area Network* (WWAN) card is a specialized network interface card that allows a network device to connect, transmit and receive data over a cellular WAN. AP7131 model access points, RFS4000 and RFS6000 controllers utilize a PCI express card slot that supports 3G WWAN cards. The WWAN card uses *point-to-point protocol* (PPP) to connect to the *Internet Service Provider* (ISP) and gain access to the Internet. PPP establishes internet links over dial-up modems, *Digital Subscriber Line* (DSL) connections, and many other types of point-to-point communications. PPP packages your system's TCP/IP packets and forwards them to the serial device where they can be put on the network. PPP is a full-duplex protocol used on various physical media, including twisted pair or fiber optic lines or satellite transmission. It uses a variation of *High Speed Data Link Control* (HDLC) for packet encapsulation.

To switch to the WWAN Interface configuration mode, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>

rfs4000-229D58(config)#profile rfs4000 testRFS4000
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000)#

<DEVICE>(config-profile-<DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>)#interface wwan1

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testRFS4000-if-wwan1)#?
Interface configuration commands:
  apn                Enter the access point name provided by the service provider
  auth-type          Type of authentication, Eg chap, pap
  crypto             Encryption Module
  description        Port description
  ip                 Internet Protocol (IP)
  no                 Negate a command or set its defaults
  password           Enter password provided by the service provider
  shutdown           Disable wireless wan feature
  use                Set setting to use
  username           Enter username provided by the service provider

  clrscr            Clears the display screen
  commit            Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
  help            Description of the interactive help system
  revert          Revert changes
  service         Service Commands
  show            Show running system information
  write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>-if-wwan1)#
```



**NOTE:** The WWAN interface is supported only on the AP7131, AP81XX, AP82XX, RFS4000, RFS6000 platforms.

The following table summarizes WWAN interface configuration commands:

**Table 7.17 WWAN Interface Config Mode Commands**

Commands	Description	Reference
<a href="#">apn</a>	Configures the access point's name provided by the service provider	<a href="#">page 7-293</a>
<a href="#">auth-type</a>	Configures the authentication types used on this interface	<a href="#">page 7-294</a>
<a href="#">crypto</a>	Associates a crypto map with this interface	<a href="#">page 7-295</a>

*Table 7.17 WWAN Interface Config Mode Commands*

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ip</i>	Associates an IP ACL with this interface	<a href="#">page 7-296</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts the WWAN interface settings	<a href="#">page 7-297</a>
<i>password</i>	Configures a password for this WWAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-298</a>
<i>use</i>	Associates an IP ACL with this interface	<a href="#">page 7-300</a>
<i>username</i>	Configures the names of users accessing this interface	<a href="#">page 7-301</a>

### 7.1.34.5.1 apn

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Configures the cellular data provider's name. This setting is needed in areas with multiple cellular data providers using the same protocols, such as Europe and Asia.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

#### Syntax

apn <WORD>

#### Parameters

- apn <WORD>

apn <WORD>	Specify the name of the cellular data service provider.
------------	---

#### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#apn AT&T

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
 interface wwan1
  apn AT&T
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
    
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the configured access point name.
--------------------	---

**7.1.34.5.2 auth-type**

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Configures the authentication type used by the cellular data provider

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

**Syntax**

```
auth-type [chap|mschap|mschap-v2|pap]
```

**Parameters**

- auth-type [chap|mschap|mschap-v2|pap]

auth-type	Configures the authentication protocol used on this interface. The options are: PAP, CHAP, MSCHAP, and MSCHAP-v2
chap	Configures <i>Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol</i> (CHAP). This is the default value.
mschap	Configures <i>Microsoft Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol</i> (MSCHAP)
mschapv2	Configures <i>Microsoft Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol</i> (MSCHAP) version 2
pap	Configures <i>Password Authentication Protocol</i> (PAP)

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#auth-type mschap-v2
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  apn AT&T
  auth-type mschap-v2
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the authentication protocol configured on this interface
--------------------	--



### 7.1.34.5.3 crypto

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Associates a crypto map with this interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

**Syntax**

crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-NAME>

**Parameters**

- crypto map <CRYPTO-MAP-NAME>

<p>crypto map &lt;CRYPTO-MAP-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Associates a crypto map with this interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CRYPTO-MAP-NAME&gt; – Specify the crypto map name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
---	---

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#crypto map test
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  apn AT&T
  auth-type mschap-v2
  crypto map test
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes the crypto map associated with this interface</p>
------------------	--

## 7.1.34.5.4 ip

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Configures IP related settings on this interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

**Syntax**

```
ip [default-gateway|nat]
```

```
ip default-gateway priority <1-8000>
```

```
ip nat [inside|outside]
```

**Parameters**

- ip default-gateway priority <1-8000>

ip	Configures IP related settings on this interface
default-gateway priority <1-8000>	Configures the default-gateway's (learned by the wireless WAN) priority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-8000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 8000. The default is 3000.</li> </ul>

- ip nat [inside|outside]

ip	Configures IP related settings on this interface
nat [inside outside]	Configures the NAT settings. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inside – Marks this WWAN interface as NAT inside. The inside network is transmitting data over the network to its intended destination. On the way out, the source IP address is changed in the header and replaced by the (public) IP address.</li> <li>• outside – Marks this WWAN interface as NAT outside. Packets passing through the NAT on the way back to the controller or service platform managed LAN are matched against the records kept by the NAT engine. There, the destination IP address is changed back to the specific internal private class IP address in order to reach the LAN over the network.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#ip nat inside
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
```

```
interface wwan1
  apn AT&T
  auth-type mschap-v2
  crypto map test
  ip nat inside
  ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes IP related settings on this interface
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.5.5 no

▶ *interface-config-wwan-instance*

Removes or reverts the WWAN interface settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

#### Syntax

```
no [all|apn|auth-type|crypto|description|ip|password|shutdown|use|username]
```

```
no [all|apn|auth-type|description|password|shutdown|username]
```

```
no crypto map
```

```
no ip [default-gateway priority|nat]
```

```
no use ip-access-list in
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this WWAN interface's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

#### Usage Guidelines

The no command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

#### Examples

The following example displays the WWAN interface settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  apn AT&T
  auth-type mschap-v2
  crypto map test
  ip nat inside
  ip default-gateway priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#no apn
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#no auth-type
```

The following example displays the WWAN interface settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  crypto map test
  ip nat inside
  ip default-gateway priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

### 7.1.34.5.6 password

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Configures a password for this WWAN interface. The configured value is used for authentication support by the cellular data carrier.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP71XX
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

#### Syntax

```
password [2 <WORD>|<WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- password [2 <WORD>|<WORD>]

password	Configures a password for this WWAN interface
2 <WORD>	Configures an encrypted password. Use this option when copy pasting the password from another device.
<WORD>	Enter the password string (should not exceed 32 characters in length).

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#password 2 TechPubsTesting@123
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  password TechPubsTesting@123
  crypto map test
  ip nat inside
  ip default-gateway priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the configured password
--------------------	---------------------------------

### 7.1.34.5.7 shutdown

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Shuts down this WWAN interface. Use the `no > shutdown` command to re-start the WWAN interface.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP71XX
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

**Syntax**

shutdown

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#shutdown
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  shutdown
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Re-starts the WWAN interface
--------------------	------------------------------

**7.1.34.5.8 use**▶ *interface-config-wwan-instance*

Associates an IP ACL with this interface. The ACL should be existing and configured.

The ACL applies an IP based firewall to all incoming packets. The ACL identifies a single IP or a range of IPs that are to be allowed or denied access on this interface.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

**Syntax**

```
use ip-access-list in <ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- use ip-access-list in <ACCESS-LIST-NAME>

<pre>use ip-access-list in &lt;ACCESS-LIST- NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Associates an inbound IPv4 ACL with this interface. This setting applies to IPv4 inbound traffic only and not IPv6 traffic. IPv4 operates as a best effort delivery method, as it does not guarantee delivery, and does not ensure proper sequencing or duplicate delivery (unlike TCP). IPv4 hosts can use link local addressing to provide local connectivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IP ACL name.</li> </ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#use ip-access-list in test
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
 password TechPubsTesting@123
 crypto map test
 ip nat inside
 use ip-access-list in test
 ip default-gateway priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the IP ACL associated with this interface
-----------	---

### 7.1.34.5.9 username

▶ [interface-config-wwan-instance](#)

Configures the names of users accessing this interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP7131
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000

#### Syntax

username <WORD>

#### Parameters

- username <WORD>

username <WORD>	Configures the username for authentication support by the cellular data carrier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the username (should not exceed 32 characters).</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

#### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#username TechPubsUser1

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#show context
interface wwan1
  username TechPubsUser1
  password TechPubsTesting@123
  crypto map test
  ip nat inside
  use ip-access-list in test
  ip default-gateway priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS6000-if-wwan1)#
    
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the configured username
--------------------	---------------------------------

### 7.1.34.6 interface-config-bluetooth-instance

#### ▶ interface

AP8432 and AP8533 model access points utilize a built-in Bluetooth chip for specific Bluetooth functional behaviors in a WiNG managed network. AP8432 and AP8533 models support both Bluetooth classic and *Bluetooth low energy* (BLE) technology. These platforms use their Bluetooth classic enabled radio to sense other Bluetooth enabled devices and report device data (MAC address, RSSI and device calls) to an ADSP server for intrusion detection. If the device presence varies in an unexpected manner, ADSP can raise an alarm.



**NOTE:** AP8132 model access points support an external USB Bluetooth radio providing ADSP Bluetooth classic sensing functionality only, not the BLE beaconing functionality available for AP8432 and AP8533 model access points described in this section.

AP8432 and AP8533 model access points support Bluetooth beaconing to emit either iBeacon or Eddystone-URL beacons. The access point's Bluetooth radio sends non-connectable, undirected *low-energy* (LE) advertisement packets periodically. These advertisement packets are short and sent on Bluetooth advertising channels that conform to already-established iBeacon and Eddystone-URL standards. However, portions of the advertising packet are customizable via the Bluetooth radio interface configuration context.

To switch to this mode, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <ap8432/ap8533> <PROFILE-NAME>
<DEVICE>(config-profile-default-ap8432)#interface bluetooth ?
<1-1> Bluetooth interface index?
```

The following example uses the default-ap8432 profile instance to configure the Bluetooth radio interface:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432)#interface bluetooth 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
Bluetooth Radio Mode commands:
 beacon          Configure low-energy beacon operation parameters
 description     Configure a description for this bluetooth radio
 eddystone       Configure eddystone beacon payload parameters
 ibeacon         Configure iBeacon beacon payload parameters
 mode            Set the bluetooth operation mode
 no              Negate a command or set its defaults
 shutdown        Shutdown the selected bluetooth radio interface

 clrscr          Clears the display screen
 commit          Commit all changes made in this session
 do              Run commands from Exec mode
 end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
 exit            End current mode and down to previous mode
 help            Description of the interactive help system
 revert          Revert changes
 service         Service Commands
 show            Show running system information
 write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

**Table 7.18 Bluetooth Radio Interface Config Commands**

Commands	Description	Reference
<a href="#">beacon</a>	Configures the Bluetooth radio's beacon's emitted transmission pattern	<a href="#">page 7-304</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures a description for the Bluetooth radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-306</a>
<a href="#">eddystone</a>	Configures Eddystone beacon payload parameters. Configure these parameters if the operational mode is set to 'le-beacon' and the beacon transmission pattern is set to 'eddystone-url1' or 'eddystone-url2'.	<a href="#">page 7-307</a>



**Table 7.18 Bluetooth Radio Interface Config Commands**

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ibeacon</i>	Configures iBeacon beacon payload parameters. Configure these parameters if the operational mode is set to 'le-beacon' and the beacon transmission pattern is set to 'ibeacon'.	<a href="#">page 7-308</a>
<i>mode</i>	Configures the Bluetooth radio's mode of operation	<a href="#">page 7-310</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Shut downs the selected Bluetooth radio interface	<a href="#">page 7-311</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default this Bluetooth radio interface's settings	<a href="#">page 7-312</a>

### 7.1.34.6.1 beacon

#### ▶ [interface-config-bluetooth-instance](#)

Configures the Bluetooth radio's beacon's emitted transmission pattern for Bluetooth radios functioning in the *low energy beacon* (le-beacon) mode. This option is applicable *only if* the Bluetooth radio's operational mode is set to *le-beacon*.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
beacon [pattern|period]
```

```
beacon pattern [eddytone-url1|eddytone-ulr2|ibeacon]
```

```
beacon period <100-10000>
```

#### Parameters

- beacon pattern [eddytone-url1|eddytone-ulr2|ibeacon]

<pre>beacon pattern [eddytone-url1] eddytone-ulr2] ibeacon]</pre>	<p>When the beacon mode is set to 'le-beacon', use this command to configure the Bluetooth radio's beacon's emitted transmission pattern. Select one of the following beacon patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eddytone-url1 – Transmits an Eddystone-URL beacon using URL 1. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• eddytone-ulr2 – Transmits an Eddystone-URL beacon using URL 2 An Eddystone-URL frame broadcasts a URL using a compressed encoding scheme to better fit within a limited advertisement packet. Once decoded, the URL can be used by a client for Internet access. If an Eddystone-URL beacon broadcasts https:anysite, clients receiving the packet can access that URL. If setting the transmission pattern as 'eddytone-url1' or 'eddytone-ulr2', use the 'eddytone' keyword to configure Eddystone beacon payload parameters. For more information, see <a href="#">eddytone</a>.</li> <li>• ibeacon – Transmits an ibeacon beacon. iBeacon was created by Apple for use in <i>iPhone OS</i> (iOS) devices (beginning with iOS version 7.0). There are three data fields Apple has made available to iOS applications, a <i>Universally Unique Identifier</i> (UUID) for device identification, a <i>Major</i> value for device class and a <i>Minor</i> value for more refined information like product category. If setting the transmission pattern as 'ibeacon', use the 'ibeacon' keyword to configure ibeacon beacon payload parameters. For more information, see <a href="#">ibeacon</a>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring the Bluetooth radio's operational mode, see <a href="#">mode</a>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beacon period &lt;100-10000&gt;</li> </ul>	<pre>beacon period &lt;100-10000&gt;</pre> <p>Configures the Bluetooth radio's beacon transmission period, in milliseconds, from 100 - 10000. As the defined period increases, so does the CPU processing time and the number of packets incrementally transmitted (typically one per minute).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;100-10000&gt; – Specify a value from 100 - 10000 milliseconds. The default value is 1000 milliseconds.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#beacon pattern
eddystone-url2
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#beacon period 900
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
  shutdown
  description AP8432-BLE-Radio1
  mode le-beacon
  beacon pattern eddystone-url2
  beacon period 900
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default this Bluetooth radio's beacon-related configurations
-----------	--

**7.1.34.6.2 description**

▶ *interface-config-bluetooth-instance*

Configures a description for the Bluetooth radio interface, differentiating it from other Bluetooth supported radio's within the same RF Domain

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
description <WORD>
```

**Parameters**

- `description <WORD>`

<code>description &lt;WORD&gt;</code>	<p>Configures a description for the AP8432/AP8533 access point's Bluetooth radio's description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Provide a description that uniquely identifies this radio interface from other similar Bluetooth supported radios (should not exceed 64 characters) within an RF Domain.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#description AP8432-BLE-Radio1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
shutdown
description AP8432-BLE-Radio1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this Bluetooth radio interface's description
-----------	--

### 7.1.34.6.3 eddystone

▶ [interface-config-bluetooth-instance](#)

Configures Eddystone beacon payload parameters. Configure these parameters only if the Bluetooth radio interface's operational mode is set to 'le-beacon', and the beacon's emitted transmission pattern is set to either 'eddystone-url1' or 'eddystone-url2'.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
eddystone [calibration-rssi <-127-127>|url [1|2] <WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- eddystone [calibration-rssi|url [1|2] <WORD>]

<pre>eddystone [calibration-rssi &lt;-127-127&gt;  url [1 2] &lt;WORD&gt;]</pre>	<p>If the Beacon transmission pattern has been set to either 'eddystone-url1' or 'eddystone-url2', configure the following Eddystone parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• calibration-rssi – Configures the Eddystone beacon measured calibration signal strength, from -127 to 127 dBm, at 0 meters. Mobile devices can approximate their distance to beacons based on received signal strength. However, distance readings can fluctuate since they depend on several external factors. The closer you are to a beacon, the more accurate the reported distance. This setting is the projected calibration signal strength at 0 meters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-127-127&gt; – Specify a value from -127 - 127 dBm. The default value is -19 dBm.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• url [1 2] &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures the Eddystone URL as URL1 OR URL2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Selects the Eddystone URL number 1</li> <li>• 2 – Selects the Eddystone URL number 2</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the 'eddystone-url1' and 'eddystone-url2' keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Enter a 64 character maximum <i>eddystone-URL1/eddystone-URL2</i>. The URL must be 18 characters or less once auto-encoding is applied. URL encoding is used when placing text in a query string to avoid confusion with the URL itself. It is typically used when a browser sends data to a Web server.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#eddystone calibration-rssi -120
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
shutdown
description AP8432-BLE-Radio1
mode le-beacon
beacon pattern eddystone-url2
beacon period 900
eddystone calibration-rssi -120
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Removes or reverts to default this Bluetooth radio's Eddystone beacon payload configurations</p>
------------------	---

### 7.1.34.6.4 ibeacon

► *interface-config-bluetooth-instance*

Configures iBeacon beacon payload parameters. Configure these parameters only if the Bluetooth radio interface's operational mode is set to 'le-beacon', and the beacon's emitted transmission pattern is set to 'ibeacon'.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

#### Syntax

```
ibeacon [calibration-rssi <-127-127>|major <0-65535>|minor <0-65535>|uuid <WORD>]
```

```
ibeacon [calibration-rssi <-127-127>|uuid <WORD>]
```

```
ibeacon [major|minor] <0-65535>
```

#### Parameters

- `ibeacon [calibration-rssi <-127-127>|major <0-65535>|minor <0-65535>|uuid <WORD>]`

ibeacon	Configures following iBeacon beacon payload parameters: calibration-rssi, major, minor, and uuid
calibration-rssi <-127-127>	Configures the ibeacon measured calibration signal strength, from -127 to 127 dBm, at 1 meter. Mobile devices can approximate their distance to beacons based on received signal strength. However, distance readings can fluctuate since they depend on several external factors. The closer you are to a beacon, the more accurate the reported distance. This setting is the projected calibration signal strength at 1 meter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-127-127&gt; – Specify a value from -127 - 127 dBm. The default value is -60 dBm.</li> </ul>
major <0-65535>	Configures the iBeacon Major value from 0 - 65535. Major values identify and distinguish groups. For example, each beacon on a specific floor in a building could be assigned a unique major value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535. The default value is 1111.</li> </ul>
minor <0-65535>	Configures the iBeacon Minor value from 0 - 65535. Minor values identify and distinguish individual beacons. Minor values help identify individual beacons within a group of beacons assigned a major value. The default setting is 2,222. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535. The default value is 2222.</li> </ul>
uuid <WORD>	Configures a 32 hex character maximum UUID. The UUID classification contains 32 hexadecimal digits, split into 5 groups, separated by dashes. For example, f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e. The UUID distinguishes iBeacons in the network from all other beacons in networks outside of your direct administration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the UUID (should not exceed 32 hexadecimal characters). The default value is 01F101F101F101F101F101F101F101F1.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#ibeacon calibration-rssi -70
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#ibeacon major 1110
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#ibeacon minor 2210
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#ibeacon uuid
f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e
```

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
 shutdown
 mode le-beacon
 beacon pattern ibeacon
 ibeacon calibration-rssi -70
 ibeacon major 1110
 ibeacon minor 2210
 ibeacon uuid f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts to default this Bluetooth radio's iBeacon beacon payload parameters
-----------	--

## 7.1.34.6.5 mode

▶ [interface-config-bluetooth-instance](#)

Configures the Bluetooth radio interface's mode of operation as *bt-sensor* or *le-beacon*

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
mode [bt-sensor|le-beacon]
```

**Parameters**

- mode [bt-sensor|le-beacon]

mode	<p>Configures the Bluetooth radio interface's mode of operation. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>bt-sensor</i> – Select this option to provide Bluetooth support for legacy devices. <i>bt-sensors</i> are Bluetooth classic sensors providing robust wireless connections for legacy devices. Typically these connections are not ideally suited for the newer <i>Bluetooth low energy</i> (BLE) technology supported devices.</li> <li>• <i>le-beacon</i> – Select this option to provide Bluetooth support for newer BLE technology supported devices. <i>le-beacons</i> are newer Bluetooth low energy beacons ideal for applications requiring intermittent or periodic transfers of small amounts of data. <i>le-beacons</i> are not designed as replacements for classic beacon sensors. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
------	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#mode le-beacon
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
shutdown
mode le-beacon
beacon pattern ibeacon
ibeacon calibration-rssi -70
ibeacon major 1110
ibeacon minor 2210
ibeacon uuid f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts this Bluetooth radio's mode of operation to <i>le-beacon</i>
--------------------	--



### 7.1.34.6.6 shutdown

▶ [interface-config-bluetooth-instance](#)

Shut downs the selected AP8432/AP8533 Bluetooth radio interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

shutdown

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#shutdown
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
  shutdown
  mode le-beacon
  beacon pattern ibeacon
  ibeacon calibration-rssi -70
  ibeacon major 1110
  ibeacon minor 2210
  ibeacon uuid f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverses shutdown
--------------------	-------------------

**7.1.34.6.7 no**▶ *interface-config-bluetooth-instance*

Removes or reverts to default this AP8432/AP8533 Bluetooth radio interface's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points – AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

```
no [beacon|description|eddytone|ibeacon|mode|shutdown]
```

```
no beacon [pattern|period]
no description
no eddytone [calibration-rssi|url [1|2]]
no ibeacon [calibration-rssi|major|minor|uuid]
no mode
no shutdown
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts to default this Bluetooth radio interface's settings based on the parameters passed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PARAMETERS&gt; – Specify the parameters.</li> </ul>
-----------------	---

**Examples**

The following example shows the AP8432 default profile's Bluetooth radio interface settings:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
  shutdown
  mode le-beacon
  beacon pattern ibeacon
  ibeacon calibration-rssi -70
  ibeacon major 1110
  ibeacon minor 2210
  ibeacon uuid f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#no shutdown
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#no ibeacon minor
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#no ibeacon calibration-rssi
```

The following example shows the AP8432 default profile's Bluetooth radio interface settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#show context
interface bluetooth1
  no shutdown
  mode le-beacon
  beacon pattern ibeacon
  ibeacon major 1110
  ibeacon uuid f2468da65fa82e841134bc5b71e0893e
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-default-ap8432-if-bluetooth1)#
```

### 7.1.35 ip

► *Profile Config Commands*

The following table summarizes NAT pool configuration commands:

**Table 7.19** NAT Pool Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ip</i>	Configures IP components, such as default gateway, DHCP, DNS server forwarding, name server, domain name, routing standards, etc.	<a href="#">page 7-314</a>
<i>nat-pool-config-instance</i>	Invokes NAT pool configuration parameters	<a href="#">page 7-320</a>

## 7.1.35.1 ip



Configures IPv4 routing components, such as default gateway, DHCP, DNS server forwarding, name server, domain name, routing standards, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

```
ip [default-gateway|dhcp|dns-server-forward|domain-lookup|domain-name|igmp|
name-server|nat|route|routing]

ip default-gateway [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|failover|priority [dhcp-client <1-1800>|
static-route <1-1800>]]

ip [dns-server-forward|domain-lookup|domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>|name-server <IP>|
routing]

ip dhcp client [hostname|persistent-lease]

ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast|querier}
ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast}
ip igmp snooping {querier} {max-response-time <1-25>|query-interval <1-18000>|
robustness-variable <1-7>|timer expiry <60-300>|version <1-3>}
```



**NOTE:** The command 'ip igmp snooping' can be configured under bridge VLAN context also. For example: rfs7000-37FABE(config-device 00-15-70-37-FA-BE-bridge-vlan-1)#ip igmp snooping forward-unknown-multicast

```
ip nat [crypto|inside|outside|pool]

ip nat [crypto source pool|pool] <NAT-POOL-NAME>

ip nat [inside|outside] [destination|source]

ip nat [inside|outside] destination static <ACTUAL-IP> <1-65535> [tcp|udp]
[(<NATTED-IP> {<1-65535>})]

ip nat [inside|outside] source [list|static]

ip nat [inside|outside] source static <ACTUAL-IP> <1-65535> [tcp|udp]
[(<NATTED-IP> {<1-65535>})]

ip nat [inside|outside] source list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>|
pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] [(address <IP>|interface <L3-IF-NAME>|overload|
pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>)]

ip route <IP/M> [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- ip default-gateway [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|failover|priority [dhcp-client <1-1800>|static-route <1-1800>]]

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
default-gateway	Configures default gateway (next-hop router) parameters

<IP>	Configures default gateway's IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the default gateway's IP address.</li> </ul>
failover	Configures failover to the gateway (with next higher priority) when the current default gateway is unreachable (In case of multiple default gateways). This option is enabled by default.
<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures the host alias mapped to the required default gateway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name (should be existing and configured). Host alias names begin with a '\$'.</li> </ul>
priority [dhcp-client <1-1800>  static-route <1-1800>]	Configures default gateway priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp-client &lt;1-1800&gt; – Defines a priority for the default gateway acquired by the DHCP client on the VLAN interface. The default setting is 1000.</li> <li>• static-route &lt;1-1800&gt; – Defines the weight (priority) assigned to this static route versus others that have been defined to avoid potential congestion. The default setting is 100.</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to 'dhcp-client' and 'static-route' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1800&gt; – Specify the priority from 1 - 18000 (lower the value higher is the priority).</li> </ul>

• ip [dns-server-forward|domain-lookup|domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>|name-server <IP>|routing]

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
dns-server-forward	Enables DNS forwarding. This command enables the forwarding of DNS queries to DNS servers outside of the network. This option is disabled by default.
domain-lookup	Enables domain lookup. When enabled, human friendly domain names are converted into numerical IP destination addresses. The option is enabled by default.
domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>	Configures a default domain name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the DNS (should not exceed 64 characters in length).</li> </ul>
name-server <IP>	Configures the name server's IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address of the name server.</li> </ul>
routing	Enables IP routing of logically addressed packets from their source to their destination. IPv4 routing is enabled by default.

• ip dhcp client [hostname|persistent-lease]

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
dhcp	Configures the DHCP client and host
client [hostname  persistent-lease]	Sets the DHCP client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hostname – Includes the hostname in the DHCP lease for the requesting client. This option is enabled by default.</li> <li>• persistent-lease – Retains the last lease across reboot if the DHCP server is unreachable. A persistent DHCP lease assigns the same IP address and other network information to the device each time it renews its DHCP lease. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>

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- `ip igmp snooping {fast-leave|forward-unknown-multicast}`

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
fast-leave	Optional. Enables fast leave processing. When enabled, leave messages are processed quickly, preventing the host from receiving further traffic. Should be configured for one (wired) host network only. This option is disabled by default. <b>Note:</b> This feature is supported only on the AP7502, AP82XX, AP8533 model access points.
igmp snooping forward-unknown-multicast	Optional. Enables unknown multicast data packets to be flooded in the specified VLAN. This option is disabled by default.

- `ip igmp snooping {querier} {max-response-time <1-25>|query-interval <1-18000>|robustness-variable <1-7>|timer expiry <60-300>|version <1-3>}`

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
igmp snooping querier	Optional. Enables the IGMP querier functionality for the specified VLAN. By default IGMP snooping querier is disabled.
max-response-time <1-25>	Configures the IGMP maximum query response interval used in IGMP V2/V3 queries for the given VLAN. The default is 10 seconds.
query-interval <1-18000>	Configures the IGMP querier query interval in seconds. Specify a value from 1 - 18000 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.
robustness-variable <1-7>	Configures the IGMP robustness variable from 1 - 7. The default is 2.
timer expiry <60-300>	Configures the other querier time out value for the given VLAN. The default is 60 seconds.
version <1-3>	Configures the IGMP query version for the given VLAN. The default is 3.

- `ip nat [crypto source pool|pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>]`

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
nat	Configures the NAT parameters
crypto source pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>	Configures the NAT source address translation settings for IPsec tunnels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NAT-POOL-NAME&gt; – Specify a NAT pool name.</li> </ul>
pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>	Configures a pool of IP addresses for NAT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NAT-POOL-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the NAT pool.</li> </ul>

- `ip nat [inside|outside] destination static <ACTUAL-IP> <1-65535> [tcp|udp] [( <NATTED-IP> { <1-65535> } )]`

ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
nat	Configures the NAT parameters
[inside outside]	Configures inside and outside address translation for the destination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inside – Configures inside address translation</li> <li>• outside – Configures outside address translation</li> </ul>

destination static <ACTUAL-IP>	The following keywords are common to the 'inside' and 'outside' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• destination – Specifies destination address translation parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• static – Specifies static NAT local to global mapping</li> <li>• &lt;ACTUAL-IP&gt; – Specify the actual outside IP address to map.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<1-65535> [tcp udp]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Configures the actual outside port. Specify a value from 1 - 65535.</li> <li>• tcp – Configures <i>Transmission Control Protocol</i> (TCP) port</li> <li>• udp – Configures <i>User Datagram Protocol</i> (UDP) port</li> </ul>
<NATTED-IP> <1-65535>	Enables configuration of the outside natted IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NATTED-IP&gt; – Specify the outside natted IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the outside natted port. Specify a value from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
<pre>• ip nat [inside outside] source static &lt;ACTUAL-IP&gt; &lt;1-65535&gt; [tcp udp] [( &lt;NATTED-IP&gt; { &lt;1-65535&gt; } )]</pre>	
ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
nat	Configures the NAT parameters
[inside outside]	Configures inside and outside address translation for the source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inside – Configures inside address translation</li> <li>• outside – Configures outside address translation</li> </ul>
source static <ACTUAL-IP>	The following keywords are common to the 'inside' and 'outside' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• source – Specifies source address translation parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• static – Specifies static NAT local to global mapping</li> <li>• &lt;ACTUAL-IP&gt; – Specify the actual inside IP address to map.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<1-65535> [tcp udp]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Configures the actual outside port. Specify a value from 1 - 65535.</li> <li>• tcp – Configures <i>Transmission Control Protocol</i> (TCP) port</li> <li>• udp – Configures <i>User Datagram Protocol</i> (UDP) port</li> </ul>
<NATTED-IP> <1-65535>	Enables configuration of the outside natted IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NATTED-IP&gt; – Specify the outside natted IP address.</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the outside natted port. Specify a value from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
<pre>• ip nat [inside outside] source list &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; interface [&lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; pppoe1 vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; wwan1] [(address &lt;IP&gt; interface &lt;L3-IF-NAME&gt; overload pool &lt;NAT-POOL-NAME&gt;)]</pre>	
ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
nat	Configures the NAT parameters
[inside outside]	Configures inside and outside IP access list
source list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Configures an access list describing local addresses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for the IP access list.</li> </ul>

interface [<INTERFACE-NAME>  pppoe1  vlan <1-4094>  wwan1]	Selects an interface to configure. Select a layer 3 router interface or a VLAN interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Selects a layer 3 interface. Specify the layer 3 router interface name.</li> <li>• vlan – Selects a VLAN interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Set the SVI VLAN ID of the interface.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• pppoe1 – Selects PPP over Ethernet interface</li> <li>• wwan1 – Selects Wireless WAN interface</li> </ul>
address <IP>	The following keyword is recursive and common to all interface types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address &lt;IP&gt; – Configures the interface IP address used with NAT</li> </ul>
interface <L3-IF-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to all interface types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interface &lt;L3-IF-NAME&gt; – Configures a wireless controller or service platform's VLAN interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L3IFNAME&gt; – Specify the SVI VLAN ID of the interface.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
overload	The following keyword is recursive and common to all interface types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overload – Enables use of global address for many local addresses</li> </ul>
pool <NAT-POOL-NAME>	The following keyword is recursive and common to all interface types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pool &lt;NAT-POOL-NAME&gt; – Specifies the NAT pool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NAT-POOL-NAME&gt; – Specify the NAT pool name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip route &lt;IP/M&gt; [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;]</li> </ul>	
ip	Configures IPv4 routing components
route	Configures the static routes
<IP/M>	Specify the IP destination prefix in the A.B.C.D/M format.
<IP>	Specify the IP address of the gateway.
<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures the host alias mapped to the required default gateway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name (should be existing and configured). Host alias names begin with a '\$'.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#ip default-gateway 172.16.10.4
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#ip dns-server-forward
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#ip nat inside source list test interface
vlan 1 pool pool1 overload
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
ip default-gateway 172.16.10.4
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
.....
qos trust 802.1p
interface ge3
ip dhcp trust
```



```

qos trust dscp
qos trust 802.1p
interface ge4
 ip dhcp trust
 qos trust dscp
 qos trust 802.1p
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
ip dns-server-forward
ip nat inside source list test interface vlan1 pool pool1 overload
 service pm sys-restart
router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#?
Nat Policy Mode commands:
 address Specify addresses for the nat pool
 no Negate a command or set its defaults

 clrscr Clears the display screen
 commit Commit all changes made in this session
 do Run commands from Exec mode
 end End current mode and change to EXEC mode
 exit End current mode and down to previous mode
 help Description of the interactive help system
 revert Revert changes
 service Service Commands
 show Show running system information
 write Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.35.2 nat-pool-config-instance

▶ *ip*

Use the config-profile-<DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME> instance to configure *Network Address Translation* (NAT) pool settings.

The following example uses the config-profile-default-rfs7000 instance to configure NAT pool settings:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#ip nat pool pool1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#?
```

Nat Policy Mode commands:

```
address Specify addresses for the nat pool
no       Negate a command or set its defaults

clrscr  Clears the display screen
commit  Commit all changes made in this session
do      Run commands from Exec mode
end     End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit    End current mode and down to previous mode
help    Description of the interactive help system
revert  Revert changes
service Service Commands
show    Show running system information
write   Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)
```

The following table summarizes NAT pool configuration commands:

**Table 7.20** NAT Pool Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>address</i>	Configures NAT pool addresses	<a href="#">page 7-321</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 7-322</a>

### 7.1.35.2.1 address

▶ [nat-pool-config-instance](#)

Configures NAT pool of IP addresses

Define a range of IP addresses hidden from the public Internet. NAT modifies network address information in the defined IP range while in transit across a traffic routing device. NAT only provides IP address translation and does not provide a firewall. A branch deployment with NAT by itself will not block traffic from being potentially routed through a NAT device. Consequently, NAT should be deployed with a stateful firewall.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

address [*<IP>*|range *<START-IP>* *<END-IP>*]

#### Parameters

- address [*<IP>*|range *<START-IP>* *<END-IP>*]

address <i>&lt;IP&gt;</i>	Adds a single IP address to the NAT pool
range <i>&lt;START-IP&gt;</i> <i>&lt;END-IP&gt;</i>	Adds a range of IP addresses to the NAT pool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>&lt;START-IP&gt;</i> – Specify the starting IP address of the range.</li> <li>• <i>&lt;END-IP&gt;</i> – Specify the ending IP address of the range.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#address range 172.16.10.2 172.16.10.8
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#show context
ip nat pool pool1
  address range 172.16.10.2 172.16.10.8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes address(es) configured with this NAT pool
-----------	---

**7.1.35.2.2 no**

▶ [nat-pool-config-instance](#)

Removes address(es) configured with this NAT pool

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

no address [<IP>|range <START-IP> <END-IP>]

**Parameters**

- no address [<IP>|range <START-IP> <END-IP>]

no address [<IP>  range <START-IP> <END-IP>]	Removes a single IP address or a range of IP addresses from this NAT pool
--	---

**Usage Guidelines**

The no command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#show context
ip nat pool pool1
  address range 172.16.10.2 172.16.10.8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#no address range 1
72.16.10.2 172.16.10.8
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#show context
ip nat pool pool1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000-nat-pool-pool1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">address</a>	Configures NAT pool IP address(es)
-------------------------	------------------------------------

## 7.1.36 ipv6

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures IPv6 routing components, such as default gateway, DNS server forwarding, name server, routing standards, etc.

These IPv6 settings are applied to all devices using this profile.

You can also configure IPv6 settings on a device, using the device's configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** The IPv6 settings configured at the profile/device level are global configuration settings and not interface-specific.

### Syntax

```
ipv6 [default-gateway|dns-server-forward|hop-limit|mld|name-server|nd-reachable-time|neighbor|ns-interval|ra-convert|route|ula-reject-route|unicast-routing]
```

```
ipv6 [default-gateway <IPv6> {vlan <VLAN-ID>}|dns-server-forward|hop-limit <1-255>|name-server <IPv6>|nd-reachable-time <5000-3600000>|ns-interval <1000-3600000>|ula-reject-route|unicast-routing]
```

```
ipv6 ra-convert {throttle interval <3-1800> max-RAs <1-256>}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast|querier}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast}
```

```
ipv6 mld snooping {querier} {max-response-time <1-25000>|query-interval <1-18000>|robustness-variable <1-7>|timer expiry <60-300>|version <1-2>}
```

```
ipv6 neighbor [<IPv6>|timeout]
```

```
ipv6 neighbor <IPv6> <MAC> [<INTF-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] {dhcp-server|router}
```

```
ipv6 neighbor timeout <15-86400>
```

```
ipv6 route <DEST-IPv6-PREFIX/PREFIX-LENGTH> <IPv6-GATEWAY-ADDRESS> {vlan <VLAN-ID>}
```

### Parameters

- ipv6 [default-gateway <IPv6> {vlan <VLAN-ID>}|dns-server-forward|hop-limit <1-255>|name-server <IPv6>|nd-reachable-time <5000-3600000>|ns-interval <1000-3600000>|ula-reject-route|unicast-routing]

ipv6	Configures IPv6 routing components
default-gateway <IPv6> {vlan <VLAN-ID>}	Configures IPv6 default gateway's address in the ::/0 format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Optional. Specify the VLAN interface's ID through which the default gateway is accessible.</li> </ul>
dns-server-forward	Enables DNS server forwarding. This command enables the forwarding of DNS queries to DNS servers outside of the network. This feature is disabled by default.
hop-limit <1-255>	Configures the IPv6 hop count limit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify a value between 1 - 255. The default is 64.</li> </ul>

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name-server <IPv6>	Configures the IPv6 name server's address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the address of the IPv6 name server.</li> </ul>
nd-reachable-time <5000-3600000>	Configures the time, in milliseconds, that a neighbor is assumed to be reachable after having received <i>neighbor discovery</i> (ND) confirmation for their reachability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;5000-3600000&gt; – Specify a value from 5000 - 3600000 milliseconds. The default is 30,000 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
ns-interval <1000-3600000>	Configures the interval, in milliseconds, between two consecutive retransmitted <i>neighbor solicitation</i> (NS) messages. NS messages are sent by a node to determine the link layer address of a neighbor, or verify a neighbor is still reachable via a cached link-layer address. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1000-3600000&gt; – Specify a value from 1000 - 3600000. The default is 1000 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
ula-reject-route	Installs a "reject" route for <i>Unique Local Address</i> (ULA) prefixes. This ensures that site-border routers and firewalls do not forward packets with ULA source or destination addresses outside of the site, unless explicitly configured with routing information about specific /48 or longer Local IPv6 prefixes. This option is disabled by default.  The ULA is an IPv6 address used in private networks for local communication within a site (for example a company, campus, or within a set of branch office networks). These site local addresses are IPv6 addresses that fall in the block fc00::/7, defined in RFC 4193.
unicast-routing	Enables IPv6 unicast routing. This feature is enabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipv6 ra-convert {throttle interval &lt;3-1800&gt; max-RAs &lt;1-256&gt;}</li> </ul>	
ipv6	Configures IPv6 routing components
ra-convert {throttle interval <3-1800> max-RAs <1-256>	Enables conversion of multicast <i>router advertisements</i> (RAs) to unicast RAs at the dot11 layer. This feature is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>throttle – Optional. Throttles multicast RAs before converting to unicast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>interval &lt;3-1800&gt; – Throttles multicast RAs for a specified time period. Specify the interval from 3 - 1800 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> <li>max-RAs &lt;1-256&gt; – Specifies the maximum number of RAs per IPv6 router during the specified throttle interval. Specify a value from 1 - 256. The default is 1.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipv6 mld snooping {forward-unknown-multicast}</li> </ul>	
ipv6	Configures IPv6 routing components
mld snooping forward-unknown-multicast	Enables <i>multicast listener discovery</i> (MLD) protocol snooping. This feature is disabled by default.  When enabled, IPv6 devices (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) can examine MLD messages exchanged between hosts and multicast routers to discern which hosts are receiving multicast group traffic. Based on the information gathered these devices forward multicast traffic only to those interfaces connected to interested receivers instead of flooding traffic to all interfaces. This prevents VLANs from getting flooded with IPv6 multicast traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>forward-unknown-multicast – Optional. Enables unknown multicast forwarding. This feature is enabled by default.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 mld snooping {querier} {max-response-time <1-25000>|query-interval <1-18000>|robustness-variable <1-7>|timer expiry <60-300>|version <1-2>}`

ipv6	Configures IPv6 routing components
mld snooping querier	Enables MLD protocol snooping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• querier – Optional. Enables the on-board MLD querier. When enabled, IPv6 devices send query messages to discover which network devices are members of a given multicast group. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
max-response-time <1-25000>	Configures the MLD querier's maximum query response time. This is the time for which the querier waits before sending a responding report. Queriers use MLD reports to join and leave multicast groups and receive group traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-25000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 25000 milliseconds. The default is 10 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
query-interval <1-18000>	Configures the interval, in seconds, between two consecutive MLD querier's queries. The robustness variable is an indication of how susceptible the subnet is to lost packets. MLD can recover from robustness variable minus 1 lost MLD packets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-18000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 18000 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
robustness-variable <1-7>	Configures the MLD IGMP robustness variable. This value is used by the sender of a query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-7&gt; – Select a value from 1 - 7. The default is 2.</li> </ul>
timer expiry <60-300>	Configures the MLD other querier (any external querier) timeout <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-300&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 300 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
version <1-2>	Configures the MLD querier's version. MLD version 1 is based on IGMP version 2 for IPv4. MLD version 2 is based on IGMP version 3 for IPv4 and is fully backward compatible. IPv6 multicast uses MLD version 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Select the MLD version from 1 - 2. The default is 2.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 neighbor <IPv6> <MAC> [<INTF-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] {dhcp-server|router}`

ipv6	Configures IPv6 routing components
neighbor	Configures static IPv6 neighbor entries
<IPv6>	Specify the IPv6 address for which a static neighbor entry is created.
<MAC>	Specify the MAC address associated with the specified IPv6 address.
[<INTF-NAME> pppoe1 vlan <1-4094> wwan1]	Specify the following interface settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;INTF-NAME&gt; – Selects the layer 3 router interface. Specify the interface name.</li> <li>• pppoe1 – Selects the PPP over Ethernet interface</li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Selects the VLAN interface. Specify the VLAN interface index.</li> <li>• wwan1 – Selects the wireless WAN interface</li> </ul>
{dhcp-server router}	After specifying interface type, you can optionally specify the device type for this neighbor solicitation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dhcp-server – Optional. States this neighbor entry is for a DHCP server</li> <li>• router – Optional. States this neighbor entry is for a router</li> </ul>

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- `ipv6 neighbor timeout <15-86400>`

<code>neighbor</code>	Configures static IPv6 neighbor entries
<code>timeout &lt;15-86400&gt;</code>	Configures the timeout, in seconds, for the static neighbor entries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;15-86400&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 15 - 86400 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 route <DEST-IPv6-PREFIX/PREFIX-LENGTH> <IPv6-GATEWAY-ADDRESS> {vlan <VLAN-ID>}`

<code>ipv6</code>	Configures IPv6 routing components
<code>route</code>	Configures the static routes These routes are maintained in the IPv6 <i>Forwarding Information Base (FIB)</i> . <b>Note:</b> To view FIB6 routing entries, use the <code>service &gt; show fib6 &gt; &lt;TABLE-ID&gt;</code> command.
<code>&lt;DEST-IPv6-PREFIX/PREFIX-LENGTH&gt;</code>	Specify the IPv6 destination prefix (IPv6 network) and the prefix length.
<code>&lt;IPv6-GATEWAY-ADDRESS&gt;</code>	Specify the IPv6 gateway's address.
<code>vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</code>	Optional. specify the VLAN interface's ID (through which the default gateway is accessible) <b>Note:</b> This parameter is needed only if the gateway address is a link local address.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-TestRFS7000)#ipv6 default-gateway
2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-TestRFS7000)#ipv6 dns-server-forward

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-TestRFS7000)#ipv6 mld snooping

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-TestRFS7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 TestRFS7000
  ipv6 mld snooping
  ipv6 dns-server-forward
  ipv6 default-gateway 2001:10:10:10:10:10:10:2
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  --More--
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-TestRFS7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables or reverts IPv6 settings to their default
-----------------	--



### 7.1.37 l2tpv3

► Profile Config Commands

Defines the L2TPV3 settings for tunneling layer 2 payloads using VPNs

L2TPv3 is an IETF standard that defines the control and encapsulation protocol settings for tunneling layer 2 frames in an IP network (and access point profile) between two IP nodes. Use L2TPv3 to create tunnels for transporting layer 2 frames. L2TPv3 enables WiNG supported controllers and access points to create tunnels for transporting Ethernet frames to and from bridge VLANs and physical ports. L2TPv3 tunnels can be defined between WiNG devices and other vendor devices supporting the L2TPv3 protocol.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
l2tpv3 [hostname <HOSTNAME>|inter-tunnel-bridging|logging|manual-session|
router-id [<1-4294967295>|<IP>]|tunnel|udp-listen-port <1024-65535>]

l2tpv3 logging ip-address [<IP>|any] hostname [<HOSTNAME>|any]
router-id [<IP>|<WORD>|any]
```

**Parameters**

- l2tpv3 [hostname <HOSTNAME>|inter-tunnel-bridging|manual-session|router-id [<1-4294967295>|<IP>]|tunnel|udp-listen-port <1024-65535>]

l2tpv3	Configures the L2TPv3 protocol settings for a profile
hostname <HOSTNAME>	Configures the host name sent in the L2TPv3 signalling messages. Tunnel establishment involves exchanging 3 message types (SCCRQ, SCCRP and SCCN) with the peer. Tunnel IDs and capabilities are exchanged during the tunnel establishment with the host. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the L2TPv3 specific host name.</li> </ul>
inter-tunnel-bridging	Enables inter tunnel bridging of packets. This feature is disabled by default.
manual-session	Creates/modifies L2TPv3 manual sessions For more information, see <a href="#">l2tpv3-manual-session-commands</a> .
router-id [<1-4294967295> <IP>]	Configures the router ID sent in the L2TPv3 signalling messages. These signalling (AVP) messages help to identify tunneled peers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Configures the router ID in decimal format from 1 - 4294967295</li> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Configures the router ID in the IP address (A.B.C.D) format</li> </ul>
tunnel	Creates/modifies a L2TPv3 tunnel For more information, see <a href="#">l2tpv3-tunnel-commands</a> .
udp-listen-port <1024-65535>	Configures the UDP port used to listen for incoming traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1024-65535&gt; – Specify the UDP port from 1024 - 65535 (default is 1701)</li> </ul>

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- `l2tpv3 logging ip-address [<IP>|any] hostname [<HOSTNAME>|any] router-id [<IP>|<WORD>|any]`

<code>l2tpv3</code>	Configures L2TPv3 protocol settings for a profile
<code>logging</code>	Enables L2TPv3 tunnel event logging and debugging. When enabled, all events relating to Ethernet frames to and from bridge VLANs and physical ports on a specified IP address, host or router ID are logged. This option is disabled by default.
<code>ip-address [&lt;IP&gt; any]</code>	Configures the L2TPv3 peer tunnel IP address for which event logging is enabled. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the peer’s IP address. L2TPv3 events are captured and logged for the specified peer.</li> <li>• <code>any</code> – Peer’s IP address is not specified. Enables event logging for all incoming connections from any IP address.</li> </ul>
<code>hostname [&lt;HOSTNAME&gt; any]</code>	Configures the L2TPv3 peer tunnel hostname for which event logging is enabled. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;HOSTNAME&gt;</code> – Specify the peer’s host name. L2TPv3 events are captured and logged for specified host.</li> <li>• <code>any</code> – Peer’s hostname is not specified. Enables debugging for all incoming connections from any host.</li> </ul>
<code>router-id [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;WORD&gt; any]</code>	Configures the L2TPv3 tunnel router ID for which event logging is enabled. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the router ID in the IP address format.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;WORD&gt;</code> – Specify the router ID in the form of an integer or range. For example 100-200.</li> <li>• <code>any</code> – Router ID is not specified. Enables debugging for all incoming connections from any L2TPv3 router.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l2tpv3 hostname l2tpv3Host1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l2tpv3 inter-tunnel-bridging
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
.....
l2tpv3 hostname l2tpv3Host1
l2tpv3 inter-tunnel-bridging
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Negates a L2TPv3 tunnel settings on this profile
-----------------	--

### 7.1.38 l3e-lite-table

► Profile Config Commands

Configures L3e lite table aging time

The L3e Lite table stores information about destinations and their location within a specific IPsec tunnel. This enables quicker packet transmissions. The table is updated as nodes transmit packets.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

```
l3e-lite-table aging-time <10-1000000>
```

**Parameters**

- l3e-lite-table aging-time <10-1000000>

l3e-lite-table aging-time <10-1000000>	Configures the aging time in seconds. The aging time defines the duration a learned L3e entry (IP, VLAN) remains in the L3e Lite table before deletion due to lack of activity. The default is 300 seconds.
--	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l3e-lite-table aging-time 1000

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
.....
interface ge4
ip dhcp trust
qos trust dscp
qos trust 802.1p
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
l3e-lite-table aging-time 1000
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the L3e lite table aging time configuration
-----------	---

## 7.1.39 led

### ► Profile Config Commands

Turns on and off access point LEDs

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
led {flash-pattern}
```

### Parameters

- led {flash-pattern}

led flash-pattern	Optional. Enables LED flashing on the device using this profile Select this option to flash an access point's LEDs in a distinct manner (different from its operational LED behavior). Enabling this feature allows an administrator to validate an access point has received its configuration (perhaps remotely at the site of deployment) without having to log into the managing controller or service platform. This feature is disabled by default.
-------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-RFS7000Test)#led flash-pattern
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-RFS7000Test)#show context
profile rfs7000 RFS7000Test
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
led flash-pattern
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-RFS7000Test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.40 led-timeout

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the LED-timeout timer in the device or profile configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
led-timeout [<15-1440>|shutdown]
```

### Parameters

- led-timeout [<15-1440>|shutdown]

<pre>led-time [&lt;15-1440&gt; shutdown]</pre>	<p>Sets the LED-timeout timer. The value provided here determines the interval (time to lapse) for which a device's LEDs are turned off after the last radio state change. For example, if set at 15 minutes, the LEDs are turned off for 15 minutes after the last radio state change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;15-1440&gt; – Specify a value from 15 - 1400 minutes. The default is 30 minutes.</li> <li>• shutdown – Shuts down the LED-timeout timer. The device LEDs are not turned off.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#led-timeout 25
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
nx9000 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  use profile default-nx9000
  use rf-domain default
  hostname nx9500-6C8809
  license AAP
66069c24b3bb1259b34ff016c723a9e299dd408f0ff891e7c5f7e279a382648397d6b3e975e356a1
  license HTANLT
66069c24b3bb1259eb36826cab3cc83999dd408f0ff891e74b62b2d3594f0b3dde7967f30e49e497
  no autogen-uniqueid
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
  led-timeout 25
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#led-timeout shutdown
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
nx9000 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  use profile default-nx9000
  use rf-domain default
  hostname nx9500-6C8809
  license AAP
66069c24b3bb1259b34ff016c723a9e299dd408f0ff891e7c5f7e279a382648397d6b3e975e356a1
  license HTANLT
66069c24b3bb1259eb36826cab3cc83999dd408f0ff891e74b62b2d3594f0b3dde7967f30e49e497
  no autogen-uniqueid
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
  led-timeout shutdown
  crypto ikev2 peer IKEv2Peer1
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables LED-timeout timer
-----------	----------------------------

### 7.1.41 *legacy-auto-downgrade*

#### ▶ *Profile Config Commands*

Enables device firmware to auto downgrade when legacy devices are detected

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

`legacy-auto-downgrade`

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#legacy-auto-downgrade
```

#### **Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Prevents device firmware from auto downgrading when legacy devices are detected
-----------	---

## 7.1.42 legacy-auto-update

► *Profile Config Commands*

Auto updates an AP650 or AP71XX legacy access point firmware

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points —AP650, AP7131

**Syntax**

```
legacy-auto-update [ap650|ap71xx image <FILE>]
```

**Parameters**

- legacy-auto-update [ap650|ap71xx image <FILE>]

legacy-auto-update	Updates a legacy AP650 or AP7131 access point firmware
ap650	Auto updates legacy AP650 firmware
ap71xx image <FILE>	Auto updates legacy AP7131 firmware <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• image – Sets the path to the firmware image</li> <li>• &lt;FILE&gt; – Specify the path and filename in the flash:/ap.img format.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#legacy-auto-update ap71xx image flash:/ap47d.img
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables automatic legacy firmware upgrade
-----------	--

## 7.1.43 lldp

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables LLDP on this profile and configures LLDP settings

LLDP or IEEE 802.1AB is a vendor-neutral Data Link Layer protocol used by network devices for advertising of (announcing) identity, capabilities, and interconnections on a IEEE 802 LAN network. The protocol is formally referred to by the IEEE as Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery. Both LLDP snooping and ability to generate and transmit LLDP packets is provided.

Information obtained via CDP and LLDP snooping is available in the UI. Information obtained using LLDP is provided during the adoption process, so the layer 2 device detected by the access point can be used as a criteria in the provisioning policy.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
lldp [holdtime|med-tlv-select|run|timer]
```

```
lldp [holdtime <10-1800>|run|timer <5-900>]
```

```
lldp med-tlv-select [inventory-management|power-management {auto}]
```

### Parameters

- lldp [holdtime <10-1800>|run|timer <5-900>]

lldp	Enables LLDP on this profile and configures LLDP settings
holdtime <10-1800>	Sets the holdtime for transmitted LLDP PDUs. This command specifies the time a receiving device holds information before discarding. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-1800&gt; – Specify a holdtime from 10 - 1800 seconds. The default is 180 seconds.</li> </ul>
run	Enables LLDP on this profile
timer <5-900>	Sets the transmit interval. This command specifies the transmission frequency of LLDP updates in seconds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-900&gt; – Specify transmit interval from 5 - 900 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

- lldp med-tlv-select [inventory-management|power-management {auto}]

lldp	Enables LLDP on this profile and configures LLDP settings
med-tlv-select [inventory- management] power-management {auto}]	Provides additional media endpoint device TLVs to enable inventory and power management discovery. Specifies the LLDP MED TLVs to send or receive. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inventory-management – Enables inventory management discovery. Allows an endpoint to convey detailed inventory information about itself. This information includes details, such as manufacturer, model, and software version, etc. This option is enabled by default.</li> <li>• power-management auto – Enables extended power via MDI discovery. Allows endpoints to convey power information, such as how the device is powered, power priority, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auto – Optional. Assigns default value based on device type</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#lldp timer 20

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  bridge vlan 1
  .....
  use firewall-policy default
  ip dns-server-forward
  ip nat pool pool1
    address range 172.16.10.2 172.16.10.8
  ip nat inside source list test interface vlan1 pool pool1 overload
  lldp timer 20
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables LLDP on this profile
-----------	-------------------------------

## 7.1.44 load-balancing

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures load balancing parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
load-balancing [advanced-params|balance-ap-loads|balance-band-loads|
  balance-channel-loads|band-control-strategy|band-ratio|group-id|neighbor-selection-
  strategy]
```

```
load-balancing advanced-params [2.4GHz-load|5GHz-load|ap-load|equality-margin|
  hiwater-threshold|max-neighbors|max-preferred-band-load|min-common-clients|
  min-neighbor-rssi|min-probe-rssi]
```

```
load-balancing advanced-params [2.4GHz-load|5GHz-load|ap-load] [client-weightage|
  throughput-weightage] <0-100>
```

```
load-balancing advanced-params equality-margin [2.4GHz|5GHz|ap|band] <0-100>
```

```
load-balancing advanced-params hiwater-threshold [ap|channel-2.4GHz|channel-5GHz]
  <0-100>
```

```
load-balancing advanced-params max-preferred-band-load [2.4GHz|5GHz] <0-100>
```

```
load-balancing advanced-params [max-neighbors <0-16>|min-common-clients <0-256>|
  min-neighbor-rssi <-100-30>|min-probe-rssi <-100-30>]
```

```
load-balancing [balance-ap-loads|balance-band-loads|balance-channel-loads [2.4GHz|
  5GHz]]
```

```
load-balancing band-control-strategy [distribute-by-ratio|prefer-2.4GHz|prefer-5GHz]
```

```
load-balancing band-ratio [2.4GHz|5GHz] [0|<1-10>]
```

```
load-balancing group-id <GROUP-ID>
```

```
load-balancing neighbor-selection-strategy [use-common-clients|use-roam-notification|
  use-smart-rf]
```

### Parameters

- load-balancing advanced-params [2.4GHz-load|5GHz-load|ap-load] [client-weightage|throughput-weightage] <0-100>

load-balancing advanced-params	Configures advanced load balancing parameters
2.4GHz-load [client-weightage throughput-weightage] <0-100>	<p>Configures 2.4 GHz load calculation weightages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• client-weightage – Specifies weightage assigned to the client-count when calculating the 2.4 GHz load</li> <li>• throughput-weightage – Specifies weightage assigned to throughput, when calculating the 2.4 GHz load</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the 'client-weightage' and 'throughput-weightage' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Sets the margin as a load percentage from 1 - 100. The default client-weightage is 90%. The default throughput-weightage is 10%.</li> </ul>

<p>5GHz-load [client-weightage] throughput-weightage] &lt;0-100&gt;</p>	<p>Configures 5.0 GHz load calculation weightages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• client-weightage – Specifies weightage assigned to the client-count when calculating the 5.0 GHz load</li> <li>• throughput-weightage – Specifies weightage assigned to throughput, when calculating the 5.0 GHz load</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the ‘client-weightage’ and ‘throughput-weightage’ parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Sets the margin as a load percentage from 1 - 100. The default client-weightage is 90%. The default throughput-weightage is 10%.</li> </ul>
<p>ap-load [client-weightage] throughput-weightage] &lt;0-100&gt;</p>	<p>Configures AP load calculation weightages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• client-weightage – Specifies weightage assigned to the client-count, when calculating the AP load</li> <li>• throughput-weightage – Specifies weightage assigned to throughput, when calculating the AP load</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the ‘client-weightage’ and ‘throughput-weightage’ parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Sets the margin as a load percentage from 1 - 100. The default client-weightage is 90%. The default throughput-weightage is 10%.</li> </ul>
<p>• load-balancing advanced-params equality-margin [2.4GHz 5GHz ap band] &lt;0-100&gt;</p>	
<p>load-balancing advanced-params</p>	<p>Configures advanced load balancing parameters</p>
<p>equality-margin [2.4GHz 5GHz ap] band] &lt;0-100&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the maximum load difference considered equal. The load is compared for different 2.4 GHz channels, 5.0 GHz channels, APs, or bands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Configures the maximum load difference considered equal when comparing loads on different 2.4 GHz channels</li> <li>• 5GHz – Configures the maximum load difference considered equal when comparing loads on different 5.0 GHz channels</li> <li>• ap – Configures the maximum load difference considered equal when comparing loads on different APs</li> <li>• band – Configures the maximum load difference considered equal when comparing loads on different bands</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to 2.4 GHz channels, 5.0 GHz channels, APs, and bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Sets the margin as a load percentage from 1 - 100. The default equality-margin for 2.5 GHz, 5.0 GHz, ap, and band loads is 1%.</li> </ul>
<p>• load-balancing advanced-params hiwater-threshold [ap channel-2.4GHz channel-5GHz] &lt;0-100&gt;</p>	
<p>load-balancing advanced-params</p>	<p>Configures advanced load balancing parameters</p>
<p>hiwater-threshold</p>	<p>Configures the load beyond which load balancing is invoked</p>
<p>[ap channel-2.4GHz] channel-5GHz] &lt;0-100&gt;</p>	<p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ap – Configures the AP load beyond which load balancing begins</li> <li>• channel-2.4GHz – Configures the AP load beyond which load balancing begins (for APs on 2.4 GHz channel)</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>channel-5GHz – Configures the AP load beyond which load balancing begins for (APs on 5.0 GHz channel)</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common for the 'AP', 'channel-2.4GHz', and 'channel-5GHz' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-100&gt; – Sets the load threshold as a number from 1 - 100. The default hiwater-threshold for channel-2.5GHz, channel-5GHz, and ap loads is 5.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>load-balancing advanced-params max-preferred-band-load [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;0-100&gt;</li> </ul>
load-balancing advanced-params	Configures advanced load balancing parameters
max-preferred-band-load	Configures the maximum load on the preferred band, beyond which the other band is equally preferred
[2.4GHz 5GHz] <0-100>	<p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.4GHz – Configures the maximum load on 2.4 GHz, when it is the preferred band</li> <li>5GHz – Configures the maximum load on 5.0 GHz, when it is the preferred band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-100&gt; – Configures the maximum load as a percentage from 0 - 100. The default value for 2.4GHz and 5.GHz is 75%.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>load-balancing advanced-params [max-neighbors &lt;0-16&gt; min-common-clients &lt;0-256&gt; min-neighbor-rssi &lt;-100-30&gt; min-probe-rssi &lt;-100-30&gt;]</li> </ul>
load-balancing advanced-params	Configures advanced load balancing parameters
max-neighbors <0-16>	<p>Configures the maximum number of confirmed neighbors to balance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-16&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 16. Optionally configure a minimum of 0 neighbors and a maximum of 16 neighbors. The default is 16.</li> </ul>
min-common-clients <0-256>	<p>Configures the minimum number of common clients that can be shared with the neighbor for load balancing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-256&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 256. Optionally configure a minimum of 0 clients and a maximum of 256 clients. The default is 0.</li> </ul>
min-neighbor-rssi <-100-30>	<p>Configures the minimum signal strength (RSSI) of a neighbor detected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;-100-30&gt; – Sets the signal strength in dBm. Specify a value from -100 - 30 dBm. The default is -65 dBm.</li> </ul>
min-probe-rssi <-100-30>	<p>Configures the minimum received probe signal strength required to qualify the sender as a common client</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-100&gt; – Sets the signal strength in dBm. Specify a value from -100 - 30 dBm. The default is -100 dBm.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>load-balancing [balance-ap-loads balance-band-loads balance-channel-loads [2.4GHz 5GHz]]</li> </ul>
load-balancing	Configures the following load balancing parameters: ap-loads, band-loads, and channel-loads.
balance-ap-loads	Enables neighbor AP load balancing. This option distributes the access point's radio load amongst other controller managed access point radios. This option is disabled by default.

balance-band-loads	Enables balancing of the total band load amongst neighbors. This option balances the access point's radio load by assigning a ratio to both the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands. Balancing radio load by band ratio allows an administrator to assign a greater weight to radio traffic on either the 2.4 GHz or 5.0 GHz band. This option is disabled by default.
balance-channel-loads [2.4GHz 5GHz]	Enables the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Channel load balancing on 2.4 GHz band. This option is disabled by default. Balances the access point's 2.4 GHz radio load across channels supported within the country of deployment. This can prevent congestion on the 2.4 GHz radio if a channel is over utilized.</li> <li>• 5GHz – Channel load balancing on 5.0 GHz band. This option is disabled by default. Balances the access point's 5.0 GHz radio load across channels supported within the country of deployment. This can prevent congestion on the 5.0 GHz radio if a channel is over utilized.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• load-balancing band-control-strategy [distribute-by-ratio prefer-2.4GHz prefer-5GHz]</li> </ul>	
load-balancing band-control-strategy	Configures a band control strategy By default, this option steers 5.0 GHz-capable clients to the 5.0 GHz band. When an access point hears a request from a client to associate on both the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands, it knows the client is capable of operation in 5.0 GHz. Band steering steers the client by responding only to the 5.0 GHz association request and not the 2.4 GHz request. Consequently, the client only associates in the 5.0 GHz band.
distribute-by-ratio	Distributes clients to either band according to the band-ratio
prefer-2.4GHz	Nudges all dual-band clients to 2.4 GHz band
prefer-5GHz	Nudges all dual-band clients to 5.0 GHz band. This is the default setting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• load-balancing band-ratio [2.4GHz 5GHz] [0 &lt;1-10&gt;]</li> </ul>	
load-balancing band-ratio	Configures the relative loading of 2.4 GHz band and 5.0 GHz band. This allows an administrator to weight client traffic load if wishing to prioritize client traffic load on the 2.4 GHz or the radio band. The higher the value set, the greater the weight assigned to radio traffic load on the 2.4 GHz or 5.0 GHz radio band.
2.4GHz [0 <1-10>]	Configures the relative loading of 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Selecting '0' steers all dual-band clients preferentially to the other band</li> <li>• &lt;0-10&gt; – Configures a relative load as a number from 0 - 10. The default is 0.</li> </ul>
5ghz [0 <1-10>]	Configures the relative loading of 5.0 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Selecting '0' steers all dual-band clients preferentially to the other band</li> <li>• &lt;0-10&gt; – Configures a relative load as a number from 0 - 10. The default is 1.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• load-balancing group-id &lt;GROUP-ID&gt;</li> </ul>	
load-balancing group-id <GROUP-ID>	Configures group ID to facilitate load balancing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;GROUP-ID&gt; – Specify the group ID. This option is enabled only when a group ID is configured.</li> </ul>

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- `load-balancing neighbor-selection-strategy [use-common-clients|use-roam-notification|use-smart-rf]`

<code>load-balancing neighbor-selection-strategy</code>	Configures a neighbor selection strategy. The options are: <code>use-common-clients</code> , <code>use-roam-notification</code> , and <code>use-smart-rf</code>
<code>use-common-clients</code>	Selects neighbors based on probes from clients common to neighbors. This option is enabled by default.
<code>use-roam-notification</code>	Selects neighbors based on roam notifications from roamed clients. This option is enabled by default.
<code>use-smart-rf</code>	Selects neighbors detected by Smart RF. This option is enabled by default.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#load-balancing advanced-params 2.4ghz-load throughput-weightage 90
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#load-balancing advanced-params hiwater-threshold ap 90
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#load-balancing balance-ap-loads
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
ip default-gateway 172.16.10.4
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
load-balancing advanced-params 2.4ghz-load throughput-weightage 90
load-balancing advanced-params hiwater-threshold ap 90
load-balancing balance-ap-loads
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#s
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables load balancing on this profile
-----------------	---

## 7.1.45 logging

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables message logging and configures logging settings. When enabled, the profile logs individual system events to a user-defined log file or a syslog server. Message logging is disabled by default.

Enabling message logging is recommended, because system event logs can be analyzed to determine an overall pattern that may be negatively impacting performance.

This command can also be executed in the device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
logging [aggregation-time|buffered|console|facility|forward|host|on|syslog]
```

```
logging [aggregation-time <1-60>|host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>] {port <1-65535>}|on]
logging [buffered|console|syslog|forward] [<0-7>|emergencies|alerts|critical|errors|
warnings|notifications|informational|debugging]
logging facility [local0|local1|local2|local3|local4|local5|local6|local7]
```

### Parameters

- logging [aggregation-time <1-60>|host [<IPv4>|<IPv6>] {port <1-65535>}|on]

logging	Enables message logging and configures logging settings
aggregation-time <1-60>	Sets the number of seconds for aggregating repeated messages. This is the interval at which system events are logged on behalf of this profile. The shorter the interval, the sooner the event is logged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default value is 0.</li> </ul>
host [<IPv4> <IPv6>] {port <1-65535>}	Configures a remote host to receive log messages. Defines numerical (non DNS) IPv4 or IPv6 addresses for external resources where logged system events can be sent on behalf of the profile (or device). A maximum of four entries can be made. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4&gt; – Specify the IPv4 address of the remote host.</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the IPv6 address of the remote host. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• port &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the syslog port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the syslog port from 1 - 65535. The default port is 514.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
on	Enables the logging of system messages

- logging [buffered|console|syslog|forward] [<0-7>|emergencies|alerts|critical|errors|warnings|notifications|informational|debugging]

logging	Enables message logging and configures logging settings
buffered	Sets the buffered logging level
console	Sets the console logging level
syslog	Sets the syslog server's logging level
forward	Forwards system debug messages to the wireless controller or service platform

<p>[&lt;0-7&gt; alerts critical debugging emergencies errors informational notifications warnings]</p>	<p>The following keywords are common to the buffered, console, syslog, and forward parameters.</p> <p>All incoming messages have different severity levels based on their importance. The severity level is fixed on a scale of 0 - 7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the message logging severity level on a scale of 0 - 7</li> <li>• emergencies – Severity level 0: System is unusable</li> <li>• alerts – Severity level 1: Requires immediate action</li> <li>• critical – Severity level 2: Critical conditions</li> <li>• errors – Severity level 3: Error conditions</li> <li>• warnings – Severity level 4: Warning conditions (default)</li> <li>• notifications – Severity level 5: Normal but significant conditions</li> <li>• informational – Severity level 6: Informational messages</li> <li>• debugging – Severity level 7: Debugging messages</li> </ul>
--	---

- logging facility [local0|local1|local2|local3|local4|local5|local6|local7]

<p>logging</p>	<p>Enables message logging and configures logging settings</p>
<p>facility [local0 local1 local2 local3 local4 local5 local6 local7]</p>	<p>Enables the syslog to decide where to send the incoming message</p> <p>There are 8 logging facilities, from syslog0 to syslog7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local0 – Syslog facility local0</li> <li>• local1 – Syslog facility local1</li> <li>• local2 – Syslog facility local2</li> <li>• local3 – Syslog facility local3</li> <li>• local4 – Syslog facility local4</li> <li>• local5 – Syslog facility local5</li> <li>• local6 – Syslog facility local6</li> <li>• local7 – Syslog facility local7</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#logging facility local4

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
.....
ip dns-server-forward
logging facility local4
ip nat pool pool1
  address range 172.16.10.2 172.16.10.8
ip nat inside source list test interface vlan1 pool pool1 overload
lldp timer 20
  service pm sys-restart
router ospf
l2tpv3 hostname l2tpv3Host1
l2tpv3 inter-tunnel-bridging
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Disables logging on this profile</p>
------------------	---



## 7.1.46 mac-address-table

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the MAC address table. Use this command to create MAC address table entries by assigning a static address to the MAC address table.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mac-address-table [aging-time|detect-gateways|static]
mac-address-table aging-time [0|<10-1000000>]
mac-address-table detect-gateways
mac-address-table static <MAC> vlan <1-4094> interface [<L2-INTERFACE>|ge <1-4>|
port-channel <1-2>]
```

### Parameters

- mac-address-table aging-time [0|<10-1000000>]

mac-address-table aging-time [0 <10-1000000>]	Sets the duration a learned MAC address persists after the last update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Entering the value '0' disables the aging time</li> <li>• &lt;10-1000000&gt; – Sets the aging time from 10 -100000 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul>
---	--

- mac-address-table detect-gateways

mac-address-table detect-gateways	Enables automatic detection of gateways. Detected gateways are remembered in the MAC address table.
-----------------------------------	---

- mac-address-table static <MAC> vlan <1-4094> interface [<L2-INTERFACE>|ge <1-4>|port-channel <1-2>]

mac-address-table static <MAC>	Creates a static MAC address table entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specifies the static address to add to the MAC address table. Specify the MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF, AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF, or AABB.CCDD.EEFF format.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	---

vlan <1-4094>	Assigns a static MAC address to a specified VLAN port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN index from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
---------------	--

interface [<L2-INTERFACE> ge <1-4> port-channel <1-2>]	Specifies the interface type. The options are: layer 2 Interface, GigabitEthernet interface, and a port channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2-INTERFACE&gt; – Specify the layer 2 interface name.</li> <li>• ge – Specifies a GigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• port-channel – Specifies a port channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the port channel interface index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#mac-address-table static 00-40-96-B0-BA-2A vlan 1 interface ge 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  bridge vlan 1
  .....
  logging facility local4
  mac-address-table static 00-40-96-B0-BA-2A vlan 1 interface ge1
  ip nat pool pool1
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.47 mac-auth

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables authentication of a client's MAC address on wired ports. When configured, MAC authentication will be enabled on devices using this profile.

To enable MAC address authentication on a device, enter the device's configuration mode and execute the *mac-auth* command.

When enabled, the source MAC address of a device, connected to the specified wired port, is authenticated with the RADIUS server. Once authenticated the device is permitted access to the managed network and packets from the authenticated source are processed. If not authenticated the device is either denied access or provided guest access through the guest VLAN (provided guest VLAN access is configured on the port).

Enabling MAC authentication requires you to first configure a AAA policy specifying the RADIUS server. Configure the client's MAC address on the specified RADIUS server. Attach this AAA policy to a profile or a device. Finally, enable MAC authentication on the desired wired port of the device or device-profile.

Only one MAC address is supported for every wired port. Consequently, when one source MAC address is authenticated, packets from all other sources are dropped.

To enable client MAC authentication on a wired port:

1. Configure the user on the RADIUS server. The following examples create a RADIUS server user entry.

```
a. <DEVICE>(config)#radius-group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>
    <DEVICE>(config-radius-group-<RAD-GROUP-NAME>)#policy vlan <VLAN-ID>
```

```
b. <DEVICE>(config)#radius-user-pool-policy <RAD-USER-POOL-NAME>
    <DEVICE>(config-radius-user-pool-<RAD-USER-POOL-NAME>)#user <USER-NAME> password
    <PASSWORD> group <RAD-GROUP-OF-STEP-A>
```

**Note:** The <USER-NAME> and <PASSWORD> should be the client's MAC address. This address will be matched against the MAC address of incoming traffic at the specified wired port.

```
c. <DEVICE>(config)#radius-server-policy <RAD-SERVER-POL-NAME>
    <DEVICE>(config-radius-server-policy-<RAD-SERVER-POL-NAME>)#use radius-user-pool-policy
    <RAD-USER-POOL-OF-STEP-B>
```

2. Configure a AAA policy exclusively for wired MAC authentication and specify the authentication (RADIUS) server settings. The following example creates a AAA policy 'macauth' and enters its configuration mode:

```
<DEVICE-A>(config)#aaa-policy macauth
<DEVICE-A>(config-aaa-policy-macauth)#...
```

Specify the RADIUS server details.

```
<DEVICE-A>(config)#aaa-policy macauth
<DEVICE-A>(config-aaa-policy-macauth)#authentication server <1-6> [host <IP>|onboard]
```

Attach the AAA policy to the device or profile. When attached to a profile, the AAA policy is applied to all devices using this profile.

```
<DEVICE>(config-device-aa-bb-cc-dd-ee)#mac-auth use aaa-policy macauth
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>)#mac-auth use aaa-policy macauth
```

3. Enable mac-auth on the device's desired GE port. When enabled on a profile, MAC address authentication is enabled, on the specified GE port, of all devices using this profile.

```
<DEVICE>(config-device-aa-bb-cc-dd-ee)#interface ge x
<DEVICE>(config-device-aa-bb-cc-dd-ee-ge-x)#mac-auth
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#interface ge x
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#mac-auth
```

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

### Syntax

```
mac-auth use aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `mac-auth use aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>`

<code>mac-auth</code>	Enables 802.1X authentication of MAC addresses on this profile. Use the device configuration mode to enable this feature on a device.
<code>use aaa-policy &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code>	Associates an existing AAA policy with this profile (or device) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;AAA-POLICY NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the AAA policy name.</li> </ul> The AAA policy used should be created especially for MAC authentication.

### Examples

The following examples demonstrate the configuration of authentication of MAC addresses on wired ports:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-aaa-policy-mac-auth)#authentication server 1 onboard controller
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-aaa-policy-mac-auth)#show context
```

```
aaa-policy mac-auth
  authentication server 1 onboard controller
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-aaa-policy-mac-auth)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#radius-group RG
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-group-RG)#policy vlan 11
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-group-RG)#show context
```

```
radius-group RF
```

```
  policy vlan 11
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-group-RG)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#radius-user-pool-policy RUG
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-RUG)#user 00-16-41-55-F8-5D password 0
0-16-41-55-F8-5D group RG
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-RUG)#show context
```

```
radius-user-pool-policy RUG
```

```
  user 00-16-41-55-F8-5D password 0 00-16-41-55-F8-5D group RG
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-RUG)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config)#radius-server-policy RS
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-server-policy-RS)#use radius-user-pool-policy RUG
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-server-policy-RS)#show context
```

```
radius-server-policy RS
```

```
  use radius-user-pool-policy RUG
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-server-policy-RS)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-ge4)#show context
```

```
interface ge4
```

```
  dot1x authenticator host-mode single-host
```

```
  dot1x authenticator port-control auto
```

```
  mac-auth
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-ge4)#
```

```

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-ge5)#show context
interface ge5
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 1
  dot1x authenticator host-mode single-host
  dot1x authenticator guest-vlan 5
  dot1x authenticator port-control auto
  mac-auth
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58-if-ge5)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#show macauth interface ge 4
Mac Auth info for interface GE4
-----
  Mac Auth Enabled
  Mac Auth Authorized
Client MAC 00-16-41-55-F8-5D

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#show macauth interface ge 5
Mac Auth info for interface GE5
-----
  Mac Auth Enabled
  Mac Auth Not Authorized

rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables authentication of MAC addresses on wired ports settings on this profile (or device)
-----------	--

## 7.1.48 *management-server*

### ► *Profile Config Commands*

Configures a management server with this profile. This command is also applicable to the device configuration context.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
management-server <HOST-NAME> port <1-65535>
```

### Parameters

- `management-server <HOST-NAME> port <1-65535>`

<pre>management-server &lt;HOST-NAME&gt; port &lt;1-65535&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures a management server with this profile. Use this command to identify the management server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;HOST-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the management server's host name.</li> <li>• <code>port &lt;1-65535&gt;</code> – Specify the port where the management server is reachable. The default setting is port 443.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4(config-profile-testRFS6000)#management-server nx9500-6C8809 port 300
```

```
rfs6000-6DB5D4(config-profile-testRFS6000)#show context include-factory | include
management-server
  management-server nx9500-6C8809 port 300
rfs6000-6DB5D4(config-profile-testRFS6000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the management server configuration
-----------	---

## 7.1.49 *memory-profile*

▶ *Profile Config Commands*

Configures memory profile used on the device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6511, AP6521

**Syntax**

`memory-profile [adopted|standalone]`

**Parameters**

- `memory-profile [adopted|standalone]`

<code>memory-profile</code>	Configures memory profile used on the device
<code>adopted</code>	Configures adopted mode (no GUI and higher MiNT routes, firewall flows)
<code>standalone</code>	Configures standalone mode (GUI and fewer MiNT routes, firewall flows)

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP6511)#memory-profile adopted
Note: memory-profile change will take effect after device reboot
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP6511)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Resets device's memory profile configuration
-----------------	--

## 7.1.50 meshpoint-device

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Configures meshpoint device parameters. This feature is configurable in the profile and device configuration modes.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP622, AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

### Syntax

```
meshpoint-device <MESHPOINT-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- meshpoint-device <MESHPOINT-NAME>

meshpoint-device <MESHPOINT-NAME>	Configures meshpoint device parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify meshpoint name.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

For *Vehicular Mounted Modem* (VMM) access points or other mobile devices, set the path selection method as mobile-snr-leaf in the config-meshpoint-device mode. For more information, see [path-method](#).

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-testAP71XX)#meshpoint-device test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#?
```

Mesh Point Device Mode commands:

```
acs          Configure auto channel selection parameters
exclude      Exclude neighboring Mesh Devices
hysteresis   Configure path selection SNR hysteresis values
monitor      Event Monitoring
no           Negate a command or set its defaults
path-method  Path selection method used to find a root node
preferred    Configure preferred path parameters
root         Set this meshpoint as root
root-select  Root selection method parameters

clrscr       Clears the display screen
commit       Commit all changes made in this session
do           Run commands from Exec mode
end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a specified meshpoint
--------------------	-------------------------------



**NOTE:** For more information on the meshpoint-device configuration parameters, see [Chapter 26, MESHPOINT](#).



## 7.1.51 *meshpoint-monitor-interval*

► *Profile Config Commands*

Configures the meshpoint monitoring interval. This is the interval, in seconds, at which the meshpoint status is checked.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
meshpoint-monitor-interval <1-65535>
```

**Parameters**

- meshpoint-monitor-interval <1-65535>

meshpoint-monitor-interval <1-65535>	Configures the meshpoint monitoring interval in seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the interval from 1 - 65535 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#meshpoint-monitor-interval 100

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
meshpoint-monitor-interval 100
ip default-gateway 172.16.10.4
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets the meshpoint monitoring interval to default (30 seconds)
-----------	--

## 7.1.52 min-misconfiguration-recovery-time

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Configures the minimum device connectivity verification time

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time <60-3600>
```

### Parameters

- min-misconfiguration-recovery-time <60-3600>

min-misconfiguration-recovery-time <60-3600>	Configures the minimum connectivity (with the associated device) verification interval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-3600&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 3600 seconds (default is 60 seconds).</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS4000)#min-misconfiguration-recovery-time 500
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 testRFS4000
meshpoint-monitor-interval 300
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
crypto remote-vpn-client
interface radiol
interface radio2
interface up1
interface ge1
interface ge2
interface ge3
interface ge4
interface ge5
interface wwan1
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time 500
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
router bgp
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testRFS4000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets setting to default (60 seconds)
-----------	--

## 7.1.53 *mint*

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT creation and adoption

MiNT links are required for adoption of a device (APs, wireless controller, and service platform) to a controller. The MiNT link is created on both the adoptee and the adopter. WiNG provides several commands to configure MiNT links and establish adoption for both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mint [dis|inter-tunnel-bridging|level|link|mlcp|rate-limit|spf-latency|
    tunnel-across-extended-vlan|tunnel-controller-load-balancing]

mint dis [priority-adjustment <-255-255>|strict-evis-reachability]

mint inter-tunnel-bridging

mint level 1 area-id [<1-16777215>|<NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME>]

mint link [force|ip|listen|vlan]

mint link force ip [<IPv4>|<IPv6>] [<1-65535> level 2|level 2] {adjacency-hold-time
    <2-600>|cost <1-10000>|hello-interval <1-120>|ipsec-secure {gw [<IP>|<HOST-NAME>]}}

mint link [listen ip [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]|vlan <1-4094>]
    {adjacency-hold-time <2-600>|cost <1-10000>|hello-interval <1-120>|
    ipsec-security {gw [<IP>|<HOST-NAME>]}/level [1|2]}

mint link ip [<IPv4>|<IPv6>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<1-65535>|adjacency-hold-time <2-600>|
    cost <1-10000>|hello-interval <1-120>|ipsec-security {gw [<IP>|<HOST-NAME>]}/
    level [1|2]}

mint mlcp [ip|ipv6|vlan]

mint rate-limit level2 [link|mlcp]
mint rate-limit level2 [link [ip [<IPv4>|<IPv6>] <1-65535>|vlan <1-4094>] |
    mlcp [ip|ipv6|vlan]] rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024>
    {red-threshold [background|best-effort|video|voice] <0-100>}

mint spf-latency <0-60>

mint tunnel-across-extended-vlan

mint tunnel-controller-load-balancing level1
```

### Parameters

- mint dis [priority-adjustment <-255-255>|strict-evis-reachability]

mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
dis priority-adjustment <-255-255>	<p>Sets the relative priority for the router to become DIS (designated router)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• priority-adjustment – Sets priority adjustment added to base priority</li> </ul> <p>The <i>Designated IS</i> (DIS) priority adjustment is the value added to the base level DIS priority to influence the DIS election. A value of +1 or greater increases DISiness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-255-255&gt; – Specify a value from -255 - 255. The default is 0.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Higher numbers result in higher priorities</p>

strict-evis-reachability	Enables reaching <i>Ethernet Virtualization Interconnect</i> (EVIS) election winners through MiNT. This option is enabled by default.
• <code>mint inter-tunnel-bridging</code>	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation, adoption and communication
inter-tunnel-bridging	Enables forwarding of <i>broadcast multicast</i> (BCMC) packets between devices communicating via Level 2 MiNT links. When enabled, MiNT tunnels across Level 2, adopted access points are bridged. One of the advantages of inter-tunnel bridging is the enabling of roaming between these access points. This option is disabled by default. <b>Note:</b> If enabling this option, use ACLs to filter unwanted BCMC traffic.
• <code>mint level 1 area-id [&lt;1-16777215&gt; &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt;]</code>	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
level 1	Configures local MiNT routing settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures local MiNT routing level</li> </ul>
area-id [<1-16777215>  <NUMBER-ALIAS- NAME>]	Specifies the level 1 routing area identifier. Use one of the following options to specify the area ID: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16777215&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 16777215.</li> <li>• &lt;NUMBER-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify a number alias (should be existing and configured). Aliases are configuration items that can be defined once and used in different configuration contexts. For more information on creating a number alias, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</li> </ul>
• <code>mint link force ip [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt;] [&lt;1-65535&gt; level 2 level 2] {adjacency-hold-time &lt;2-600&gt; cost &lt;1-10000&gt; hello-interval &lt;1-120&gt; ipsec-security {gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOST-NAME&gt;]}}</code>	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
link force	Creates a MiNT routing link as a forced link <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• force – Forces a MiNT routing link to be created even if not necessary</li> </ul>
ip [<IPv4> <IPv6>]	Creates a MiNT tunnel over UDP/IPv4 or IPv6 Use this keyword to specify the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) used by peers for inter-operation when supporting the MINT protocol. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4&gt; – Specify the MiNT tunnel peer's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the MiNT tunnel peer's IPv6 address.</li> </ul> After specifying the MiNT peer's address, configure the following MiNT link parameters: UDP port, adjacency-hold-time, cost, hello-interval, IPsec security gateway, and routing level.
<1-65535> level 2	Optional. Specifies a custom UDP port for MiNT links. Specify the port from 1 - 65535. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• level – Specifies the routing level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 – Configures level 2 inter-site MiNT routing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
adjacency-hold-time <2-600>	Optional. Specifies the adjacency lifetime after hello packets cease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-600&gt; – Specify a value from 2 - 600 seconds. The default is 46 seconds.</li> </ul>
cost <1-100000>	Optional. Specifies the link cost in arbitrary units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100000. The default is 100.</li> </ul>

hello-interval <1-120>	Optional. Specifies the interval, in seconds, between successive hello packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 120 seconds. The default is 15 seconds.</li> </ul>
ipsec-security {gw [<IP> <HOST-NAME>]}	Optional. Enables IPsec secure peer authentication on the MiNT link connection (link). This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;] – Optional. Configures the IPsec secure gateway. When enabling IPsec, you can optionally specify the IPsec secure gateway's numerical IP address or administrator defined hostname.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>mint link [listen ip [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt; &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;]  vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;] {adjacency-hold-time &lt;2-600&gt; cost &lt;1-10000&gt; hello-interval &lt;1-120&gt; level [1 2] ipsec-security {gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOST-NAME&gt;}]}</code></li> </ul>	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
link listen ip [<IPv4> <IPv6> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	Creates a MiNT routing link <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listen – Creates a MiNT listening link <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip – Creates a MiNT listening link over UDP/IP or IPv6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4&gt; – Specify the IPv4 address of the listening UDP/IP link.</li> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the IPv6 address of the listening UDP/IP link.</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias identifying the MiNT link address. The host alias should existing and configured.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>UDP/IP links can be created by configuring a matching pair of links, one on each end point. However, that is error prone and does not scale. So UDP/IP links can also listen (in the TCP sense), and dynamically create connected UDP/IP links when contacted. The typical configuration is to have a listening UDP/IP link on the IP address S.S.S.S, and for all the APs to have a regular UDP/IP link to S.S.S.S.</p>
link vlan <1-4094>	Enables MiNT routing on VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan – Defines a VLAN ID used by peers for inter-operation when supporting the MINT protocol. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Select VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
adjacency-hold-time <2-600>	This parameter is common to the 'listen' and 'vlan' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adjacency-hold-time &lt;2-600&gt; – Optional. Specifies the adjacency lifetime after hello packets cease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-600&gt; – Specify a value from 2 - 600 seconds. The default is 46 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For MiNT VLAN routing the default is 13 seconds.</p>
cost <1-100000>	This parameter is common to the 'listen' and 'vlan' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cost &lt;1-100000&gt; – Optional. Specifies the link cost in arbitrary units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100000. The default is 100.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For MiNT VLAN routing the default is 10.</p>
hello-interval <1-120>	This parameter is common to the 'listen' and 'vlan' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hello-interval &lt;1-120&gt; – Optional. Specifies the interval, in seconds, between successive hello packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 120. The default is 15 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For MiNT VLAN routing the default is 4 seconds.</p>
level [1 2]	This parameter is common to the 'listen' and 'vlan' parameters: <p>Optional. Specifies the routing levels for this routing link. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures local routing</li> <li>• 2 – Configures inter-site routing</li> </ul>

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<pre>ipsec-security {gw [&lt;IP&gt;  &lt;HOST-NAME&gt;]}</pre>	<p>This parameter is common to the 'listen' and 'vlan' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ipsec-security – Optional. Enables IPsec secure peer authentication on the MiNT connection (link). This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;] – Optional. Configures the IPsec secure gateway. When enabling IPsec, you can optionally specify the IPsec secure gateway's numerical IP address or administrator defined hostname.</li> </ul>
<pre>• mint link ip [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt; &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;] {&lt;1-65535&gt; adjacency-hold-time &lt;2-600&gt; cost &lt;1-10000&gt; hello-interval &lt;1-120&gt; level [1 2] ipsec-security {gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOST-NAME&gt;]}}</pre>	
<pre>mint</pre>	<p>Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption</p>
<pre>link ip [&lt;IPv4&gt; &lt;IPv6&gt;  &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Creates a MiNT routing link</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ip – Creates a MiNT tunnel over UDP/IP or IPv6</li> </ul> <p>Use this keyword to specify the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) used by peers for inter-operation when supporting the MINT protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IPv4&gt; – Specify the IPv4 address used by peers.</li> <li>&lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the IPv6 address used by peers.</li> <li>&lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias identifying the MiNT tunnel peer's address. The host alias should existing and configured.</li> </ul>
<pre>&lt;1-65535&gt;</pre>	<p>Select the peer UDP port from 1 - 65535.</p>
<pre>adjacency-hold-time &lt;2-600&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Specifies the adjacency lifetime after hello packets cease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;2-600&gt; – Specify a value from 2 - 600 seconds. The default is 46 seconds.</li> </ul>
<pre>cost &lt;1-100000&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Specifies the link cost in arbitrary units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-100000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100000. The default is 100.</li> </ul>
<pre>hello-interval &lt;1-120&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Specifies the interval, in seconds, between successive hello packets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 120. The default is 15 seconds.</li> </ul>
<pre>level [1 2]</pre>	<p>Optional. Specifies the routing levels for this routing link. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Configures local routing</li> <li>2 – Configures inter-site routing</li> </ul>
<pre>ipsec-security {gw [&lt;IP&gt;  &lt;HOST-NAME&gt;]}</pre>	<p>Optional. Enables IPsec secure peer authentication on the MiNT connection (link). This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;HOSTNAME&gt;] – Optional. Configures the IPsec secure gateway. When enabling IPsec, you can optionally specify the IPsec secure gateway's numerical IP address or administrator defined hostname.</li> </ul>
<pre>• mint mlcp [ip ipv6 vlan]</pre>	
<pre>mint</pre>	<p>Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption</p>
<pre>mlcp [ip ipv6 vlan]</pre>	<p>Configures the MLCP using the IP address or VLAN. MLCP is used to create a UDP/IP link from the device to a neighbor. The neighboring device does not need to be a wireless controller or service platform, it can be another access point with a path to the wireless controller or service platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vlan – Enables MLCP over layer 2 (VLAN) links</li> <li>ip – Enables MLCP over layer 3 (UDP/IP) links. When enabled, allows adoption over IPv4 address.</li> <li>ipv6 – Enables MLCP over layer 3 (UDP/IPv6) links. When enabled, allows adoption over IPv6 address.</li> </ul>

- `mint rate-limit level2 [link [ip [<IPv4>|<IPv6>] <1-65535>|vlan <1-4094>] | mlcp [ip|ipv6|vlan]] rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024> {red-threshold [background|best-effort|video|voice] <0-100>}`

mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
mint rate-limit level2	<p>Applies rate limits on extended VLAN traffic</p> <p>Excessive traffic can cause performance issues on an extended VLAN. Excessive traffic can be caused by numerous sources including network loops, faulty devices, or malicious software.</p> <p>Rate limiting reduces the maximum rate sent or received per wireless client. It prevents any single user from overwhelming the wireless network, and also provides differential service for service providers. Uplink and downlink rate limits are usually configured on a RADIUS server using vendor specific attributes. Rate limits are extracted from the RADIUS server's response. When such attributes are not present, the settings defined on the controller, service platform or access point are applied. You can set separate QoS rate limit configurations for data types transmitted from the network (upstream) and data transmitted from a wireless clients back to associated radios (downstream).</p>
link [ip <IPv4/IPv6> <1-65535>  vlan <1-4094>]	<p>Configures rate limit parameters applicable for all statically configured MiNT links on level2. Select the link-type as 'IP' or 'VLAN'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip &lt;IPv4/IPv6&gt; – Configures rate limits for MiNT link traffic over UDP/IP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv4/IPv6&gt; – Specify the MiNT peer's IPv4 or IPV6 address in the A.B.C.D and X::X:X:X formats respectively. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Configures the virtual port used for rate limiting traffic. Specify the UDP port from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures rate limits for MiNT link traffic on specified VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
mlcp [ip ipv6 vlan]	<p>Configures rate limit parameters applicable for MLCP</p> <p>MLCP creates a UDP/IP link from the device to a neighbor. The neighboring device does not need to be a controller or service platform, it can be an access point with a path to the controller or service platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip – Configures rate-limits for MLCP over UDP/IPv4 links</li> <li>• ipv6 – Configures rate-limits for MLCP over UDP/IPv6 links</li> <li>• vlan – Configures rate-limits for MLCP over VLAN links</li> </ul>
rate <50-1000000>	<p>Configures the rate limit from 50 - 1000000 Kbps</p> <p>This limit constitutes a threshold for the maximum number of packets transmitted or received (from all access categories). Traffic exceeding the defined rate is dropped and a log message is generated. The default setting is 5000 Kbps.</p>
max-burst-size <2-1024>	<p>Configures the maximum burst size from 0 - 1024 Kbytes</p> <p>Smaller the burst size, lesser is the probability of the upstream packet transmission resulting in congestion for the WLAN's client destinations. By trending the typical number of ARP, broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast packets over a period of time, the average rate for each access category can be obtained. Once a baseline is obtained, add a 10% margin (minimally) to allow for traffic bursts. The default burst size is 320 Kbytes.</p>

red-threshold [background best-effort  video voice] <0-100>	<p>Optional. Configures the <i>random early detection</i> (RED) threshold (as a percentage) for the following traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Configures the RED threshold for low priority background traffic. Background packets are dropped and a log message generated if the rate exceeds the set value. Background traffic consumes the least bandwidth of any access category, so this value can be set to a lower value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default setting is 50%.</li> <li>• best-effort – Configures the RED threshold for low priority best-effort traffic. Best-effort packets are dropped and a log message generated if the rate exceeds the set value. Best effort traffic consumes little bandwidth, so this value can be set to a lower value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default setting is 50%.</li> <li>• video – Configures the RED threshold for high priority video traffic. Video packets are dropped and a log message generated if the rate exceeds the set value. Video traffic consumes significant bandwidth, so this value can be set to a higher value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default setting is 25%.</li> <li>• voice – Configures the RED threshold for high priority voice traffic. Voice packets are dropped and a log message generated if the rate exceeds the set value. Voice applications consume significant bandwidth, so this value can be set to a higher value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default setting is 0%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – After selecting the traffic type, specify the RED threshold from 0 - 100%.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
• mint spf-latency <0-60>	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
spf-latency <0-60>	<p>Specifies the latency of SPF routing recalculation</p> <p>This option allows you to set the <i>latency of routing recalculation</i> option (within the <i>Shortest Path First</i> (SPF) field). This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-60&gt; – Specify the latency from 0 - 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
• mint tunnel-across-extended-vlan	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
tunnel-across-extended-vlan	Enables tunneling of MiNT protocol packets across an extended VLAN. This setting is disabled by default.
• mint tunnel-controller-load-balancing level1	
mint	Configures MiNT protocol parameters required for MiNT link creation and adoption
tunnel-controller-load-balancing level1	<p>Enables load balancing of MiNT extended VLAN traffic across tunnels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• level1 – Enables balancing of load of a tunnel wireless controller or service platform over VLAN links</li> </ul>



**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#mint level 1 area-id 88

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#mint link ip 1.2.3.4 level 2

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  mint link ip 1.2.3.4 level 2
  mint level 1 area-id 88
  bridge vlan 1
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C)#show context
ap7522 84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C
  use profile default-ap7522
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap7522-1BB90C
  no staging-config-learnt
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C)

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C)#mint inter-tunnel-bridging

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C)#show context
ap7522 84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C
  use profile default-ap7522
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap7522-1BB90C
  no staging-config-learnt
  mint inter-tunnel-bridging
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-84-24-8D-1B-B9-0C)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
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## 7.1.54 *misconfiguration-recovery-time*

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Verifies connectivity after a configuration is received

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
misconfiguration-recovery-time [0|<60-300>]
```

### Parameters

- `misconfiguration-recovery-time [0|<60-300>]`

<60-300>	Sets the recovery time from 60 - 300 seconds (default is 180 seconds)
0	Disables recovery from misconfiguration

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#misconfiguration-recovery-time 65

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  .....
  qos trust 802.1p
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
misconfiguration-recovery-time 65
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts to default (180 seconds)
-----------	----------------------------------

## 7.1.55 neighbor-inactivity-timeout

► Profile Config Commands

Configures neighbor inactivity timeout

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
neighbor-inactivity-timeout <1-1000>
```

### Parameters

- neighbor-inactivity-timeout <1-1000>

<b>&lt;1-1000&gt;</b>	Sets neighbor inactivity timeout <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default)#neighbor-inactivity-timeout 500
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
neighbor-inactivity-timeout 500
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
interface mel
interface gel
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust 802.1p
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

## 7.1.56 neighbor-info-interval

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the neighbor information exchange interval

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
neighbor-info-interval <1-100>
```

### Parameters

- neighbor-info-interval <1-100>

<code>&lt;1-100&gt;</code>	Sets interval from 1 - 100 seconds. The default is 10 seconds.
----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#neighbor-info-interval 6
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
neighbor-info-interval 6
neighbor-inactivity-timeout 500
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
interface mel
interface gel
  ip dhcp trust
  qos trust dscp
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

## 7.1.57 no

### ► Profile Config Commands

Negates a command or resets values to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup|adoption|alias|application-policy|area|arp|auto-learn|autogen-uniqueid|autoinstall|bluetooth-detection|bridge|cdp|cluster|configuration-persistence|controller|critical-resource|crypto|database-backup|device-upgrade|diag|dot1x|dpi|dscp-mapping|email-notification|environmental-sensor|events|export|file-sync|floor|gre|guest-manager-server|http-analyze|interface|ip|ipv6|l2tpv3|l3e-lite-table|led|led-timeout|legacy-auto-downgrade|legacy-auto-update|lldp|load-balancing|logging|mac-address-table|mac-auth|management-server|memory-profile|meshpoint-device|meshpoint-monitor-interval|min-misconfiguration-recovery-time|mint|misconfiguration-recovery-time|noc|ntp|offline-duration|power-config|preferred-controller-group|preferred-tunnel-controller|radius|raid|rf-domain-manager|router|spanning-tree|traffic-class-mapping|traffic-shape|trustpoint|tunnel-controller|use|vrrp|vrrp-state-check|wep-shared-key-auth|service]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this profile's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The no command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
crypto remote-vpn-client
interface me1
interface ge1
interface ge2
interface ge3
interface ge4
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup evaluate-always
router ospf
adoption start-delay min 10 max 30
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#no adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup
```

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```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#no adoption start-delay

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
crypto remote-vpn-client
interface me1
interface ge1
interface ge2
interface ge3
interface ge4
interface pppoe1
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

## 7.1.58 noc

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures *Network Operations Center* (NOC) statistics update interval. This is the interval at which statistical updates are sent by the RF Domain manager to its adopting controller (the NOC controller).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
noc update-interval [<5-3600>|auto]
```

### Parameters

- noc update-interval [<5-3600>|auto]

<pre>noc update-interval &lt;5-3600&gt; auto]</pre>	<p>Configures NOC statistics update interval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-3600&gt; – Specify the update interval from 5 - 3600 seconds.</li> <li>• auto – The NOC statistics update interval is automatically adjusted by the wireless controller or service platform based on load. This option is enabled by default.</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#noc update-interval 25
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
.....
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
misconfiguration-recovery-time 65
noc update-interval 25
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<pre>no</pre>	<p>Resets NOC related parameters</p>
---------------	--------------------------------------

## 7.1.59 nsight

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures NSight database related parameters. Use this command to configure the data-update periodicity, number of applications posted to the NSight server for a wireless client, and the duration for which data is stored in the NSight database's buckets. These parameters impact the amount of data stored in the NSight DB and interval at which data is aggregated and expired within the NSight DB. For more information on data aggregation and expiration, see [\(Data Aggregation and Expiration\)](#).

Configure these parameters in the NSight server's profile configuration mode. These parameters are also configurable on the NSight server's device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
nsight database [statistics|summary]
```

```
nsight database statistics [avc-update-interval|max-apps-per-client|
  max-http-usage-metadata|max-http-visits-metadata|max-ssl-usage-metadata|
  max-ssl-visits-metadata|update-interval|wireless-clients-update-interval]
```

```
nsight database statistics [avc-update-interval|update-interval|
  wireless-clients-update-interval] [120|30|300|60|600]
```

```
nsight database statistics max-apps-per-client <1-1000>
```

```
nsight database statistics [max-http-usage-metadata|max-http-visits-metadata|
  max-ssl-usage-metadata|max-ssl-visits-metadata] <1-1000>
```

```
nsight database summary duration <1-24> <1-168> <1-2160> <24-26280>
```

### Parameters

- nsight database statistics [avc-update-interval|update-interval|wireless-clients-update-interval] [120|30|300|60|600]

nsight database statistics	Configures NSight database statistics related parameters
avc-update-interval	Configures the interval, in seconds, at which <i>Application Visibility and Control (AVC)</i> statistics is updated to the NSight database. This interval represents the rate at which AVC-related data is inserted in the NSight database's first bucket. This first bucket data is referred to as the RAW records. A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data on a per RF Domain basis. For more information, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a> . When configured, RF Domain managers posting AVC-related data to the NSight server receive a reply from the NSight server intimating the next update time. The NSight server calculates the 'next update time' based on the <i>avc-update-interval</i> configured here.
update-interval	Configures the interval, in seconds, at which data is updated to the NSight server. This interval represents the rate at which data (excluding AVC and wireless-clients related statistics) is inserted in the NSight database's first bucket. This first bucket data is referred to as the RAW records. A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data on a per RF Domain basis. For more information, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a> . Contd...



contd..	<p>When configured, RF Domain managers posting data to the NSight server receive a reply from the NSight server intimating the next update time. The NSight server calculates the 'next update time' based on the <i>update-interval</i> configured here.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the '<i>avc-update-interval</i>' and '<i>wireless-clients-update-interval</i>' keywords to configure update interval for <i>AVC-related</i> and <i>wireless-clients</i> related information respectively.</p>
wireless-clients-update-interval	<p>Configures the interval, in seconds, at which wireless-client statistics is updated to the NSight server. This interval represents the rate at which wireless-clients related statistics is inserted in the NSight database's first bucket. This first bucket data is referred to as the RAW records. A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data on a per RF Domain basis. For more information, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a>.</p> <p>When configured, RF Domain managers posting wireless-client related data to the NSight server receive a reply from the NSight server intimating the next update time. The NSight server calculates the 'next update time' based on the <i>wireless-clients-update-interval</i> configured here.</p>
[120 30 300 60 600]	<p>The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 120 seconds (2 minutes)</li> <li>• 30 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 30 seconds</li> <li>• 300 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 300 seconds (5 minutes). This is the default setting for the '<i>avc-update-interval</i>' and '<i>wireless-clients-update-interval</i>' parameters.</li> <li>• 60 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 60 seconds (1 minute). This is the default setting for the '<i>update-interval</i>' parameter.</li> <li>• 600 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 600 seconds (10 minutes)</li> </ul>
<p>• nsight database statistics max-apps-per-client &lt;1-1000&gt;</p>	
nsight database statistics	Configures NSight database statistics related parameters
max-apps-per-client	Configures the maximum number of applications per wireless-client to be posted to the NSight server within the configured data-update interval. This information is included in the AVC statistics posted by RF Domain managers to the NSight server.
<1-1000>	Specify the number of applications posted from 1 - 1000. The default is 10 applications per wireless client.
<p>• nsight database statistics [max-http-usage-metadata max-http-visits-metadata max-ssl-usage-metadata max-ssl-visits-metadata] &lt;1-1000&gt;</p>	
nsight database statistics	Configures NSight database statistics related parameters
[max-http-usage-metadata max-http-visits-metadata max-ssl-usage-metadata max-ssl-visits-metadata]	<p>Configures the number of HTTP and/or SSL metadata posted within an update interval</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max-http-usage-metadata – Configures the NSight database maximum http-metadata by usage (rx+tx) to be posted in an update-interval</li> <li>• max-http-visits-metadata – Configures the NSight database's maximum http-metadata by the number of visits to be posted within an update-interval</li> <li>• max-ssl-usage-metadata – Configures the NSight database maximum ssl-metadata by usage (rx+tx) to be posted in an update-interval</li> </ul> <p>Contd...</p>

contd...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>max-ssl-visits-metadata – Configures the NSight database's maximum ssl-metadata by the number of visits to be posted within an update-interval</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above mentioned metadata options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000. The default is 10 metadata for each.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nsight database summary duration &lt;1-24&gt; &lt;1-168&gt; &lt;1-2160&gt; &lt;24-26280&gt;</li> </ul>
nsight database summary	Configures the NSight database's per-bucket data storage duration
duration <1-24> <1-168> <1-2160> <24-26280>	<p>Configures the duration for which data is stored on a per-bucket basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 1</i> duration from 1 - 24 hours (i.e. 1 hour to 1 day). The default is 8 hours.</li> <li>&lt;1-168&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 2</i> duration from 1 - 168 hours (i.e. 1 hour to 7 days). The default is 24 hours.</li> <li>&lt;1-2160&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 3</i> duration from 1 - 2160 hours (i.e. 1 hour to 90 days). The default is 7 days (168 hours).</li> <li>&lt;24-26280&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 4</i> duration from 24 - 26280 hours (i.e. 1 day to 3 years). The default is 365 days (1 year).</li> </ul> <p>A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data for each RF Domain within the network. (Note, only those RF Domain's that are using an NSight policy with the NSight server host configured will post data to the NSight server. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a> in the RF Domain configuration mode.) NSight database has four (4) buckets. The data from each bucket is aggregated and pushed to the next bucket once the data storage duration, specified for the bucket, has exceeded. For more information on data aggregation, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a>.</p>

#### Usage Guidelines(Data Aggregation and Expiration)

##### Data Aggregation:

The NSight functionality, a data analytics tool, analyzes data that is generated periodically by the nodes within the managed wireless LAN. For large WLAN networks, generating significantly large amount of data, storing data forever is neither feasible nor beneficial. Therefore, older statistics are summarized into aggregated (averaged) records. All records, for a fixed time period in past, are summarized into one record by taking an average of them. Although this causes a loss in the data's granularity, average numbers for any given time period is still available.

Statistical data periodically posted by RF Domain managers to the NSight server are stored in buckets (database collections) within the NSight database. There are four buckets in total. These are:

- First bucket (termed as the RAW bucket) - B1
- Second bucket - B2
- Third bucket - B3
- Fourth bucket - B4

On completion of the data storage duration, records from a bucket are aggregated (at a fixed rate) and inserted into the next bucket. The rate at which records are aggregated into the next bucket becomes the next bucket's granularity. For example, the B1 records (that have exceeded the data storage duration configured for B1) are aggregated (at the rate specified) and inserted into B2. Similarly, data from B2 are aggregated into B3, and from B3 to B4. The fixed rate of aggregation (or granularity) AND default storage duration for each bucket is as follows:

- B1: storage duration 8 hours
- B2: granularity 10 minutes / storage duration 24 hours
- B3: granularity 1 hour / storage duration 7 days
- B4: granularity 1 day / storage duration 1 year

Let us consider (with default update-interval settings) the growth of any one of the statistical buckets.

- Since B1's default data storage duration is 8 hours, B1 will hold a maximum of 960 records per RF Domain after 8 hours (updated at the rate of 30 seconds).
- Since B2's granularity is 10 minutes, every 10 minutes 20 records from the B1 will be aggregated into a single record and inserted into B2.
- Since B2's default storage duration is 24 hours, it will contain a maximum of 144 records per RF Domain after 24 hours.
- Since B3's granularity is 1 hour, every hour 6 records from B2 will be aggregated into a single record and inserted into B3.
- Since B3's default storage duration is 7 days, it will contain a maximum of 168 records per RF Domain after 7 days.
- Since B4's granularity is 1 day, every day 24 records from B3 will be aggregated into a single record and inserted into B4.
- Since B4's default storage duration is 365 days, it will contain a maximum of 365 records per RF Domain after 1 year.

**Data Expiration:**

The expiration of older records (also referred to as purging or deleting of records) occurs along with data aggregation for each bucket.

Let us consider (with default data storage-duration settings) the expiration of data for any one of the statistical buckets.

- As stated earlier, at the end of 8 hours B1 will have 960 records per RF Domain. After a period of 8 hours and 10 minutes, all 960 records are aggregated into 144 records and inserted into B2. To enable B1 to hold exactly 8 hours worth of data, 20 of the oldest records (corresponding to the first 10 minutes) are purged from B1 at the end of 8 hours and 10 minutes. This expiration cycle is triggered every 10 minutes.
- At the end of 24 hours B2 will have 144 records per RF Domain. After a period of 24 hours and 10 minutes, one of the oldest record (corresponding to the first 10 minutes) is purged from B2. This expiration cycle is triggered every 10 minutes to enable B2 to maintain exactly 24 hours worth of data.
- At the end of 7 days B3 will have 168 records per RF Domain. After a period of 7 days and one hour one of the oldest record (corresponding to the first hour) is purged from B3. This expiration cycle is triggered every 1 hour to enable B3 to maintain exactly 7 days worth of data.
- At the end of 365 days B4 will have 365 records per RF Domain. After 365 days, the oldest records (corresponding to the first day) are purged from B4. This expiration cycle is triggered every 1 day to enable B4 to maintain exactly 365 days worth of data.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#nsight database statistics
avc-update-interval 120
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#nsight database statistics
update-interval 30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#nsight database statistics
wireless-clients-update-interval 600
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#nsight database statistics
max-apps-per-client 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#nsight database summary duration 12 30 200 500
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#show context include-factory | include nsight
use nsight-policy nsight-noc
nsight database statistics update-interval 30
nsight database statistics wireless-clients-update-interval 600
nsight database summary duration 12 30 200 500
nsight database statistics avc-update-interval 120
nsight database statistics max-apps-per-mu 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts the NSight database related parameters configured to default values
--------------------	---

## 7.1.60 ntp

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the *Network Time Protocol* (NTP) server settings

NTP manages time and/or network clock synchronization within the network. NTP is a client/server implementation. Controllers, service platforms, and access points (NTP clients) periodically synchronize their clock with a master clock (an NTP server). For example, a controller resets its clock to 07:04:59 upon reading a time of 07:04:59 from its designated NTP server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {autokey/key/maxpoll/minpoll/prefer/version}
```

```
ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {autokey}
```

```
ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {maxpoll [1024|2048|4096|8192]}
```

```
ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {minpoll [1024|128|256|512|64]}
```

```
ntp server <PEER-IP> {key <1-65534> md5 [0 <WORD>|2<WORD>|<WORD>]}
```

```
ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {prefer version <1-4>|version <1-4> prefer}
```

### Parameters

- ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {autokey} {prefer version <1-4>|version <1-4>}

ntp server <PEER-IP/ HOSTNAME>	Configures NTP server resources that are used to obtain system time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PEER-IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Identifies the NTP server resource by its IP address or hostname. Specify the NTP server’s IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
autokey	Optional. Enables automatic configuration of authentication key for the specified NTP server. This option is disabled by default. If not enabled, use the ‘key’ option to configure an authentication key for the NTP server.

- ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {maxpoll [1024|2048|4096|8192]}

ntp server <PEER-IP/ HOSTNAME>	Configures NTP server resources that are used to obtain system time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PEER-IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Identifies the NTP server resource by its IP address or hostname. Specify the NTP server’s IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
maxpoll [1024 2048 4096  8192]	Optional. Configures the maximum polling interval. Once set, the specified NTP server is polled no later than the defined interval. Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1024 – Configures the maximum polling interval as 1024 seconds. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• 2048 – Configures the maximum polling interval as 2048 seconds</li> <li>• 4096 – Configures the maximum polling interval as 4096 seconds</li> <li>• 8192 – Configures the maximum polling interval as 8192 seconds</li> </ul>

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- `ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {minpoll [1024|128|256|512|64]}`

<code>ntp server &lt;PEER-IP/ HOSTNAME&gt;</code>	<p>Configures NTP server resources that are used to obtain system time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PEER-IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Identifies the NTP server resource by its IP address or hostname. Specify the NTP server’s IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
<code>minpoll [1024 128 256 512  64]</code>	<p>Optional. Configures the minimum polling interval. Once set, the specified NTP server is polled no sooner than the defined interval. Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1024 – Configures the minimum polling interval as 1024 seconds</li> <li>• 128 – Configures the minimum polling interval as 128 seconds</li> <li>• 256 – Configures the minimum polling interval as 256 seconds</li> <li>• 512 – Configures the minimum polling interval as 512 seconds</li> <li>• 64 – Configures the minimum polling interval as 64 seconds. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

- `ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {key <1-65534> md5 [0 <WORD>|2<WORD>|<WORD>]}`

<code>ntp server &lt;PEER-IP/ HOSTNAME&gt;</code>	<p>Configures NTP server resources that are used to obtain system time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PEER-IP/HOSTNAME&gt;&gt; – Identifies the NTP server resource by its IP address or hostname. Specify the NTP server’s IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
<code>key &lt;1-65534&gt; md5 [0 &lt;WORD&gt;  2 &lt;WORD&gt;  &lt;WORD&gt;]</code>	<p>Optional. Defines the authentication key for the specified NTP server. This option is used to configure the key when ‘autokey’ configuration is not enabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65534&gt; – Specify the peer key number. Should not exceed 64 characters in length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• md5 – Sets MD5 authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets an authentication key</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `ntp server <PEER-IP/HOSTNAME> {prefer version <1-4>|version <1-4> prefer}`

<code>ntp server &lt;PEER-IP/ HOSTNAME&gt;</code>	<p>Configures NTP server resources that are used to obtain system time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PEER-IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Identifies the NTP server resource by its IP address or hostname. Specify the NTP server’s IP address or hostname.</li> </ul>
<code>prefer version &lt;1-4&gt;</code>	<p>Optional. Designates the specified NTP server as a preferred NTP resource. This setting is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• version – Optional. Configures the NTP version <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the NTP version from 1 - 4. If not specified, the default value of ‘0’ is applied, which implies that the NTP server’s version is ignored.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>version &lt;1-4&gt; prefer</code>	<p>Optional. Configures the version number used by the specified NTP server resource</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the NTP version from 1 - 4. The default setting is 0. A value of ‘0’ implies that the NTP server’s version is ignored. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prefer – Optional. Designates the specified NTP server as a preferred NTP resource. This setting is disabled by default. The NTP version number specified using the ‘version &lt;1-4&gt;’ keyword is applied to this preferred NTP resource.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#ntp server 172.16.10.10 version 1 prefer

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  mint link ip 1.2.3.4
  mint level 1 area-id 88
  bridge vlan 1
    bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
    ip igmp snooping
    ip igmp snooping querier
  .....

  interface pppoe1
  use firewall-policy default
  ntp server 172.16.10.10 prefer version 1
  misconfiguration-recovery-time 65
  noc update-interval 25
  service pm sys-restart
  router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.61 *offline-duration*

### ► *Profile Config Commands*

Sets the duration, in minutes, for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event

This command is also supported on the device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
offline-duration <5-43200>
```

### Parameters

- `offline-duration <5-43200>`

<code>offline-duration &lt;5-43200&gt;</code>	Specify a value from 5 - 43200 minutes. The default is 10 minutes.
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-test)#offline-duration 200
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-test)#show context
profile rfs4000 test
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
.....
interface wwan1
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
offline-duration 200
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the offline-duration to default (10 minutes)
-----------------	---



## 7.1.62 power-config

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the power option mode. Use this command in the profile configuration mode to configure the transmit output power of access point radios. This command is also available in the device-config mode.

Single radio model access points always operate using a full power configuration. The power management configurations described in this section do not apply to single radio models. When an access point is powered on for the first time, the system determines the power budget available to the access point. If 802.3af is selected, the access point assumes 12.95 watts is available. If the mode is changed, the access point requires a reset to implement the change. If 802.3at is selected, the access point assumes 23 - 26 watts is available.



**NOTE:** Single radio model access points (AP6511 and AP6521) always operate using a full power configuration. The power management configurations described in this section do not apply to single radio models.

The access point has to be restarted for power management changes to take effect.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
power-config [af-option|at-option|mode]
```

```
power-config [af-option|at-option] [range|throughput]
```

```
power-config mode [auto|3af]
```

### Parameters

- power-config [af-option|at-option] [range|throughput]

power-config	Configures the power option mode
af-option [range throughput]	<p>Configures the 802.3.af power mode option. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• range – Configures the af power range mode. This mode provides higher power but fewer transmission (tx) chains.</li> </ul> <p>Select range when range is preferred over performance for broadcast/multicast (group) traffic. The data rates used for range are the lowest defined basic rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• throughput – Configures the af power throughput mode. This mode provides lower power but has more tx chains. This is the default setting.</li> </ul> <p>Select throughput to transmit packets at the radio's highest defined basic rate (based on the radio's current basic rate settings). This option is optimal in environments where transmission range is secondary to broadcast/multicast transmission performance.</p>
at-option [range throughput]	<p>Configures the 802.3 at power mode option. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• range – Configures the at power range mode. This mode provides higher power but fewer tx chains.</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<p>Select range when range is preferred over performance for broadcast/multicast (group) traffic. The data rates used for range are the lowest defined basic rates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>throughput – Configures the at power throughput mode. This mode provides lower power but has more tx chains. This is the default setting.</li> </ul> <p>Select throughput to transmit packets at the radio's highest defined basic rate (based on the radio's current basic rate settings). This option is optimal in environments where transmission range is secondary to broadcast/multicast transmission performance.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>power-config mode [auto 3af]</li> </ul>
power-config	Configures the power option mode
mode [auto 3af]	<p>Configures the AP power mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3af – Forces an AP to power up in the 802.3af power mode</li> <li>auto – Sets the detection auto mode (default setting)</li> </ul> <p>The automatic power-config mode enables an access point to automatically determine the best power configuration based on the available power budget.</p>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX)#power-config mode 3af
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX)#power-config af-option range
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX)#show context
profile ap71xx testAP71XX
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
power-config mode 3af
power-config af-option range
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testAP71XX)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts the power mode setting on this profile to default
-----------	---

### 7.1.63 preferred-controller-group

► Profile Config Commands

Specifies the controller group preferred for adoption

At adoption, an access point solicits and receives multiple adoption responses from controllers and service platforms available on the network. These adoption responses contain loading policy information the access point uses to select the optimum controller or service platform for adoption. After selecting the controller or service platform, the access point associates with it and optionally obtains an image upgrade and configuration. By default, an auto provisioning policy generally distributes AP adoption evenly amongst available controllers and service platforms. Use this command to specify the controller or service platform preferred for adoption. Once configured, the access point adopts to the specified preferred controller or service platform.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

**Syntax**

preferred-controller-group <WORD>

**Parameters**

- preferred-controller-group <WORD>

<WORD>	Specify the name of the controller (wireless controller or service platform) group preferred for adoption. Devices using this profile are added, on adoption, to the controller group specified here.
--------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#preferred-controller-group testGroup

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
.....
qos trust 802.1p
interface pppoel
use firewall-policy default
ntp server 172.16.10.10 prefer version 1
preferred-controller-group testGroup
misconfiguration-recovery-time 65
noc update-interval 25
service pm sys-restart
router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the preferred controller group configuration
-----------	--

## 7.1.64 preferred-tunnel-controller

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Configures the tunnel controller's name preferred for tunneling extended VLAN traffic. Devices using this profile will prefer to route their extended VLAN traffic through the specified tunnel controller (wireless controller or service platform).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533

### Syntax

```
preferred-tunnel-controller <NAME>
```

### Parameters

- preferred-tunnel-controller <NAME>

preferred-tunnel-controller <NAME>	Configures the preferred tunnel name
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#preferred-tunnel-controller testtunnel
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the preferred tunnel configuration
-----------	--

## 7.1.65 radius

► *Profile Config Commands*

Configures device level RADIUS authentication parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

radius [nas-identifier|nas-port-id] <WORD>

**Parameters**

- radius [nas-identifier|nas-port-id] <WORD>

radius	Configures RADIUS authentication parameters
nas-identifier <WORD>	Specifies the RADIUS <i>Network Access Server</i> (NAS) identifier attribute used by this device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specifies the NAS identifier</li> </ul>
nas-port-id <WORD>	Specifies the RADIUS NAS port ID attribute used by this device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specifies the NAS port ID</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#radius nas-port-id 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#radius nas-identifier test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
radius nas-identifier test
radius nas-port-id 1
neighbor-info-interval 6
neighbor-inactivity-timeout 500
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.66 rf-domain-manager

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures the RF Domain manager election criteria

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rf-domain-manager [capable|priority <1-255>]
```

### Parameters

- rf-domain-manager [capable|priority <1-255>]

rf-domain-manager	Configures the RF Domain manager election criteria
capable	Enables devices using this profile capable of being elected as the RF Domain manager. The RF Domain manager stores and provisions configuration and firmware images for other members of the RF Domain. It also updates state changes, if any, to RF Domain members. This option is enabled by default.
priority <1-255>	Assigns a priority value for devices using this profile in the RF Domain manager election process. The higher the number set, higher is the device's priority in the RF Domain manager election process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Select a priority value from 1 - 255.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#rf-domain-manager priority 9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
  mint link ip 1.2.3.4
  mint level 1 area-id 88
  .....
  rf-domain-manager priority 9
  preferred-controller-group testGroup
  misconfiguration-recovery-time 65
  noc update-interval 25
  service pm sys-restart
  preferred-tunnel-controller testtunnel
  router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.67 router

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables dynamic routing (BGP and/or OSPF) and enters the routing protocol configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000



**NOTE:** BGP is supported only on RFS4000, RFS6000, NX75XX, and NX9500 model controllers and service platforms.

The NX9500 and NX9510 service platforms do not support OSPF routing.  
The access points only support OSPF routing.

### Syntax

```
router [bgp|ospf]
```

### Parameters

- router [bgp|ospf]

router	Enables dynamic routing and enters the routing protocol configuration mode
bgp	<p>Enables BGP dynamic routing and configures relevant settings</p> <p>BGP is an inter-ISP routing protocol, which establishes routing between ISPs. ISPs use BGP to exchange routing and reachability information between <i>Autonomous Systems</i> (AS) on the Internet. BGP uses TCP as its transport protocol, eliminating the need to implement explicit update fragmentation, retransmission, acknowledgement, and sequencing.</p> <p>Routing information exchanged through BGP supports destination based forwarding only. It assumes a router forwards packets based on the destination address carried in the IP header of the packet.</p> <p>An AS is a set of routers under the same administration that use <i>Interior Gateway Protocol</i> (IGP) and common metrics to define how to route packets within the AS.</p> <p>For more information on dynamic BGP routing configurations, see <a href="#">BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL</a>.</p>
ospf	<p>Enables OSPF dynamic routing and configures relevant settings. Changes configuration mode to router mode</p> <p>OSPF is a link-state IGP. OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.</p> <p>For more information on dynamic OSPF routing configurations, see <a href="#">ROUTER-MODE COMMANDS</a>.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#router ospf
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#?
```

Router OSPF Mode commands:

area	OSPF area
auto-cost	OSPF auto-cost
default-information	Distribution of default information
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
network	OSPF network
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
ospf	Ospf
passive	Make OSPF Interface as passive
redistribute	Route types redistributed by OSPF
route-limit	Limit for number of routes handled OSPF process
router-id	Router ID
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables OSPF settings
-----------	------------------------



## 7.1.68 spanning-tree

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables spanning tree commands. Use these commands to configure the errdisable, multiple spanning tree and portfast settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
spanning-tree [errdisable|mst|portfast]
```

```
spanning-tree errdisable recovery [cause bpduguard|interval <10-1000000>]
```

```
spanning-tree mst [<0-15>|cisco-interoperability|enable|forward-time|hello-time|instance|max-age|max-hops|region|revision]
```

```
spanning-tree mst [<0-15> priority <0-61440>|cisco-interoperability [enable|disable]|enable|forward-time <4-30>|hello-time <1-10>|instance <1-15>|max-age <6-40>|max-hops <7-127>|region <LINE>|revision <0-255>]
```

```
spanning-tree portfast [bpdufilter|bpduguard] default
```

### Parameters

- spanning-tree errdisable recovery [cause bpduguard|interval <10-1000000>]

spanning-tree	Configures spanning-tree related parameters
errdisable	Disables or shutdown ports where traffic is looping, or ports with traffic in one direction
recovery	Enables the timeout mechanism for a port to be recovered. This option is disabled by default.
cause bpduguard	Specifies the reason for errdisable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bpduguard – Recovers from errdisable due to bpduguard</li> </ul>
interval <10-1000000>	Specifies the interval after which a port is enabled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-1000000&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 1000000 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul>

- spanning-tree mst [<0-15> priority <0-61440>|cisco-interoperability [enable|disable]|enable|forward-time <4-30>|hello-time <1-10>|instance <1-15>|max-age <6-40>|max-hops <7-127>|region <LINE>|revision <0-255>]

spanning-tree	Configures spanning-tree related parameters
mst	Configures <i>Multiple Spanning Tree</i> (MST) commands The MSTP provides an extension to STP to optimize the usefulness of VLANs. MSTP allows for a separate spanning tree for each VLAN group, and blocks all but one of the possible alternate paths within each spanning tree topology.
<0-15> priority <0-61440>	Specifies the number of instances required to configure MST. Select a value from 0 -15. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• priority – Sets the bridge priority to the specified value. This value is used to determine the root bridge. Use the no parameter with this command to restore the default bridge priority value.</li> <li>• &lt;0-61440&gt; – Sets the bridge priority in increments (Lower priority indicates greater likelihood of becoming root)</li> </ul>

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cisco interoperability [enable disable]	Enables CISCO interoperability Enables interoperability with CISCO's version of MSTP, which is incompatible with standard MSTP. This setting is disabled by default.
enable	Enables MST protocol
forward-time <4-30>	Specifies the forwarding delay time in seconds • <4-30> – Specify a value from 4 - 30 seconds. The default is 15 seconds.
hello-time <1-10>	Specifies the hello BPDU interval in seconds • <1-10> – Specify a value from 1 - 10 seconds. The default is 2 seconds.
instance <1-15>	Defines the instance ID to which the VLAN is associated • <1-15> – Specify an instance ID from 1 - 10.
max-age <6-40>	Defines the maximum time to listen for the root bridge • <6-40> – Specify a value from 4 - 60 seconds. The default is 20 seconds.
max-hops <7-127>	Defines the maximum hops when BPDU is valid • <7-127> – Specify a value from 7 - 127. The default is 20.
region <LINE>	Specifies the MST region • <LINE> – Specify the region name.
revision <0-255>	Sets the MST bridge revision number. This enables the retrieval of configuration information. • <0-255> – Specify a value from 0 - 255. This default is 0.
• spanning-tree portfast [bpdufilter bpduguard] default	
spanning-tree	Configures spanning-tree related parameters
portfast [bpdufilter bpduguard] default	Enables PortFast on a bridge • bpdufilter default – Sets the BPDU filter for the port. The BPDU filter is disabled by default. The spanning tree protocol sends BPDUs from all ports. Enabling the BPDU filter ensures that PortFast enabled ports do not transmit or receive BPDUs. • bpduguard default – Guards PortFast ports against BPDU receive. The BPDU guard is disabled by default. Enabling the BPDU guard means this port will shutdown on receiving a BPDU. • default – Enables the BPDU filter and/or BPDU guard on PortFast enabled ports by default

**Usage Guidelines**

If a bridge does not hear BPDUs from the root bridge within the specified interval, assume the network has changed and recomputed the spanning-tree topology.

Generally, spanning tree configuration settings in the config mode define the configuration for bridge and bridge instances.

MSTP is based on instances. An instance is a group of VLANs with a common spanning tree. A single VLAN cannot be associated with multiple instances.

Wireless Controllers or service platforms with the same instance, VLAN mapping, revision number and region names define a unique region. Wireless Controllers or service platforms in the same region exchange BPDUs with instance record information within.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#spanning-tree errdisable recovery cause bpduguard
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#spanning-tree mst 2 priority 4096
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
bridge vlan 1
  bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
  ip igmp snooping
  ip igmp snooping querier
radius nas-identifier test
radius nas-port-id 1
neighbor-info-interval 6
neighbor-inactivity-timeout 500
spanning-tree mst 2 priority 4096
spanning-tree errdisable recovery cause bpduguard
autoinstall configuration
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.1.69 traffic-class-mapping

### ► Profile Config Commands

Maps the IPv6 traffic class value of incoming IPv6 untagged packets to 802.1p priority. This mapping is required to provide priority of service to some packets over others. For example, VoIP packets get higher priority than data packets to provide a better quality of service for high priority voice traffic. Devices use the traffic class field in the IPv6 header to set this priority. This command allows you to assign a priority for different IPv6 traffic types.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
traffic-class-mapping <IPv6-TRAFFIC-CLASS-VALUE> priority <0-7>
```

### Parameters

- traffic-class-mapping <IPv6-TRAFFIC-CLASS-VALUE> priority <0-7>

traffic-class-mapping	Maps the IPv6 traffic class value of incoming IPv6 untagged packets to 802.1p priority
<IPv6-TRAFFIC-CLASS-VALUE>	Specify the traffic class value of incoming IPv6 untagged packet(s) (could be a single value or a list. For example, 10-20, 25, 30-35). This is the DSCP 6-bit parameter in the header of every IP packet used for packet classification.
priority <0-7>	Specify the 802.1p priority to map with the traffic-class value specified in the previous step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 7.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The 802.1p priority is a 3-bit IP precedence value in the Type of Service field of the IP header used to set the priority. The valid values for this field are 0-7. Up to 64 entries are permitted. The priority values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – Best Effort</li> <li>• 1 – Background</li> <li>• 2 – Spare</li> <li>• 3 – Excellent Effort</li> <li>• 4 – Controlled Load</li> <li>• 5 – Video</li> <li>• 6 – Voice</li> <li>• 7 – Network Control</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#traffic-class-mapping 25 priority 2
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#show context
profile rfs4000 TestRFS4000
  traffic-class-mapping 25 priority 2
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
    isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
    isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
  crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
  crypto auto-ipsec-secure
  crypto remote-vpn-client
-More-
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-TestRFS4000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes mapping between IPv6 traffic class value (of incoming IPv6 untagged packets) and 802.1p priority
-----------	--

## 7.1.70 traffic-shape

### ► Profile Config Commands

Enables traffic shaping and configures traffic shaping parameters. This command is applicable to both the profile and device configuration modes.

Traffic shaping is a means of regulating data transfers and ensuring a specific level of performance within a network. Traffic shaping does the following:

- Controls flow of packets based on their priority value. Prioritized traffic streams are given priority over less important traffic.
- Controls traffic on an interface to match its flow to the speed of a remote target's interface and ensure traffic conforms to applied policies
- Shapes traffic to meet downstream requirements and eliminate network congestion when data rates are in conflict.

Use this option to apply traffic shaping to specific applications or application categories. Note, in scenarios where a traffic class is matched against an application, application-category, and ACL rule, the application rule will be applied first, followed by the application-category, and finally the ACL. Further, using traffic shaping, an application takes precedence over an application category.

To enable traffic shaping, configure QoS values on the basis of which priority of service is provided to some packets over others. For example, VoIP packets get higher priority than data packets to provide a better quality of service for high priority voice traffic. For configuring IPv6 traffic class mappings, see [traffic-class-mapping](#). And for configuring DSCP traffic class mappings, see [dscp-mapping](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP622, AP6522, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530

### Syntax

```
traffic-shape [activation-criteria|app-category|application|class|enable|
  priority-map|total-bandwidth]

traffic-shape activation-criteria [always|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|
  vrrp-master <1-255>]

traffic-shape app-category <APP-CATEGORY-NAME> class <1-4>

traffic-shape application <APPLICATION-NAME> class <1-4>

traffic-shape class <1-4> [max-buffers|max-latency|rate]

traffic-shape class <1-4> max-buffers <1-400> {red-level <1-400>/red-percent <1-100>}

traffic-shape class <1-4> max-latency <1-1000000> [msec|usec]

traffic-shape class <1-4> rate [<1-250000> [Kbps|Mbps]|total-bandwidth-percent
  <1-100>]
```



**NOTE:** The available range for the 'rate' field will vary depending on the unit selected. It is 250 - 250000 for Kbps and 1 - 250 for Mbps.

---



---

```
traffic-shape priority-map <0-7>
```

```
traffic-shape total-bandwidth <1-1000000> [Kbps|Mbps]
```

---



**NOTE:** The available range for the ‘total-bandwidth’ field will vary depending on the unit selected. It is 250 - 1000000 for Kbps and 1 - 1000 for Mbps.

traffic-shape enable

**Parameters**

- traffic-shape activation-criteria [always|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master <1-255>]

traffic-shape activation-criteria	Configures traffic-shape activation criteria that determines when the device invokes traffic shaping
always	Always invokes traffic shaping. This is the default setting.
cluster-master	Invokes traffic shaping when the device is the cluster master. The solitary cluster master (elected using a priority assignment scheme) is a cluster member that provides management configuration and Smart RF data to other members within the cluster. Cluster requests go through the elected master before dissemination to other cluster members.
rf-domain-manager	Invokes traffic shaping when the device is the RF Domain manager. The RF Domain manager is the elected member capable of storing and provisioning configuration and firmware images for other members of the RF Domain.
vrrp-master <1-255>	Invokes traffic shaping when the device is the VRRP master. As the VRRP master, the device responds to ARP requests, forwards packets with a destination link MAC layer address equal to the virtual router MAC layer address, rejects packets addressed to the IP associated with the virtual router and accepts packets addressed to the IP associated with the virtual router. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify the VRRP group ID from 1 - 255.</li> </ul>

- traffic-shape app-category <APP-CATEGORY-NAME> class <1-4>

traffic-shape app-category <APP-CATEGORY-NAME> class <1-4>	<p>Configures an application category to traffic-class mapping. Use this option to apply an application category to traffic-shaper class mapping. Naming and categorizing applications that do not fall into existing groups is an additional means of filtering and potentially limiting network airtime to consumptive non required applications negatively impacting network performance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• app-category &lt;APP-CATEGORY-NAME&gt; – Specify the application category name. To list the available application categories, press [TAB] after entering app-category. Select the required category from the displayed list.</li> <li>• class &lt;1-4&gt; – Map the specified application category to a traffic-shaper class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Before configuring an application category to class mapping, ensure that the specified classes have been configured. Use the ‘class &gt; [max-buffers max-latency rate]’ option available with this command to configure a traffic shaper class. For more information, see following parameter tables.</p>
--	--

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- `traffic-shape application <APPLICATION-NAME> class <1-4>`

<pre>traffic-shape app-category &lt;APPLICATION- NAME&gt; class &lt;1-4&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures an application to traffic-class mapping. Use this option to apply an application to traffic-shaper class mapping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>app-category &lt;APPLICATION-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the application name.</li> <li>• <code>class &lt;1-4&gt;</code> – Map the specified application to a traffic-shaper class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Before configuring an application to class mapping, ensure that the specified classes have been configured. Use the <code>'class &gt; [max-buffers max-latency rate]</code> option available with this command to configure a traffic shaper class. For more information, see following tables.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>traffic-shape class &lt;1-4&gt; max-buffers &lt;1-400&gt; {red-level &lt;1-400&gt; red-percent &lt;1-100&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
<pre>traffic-shape class &lt;1-4&gt; max-buffers &lt;1-400&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the queue length limit for different traffic-shaper class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>class &lt;1-4&gt;</code> – Specify the traffic-shaper class from 1 - 4.</li> <li>• <code>max-buffers &lt;1-400&gt;</code> – Configures the maximum queue lengths for packets of different priority queues, after which the queue starts to drop packets.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;1-400&gt;</code> – Configure the queue length limit from 1 - 400 for packets of priority queues 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For access points the upper queue length limit is 400.</p>
<pre>red-level &lt;1-400&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Performs <i>Random Early Drop</i> (RED) when a specified queue length in packets is reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-400&gt;</code> – Configure the queue length limit from 1 - 400 for packets of priority queues 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.</li> </ul> <p>The RED algorithm is a queueing technique for congestion avoidance. RED monitors the average queue size and drops or marks packets. If the buffer is near empty, all incoming packets are accepted. When the queue grows, the probability for dropping an incoming packet also grows. When the buffer is full, the probability has reached 1 and all incoming packets are dropped.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on default values, see the Usage Guidelines section in this topic.</p>
<pre>red-percent &lt;1-100&gt;</pre>	<p>Optional. Performs RED when a specified value, which is a percentage of the max-buffers configured, is reached</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-100&gt;</code> – Configure the percentage of the maxi-buffers from 1 - 100 for packets of priority queues 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>traffic-shape class &lt;1-4&gt; max-latency &lt;1-1000000&gt; [msec usec]</code></li> </ul>	
<pre>traffic-shape class &lt;1-4&gt; max-latency &lt;1-1000000&gt; [msec usec]</pre>	<p>Configures the max-latency for different traffic-shaper class. Max latency specifies the time limit after which packets start dropping (maximum packet delay in the queue). The maximum number of entries is 8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>class &lt;1-4&gt;</code> – Specify the traffic-shaper class from 1 - 4.</li> <li>• <code>max-latency &lt;1-1000000&gt;</code> – Configures the max-latency for packets of different priority queues, after which the queue starts to drop packets.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;1-1000000&gt;</code> – Configure the max-latency from 1 - 100000 for packets of priority queues 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.</li> <li>• <code>[msec usec]</code> – Configures the unit for measuring latency as milliseconds (msec) or microseconds (usec). The default setting is msec.</li> </ul>



- traffic-shape class <1-4> rate [<1-250000> [Kbps|Mbps] |total-bandwidth-percent <1-100>]

traffic-shape class <1-4> rate	Configures traffic rate, in either Kbps, Mbps or percentage, for the different traffic shaper class. Specify rates for different traffic shaper class to control the maximum traffic rate sent or received on an interface. Consider this form of rate limiting on interfaces at the edge of a network to limit traffic into or out of the network. Traffic within the set limit is sent and traffic exceeding the set limit is dropped or sent with a different priority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• class &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the traffic-shaper class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
<1-250000> [Kbps Mbps]	Configures the traffic rate, in Kbps, Mbps, for the class specified in the previous step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-250000&gt; – Specify the rate from 1 - 250000.</li> <li>• [Kbps Mbps] – Configures the unit for measuring bandwidth as Kbps or Mbps. The default setting is Kbps.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The range varies depending on the unit selected. It is 1 - 250 Mbps, or 250 - 250000 Kbps.</p>
total-bandwidth-percent <1-100>	Configures the traffic rate, as a percentage of the total available bandwidth, for the class specified in the previous first step <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify the traffic rate from 1 - 100% of the total bandwidth.</li> </ul>

- traffic-shape priority-map <0-7>

traffic-shape priority-map <0-7>	Configures the traffic-shaper queues, within a class, having different priority values (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7). There are 8 queues (0 - 7), and traffic is queued in each based on the incoming packet's 802.1p 3-bit priority markings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• priority-map &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify the priority from 0 - 7 for priority levels 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.</li> </ul> <p>The IEEE 802.1p standards sets a 3-bit value in the MAC header to indicate prioritization. This 3-bit value provides priority levels ranging from 0 to 7 (i.e., a total of 8 levels), with level 7 representing the highest priority. This permits packets to cluster and form different traffic classes. In case of network congestion, packets with higher priority receive preferential treatment while low priority packets are kept on hold.</p>
----------------------------------	---

- traffic-shape total-bandwidth <1-1000000> [Kbps|Mbps]

traffic-shape total-bandwidth <1-1000000> [Kbps Mbps]	Configures the total-bandwidth for traffic shaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000000&gt; – Specify the value from 1 - 1000000 Kbps/Mbps. The default value is 10 Mbps.</li> <li>• [Kbps Mbps] – Configures the unit for measuring bandwidth as Kbps or Mbps. The default setting is Mbps.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The range varies depending on the unit selected. It is 1 - 1000 Mbps, or 250 - 1000000 Kbps.</p>
---	--

- traffic-shape enable

traffic-shape enable	Enables traffic shaping using the defined bandwidth, rate and class mappings configured using this command <p><b>Note:</b> Traffic shaping is disabled by default.</p>
----------------------	--

**Usage Guidelines**

Following are the default max-buffers set for the traffic shaper classes:

```
traffic-shape class 1 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20
15 10
traffic-shape class 2 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20
15 10
traffic-shape class 3 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20
15 10
traffic-shape class 4 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20
15 10
```

Following is the default priority-map settings:

```
traffic-shape priority-map 2 0 1 3 4 5 6 7
```

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#show context include-factory | include
traffic-shape
traffic-shape priority-map 2 0 1 3 4 5 6 7
traffic-shape class 1 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape class 2 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape class 3 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape class 4 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape activation-criteria always
traffic-shape total-bandwidth 10 Mbps
no traffic-shape enable
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#traffic-shape enable
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#traffic-shape class 1 rate 250 Mbps
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#traffic-shape application Bing class 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#traffic-shape total-bandwidth 200 Mbps

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#show context include-factory | include
traffic-shape
traffic-shape priority-map 2 0 1 3 4 5 6 7
traffic-shape class 1 rate 250 Mbps
traffic-shape class 1 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape class 2 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape class 3 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape class 4 max-buffers 35 35 35 30 25 20 15 10 red-level 27 27 27 23 25 20 15 10
traffic-shape activation-criteria always
traffic-shape application Bing class 1
traffic-shape total-bandwidth 200 Mbps
traffic-shape enable
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-ProfileNX5500)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes traffic shaping configuration or reverts them to the default values
-----------	---

### 7.1.71 *trustpoint (profile-config-mode)*

► *Profile Config Commands*

Configures the trustpoint assigned for validating a CMP auth Operator

A certificate links identity information with a public key enclosed in the certificate.

A CA is a network authority that issues and manages security credentials and public keys for message encryption. The CA signs all digital certificates it issues with its own private key. The corresponding public key is contained within the certificate and is called a CA certificate. A browser must contain the CA certificate in its Trusted Root Library so it can trust certificates signed by the CA's private key.

Depending on the public key infrastructure, the digital certificate includes the owner's public key, the certificate expiration date, the owner's name and other public key owner information.

Each certificate is digitally signed by a trustpoint. The trustpoint signing the certificate can be a certificate authority, corporation or individual. A trustpoint represents a CA/identity pair containing the identity of the CA, CA-specific configuration parameters, and an association with an enrolled identity certificate.



**NOTE:** Certificates/trustpoints used in this command should be verifiable as existing on the device.



**NOTE:** For information on configuring trustpoints on a device, see [trustpoint \(device-config-mode\)](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`trustpoint [cmp-auth-operator|https|radius-ca|radius-server] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>`

**Parameters**

- `trustpoint [cmp-auth-operator|https|radius-ca|radius-server] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>`

trustpoint	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate CMP auth operator, client certificates, and RADIUS server certificate
https	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate HTTPS requests
cmp-auth-operator	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate CMP auth operator Once validated, CMP is used to obtain and manage digital certificates in a PKI network. Digital certificates link identity information with a public key enclosed within the certificate, and are issued by the CA.  Use this command to specify the CMP-assigned trustpoint. When specified, devices send a certificate request to the CMP supported CA server, and download the certificate directly from the CA server. CMP supports multiple request options through for device communicating to a CMP supported CA server. The device can initiate a request for getting the certificates from the server. It can also auto update the certificates which are about to expire.
radius-ca	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate client certificates in EAP

radius-server	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate RADIUS server certificate
<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – After selecting the service to validate, specify the trustpoint name (should be existing and stored on the device).</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#trustpoint cmp-auth-operator test
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#show context
profile nx9000 testNX9500
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  .....
  service pm sys-restart
  router bgp
  trustpoint cmp-auth-operator test
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testNX9500)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes trustpoint-related configurations
-----------	---

## 7.1.72 tunnel-controller

### ▸ Profile Config Commands

Configures the tunneled WLAN (extended VLAN) wireless controller or service platform's name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
tunnel-controller <NAME>
```

### Parameters

- tunnel-controller <NAME>

tunnel-controller <NAME>	Configures the tunneled WLAN (extended VLAN) wireless controller or service platform's name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NAME&gt; – Specify the name.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#tunnel-controller testgroup
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured the tunneled WLAN (extended VLAN) wireless controller or service platform's name
-----------	---

## 7.1.73 use

### ► Profile Config Commands

Associates existing policies with this profile. This command is also applicable to the device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax Profiles Mode

```
use [auto-provisioning-policy|bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy|
    bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy|captive-portal|client-identity-group|
    crypto-cmp-policy|database-client-policy|dhcp-server-policy|dhcpv6-server-policy|
    event-system-policy|firewall-policy|global-association-list|guest-management|
    ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|management-policy|radius-server-policy|role-policy|
    routing-policy|smart-cache-policy|web-filter-policy] <POLICY-NAME>
```

```
use ip/ipv6-access-list <IP/IPv6-ACL-NAME> traffic-shape class <1-4>
```

### Syntax Device Mode

```
use [auto-provisioning-policy|bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy|
    bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy|captive-portal|client-identity-group|
    crypto-cmp-policy|database-client-policy|database-policy|dhcp-server-policy|
    dhcpv6-server-policy|enterprise-ui|event-system-policy|firewall-policy|
    global-association-list|guest-management|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|license|
    management-policy|nsight-policy|profile|radius-server-policy|rf-domain|role-policy|
    routing-policy|rtl-server-policy|sensor-policy|wips-policy|smart-cache-policy|
    web-filter-policy] <POLICY-NAME>
```



**NOTE:** The following tables contain the 'use' command parameters for the Profile and Device configuration modes.

### Parameters Profiles Mode

- use [auto-provisioning-policy|bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy|bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy|captive-portal|client-identity-group|crypto-cmp-policy|database-client-policy|dhcp-server-policy|dhcpv6-server-policy|event-system-policy|firewall-policy|global-association-list|guest-management|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|management-policy|radius-server-policy|role-policy|routing-policy|smart-cache-policy|web-filter-policy] <POLICY-NAME>

use	Associates the specified policies with this profile The specified policies should be existing and configured.
auto-provisioning-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an auto provisioning policy • <POLICY-NAME> – Specify the auto provisioning policy name.
bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing Bonjour GW Forwarding policy with a profile or device • <POLICY-NAME> – Specify the Bonjour GW Forwarding policy name (should be existing and configured). <b>Note:</b> For more information on Bonjour GW Forwarding policy, see <a href="#">bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</a> .

bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
captive-portal server <CAPTIVE-PORTAL>	Configures access to a specified captive portal with this profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL&gt; – Specify the captive portal name.</li> </ul>
client-identity-identity-group <CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME>	Associates an existing client identity group with this profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the client identity group name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> For more information on the 'client-identity' and 'client-identity-group' commands, see <a href="#">client-identity</a> and <a href="#">client-identity-group</a> .
crypto-cmp-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing crypto <i>certificate management protocol</i> (CMP) policy with this profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the CMP policy name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring a crypto CMP policy, see <a href="#">CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY</a> .
database-client-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing database client policy with a profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> For more information on database client policy, see <a href="#">database-client-policy</a> . <b>Note:</b> Applicable only to the VX9000 model virtual machine platform.
dhcp-server-policy <DHCP-POLICY>	Associates a DHCP server policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DHCP-POLICY&gt; – Specify the DHCP server policy name.</li> </ul>
dhcpv6-server-policy <DHCPv6-POLICY>	Associates a DHCPv6 server policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DHCPv6-POLICY&gt; – Specify the DHCPv6 server policy name.</li> </ul>
event-system-policy <EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY>	Associates an event system policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY&gt; – Specify the event system policy name.</li> </ul>
firewall-policy <FW-POLICY>	Associates a firewall policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FW-POLICY&gt; – Specify the firewall policy name.</li> </ul>
global-association-list server <GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME>	Associates the specified global association list with the controller profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the global association list name.</li> </ul> Once associated, the controller, using this profile, applies this association list to requests received from all adopted APs. For more information on global association list, see <a href="#">global-association-list</a> .
guest-management <GUEST-MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME>	Associates the specified guest management policy with the controller profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;GUEST-MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the guest management policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
ip/ipv6-access-list <IP/IPv6-ACL-NAME> traffic-shape class <1-4>	Associates an IP and/or IPv6 ACL with this profile and applies it as a firewall for the selected traffic-shape class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/IPv6-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the IP/IPv6 ACL name (should be existing and configured)</li> <li>• traffic-shape class &lt;1-4&gt; – Selects the traffic-shape class to apply the above specified IP/IPv6 ACL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the traffic-shape class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

management-policy <MNGT-POLICY>	Associates a management policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MNGT-POLICY&gt; – Specify the management policy name.</li> </ul>
radius-server-policy <RADIUS-POLICY>	Associates a device onboard RADIUS policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RADIUS-POLICY&gt; – Specify the RADIUS policy name.</li> </ul>
role-policy <ROLE-POLICY>	Associates a role policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROLE-POLICY&gt; – Specify the role policy name.</li> </ul>
routing-policy <ROUTING-POLICY>	Associates a routing policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROUTING-POLICY&gt; – Specify the routing policy name.</li> </ul>
smart-cache-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing Smart Cache policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name.</li> </ul>
web-filter-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing Web Filter policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name.</li> </ul>

#### Parameters Device Mode

• use [auto-provisioning-policy|bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy|bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy|captive-portal|client-identity-group|crypto-cmp-policy|database-client-policy|database-policy|dhcp-server-policy|dhcpv6-server-policy|enterprise-ui|event-system-policy|firewall-policy|global-association-list|guest-management|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|license|management-policy|nsight-policy|profile|radius-server-policy|rf-domain|role-policy|routing-policy|rtl-server-policy|sensor-policy|wips-policy|smart-rf-policy|web-filter-policy] <POLICY-NAME>

use	Associates the following policies with this device:
auto-provisioning-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an auto provisioning policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the auto provisioning policy name.</li> </ul>
bonjour-gw-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing Bonjour GW Forwarding policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Bonjour GW Forwarding policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on Bonjour GW Forwarding policy, see <a href="#">bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</a>.</p>
bonjour-gw-query-forwarding-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Uses an existing Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Bonjour GW Query Forwarding policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
captive-portal server <CAPTIVE-PORTAL>	Configures access to a specified captive portal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CAPTIVE-PORTAL&gt; – Specify the captive portal name.</li> </ul>
client-identity-identity-group <CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME>	Associates an existing client identity group with this device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the client identity group name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on the 'client-identity' and 'client-identity-group' commands, see <a href="#">client-identity</a> and <a href="#">client-identity-group</a>.</p>
crypto-cmp-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing crypto <i>certificate management protocol</i> (CMP) policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the CMP policy name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring a crypto CMP policy, see <a href="#">CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY</a>.</p>



database-client-policy <POLICY-NAME>	<p>Associates an existing database client policy with a device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on database client policy, see <a href="#">database-client-policy</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Applicable only to the NX95XX and VX9000 model service platforms.</p>
database-policy <DATABASE-POLICY-NAME>	<p>Associates an existing database policy with this device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DATABASE-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the database policy name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring a database policy, see <a href="#">database-policy</a>.</p>
dhcp-server-policy <DHCP-POLICY>	<p>Associates a DHCP server policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DHCP-POLICY&gt; – Specify the DHCP server policy name.</li> </ul>
dhcpv6-server-policy <DHCPv6-POLICY>	<p>Associates a DHCPv6 server policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DHCPv6-POLICY&gt; – Specify the DHCPv6 server policy name.</li> </ul>
enterprise-ui	<p>Enables application of the site controller's Enterprise <i>user interface</i> (UI) on all management points (controllers and access points)</p> <p>For example, the site controller is NX5500 and a AP7532 is adopted to it. To enable the access point to also use the Enterprise UI:</p> <p>On the AP7532's profile configuration mode execute: <i>use &gt; enterprise-ui</i></p> <p>On adoption and application of this profile, the AP7532 access point resets and reboots using the Enterprise UI. Once using the Derepress UI, on all subsequent adoptions, the AP does not get reset.</p>
event-system-policy <EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY>	<p>Associates an event system policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EVENT-SYSTEM-POLICY&gt; – Specify the event system policy name.</li> </ul>
firewall-policy <FW-POLICY>	<p>Associates a firewall policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FW-POLICY&gt; – Specify the firewall policy name.</li> </ul>
global-association-list server <GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME>	<p>Associates the specified global association list with the device (controller)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;GLOBAL-ASSOC-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the global association list name.</li> </ul> <p>Once associated, the controller applies this association list to requests received from all adopted APs. For more information on global association list, see <a href="#">global-association-list</a>.</p>
guest-management <GUEST-MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME>	<p>Associates the specified guest management policy with this device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;GUEST-MANAGEMENT-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the guest management policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
ip/ipv6-access-list <IP/IPv6-ACL-NAME> traffic-shape class <1-4>	<p>Associates an IP and/or IPv6 ACL with this device and applies it as a firewall for a selected traffic-shape class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/IPv6-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the IP/IPv6 ACL name (should be existing and configured) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• traffic-shape class &lt;1-4&gt; – Selects the traffic-shape class to apply the above specified IP/IPv6 ACL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Select the traffic-shape class from 1 - 4.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
license <WORD>	<p>Associates a Web filtering license with this device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Provide a 256 character maximum license string for the Web filtering feature. Web filtering is used to restrict access to specific resources on the Internet.</li> </ul>

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management-policy <MNGT-POLICY>	Associates a management policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MNGT-POLICY&gt; – Specify the management policy name.</li> </ul>
nsight-policy <NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME>	Associates a specified Nsight (MART) policy with this device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NSIGHT-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Nsight policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this command to associate an Nsight policy to a controller to enable it to function as the NSight server. For more information, see <a href="#">nsight-policy</a>.</p>
profile <PROFILE-NAME>	Associates a profile with this device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PROFILE-NAME&gt; – Specify the profile name.</li> </ul>
radius-server-policy <RADIUS-POLICY>	Associates a device onboard RADIUS policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RADIUS-POLICY&gt; – Specify the RADIUS policy name.</li> </ul>
rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>	Associates an RF Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name.</li> </ul>
role-policy <ROLE-POLICY>	Associates a role policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROLE-POLICY&gt; – Specify the role policy name.</li> </ul>
routing-policy <ROUTING-POLICY>	Associates a routing policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROUTING-POLICY&gt; – Specify the routing policy name.</li> </ul>
rtl-server-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates a <i>Real Time Locationing</i> (RTL) server policy with an access point. When associated, enables the access point to directly send RSSI feeds to the third-party Euclid RTL server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the RTL server policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
sensor-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates a sensor policy with an access point or controller. When associated, WiNG controllers and access points function as sensors. The sensor policy is a part of the MPact system for Wi-Fi locationing implementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the sensor policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
wips-policy <WIPS-POLICY>	Associates a WIPS policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WIPS-POLICY&gt; – Specify the WIPS policy name.</li> </ul>
smart-cache-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing Smart Cache policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is specific to the NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, and NX9510 model devices</p>
web-filter-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates an existing Web Filter policy with a profile or device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#use event-system-policy
TestEventSysPolicy

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
mint link ip 1.2.3.4
mint level 1 area-id 88
.....
interface ge3
 ip dhcp trust
 qos trust dscp
 qos trust 802.1p
interface ge4
 ip dhcp trust
 qos trust dscp
 qos trust 802.1p
interface pppoe1
use event-system-policy TestEventSysPolicy
use firewall-policy default
ntp server 172.16.10.10 prefer version 1
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disassociates a specified policy from this profile
-----------	--

## 7.1.74 vrrp

### ► Profile Config Commands

Configures VRRP group settings

A default gateway is a critical resource for connectivity. However, it is prone to a single point of failure. Thus, redundancy for the default gateway is required. If WAN backhaul is available, and a router failure occurs, then the controller should act as a router and forward traffic on to its WAN link.

Define an external VRRP configuration when router redundancy is required in a network requiring high availability. Central to VRRP configuration is the election of a VRRP master. A VRRP master (once elected) performs the following functions:

- Responds to ARP requests
- Forwards packets with a destination link layer MAC address equal to the virtual router's MAC address
- Rejects packets addressed to the IP address associated with the virtual router, if it is not the IP address owner
- Accepts packets addressed to the IP address associated with the virtual router, if it is the IP address owner or accept mode is true.

The nodes that lose the election process enter a backup state. In the backup state they monitor the master for any failures, and in case of a failure one of the backups, in turn, becomes the master and assumes the management of the designated virtual IPs. A backup does not respond to an ARP request, and discards packets destined for a virtual IP resource.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
vrrp [<1-255>|version]
```

```
vrrp <1-255> [delta-priority|description|interface|ip|monitor|preempt|priority|sync-group|timers]
```

```
vrrp <1-255> [delta-priority <1-253>|description <LINE>|ip <IP> {<IP>}|preempt {delay <1-65535>}|priority <1-254>|sync-group]
```

```
vrrp <1-255> interface vlan <1-4094>
```

```
vrrp <1-255> monitor [<IF-NAME>|critical-resource|pppoe1|vlan|wwan1]
```

```
vrrp <1-255> monitor [<IF-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1] {(<IF-NAME>|critical-resource|pppoe1|vlan|wwan1)}
```

```
vrrp <1-255> monitor critical-resource <CRM-NAME1> <CRM-NAME2> <CRM-NAME3> <CRM-NAME4> (action [decrement-priority|increment-priority] {<IF-NAME>|pppoe1|vlan|wwan1})
```

```
vrrp <1-255> timers advertise [<1-255>|centiseconds <25-4095>|msec <250-999>]
```

```
vrrp version [2|3]
```

### Parameters

- `vrrp <1-255> [delta-priority <1-253>|description <LINE>|vrrp ip <IP> {<IP>}|preempt {delay <1-65535>}|priority <1-254>|sync-group]`

---

vrrp <1-255>

Configures the virtual router ID from 1- 255. Identifies the virtual router the packet is reporting status for.

---

delta-priority <1-253>	Configures the priority to decrement (local link monitoring and critical resource monitoring) or increment (critical resource monitoring). When the monitored interface is down, the configured priority decrements by a value defined by the delta-priority option. When monitoring critical resources, the value increments by the delta-priority option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-253&gt; – Specify the delta priority level from 1- 253.</li> </ul>
description <LINE>	Configures a text description for the virtual router to further distinguish it from other routers with similar configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Provide a description (a string from 1- 64 characters in length)</li> </ul>
ip <IP-ADDRESSES>	Identifies the IP address(es) backed by the virtual router. These are IP addresses of Ethernet switches, routers, and security appliances defined as virtual router resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP-ADDRESSES&gt; – Specify the IP address(es) in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul> This configuration triggers VRRP operation.
preempt {delay <1-65535>}	Controls whether a high priority backup router preempts a lower priority master. This field determines if a node with higher priority can takeover all virtual IPs from a node with lower priority. This feature is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• delay – Optional. Configures the pre-emption delay timer from 1 - 65535 seconds (default is 0 seconds). This option can be used to delay sending out the master advertisement or, in case of monitored link coming up, adjusting the VRRP priority by priority delta.</li> </ul>
priority <1-254>	Configures the priority level of the router within a VRRP group. This value determines which node is elected as the Master. Higher values imply higher priority, value 254 has the highest precedence (default is 100).
sync-group	Adds this VRRP group to a synchronized group. To trigger VRRP failover, it is essential all individual groups within a synchronized group have failover. VRRP failover is triggered if an advertisement is not received from the virtual masters that are part of this VRRP sync group. This feature is disabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vrrp &lt;1-255&gt; interface vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</li> </ul>	
vrrp <1-255>	Configures the virtual router ID from 1- 255. Identifies the virtual router the packet is reporting status for.
interface vlan <1-4094>	Enables VRRP on the specified <i>switch VLAN interface</i> (SVI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN interface ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vrrp &lt;1-255&gt; monitor critical-resource &lt;CRM-NAME1&gt; &lt;CRM-NAME2&gt; &lt;CRM-NAME3&gt; &lt;CRM-NAME4&gt; (action [decrement-priority increment-priority] {&lt;IF-NAME&gt; pppoe1 vlan wwan1})</li> </ul>	
vrrp <1-255>	Configures the virtual router ID from 1- 255. Identifies the virtual router the packet is reporting status for.
monitor	Enables link monitoring or <i>Critical Resource Monitoring</i> (CRM)
critical-resource <CRM-NAME1>	Specifies the name of the critical resource to monitor. VRRP can be configured to monitor maximum of four critical resources. Use the <CRM-NAME2>, <CRM-NAME3>, and <CRM-NAME4> to provide names of the remaining three critical resources. By default VRRP is configured to monitor all critical resources on the device.

action [decrement-priority  increment-priority]	Sets the action on critical resource down event. It is a recursive parameter that sets the action for each of the four critical resources being monitored. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>decrement-priority – Decrements the priority of virtual router on critical resource down event</li> <li>increment-priority – Increments the priority of virtual router on critical resource down event</li> </ul>
<IF-NAME>	Optional. Enables interface monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IF-NAME&gt; – Specify the interface name to monitor</li> </ul>
pppoe1	Optional. Enables <i>Point-to-Point Protocol</i> (PPP) over Ethernet interface monitoring
vlan <1-4094>	Optional. Enables VLAN (switched virtual interface) interface monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN interface ID from 1- 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Optional. Enables Wireless WAN interface monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>vrrp &lt;1-255&gt; timers advertise [&lt;1-255&gt; centiseconds &lt;25-4095&gt; msec &lt;250-999&gt;]</code></li> </ul>	
vrrp <1-255>	Configures the virtual router ID from 1- 255. Identifies the virtual router the packet is reporting status for.
timers	Configures the timer that runs every interval
advertise [<1-255>  centiseconds <25- 4095>  msec <250-999>]	Configures the VRRP advertisements time interval. This is the interval at which a master sends out advertisements on each of its configured VLANs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-255&gt; – Configures the timer interval from 1- 255 seconds. (applicable for VRRP version 2 only)</li> <li>centiseconds &lt;25-4095&gt; – Configures the timer interval in centiseconds (1/100th of a second). Specify a value between 25 - 4095 centiseconds (applicable for VRRP version 3 only).</li> <li>msec &lt;250-999&gt; – Configures the timer interval in milliseconds (1/1000th of a second). Specify a value between 250 - 999 msec (applicable for VRRP version 2 only).</li> </ul> Default is 1 second.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>vrrp version [2 3]</code></li> </ul>	
vrrp version [2 3]	Configures one of the following VRRP versions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 – VRRP version 2 (RFC 3768). This is the default setting.</li> <li>3 – VRRP version 3 (RFC 5798 only IPV4)</li> </ul> The VRRP version determines the router redundancy. Version 3 supports sub-second (centisecond) VRRP failover and support services over virtual IP.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#vrrp version 3
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#vrrp 1 sync-group
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#vrrp 1 delta-priority 100
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
.....
vrrp 1 timers advertise 1
vrrp 1 preempt
vrrp 1 sync-group
vrrp 1 delta-priority 100
vrrp version 3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts VRRP settings
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## 7.1.75 vrrp-state-check

### ► Profile Config Commands

Publishes interface via OSPF or BGP based on *Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol* (VRRP) status

VRRP allows automatic assignment of available IP routers to participating hosts. This increases the availability and reliability of routing paths via automatic default gateway selections on an IP subnetwork. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
vrrp-state-check
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#vrrp-state-check

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
nx9000 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
  use profile default-nx9000
  use rf-domain default
  .....
  no weight
  no timers bgp
  ip default-gateway priority 7500
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10 retry-count 5 retry-timeout 60 reset-time 360
vrrp-state-check
  controller adopted-devices controllers
  alias string $SN B4C7996C8809
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#

```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables the publishing of an interface via OSPF/BGP based on VRRP status
-----------------	---



## 7.1.76 *wep-shared-key-auth*

► *Profile Config Commands*

Enables support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication

When enabled, devices, using this profile, use a WEP key to access the network. The controller or service platform use the key algorithm to convert an ASCII string to the same hexadecimal number. Clients without the recommended adapters need to use WEP keys manually configured as hexadecimal numbers. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

wep-shared-key-auth

**Parameters**

None

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#wep-shared-key-auth
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 default-rfs7000
bridge vlan 1
bridging-mode isolated-tunnel
ip igmp snooping
ip igmp snooping querier
wep-shared-key-auth
autoinstall configuration
autoinstall firmware
crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
crypto auto-ipsec-secure
interface mel
interface gel
ip dhcp trust
qos trust dscp
qos trust 802.1p
interface ge2
ip dhcp trust
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disable support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication
-----------	--

## 7.1.77 service

### ► Profile Config Commands

Service commands are used to view and manage configurations. The service commands and their corresponding parameters vary from mode to mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
service [captive-portal-server|cluster|critical-resource|fast-switching|enable|
global-association-list|lldp|memory|meshpoint|pm|power-config|radius|remote-config|
rss-timeout|watchdog|wireless|show]
```

```
service captive-portal-server connections-per-ip <3-64>
```

```
service cluster master-election immediate
```

```
service critical-resource port-mode-source-ip <IP>
```

```
service enable [l2tpv3|pppoe|radiusd]
```

```
service global-association-list blacklist-interval <1-65535>
```

```
service lldp loop-detection
```

```
service memory kernel decrease
```

```
service meshpoint loop-prevention-port [<L2-INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-5>|
port-channel <1-2>|up1]
```

```
service pm sys-restart
```

```
service power-config [3af-out|force-3at]
```

```
service radius dynamic-authorization additional-port <1-65535>
```

```
service remote-config apply-delay <0-600>
```

```
service rss-timeout <0-86400>
```

```
service watchdog
```

```
service wireless [anqp-frag-always|anqp-frag-size|ap650|client|cred-cache-sync|
inter-ap-key|noise-immunity|reconfig-on-tx-stall|test|wispe-controller-port]
```

```
service wireless anqp-frag-always
```

```
service wireless anqp-frag-size <100-1500>
```

```
service wireless ap650 legacy-auto-update-image <FILE>
```

```
service wireless client tx-death on-radar-detect
```

```
service wireless cred-cache-sync [full|interval <30-864000>|never|partial]
```

```
service wireless test [max-rate|max-retries|min-rate]
```

```
service wireless test [max-rate|min-rate] [1,2,5.5,6,11,12,18,24,36,48,54,mcs0,
mcs1,.....mcs23]
```

```
service wireless inter-ap-key [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]
```

```
service wireless noise-immunity
```

```
service wireless reconfig-on-rx-stall
```

```
service wireless test max-retries <0-15>
```

```
service wireless wispe-controller-port <1-65535>
```

```
service show cli
```

**Parameters**

- `service captive-portal-server connections-per-ip <3-64>`

captive-portal-server connections-per-ip <3-64>	<p>Configures the maximum number of simultaneous captive portal connection allowed per IP address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-64&gt; – Specify the maximum number of connections per IP address from 3 - 64. The default is 3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This command is applicable only to the NX9XXX and NX9600 service platform profiles.</p>
---	--

- `service cluster master-election immediate`

cluster master-election immediate	<p>Initiates and completes cluster master election as soon as just one cluster member comes on and is active. This option is disabled by default.</p>
-----------------------------------	---

- `service critical-resource port-mode-source-ip <IP>`

critical-resource port-mode-source-ip <IP>	<p>Hard codes a source IP for critical resource management The default is 0.0.0.0</p> <p>Use this option to define the IP address used as the source address in ARP packets used to detect a critical resource on a layer 2 interface. By default, the source address used in ARP packets to detect critical resources is 0.0.0.0. However, some devices do not support the above IP address and drop the ARP packets. Use this field to provide an IP address specifically used for this purpose. The IP address used for port-mode-source-ip monitoring must be different from the IP address configured on the device.</p>
--	---

- `service enable [l2tpv3|pppoe|radiusd]`

service enable l2tpv3	<p>Enables L2TPv3 on this profile</p> <p>The L2TPV3 enable/disable option is not supported on AP622, AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, and NX95XX model devices.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> It is supported only on AP6511 and AP6521.</p>
service enable pppoe	<p>Enables PPPoE features. When executed on a device, enables PPPoE on the logged device. When executed on a profile, enables PPPoE on all devices using that profile.</p>
service enable radiusd	<p>Enables RADIUS features. When executed on a device, enables RADIUS on the logged device. When executed on a profile, enables RADIUS on all devices using that profile.</p>

- `service global-association-list blacklist-interval <1-65535>`

service global-association-list	<p>Configures global association list related parameters</p>
blacklist-interval <1-65535>	<p>Configures the period for which a client is blacklisted. A client is considered blacklisted after being denied access by the server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

- `service lldp loop-detection`

lldp loop-detection	<p>Enables network loop detection via LLDP. This option is disabled by default.</p>
---------------------	---

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- `service memory kernel decrease`

service memory kernel decrease	Enables reduction in kernel memory usage. When enabled, firewall flows are reduced by 75% resulting in reduced kernel memory usage. A reboot is required for the option to take effect. This option is disabled by default.
--------------------------------	--

- `service meshpoint loop-prevention-port [<L2-INTERFACE-NAME>|ge <1-4>|port-channel <1-2>]`

meshpoint loop-prevention-port	Limits meshpoint loop prevention to a single port
<L2-INTERFACE-NAME>	Limits meshpoint loop prevention on a specified Ethernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2-INTERFACE-NAME&gt; – Specify the layer 2 Ethernet interface name.</li> </ul>
ge <1-4>	Limits meshpoint loop prevention on a specified GigabitEthernet interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ge &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify the GigabitEthernet interface index from 1 - 4.</li> </ul>
port-channel <1-2>	Limits meshpoint loop prevention on a specified port-channel interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• port-channel &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the port-channel interface index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>

- `service pm sys-restart`

pm sys-restart	Enables the <i>process monitor</i> (PM) to restart the system when a process fails. This option is enabled by default.
----------------	--

- `service power-config [3af-out|force-3at]`

power-config 3af-out	Enables LLDP power negotiation, but uses 3af power. This option is disabled by default.
power-config force-3at	Disables LLDP negotiation and forces 802.3at power configuration. This option is disabled by default.

- `service radius dynamic-authorization additional-port <1-65535>`

radius dynamic-authorization additional-port <1-65535>	Configures an additional UDP port used by the device to listen for dynamic authorization messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default is 3799.</li> </ul> The Cisco <i>Identity Services Engine</i> (ISE) server uses port 1700.
--	---

- `service remote-config apply-delay <0-600>`

remote-config apply-delay <0-600>	Delays configuration of a remote device (after it becomes active) by the specified time period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 600 seconds. The default is 0 seconds.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------	--

- `service rss-timeout <0-86400>`

rss-timeout <0-86400>	Configures the duration, in seconds, for which an adopted access point will continue to provide wireless functions even after losing controller adoption. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 86400 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	---

- `service watchdog`

<code>watchdog</code>	Enables the watchdog. This feature is enabled by default. Enabling the watchdog option implements heartbeat messages to ensure other associated devices are up and running and capable of effectively inter-operating with the controller.
-----------------------	---

- `service wireless anqp-frag-always`

<code>wireless anqp-frag-always</code>	Enables fragmentation of all ANQP packets. This option is disabled by default.
--	--

- `service wireless anqp-frag-size <100-1500>`

<code>wireless anqp-frag-size &lt;100-1500&gt;</code>	Configures the ANQP packet fragment size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;100-1500&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 100 - 1500. The default is 1200.</li> </ul>
---	--

- `service wireless ap650 legacy-auto-update-image <FILE>`

<code>wireless ap650</code>	Invokes AP650 related service commands
-----------------------------	--

<code>legacy-auto-update-image &lt;FILE&gt;</code>	Configures the AP650 image file details, such as location and file name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;FILE&gt;</code> – Provides the path and name of the AP650 image file (for example, <code>flash:/ap.img</code>)</li> </ul>
--	--

- `service wireless client tx-death on-radar-detection`

<code>wireless client</code>	Configures wireless client and stations related settings
------------------------------	--

<code>tx-death on-radar-detection</code>	Enables access points to transmit death to clients when changing channels on radar detection. This option is enabled by default.
--	--

- `service wireless cred-cache-sync [full|interval <30-864000>|never|partial]`

<code>wireless cred-cache-sync</code>	Configures the credential cache's synchronization parameters. The parameters are: full, interval, never, and partial.
---------------------------------------	---

<code>full</code>	Enables synchronization of all credential cache entries
-------------------	---

<code>interval &lt;30-864000&gt;</code>	Sets the interval, in seconds, at which the credential cache is synchronized <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;30-864000&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 30 - 864000 seconds. The default is 1200 seconds.</li> </ul>
---	--

<code>never</code>	Disables credential cache entry synchronization for all associated clients other than roaming clients. This is the default setting.
--------------------	---

<code>partial</code>	Enables partial synchronization of parameters for associated clients, with credential cache close to aging out
----------------------	--

- `service wireless inter-ap-key [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]`

<code>wireless inter-ap-key</code>	Configure encryption key used for securing inter-ap messages. This option is disabled by default.
------------------------------------	---

<code>[0&lt;WORD&gt; 2&lt;WORD&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;]</code>	Specify a clear text or encrypted key.
---	--

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- `service wireless noise-immunity`

wireless noise-immunity	Polls for status and reconfigures radio in case of receive stall. This option is enabled by default.
-------------------------	--

- `service wireless reconfig-on-rx-stall`

wireless reconfig-on-rx-stall	Enables noise immunity on the radio
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

- `service wireless test [max-rate|min-rate] [1,2,5.5,6,11,12,18,24,36,48,54,mcs0,mcs1,.....mcs23]`

wireless test	Configures the serviceability parameters used for testing
---------------	---

[max-rate min-rate]	Configures the maximum and minimum data rates for clients using rate-scaling. The 'max-rate' and 'min-rate' options are disabled by default.
---------------------	--

[1,2,5.5,....mcs23]	Select the maximum and minimum data rates applicable.
---------------------	---

- `service wireless test max-retries <0-15>`

wireless test	Configures the serviceability parameters used for testing
---------------	---

max-retries <0-15>	Configures the maximum number of retries per packet from 0 - 15. The default is 0.
--------------------	--

- `service wireless wispe-controller-port <1-65535>`

wispe-controller-port <1-65535>	Resets the <i>Wireless Switch Protocol Enhanced (WISPe)</i> controller port. This is the UDP port used to listen for WISPe. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default is 24756.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------	---

- `service show cli`

show cli	Displays running system configuration details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cli – Displays the CLI tree of the current mode</li> </ul>
----------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-testrfs7000)#service radius dynamic-authorization
additional-port 1700
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-testrfs7000)#show context
profile rfs7000 test
  service radius dynamic-authorization additional-port 1700
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  crypto ikev1 policy ikev1-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ikev2 policy ikev2-default
  isakmp-proposal default encryption aes-256 group 2 hash sha
  crypto ipsec transform-set default esp-aes-256 esp-sha-hmac
  crypto ikev1 remote-vpn
  crypto ikev2 remote-vpn
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-testrfs7000)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes or resets service command parameters
-----------------	--

## 7.2 Device Config Commands

### ► PROFILES

Use the (config) instance to configure device specific parameters

To navigate to this instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#<DEVICE-TYPE> <MAC>
<DEVICE>(config-device-<MAC>)#?
```

Device Mode commands:

adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup	Use centralized auto-provisioning policy when adopted by another controller
adoption	Adoption configuration
adoption-mode	Configure the adoption mode for the access-points in this RF-Domain
adoption-site	Set system's adoption site
alias	Alias
application-policy	Application Policy configuration
area	Set name of area where the system is located?
arp	Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
auto-learn	Auto learning
autogen-uniqueid	Autogenerate a unique id
autoinstall	Autoinstall settings
bridge	Ethernet bridge
captive-portal	Captive portal
cdp	Cisco Discovery Protocol
channel-list	Configure channel list to be advertised to wireless clients
cluster	Cluster configuration
configuration-persistence	Enable persistence of configuration across reloads (startup config file)
contact	Configure the contact
controller	WLAN controller configuration
country-code	Configure the country of operation
critical-resource	Critical Resource
crypto	Encryption related commands
database	Database command
device-upgrade	Device firmware upgrade
dot1x	802.1X
dpi	Enable Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application Assurance)
dscp-mapping	Configure IP DSCP to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames
email-notification	Email notification configuration
enforce-version	Check the firmware versions of devices before interoperating
environmental-sensor	Environmental Sensors Configuration
events	System event messages
export	Export a file
file-sync	File sync between controller and adoptees
floor	Set the floor within a area where the system is located
geo-coordinates	Configure geo coordinates for this device
gre	GRE protocol
hostname	Set system's network name
http-analyze	Specify HTTP-Analysis configuration
interface	Select an interface to configure
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
l2tpv3	L2tpv3 protocol
l3e-lite-table	L3e lite Table
layout-coordinates	Configure layout coordinates for this device

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led	Turn LEDs on/off on the device
led-timeout	Configure the time for the led to turn off after the last radio state change
legacy-auto-downgrade	Enable device firmware to auto downgrade when other legacy devices are detected
legacy-auto-update	Auto upgrade of legacy devices
license	License management command
lldp	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
load-balancing	Configure load balancing parameter
location	Configure the location
logging	Modify message logging facilities
mac-address-table	MAC Address Table
mac-auth	802.1X
mac-name	Configure MAC address to name mappings
management-server	Configure management server address
memory-profile	Memory profile to be used on the device
meshpoint-device	Configure meshpoint device parameters
meshpoint-monitor-interval	Configure meshpoint monitoring interval
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
mint	MiNT protocol
mirror	Mirroring
misconfiguration-recovery-time	Check controller connectivity after configuration is received
mpact-server	MPACT server configuration
neighbor-inactivity-timeout	Configure neighbor inactivity timeout
neighbor-info-interval	Configure neighbor information exchange interval
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
noc	Configure the noc related setting
nsight	NSight
ntp	Ntp server A.B.C.D
offline-duration	Set duration for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event
override-wlan	Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
power-config	Configure power mode
preferred-controller-group	Controller group this system will prefer for adoption
preferred-tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller Name this system will prefer for tunneling extended vlan traffic
radius	Configure device-level radius authentication parameters
raid	RAID
remove-override	Remove configuration item override from the device (so profile value takes effect)
rf-domain-manager	RF Domain Manager
router	Dynamic routing
rsa-key	Assign a RSA key to a service
sensor-server	AirDefense sensor server configuration
slot	PCI expansion Slot
spanning-tree	Spanning tree
timezone	Configure the timezone
traffic-class-mapping	Configure IPv6 traffic class to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames
traffic-shape	Traffic shaping
trustpoint	Assign a trustpoint to a service



tunnel-controller	Tunnel Controller group this controller belongs to
use	Set setting to use
vrrp	VRRP configuration
vrrp-state-check	Publish interface via OSPF/BGP only if the interface VRRP state is not BACKUP
wep-shared-key-auth	Enable support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

<DEVICE> (config-device-<MAC>) #

The following table summarizes device configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.21** Device Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup</a>	Enables the use of a centralized auto provisioning policy on this device	<a href="#">page 7-11</a>
<a href="#">adoption</a>	Configures a minimum and maximum delay time in the initiation of the device adoption process	<a href="#">page 7-12</a>
<a href="#">adoption-site</a>	Sets the device's adoption site name	<a href="#">page 7-420</a>
<a href="#">alias</a>	Configures network, VLAN, and service aliases on a device	<a href="#">page 7-13</a>
<a href="#">application-policy</a>	Associates a RADIUS server provided application policy with this device. When associated, the application policy allows wireless clients (MUs) to always find the RADIUS-supplied application policy in the dataplane.	<a href="#">page 7-19</a>
<a href="#">area</a>	Sets the name of area where the system is deployed	<a href="#">page 7-421</a>
<a href="#">arp</a>	Configures ARP parameters	<a href="#">page 7-21</a>
<a href="#">auto-learn</a>	Enables controllers or service platforms to maintain a local configuration record of devices requesting adoption and provisioning. The command also enables learning of a device's host name via DHCP options.	<a href="#">page 7-23</a>
<a href="#">autogen-uniqueid</a>	When executed in the device configuration mode, this command generates a unique ID for the logged device	<a href="#">page 7-24</a>
<a href="#">autoinstall</a>	Autoinstalls firmware image and configuration setup parameters	<a href="#">page 7-26</a>
<a href="#">bridge</a>	Configures Ethernet Bridging parameters	<a href="#">page 7-27</a>

Table 7.21 Device Config Mode Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">captive-portal</a>	Configures captive portal advanced Web page upload on this profile	<a href="#">page 7-54</a>
<a href="#">cdp</a>	Operates CDP on the device	<a href="#">page 7-55</a>
<a href="#">channel-list</a>	Configures channel list advertised to wireless clients	<a href="#">page 7-422</a>
<a href="#">cluster</a>	Sets cluster configuration	<a href="#">page 7-56</a>
<a href="#">configuration-persistence</a>	Enables configuration persistence across reloads	<a href="#">page 7-59</a>
<a href="#">contact</a>	Sets contact information	<a href="#">page 7-423</a>
<a href="#">controller</a>	Configures a WLAN's wireless controller or service platform	<a href="#">page 7-60</a>
<a href="#">country-code</a>	Configures wireless controller or service platform's country code	<a href="#">page 7-424</a>
<a href="#">critical-resource</a>	Monitors user configured IP addresses and logs their status	<a href="#">page 7-64</a>
<a href="#">crypto</a>	Configures data encryption protocols and settings	<a href="#">page 7-72</a>
<a href="#">database</a>	Backs up captive-portal and/or NSight database to a specified location and file and configures a low-disk-space threshold value	<a href="#">page 7-134</a>
<a href="#">device-upgrade</a>	Configures device firmware upgrade settings on this device	<a href="#">page 7-135</a>
<a href="#">diag</a>	Enables looped packet logging	<a href="#">page 7-137</a>
<a href="#">dot1x</a>	Configures 802.1x standard authentication controls	<a href="#">page 7-138</a>
<a href="#">dpi</a>	Enables <i>Deep Packet Inspection</i> (DPI) on this device	<a href="#">page 7-140</a>
<a href="#">dscp-mapping</a>	Configures IP <i>Differentiated Services Code Point</i> (DSCP) to 802.1p priority mapping for untagged frames	<a href="#">page 7-142</a>
<a href="#">email-notification</a>	Configures e-mail notification settings	<a href="#">page 7-143</a>
<a href="#">enforce-version</a>	Checks the device firmware version before attempting connection	<a href="#">page 7-145</a>
<a href="#">environmental-sensor</a>	Configures the environmental sensor device settings. If the device is an environmental sensor, use this command to configure its settings.	<a href="#">page 7-146</a>
<a href="#">events</a>	Enables system event message generation and forwarding	<a href="#">page 7-148</a>
<a href="#">export</a>	Enables export of startup.log file after every boot	<a href="#">page 7-149</a>
<a href="#">file-sync</a>	Configures parameters enabling synching of PKCS#12 certificate between the staging-controller and adoptee AP6522/AP6562 client bridges	<a href="#">page 7-150</a>
<a href="#">floor</a>	Sets the floor name where the system is located	<a href="#">page 7-151</a>
<a href="#">geo-coordinates</a>	Configures the geographic coordinates for this device	<a href="#">page 7-426</a>
<a href="#">gre</a>	Enables GRE tunneling on this device	<a href="#">page 7-153</a>
<a href="#">hostname</a>	Sets a system's network name	<a href="#">page 7-427</a>
<a href="#">http-analyze</a>	Enables HTTP analysis on this device	<a href="#">page 7-164</a>
<a href="#">interface</a>	Selects an interface to configure	<a href="#">page 7-169</a>

**Table 7.21** Device Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures IPv4 components	<a href="#">page 7-314</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Configures IPv6 components	<a href="#">page 7-323</a>
<a href="#">l2tpv3</a>	Defines the <i>Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol</i> (L2TP) protocol for tunneling Layer 2 payloads using <i>Virtual Private Networks</i> (VPNs)	<a href="#">page 7-327</a>
<a href="#">l3e-lite-table</a>	Configures L3e Lite Table with this profile	<a href="#">page 7-329</a>
<a href="#">layout-coordinates</a>	Configures layout coordinates	<a href="#">page 7-428</a>
<a href="#">led</a>	Turns LEDs on or off	<a href="#">page 7-330</a>
<a href="#">led-timeout</a>	Configures the LED-timeout timer in the device or profile configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-331</a>
<a href="#">legacy-auto-downgrade</a>	Enables legacy device firmware to auto downgrade	<a href="#">page 7-332</a>
<a href="#">legacy-auto-update</a>	Auto updates AP650 and AP71XX legacy device firmware	<a href="#">page 7-333</a>
<a href="#">license</a>	Adds device feature licenses	<a href="#">page 7-429</a>
<a href="#">lldp</a>	Configures <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP) settings for this device	<a href="#">page 7-334</a>
<a href="#">load-balancing</a>	Configures load balancing parameters.	<a href="#">page 7-336</a>
<a href="#">location</a>	Configures the system's location (place of deployment)	<a href="#">page 7-432</a>
<a href="#">logging</a>	Enables message logging	<a href="#">page 7-341</a>
<a href="#">mac-address-table</a>	Configures the MAC address table	<a href="#">page 7-343</a>
<a href="#">mac-auth</a>	Enables 802.1x authentication of hosts on this device	<a href="#">page 7-345</a>
<a href="#">mac-name</a>	Configures MAC address to device name mappings	<a href="#">page 7-433</a>
<a href="#">management-server</a>	Configures a management server with this profile	<a href="#">page 7-348</a>
<a href="#">memory-profile</a>	Configures memory profile used on the device	<a href="#">page 7-349</a>
<a href="#">meshpoint-device</a>	Configures meshpoint device parameters	<a href="#">page 7-350</a>
<a href="#">meshpoint-monitor-interval</a>	Configures meshpoint monitoring interval	<a href="#">page 7-351</a>
<a href="#">min-misconfiguration-recovery-time</a>	Configures the minimum device connectivity verification time	<a href="#">page 7-352</a>
<a href="#">mint</a>	Configures MiNT protocol settings	<a href="#">page 7-353</a>
<a href="#">misconfiguration-recovery-time</a>	Verifies device connectivity after a configuration is received	<a href="#">page 7-360</a>
<a href="#">mpact-server</a>	Configures an MPact server with this device	<a href="#">page 7-434</a>

**Table 7.21** Device Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>neighbor-inactivity-timeout</i></a>	Configures neighbor inactivity timeout value	<a href="#">page 7-361</a>
<a href="#"><i>neighbor-info-interval</i></a>	Configures the neighbor information exchange interval	<a href="#">page 7-362</a>
<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Negates a command or resets values to their default settings	<a href="#">page 7-435</a>
<a href="#"><i>noc</i></a>	Configures NOC settings	<a href="#">page 7-365</a>
<a href="#"><i>nsight</i></a>	Configures NSight database statistics related parameters. Use this command to set the interval at which data is updated by the RF Domain managers to the NSight server. This command is applicable only on the NX95XX series and NX9600 service platforms and is configured on the NSight server.	<a href="#">page 7-436</a>
<a href="#"><i>ntp</i></a>	Configures NTP server settings	<a href="#">page 7-371</a>
<a href="#"><i>offline-duration</i></a>	Sets the duration, in minutes, for which a device remains unadopted before it generates offline event	<a href="#">page 7-374</a>
<a href="#"><i>override-wlan</i></a>	Configures WLAN RF Domain level overrides on the logged device	<a href="#">page 7-440</a>
<a href="#"><i>power-config</i></a>	Configures power mode features	<a href="#">page 7-375</a>
<a href="#"><i>preferred-controller-group</i></a>	Specifies the wireless controller or service platform group the system prefers for adoption	<a href="#">page 7-377</a>
<a href="#"><i>preferred-tunnel-controller</i></a>	Configures the tunnel wireless controller or service platform preferred by the system for tunneling extended VLAN traffic	<a href="#">page 7-378</a>
<a href="#"><i>radius</i></a>	Configures device-level RADIUS authentication parameters	<a href="#">page 7-379</a>
<a href="#"><i>remove-override</i></a>	Removes device overrides	<a href="#">page 7-442</a>
<a href="#"><i>rf-domain-manager</i></a>	Enables the RF Domain manager	<a href="#">page 7-380</a>
<a href="#"><i>router</i></a>	Configures dynamic router protocol settings.	<a href="#">page 7-381</a>
<a href="#"><i>rsa-key</i></a>	Assigns a RSA key to SSH	<a href="#">page 7-444</a>
<a href="#"><i>sensor-server</i></a>	Configures an AirDefense sensor server	<a href="#">page 7-445</a>
<a href="#"><i>spanning-tree</i></a>	Enables spanning tree commands on the logged device	<a href="#">page 7-383</a>
<a href="#"><i>traffic-class-mapping</i></a>	Maps the IPv6 traffic class value of incoming IPv6 untagged packets to 802.1p priority	<a href="#">page 7-386</a>
<a href="#"><i>traffic-shape</i></a>	Enables traffic shaping and configures traffic shaping parameters on this device	<a href="#">page 7-388</a>
<a href="#"><i>trustpoint (device-config-mode)</i></a>	Assigns trustpoints to validate various services, such as HTTPS, RADIUS CA, RADIUS server, external LDAP server, etc.	<a href="#">page 7-447</a>
<a href="#"><i>timezone</i></a>	Configures wireless controller or service platform's time zone settings	<a href="#">page 7-446</a>
<a href="#"><i>tunnel-controller</i></a>	Configures the tunneled WLAN (extended VLAN) wireless controller or service platform's name	<a href="#">page 7-395</a>

**Table 7.21** Device Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">use</a>	Associates different policies and settings with this device	<a href="#">page 7-396</a>
<a href="#">vrrp</a>	Configures VRRP group settings	<a href="#">page 7-402</a>
<a href="#">vrrp-state-check</a>	Publishes interface via OSPF or BGP based on <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP) status	<a href="#">page 7-406</a>
<a href="#">wep-shared-key-auth</a>	Enables support for 802.11 WEP shared key authentication	<a href="#">page 7-407</a>
<a href="#">raid</a>	Enables alarm on the array. This command is supported only on the NX9500 series service platform.	<a href="#">page 7-449</a>

### 7.2.1 adoption-site

#### ► Device Config Commands

Sets the device's adoption site name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
adoption-site <SITE-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- adoption-site <SITE-NAME>

adoption-site <SITE-NAME>	Sets the device's adoption site name
------------------------------	--------------------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#adoption-site SanJoseMainOffice
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.2.2 area

### ▶ Device Config Commands

Sets the physical area where the device (controller, service platform, or access point) is deployed. This can be a building, region, campus or other area that describes the deployment location of the device. Assigning an area name is helpful when grouping devices in RF Domains and profiles, as devices in the same physical deployment location may need to share specific configuration parameters in respect to radio transmission and interference requirements specific to that location.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
area <AREA-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- area <AREA-NAME>

area <AREA-NAME>	Sets the physical area where the device is deployed <AREA-NAME> – Specify the area name (should not 64 characters in length).
------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#area RMZEcoSpace

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname ap7131-4AA708
 area RMZEcospace
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or reverts settings to their default
-----------	---

## 7.2.3 channel-list

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures the channel list advertised to wireless clients

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz|dynamic]
channel-list [2.4GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>|5GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>|dynamic]
```

### Parameters

- channel-list [2.4GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>|5GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>|dynamic]

channel-list	Configures the channel list advertised to wireless clients
2.4GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>	Configures the channel list advertised by radios operating in 2.4 GHz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; – Specify a list of channels separated by commas or hyphens.</li> </ul>
5GHz <CHANNEL-LIST>	Configures the channel list advertised by radios operating in 5.0 GHz <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; – Specify a list of channels separated by commas or hyphens.</li> </ul>
dynamic	Enables dynamic (neighboring access point based) update of configured channel list

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname ap7131-4AA708
 area RMZEcospace
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the channel list configuration
-----------	---------------------------------------



## 7.2.4 contact

### ► Device Config Commands

Defines an administrative contact for a deployed device (controller, service platform, or access point)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

contact <WORD>

### Parameters

- contact <WORD>

contact <WORD>	Specify the administrative contact name (should not exceed 64 characters in length)
----------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname ap7131-4AA708
 area RMZEcospace
 contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the administrative contact name
-----------	--

## 7.2.5 *country-code*

### ▶ *Device Config Commands*

Defines the two digit country code for legal device deployment

Configuring the correct country is central to legal operation. Each country has its own regulatory restrictions concerning electromagnetic emissions and the maximum RF signal strength that can be transmitted.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
country-code <WORD>
```

### Parameters

- country-code <COUNTRY-CODE>

country-code <COUNTRY-CODE>	Defines the two digit country code for legal device deployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COUNTRY-CODE&gt; – Specify the two letter ISO-3166 country code.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#country-code us
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
  use profile default-ap71xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname ap7131-4AA708
  area RMZEospace
  contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured country code
-----------	-------------------------------------

## 7.2.6 floor

### ▶ Device Config Commands

Sets the building floor name representative of the location within the area or building the device (controller, service platform, or access point) is physically deployed. Assigning a building floor name is helpful when grouping devices in RF Domains and profiles, as devices on the same physical building floor may need to share specific configuration parameters in respect to radio transmission and interference requirements specific to that location.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
floor <FLOOR-NAME> <1-4094>
```

### Parameters

- floor <FLOOR-NAME> <1-4094>

<pre>floor &lt;FLOOR-NAME&gt; &lt;1-4094&gt;</pre>	<p>Sets the building floor name where the device is deployed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Sets a numerical floor designation in respect to the floor’s actual location within a building. Specify a value from 1 - 4094. The default setting is the 1st floor.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#floor 5thfloor
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname ap7131-4AA708
 area RMZECospace
 floor 5thfloor
 contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
 country-code us
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<pre>no</pre>	<p>Removes device’s location floor name</p>
---------------	---

## 7.2.7 geo-coordinates

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures the geographic coordinates for this device. Specifies the exact location of this device in terms of latitude and longitude coordinates.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
geographic coordinates <-90.0000-90.0000> <-180.0000-180.0000>
```

### Parameters

- geographic coordinates <-90.0000-90.0000> <-180.0000-180.0000>

geographic coordinates	<p>Configures the geographic coordinates for this device</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-90.0000-90.0000&gt; – Specify the device's latitude coordinate from -90.0000 to 90.0000. When looking at a floor map, latitude lines specify the <i>east-west</i> position of a point on the Earth's surface.</li> <li>• &lt;-180.0000-180.0000&gt; – Specify the device's longitude coordinate from -180.0000 to 180.0000. When looking at a floor map, longitude lines specify the <i>north-south</i> position of a point on the Earth's surface.</li> </ul>
------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#geo-coordinates -90.0000 166.0000
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#show context
```

```
rfs4000 00-23-68-22-9D-58
 use profile default-rfs4000
 use rf-domain default
 hostname rfs4000-229D58
 geo-coordinates -90.0000 166.0000
 license AP DEFAULT-6AP-LICENSE
 license ADSEC DEFAULT-ADV-SEC-LICENSE
 ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
 ip default-gateway priority static-route 20
 interface gel
   switchport mode access
   switchport access vlan 1
 interface vlan1
   ip address 192.168.13.9/24
   ip address 192.168.0.1/24 secondary
   ip dhcp client request options all
 use client-identity-group ClientIdentityGroup
 logging on
 logging console warnings
 logging buffered warnings
 rfs4000-229D58(config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes device's geographic coordinates
-----------	---

## 7.2.8 hostname

► *Device Config Commands*

Sets the system's network name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

hostname <WORD>

**Parameters**

- hostname <WORD>

hostname <WORD>	Sets the name of the managing wireless controller, service platform, or access point. This name is displayed when accessed from any network.
-----------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#hostname TechPubAP7131
```

The hostname has changed from 'ap7131-4AA708' to 'TechPubAP7131'

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
hostname TechPubAP7131
 area RMZEcospace
 floor 5thfloor
 contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
 country-code us
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes device's hostname
-----------	---------------------------

## 7.2.9 layout-coordinates

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures X and Y layout coordinates for the device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
layout-coordinates <-4096.0-4096.0> <-4096.0-4096.0>
```

### Parameters

- layout-coordinates <-4096.0-4096.0> <-4096.0-4096.0>

layout-coordinates	Configures X and Y layout coordinates for the device
<-4096.0-4096.0>	Specify the X coordinate from -4096 - 4096.0
<-4096.0-4096.0>	Specify the Y coordinate from -4096 - 4096.0

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname TechPubAP7131
 area RMZEcospace
 floor 5thfloor
 layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
 contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
 country-code us
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes device's layout co-ordinates
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 7.2.10 license

### ► Device Config Commands

Adds a license pack on the device for the specified feature (AP/AAP/ADSEC/HTANLT/SMART-CACHE/WEBF)

The WiNG HM network defines a three-tier structure, consisting of multiple wireless sites managed by a single *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller, The NOC controller constitutes the first and the site controllers constitute the second tier of the hierarchy. The site controllers may or may not be grouped to form clusters. The site controllers in turn adopt and manage access points that form the third tier of the hierarchy.

The NOC controllers and/or site controllers can both have license packs installed. Adoption of APs by the NOC and site controllers depends on the number of licenses available on each of these controllers.

The NOC controllers and/or site controllers can both have license packs installed. When a AP is adopted by a site controller, the site controller pushes a license on to the AP. The various possible scenarios are:

- AP licenses installed only on NOC controller:

The NOC controller provides the site controllers with AP licenses, ensuring that per platform limits are not exceeded.

- AP licenses installed on site controller:

The site controller uses its installed licenses, and then asks the NOC controller for additional licenses in case of a shortage.

In a hierarchical and centrally managed network, the NOC controller can pull unused AP licenses from site controllers and relocate to other site controllers when required.

- AP licenses installed on any member of a site cluster:

The site controller shares installed and borrowed (from the NOC) licenses with other controllers within a site cluster.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
license <WORD> <LICENSE-KEY>
```

### Parameters

- license <WORD> <LICENSE-KEY>

<WORD>	<p>Specify the feature name (AP/AAP/ADSEC/HTANLT/SMART-CACHE/WEBF/NSIGHT/NSIGHT-PER) for which license is added</p> <p>AP License: This is the license key required for AP adoptions. The number of APs that can be adopted depends on the installed license count. If the installed license count is 10 APs and the number of AP adoptions is 5, 5 additional APs can still be adopted under the terms of the license.</p> <p>AAP License: This is the license key required for AAP adoptions. The number of AAPs that can be adopted depends on the installed license count. If the installed license count is 10 APs and the number of AAP adoptions is 5, 5 additional AAPs can still be adopted under the terms of the license.</p> <p>ADSEC License: This is the license key required to install the Role Based Firewall feature and increase the number of IPSec VPN tunnels. The number of IPSec tunnels varies by platform.</p> <p>Contd..</p>
--------	---

	<p>HTANLT: This is the license key required to install Analytics (an enhanced statistical management tool) for NX95XX series service platforms.</p> <p>SMART-CACHE License: This is the license key required to install the Smart Cache feature on a supported service platform.</p> <p>WEBF License: This is the license key required to install the Web filtering feature. Web filtering is used to restrict access to specific resources on the Internet.</p> <p>NSIGHT/NSIGHT-PER Licenses: This is the license key required to install NSight on a supported service platform. The NSight UI displays a comprehensive, day-to-day overview of the network in a graphical, visually interactive, and easy-to-use format. However, NSight being a licensed service, on expiration of the first 120 days grace period, the NSight server's NSight UI can be launched <i>only on the application</i> of the <i>NSight</i> or <i>NSight-Per</i> (NSight Perpetual) license.</p> <p>The difference between the <i>NSight</i> and <i>NSight-Per</i> licenses is that the first one has an expiration date, whereas the latter doesn't have an expiration date. Once purchased and applied, the NSight-Per license is active forever, and is therefore ideally suited for a Replica-set, NSight deployment, where it is essential that the license is perpetually active and synched across the NSight servers and their primary and secondary databases.</p> <p>NSight is supported only on NX9500, NX9510, NX9600 model service platforms, and the VX9000 virtual controller.</p>
<LICENSE-KEY>	Specify the license key.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#license ap aplicensekey@1234
aplicensekey@123
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
  use profile default-ap71xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname TechPubAP7131
  floor 5thfloor
  layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
  license AP aplicensekey@1234 aplicensekey@123
  location SanJose
  no contact
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
  mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
  neighbor-info-interval 50
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

```
nx6524-858126(config-device-5C-0E-8B-85-81-26)#license ?
WORD Feature name (AP/AAP/ADSEC/HTANLT/SMART-CACHE/WEBF) for which
license is to be added
nx6524-858126(config-device-5C-0E-8B-85-81-26)#
```

```
nx6524-858126(config-device-5C-0E-8B-85-81-26)#license SMART-CACHE
29bedfa30cf4a5bcd20cd8815e00c948ddf26814e8346ef6f9e884832a7a49b349e6938f63ecf653
nx6524-858126(config-device-5C-0E-8B-85-81-26)#commit
```

```
nx6524-858126(config-device-5C-0E-8B-85-81-26)#show licenses
Serial Number : 11185520500065
```

```
Device Licenses:
  AP-LICENSE
    String      :
29bedfa30cf4a5bce0c732a20e39f728ddf26814e8346ef6739f3ee2b1691d10246de8a11e439131
...
  HOTSPOT-ANALYTICS
```



```
String      :  
29bedfa30cf4a5bcd83ad26e814f39ddf26814e8346ef6f429383a6d51acd549e6938f63ecf653  
SMART-CACHE  
String      :  
29bedfa30cf4a5bcd20cd8815e00c948ddf26814e8346ef6f9e884832a7a49b349e6938f63ecf653  
--More--  
nx6524-858126 (config-device-5C-0E-8B-85-81-26) #
```

## 7.2.11 location

### ► Device Config Commands

Sets the location where a managed device (controller, service platform, or access point) is deployed. This is the location of the device with respect to the RF Domain it belongs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
location <WORD>
```

### Parameters

- location <WORD>

<WORD>	Specify the managed device's location as part of its RF Domain configuration
--------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#location SanJose
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
```

```
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname TechPubAP7131
 area RMZEcospace
 floor 5thfloor
 layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
 location SanJose
 contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
 country-code us
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a managed device's location
-----------	-------------------------------------

## 7.2.12 mac-name

### ▶ Device Config Commands

Configures a client name to MAC address mapping. Use this command to assign a user-friendly name to the device (controller, service platform, or access point) and map it to the device's MAC address.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mac-name <MAC> <NAME>
```

### Parameters

- mac-name <MAC> <NAME>

mac-name <MAC> <NAME>	Maps a user-friendly name to the device's MAC address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the device's MAC address.</li> <li>• &lt;NAME&gt; – Specify the 'friendly' name used for the specified MAC address. This is the name used in events and statistics logs.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname TechPubAP7131
 area RMZEcospace
 floor 5thfloor
 layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
 location SanJose
 contact Bob+1-631-738-5200
 country-code us
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
 mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the device's friendly name to MAC address mapping
-----------	---

## 7.2.13 *mpact-server*

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures an MPact server with this device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
mpact-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOST-NAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}
```

### Parameters

- `mpact-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOST-NAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}`

<pre>mpact-server &lt;IP/HOST-NAME&gt; {port [443 &lt;1-65535&gt;]}</pre>	<p>Configures a MPact server with this device. Use this command to identify the MPact server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-3&gt;</code> – Selects the MPact server to configure. A maximum of three servers can be configured with this device.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;IP/HOST-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the MPact server's IP address or hostname. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>port [443 &lt;1-65535&gt;]</code> – Optional. Specifies the port where the MPact server is reachable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 443 – Configures 443 as the MPact server port. This is also the default setting.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> – Configures any port, other than the default port, from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#mpact-server 1 ip 192.168.13.32 port 221

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
 use profile default-nx9000
 use rf-domain default
 hostname nx9500-6C8809
 license AAP
66069c24b3bb1259b34ff016c723a9e299dd408f0ff891e7c5f7e279a382648397d6b3e975e356a1
 license HTANLT
66069c24b3bb1259eb36826cab3cc83999dd408f0ff891e74b62b2d3594f0b3dde7967f30e49e497
mpact-server 1 ip 192.168.13.32 port 221
 use nsight-policy nsight-noc
 ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
 no device-upgrade auto
 interface vlan1
 ip address 192.168.13.13/24
 logging on
 logging console debugging
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the MPact servers associated with this device
-----------	---

## 7.2.14 no

### ► Device Config Commands

Negates a command or resets values to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup|adoption-site|alias|application-policy|
area|arp|auto-learn-staging-config|autoinstall|bridge|captive-portal|cdp|
channel-list|cluster|configuration-persistence|contact|controller|country-code|
critical-resource|crypto|database-backup|device-upgrade|dot1x|dpi|dscp-mapping|
email-notification|environmental-sensor|events|export|file-sync|floor|
geo-coordinates|gre|hostname|http-analyze|interface|ip|ipv6|l2tpv3|l3-lite-table|
layout-coordinates|led|led-timeout|legacy-auto-downgrade|legacy-auto-update|license|
lldp|load-balancing|location|logging|mac-address-table|mac-auth|mac-name|
management-server|memory-profile|meshpoint-device|meshpoint-monitor-interval|
min-misconfiguration-recovery-time|mint|mirror|misconfiguration-recovery-time|
mpact-server|noc|nsight-server|ntp|offline-duration|override-wlan|power-config|
preferred-controller-group|preferred-tunnel-controller|radius|raid|
rf-domain-manager|router|rsa-key|sensor-server|slot|spanning-tree|timezone|
traffic-class-mapping|traffic-shape|trustpoint|tunnel-controller|use|vrrp|
vrrp-state-check|wep-shared-key-auth|service]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets the logged device's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#no area
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#no contact
```

## 7.2.15 nsight

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures NSight database related parameters. Use this command to configure the data-update periodicity, number of applications posted to the NSight server for a wireless client, and the duration for which data is stored in the NSight database's buckets. These parameters impact the amount of data stored in the NSight DB and interval at which data is aggregated and expired within the NSight DB. For more information on data aggregation and expiration, see [\(Data Aggregation and Expiration\)](#).

Configure these parameters in the NSight server's device configuration mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
nsight database [statistics|summary]
```

```
nsight database statistics [avc-update-interval|max-apps-per-client|update-interval|
  wireless-clients-update-interval]
```

```
nsight database statistics [avc-update-interval|update-interval|
  wireless-clients-update-interval] [120|30|300|60|600]
```

```
nsight database statistics max-apps-per-client <1-1000>
```

```
nsight database summary duration <1-24> <1-168> <1-2160> <24-26280>
```

### Parameters

- nsight database statistics [avc-update-interval|update-interval|wireless-clients-update-interval] [120|30|300|60|600]

nsight database statistics	Configures NSight database statistics related parameters
avc-update-interval	Configures the interval, in seconds, at which <i>Application Visibility and Control (AVC)</i> statistics is updated to the NSight database. This interval represents the rate at which AVC-related data is inserted in the NSight database's first bucket. This first bucket data is referred to as the RAW records. A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data on a per RF Domain basis. For more information, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a> . When configured, RF Domain managers posting AVC-related data to the NSight server receive a reply from the NSight server intimating the next update time. The NSight server calculates the 'next update time' based on the <i>avc-update-interval</i> configured here.
update-interval	Configures the interval, in seconds, at which data is updated to the NSight server. This interval represents the rate at which data (excluding AVC and wireless-clients related statistics) is inserted in the NSight database's first bucket. This first bucket data is referred to as the RAW records. A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data on a per RF Domain basis. For more information, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a> . When configured, RF Domain managers posting data to the NSight server receive a reply from the NSight server intimating the next update time. The NSight server calculates the 'next update time' based on the <i>update-interval</i> configured here. <b>Note:</b> Use the ' <i>avc-update-interval</i> ' and ' <i>wireless-clients-update-interval</i> ' keywords to configure update interval for <i>AVC-related</i> and <i>wireless-clients</i> related information respectively.

wireless-clients-update-interval	<p>Configures the interval, in seconds, at which wireless-client statistics is updated to the NSight server. This interval represents the rate at which wireless-clients related statistics is inserted in the NSight database's first bucket. This first bucket data is referred to as the RAW records. A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data on a per RF Domain basis. For more information, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a>.</p> <p>When configured, RF Domain managers posting wireless-client related data to the NSight server receive a reply from the NSight server intimating the next update time. The NSight server calculates the 'next update time' based on the <i>wireless-clients-update-interval</i> configured here.</p>
[120 30 300 60 600]	<p>The following keywords are common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 120 seconds (2 minutes)</li> <li>• 30 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 30 seconds</li> <li>• 300 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 300 seconds (5 minutes). This is the default setting for the <i>'avc-update-interval'</i> and <i>'wireless-clients-update-interval'</i> parameters.</li> <li>• 60 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 60 seconds (1 minute). This is the default setting for the <i>'update-interval'</i> parameter.</li> <li>• 600 – Sets the data-update periodicity as 600 seconds (10 minutes)</li> </ul>
<p>• nsight database statistics max-apps-per-client &lt;1-1000&gt;</p>	
nsight database statistics	Configures NSight database statistics related parameters
max-apps-per-client	Configures the maximum number of applications per wireless-client to be posted to the NSight server within the configured data-update interval. This information is included in the AVC statistics posted by RF Domain managers to the NSight server.
<1-1000>	Specify the number of applications posted from 1 - 1000. The default is 10 applications per wireless client.
<p>• nsight database summary duration &lt;1-24&gt; &lt;1-168&gt; &lt;1-2160&gt; &lt;24-26280&gt;</p>	
nsight database summary	Configures the NSight database's per-bucket data storage duration
duration <1-24> <1-168> <1-2160> <24-26280>	<p>Configures the duration for which data is stored on a per-bucket basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 1</i> duration from 1 - 24 hours (i.e. 1 hour to 1 day). The default is 8 hours.</li> <li>• &lt;1-168&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 2</i> duration from 1 - 168 hours (i.e. 1 hour to 7 days). The default is 24 hours.</li> <li>• &lt;1-2160&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 3</i> duration from 1 - 2160 hours (i.e. 1 hour to 90 days). The default is 7 days (168 hours).</li> <li>• &lt;24-26280&gt; – Specify the <i>bucket 4</i> duration from 24 - 26280 hours (i.e. 1 day to 3 years). The default is 365 days (1 year).</li> </ul> <p>A bucket is a database collection that holds statistical data for each RF Domain within the network. (Note, only those RF Domain's that are using an NSight policy with the NSight server host configured will post data to the NSight server. For more information, see <a href="#">use</a> in the RF Domain configuration mode.) NSight database has four (4) buckets. The data from each bucket is aggregated and pushed to the next bucket once the data storage duration, specified for the bucket, has exceeded. For more information on data aggregation, see <a href="#">(Data Aggregation and Expiration)</a>.</p>

### Usage Guidelines(Data Aggregation and Expiration)

#### Data Aggregation:

The NSight functionality, a data analytics tool, analyzes data that is generated periodically by the nodes within the managed wireless LAN. For large WLAN networks, generating significantly large amount of data, storing data forever is neither feasible nor beneficial. Therefore, older statistics are summarized into aggregated (averaged) records. All records, for a fixed time period in past, are summarized into one record by taking an average of them. Although this causes a loss in the data's granularity, average numbers for any given time period is still available. Statistical data periodically posted by RF Domain managers to the NSight server are stored in buckets (database collections) within the NSight database. There are four buckets in total. These are:

- First bucket (termed as the RAW bucket) - B1
- Second bucket - B2
- Third bucket - B3
- Fourth bucket - B4

On completion of the data storage duration, records from a bucket are aggregated (at a fixed rate) and inserted into the next bucket. The rate at which records are aggregated into the next bucket becomes the next bucket's granularity. For example, the B1 records (that have exceeded the data storage duration configured for B1) are aggregated (at the rate specified) and inserted into B2. Similarly, data from B2 are aggregated into B3, and from B3 to B4. The fixed rate of aggregation (or granularity) AND default storage duration for each bucket is as follows:

- B1: storage duration 8 hours
- B2: granularity 10 minutes / storage duration 24 hours
- B3: granularity 1 hour / storage duration 7 days
- B4: granularity 1 day / storage duration 1 year

Let us consider (with default update-interval settings) the growth of any one of the statistical buckets.

- Since B1's default data storage duration is 8 hours, B1 will hold a maximum of 960 records per RF Domain after 8 hours (updated at the rate of 30 seconds).
- Since B2's granularity is 10 minutes, every 10 minutes 20 records from the B1 will be aggregated into a single record and inserted into B2.
- Since B2's default storage duration is 24 hours, it will contain a maximum of 144 records per RF Domain after 24 hours.
- Since B3's granularity is 1 hour, every hour 6 records from B2 will be aggregated into a single record and inserted into B3.
- Since B3's default storage duration is 7 days, it will contain a maximum of 168 records per RF Domain after 7 days.
- Since B4's granularity is 1 day, every day 24 records from B3 will be aggregated into a single record and inserted into B4.
- Since B4's default storage duration is 365 days, it will contain a maximum of 365 records per RF Domain after 1 year.

#### Data Expiration:

The expiration of older records (also referred to as purging or deleting of records) occurs along with data aggregation for each bucket.

Let us consider (with default data storage-duration settings) the expiration of data for any one of the statistical buckets.

- As stated earlier, at the end of 8 hours B1 will have 960 records per RF Domain. After a period of 8 hours and 10 minutes, all 960 records are aggregated into 144 records and inserted into B2. To enable B1 to hold exactly 8 hours worth of data, 20 of the oldest records (corresponding to the first 10 minutes) are purged from B1 at the end of 8 hours and 10 minutes. This expiration cycle is triggered every 10 minutes.



- At the end of 24 hours B2 will have 144 records per RF Domain. After a period of 24 hours and 10 minutes, one of the oldest record (corresponding to the first 10 minutes) is purged from B2. This expiration cycle is triggered every 10 minutes to enable B2 to maintain exactly 24 hours worth of data.
- At the end of 7 days B3 will have 168 records per RF Domain. After a period of 7 days and one hour one of the oldest record (corresponding to the first hour) is purged from B3. This expiration cycle is triggered every 1 hour to enable B3 to maintain exactly 7 days worth of data.
- At the end of 365 days B4 will have 365 records per RF Domain. After 365 days, the oldest records (corresponding to the first day) are purged from B4. This expiration cycle is triggered every 1 day to enable B4 to maintain exactly 365 days worth of data.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#nsight database statistics
avc-update-interval 120
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#nsight database statistics
update-interval 30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#nsight database statistics
wireless-clients-update-interval 600
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#nsight database statistics
max-apps-per-client 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#nsight database summary duration 12 30
200 500
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context include-factory | include
nsight
use nsight-policy nsight-noc
nsight database statistics update-interval 30
nsight database statistics wireless-clients-update-interval 600
nsight database summary duration 12 30 200 500
nsight database statistics avc-update-interval 120
nsight database statistics max-apps-per-mu 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts the NSight database related parameters configured to default values
-----------	---

## 7.2.16 override-wlan

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures WLAN's RF Domain level overrides

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
override-wlan <WLAN> [shutdown|ssid|vlan-pool|wep128|wpa-wpa2-psk]
override-wlan <WLAN> [shutdown|ssid <SSID>|vlan-pool <1-4094> {limit <0-8192>}|
wpa-wpa2-psk <WORD>]
override-wlan <WLAN> wep128 [key <1-4> hex [0<WORD>|2 <WORD>]|transmit-key <1-4>]
```

### Parameters

- override-wlan <WLAN> [shutdown|ssid <SSID>|vlan-pool <1-4094> {limit <0-8192>}|wpa-wpa2-psk <WORD>]

<WLAN>	Specify the WLAN name. Configure the following WLAN parameters: SSID, VLAN pool, and WPA-WPA2 key.
shutdown	Shuts down the WLAN's (identified by the <WLAN> keyword) operations on all mapped radios
SSID <SSID>	Configures the WLAN's <i>Service Set Identifier</i> (SSID) • <SSID> – Specify an SSID ID.
vlan-pool <1-4094> {limit <0-8192>}	Configures a pool of VLANs for the selected WLAN • <1-4094> – Specifies a VLAN pool ID from 1 - 4094. • limit – Optional. Limits the number of users on this VLAN pool • <0-8192> – Specify the user limit from 0 - 8192. <b>Note:</b> The VLAN pool configuration overrides the VLAN configuration.
wpa-wpa2-psk <WORD>	Configures the WLAN WPA-WPA2 key or passphrase for the selected WLAN • <WORD> – Specify a WPA-WPA2 key or passphrase.

- override-wlan <WLAN> wep128 [key <1-4> hex [0<WORD>|2 <WORD>]|transmit-key <1-4>]

<WLAN>	Specify the WLAN name.
wep128 [key <1-4> hex [0<WORD> 2 <WORD>] transmit-key <1-4>]	Configures the WEP128 key for this WLAN, and also enables key transmission <i>Wired Equivalent Privacy</i> (WEP) is a security protocol specified in the IEEE <i>Wireless Fidelity</i> (Wi-Fi) standard. WEP 128 uses a 104 bit key, which is concatenated with a 24-bit initialization vector (IV) to form the RC4 traffic key. This results in a level of security and privacy comparable to that of a wired LAN. • key <1-4> hex – Configures a hexadecimal key (clear text or encrypted) and specifies the key's index. • 0 <WORD> – Configures a clear text key. Specify a 4 - 32 character pass key. • 2 <WORD> – Configures an encrypted key. Specify a 4 - 32 character pass key. • transmit-key <1-4> – Enables transmission of key index. Specify the key index. <b>Note:</b> Wireless devices and their connected clients use the algorithm to convert an ASCII string to the same hexadecimal number. Clients without the required adapters need to use WEP keys manually configured as hexadecimal numbers.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#override-wlan test vlan-pool 8

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
  use profile default-ap71xx
  use rf-domain default
  hostname TechPubAP7131
  floor 5thfloor
  layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
  license AP aplicenseley@1234 aplicensekey@123
  location SanJose
  no contact
  country-code us
  channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
  override-wlan test vlan-pool 8
  mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
  neighbor-info-interval 50
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes RF Domain level WLAN overrides
-----------	--

## 7.2.17 remove-override

### ► Device Config Commands

Removes device overrides in order to enable profile settings to take effect

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
remove-override <PARAMETERS>
```

### Parameters

- remove-override <PARAMETERS>

remove-override <PARAMETERS>	Removes settings configured at the device level based on the parameters passed. The profile (applied to the device) settings take effect once the device-level overrides are removed.
---------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58)#remove-override ?
  adopter-auto-provisioning-policy-lookup  Use centralized auto-provisioning
                                             policy when adopted by another
                                             controller
  adoption                                  Adoption configuration
  adoption-mode                             Configure the adoption mode for the
                                             access-points in this RF-Domain
  alias                                      Alias
  all                                        Remove all overrides for the device
  application-policy                         Application Policy configuration
  area                                       Reset name of area where the system
                                             is located
  arp                                        Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
  auto-learn                                 Auto learning
  autogen-uniqueid                          Autogenerate a unique id
  autoinstall                               Autoinstall settings
  bridge                                    Bridge group commands
  captive-portal                             Captive portal
  cdp                                        Cisco Discovery Protocol
  channel-list                               Configure a channel list to be
                                             advertised to wireless clients
  cluster                                   Cluster configuration
  configuration-persistence                 Automatic write of startup
                                             configuration file
  contact                                    The contact
  controller                                WLAN controller configuration
  country-code                              The country of operation
  critical-resource                          Critical Resource
  crypto                                    Encryption related commands
  device-upgrade                             Device firmware upgrade
  dot1x                                     802.1X
  dpi                                        Deep-Packet-Inspection (Application
                                             Assurance)
  dscp-mapping                              IP DSCP to 802.1p priority mapping
                                             for untagged frames
  email-notification                        Email notification configuration
  enforce-version                           Check the firmware versions of
                                             devices before interoperating
  environmental-sensor                      Environmental Sensors Configuration
  events                                    System event messages
  export                                    Export a file
  file-sync                                 File sync between controller and
                                             adoptees
```

```

firewall          Enable/Disable firewall
floor            Reset name of floor where the
                system is located
geo-coordinates  Geo co-ordinates for this device
global          Remove global overrides for the
                device but keeps per-interface
                overrides
gre             GRE protocol
interface       Select an interface to configure
ip             Internet Protocol (IP)
ipv6           Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
l2tpv3         L2tpv3 protocol
l3e-lite-table  L3e lite Table
led            LED on the device
lldp          Link Layer Discovery Protocol
location       The location
logging        Modify message logging facilities
mac-address-table MAC Address Table
mac-auth       802.1X
memory-profile Memory-profile
mint          MiNT protocol
mpact-server   MPACT server configuration
noc           Noc related configuration
ntp           Configure NTP
offline-duration Duration to mark adopted device as
                offline
override-wlan  Overrides for wlans
power-config   Configure power mode
preferred-controller-group Controller group this system will
                prefer for adoption
preferred-tunnel-controller Tunnel Controller Name this system
                will prefer for tunneling extended
                vlan traffic
rf-domain-manager RF Domain Manager
router         Dynamic routing
routing-policy Policy Based Routing Configuration
sensor-server  AirDefense WIPS sensor server
                configuration
spanning-tree  Spanning tree
timezone       The timezone
traffic-class-mapping IPv6 traffic-class to 802.1p
                priority mapping for untagged
                frames
traffic-shape  Traffic shaping
trustpoint     Assign a trustpoint to a service
tunnel-controller Tunnel Controller group this
                controller belongs to
use           Set setting to use
vrrp          VRRP configuration

service       Service Commands

```

rfs4000-229D58 (config-device-00-23-68-22-9D-58) #

## 7.2.18 *rsa-key*

### ► *Device Config Commands*

Assigns an SSH RSA key

SSH keys are a pair of cryptographic keys used to authenticate users instead of, or in addition to, a username/password. One key is private and the other is public key. *Secure Shell* (SSH) public key authentication can be used by a requesting client to access resources, if properly configured. The RSA key pair must be generated on the client. The public portion of the key pair resides with the controller, service platform, or access point locally, while the private portion remains on a secure area of the client.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rsa-key ssh <RSA-KEY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `rsa-key ssh <RSA-KEY-NAME>`

<code>rsa-key ssh &lt;RSA-KEY-NAME&gt;</code>	Assigns RSA key to SSH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;RSA-KEY-NAME&gt;</code> – Specifies the RSA key name. The key should be installed using PKI commands in the enable mode.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#rsa-key ssh rsa-key1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname TechPubAP7131
 floor 5thfloor
 layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
 license AP aplicenseley@1234 aplicensekey@123
 rsa-key ssh rsa-key1
 location SanJose
 no contact
 country-code us
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
 override-wlan test vlan-pool 8
 mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
 neighbor-info-interval 50
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes RSA key from service
-----------------	------------------------------

## 7.2.19 sensor-server

### ► Device Config Commands

Configures an AirDefense sensor server resource for client terminations and WIPS event logging. This is the server that supports WIPS events on behalf of the controller or service platform.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
sensor-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOSTNAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}
```

### Parameters

- sensor-server <1-3> ip <IP/HOSTNAME> {port [443|<1-65535>]}

sensor-server <1-3>	Sets a numerical index to differentiate this AirDefense sensor server from other servers. A maximum of 3 (three) sensor server resources can be defined.
ip <IP/HOSTNAME>	Configures the AirDefense sensor server's IP address or hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the IP address.</li> </ul>
port [443 <1-65535>]	Optional. Configures the port. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 443 – The default port used by the AirDefense server. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Manually sets the port number of the AirDefense server from 1 - 65535</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#sensor-server 1 ip 172.16.10.7
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname TechPubAP7131
 floor 5thfloor
 layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
 license AP aplicenseley@1234 aplicensekey@123
 rsa-key ssh rsa-key1
 location SanJose
 no contact
 country-code us
 sensor-server 1 ip 172.16.10.7
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
 override-wlan test vlan-pool 8
 mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
 neighbor-info-interval 50
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes configured sensor server settings
-----------	---

## 7.2.20 *timezone*

### ► *Device Config Commands*

Configures device's timezone

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
timezone <TIMEZONE>
```

### Parameters

- `timezone <TIMEZONE>`

<code>timezone &lt;TIMEZONE&gt;</code>	Configures the device's timezone
--	----------------------------------

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#timezone Etc/UTC
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#show context
ap71xx 00-04-96-4A-A7-08
 use profile default-ap71xx
 use rf-domain default
 hostname TechPubAP7131
 floor 5thfloor
 layout-coordinates 1.0 2.0
 license AP aplicenseley@1234 aplicensekey@123
 rsa-key ssh rsa-key1
 location SanJose
 no contact
 timezone Etc/UTC
 stats open-window 2 sample-interval 77 size 10
 country-code us
 sensor-server 1 ip 172.16.10.7
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2
 override-wlan test vlan-pool 8
 mac-name 00-04-96-4A-A7-08 5.8TestAP
 neighbor-info-interval 50
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-00-04-96-4A-A7-08)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes device's configured timezone
-----------------	--------------------------------------



## 7.2.21 trustpoint (device-config-mode)

### ► Device Config Commands

Assigns trustpoints to validate various services, such as HTTPS, RADIUS CA, RADIUS server, external LDAP server, etc.

For more information on digital certificates and certificate authorities, see [trustpoint \(profile-config-mode\)](#).



**NOTE:** Certificates/trustpoints used in this command should be verifiable as existing on the device.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, , NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
trustpoint [cloud-client|cmp-auth-operator|https|radius-ca|radius-ca-ldaps|
radius-server|radius-server-ldaps] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- trustpoint [cloud-client|cmp-auth-operator|https|radius-ca|radius-ca-ldaps|radius-server|radius-server-ldaps] <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>

trustpoint	Assigns trustpoints to validate various services. The assigned trustpoint is used as the CA for validating the services.
cloud-client	Assigns trustpoint to validate cloud client. The trustpoint should be existing and installed on the device. <b>Note:</b> Use this option on cloud-enabled access points and cloud-adopted, to secure the communication between the cloud AP and cloud client. The trustpoint should be existing and installed on the AP. The cloud-enabled access points are AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, and AP7562. For local-controller adopted APs, this configuration is not required,
cmp-auth-operator	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate CMP auth operator. Once validated, CMP is used to obtain and manage digital certificates in a PKI network. Digital certificates link identity information with a public key enclosed within the certificate, and are issued by the CA. Use this command to specify the CMP-assigned trustpoint. When specified, devices send a certificate request to the CMP supported CA server, and download the certificate directly from the CA server. CMP supports multiple request options through for device communicating to a CMP supported CA server. The device can initiate a request for getting the certificates from the server. It can also auto update the certificates which are about to expire. <b>Note:</b> When configured, this cmp-auth-operator trustpoint setting overrides the profile-level configuration.
https	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate HTTPS
radius-ca	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate client certificates in EAP
radius-ca-ldaps	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate external LDAP server
radius-server	Assigns an existing trustpoint to validate RADIUS server certificate

radius-server-ldaps	Assigns an existing trustpoint to RADIUS server certificate to validate LDAP server
<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	<p>The following keyword is common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – After selecting the service to validate, specify the trustpoint name (should be existing and stored on the device).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> By default, the system assigns the default-trustpoint to validate the following: https, radius-server, and radius-server-ldaps.</p>

### Examples

A device's default HTTPS, RADIUS, and CMP certificate/trustpoint configuration is as follows:

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context include-factory | include
trustpoint
  trustpoint https default-trustpoint
  no trustpoint radius-ca
  trustpoint radius-server default-trustpoint
  no trustpoint radius-ca-ldaps
  trustpoint radius-server-ldaps default-trustpoint
  no trustpoint cmp-auth-operator
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#trustpoint https test

nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context include-factory | include
trustpoint
  trustpoint https test
  no trustpoint radius-ca
  trustpoint radius-server default-trustpoint
  no trustpoint radius-ca-ldaps
  trustpoint radius-server-ldaps default-trustpoint
  no trustpoint cmp-auth-operator
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#

```

## 7.2.22 raid

### ▶ Device Config Commands

Enables chassis alarm that sounds when events are detected that degrade RAID support (drive content mirroring) on a service platform

The NX95XX (NX9500 and NX9510) series service platforms include a single Intel MegaRAID controller (virtual drive) with RAID-1 mirroring support enabled. The online virtual drive supports up to two physical drives that could require hot spare substitution if a drive were to fail. The WiNG software allows you to manage the RAID controller event alarm and syslogs supporting the array hardware from the service platform user interface without rebooting the service platform BIOS.

Although RAID controller drive arrays are available only on the NX95XX series service platforms, they can be administrated on behalf of a NX95XX profile by a different model service platform or wireless controller.

For more information on RAID, see [raid](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
raid alarm enable
```

### Parameters

- raid alarm enable

alarm enable	Enables audible alarm, which is triggered a RAID drives fails. When triggered the alarm can be disabled by executing the <code>raid &gt; silence</code> command in the device's Priv Exec mode.
--------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#raid alarm enable
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#show context
```

```
nx9000 B4-C7-99-6C-88-09
 use profile default-nx9000
 use rf-domain default
 hostname nx9500-6C8809
 ip default-gateway 192.168.13.2
 interface gel
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 1
 interface vlan1
  ip address 192.168.13.13/24
 logging on
 logging console warnings
 logging buffered warnings
 raid alarm enable
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device-B4-C7-99-6C-88-09)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables RAID alarm
--------------------	---------------------

## 7.3 T5 Profile Config Commands

### ► PROFILES

A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating system used by RFS wireless controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The *Customer Premises Equipment* (CPEs) are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the IPX operating system. These CPEs use a DSL as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE's physical wallplate connection and phone jack.

To navigate to this instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#?
T5 Profile Mode commands:
  cpe          T5 CPE configuration
  interface    Select an interface to configure
  ip           Internet Protocol (IP)
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults
  ntp         Configure NTP
  override-wlan Configure RF Domain level overrides for wlan
  t5          T5 configuration
  t5-logging   Modify message logging facilities
  use         Set setting to use

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show        Show running system information
  write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#
```

The following table summarizes T5 profile configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.22 T5 Profile Config Mode Commands**

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">cpe</a>	Configures T5 CPE related settings (IP address range and VLAN)	<a href="#">page 7-451</a>
<a href="#">interface</a>	Configures the T5 controller's interfaces	<a href="#">page 7-453</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures the default gateway's IP address	<a href="#">page 7-455</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or reverts this T5 controller profile settings	<a href="#">page 7-456</a>
<a href="#">ntp</a>	Configures the NTP server associated with this T5 profile	<a href="#">page 7-457</a>
<a href="#">override-wlan</a>	Configures the RF Domain level overrides for applied on a WLAN on this T5 profile	<a href="#">page 7-458</a>
<a href="#">t5</a>	Configures the logged T5 controller's country of operation	<a href="#">page 7-459</a>
<a href="#">t5-logging</a>	Configures a maximum of 5 (five) remote hosts capable of receiving syslog messages from this selected T5 controller	<a href="#">page 7-460</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Defines this T5 profile's management settings	<a href="#">page 7-461</a>

### 7.3.1 cpe

▶ *T5 Profile Config Commands*

Configures T5 CPE related settings. This command is available both in the T5 profile and T5 device contexts Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax T5 Profile & T5 Device Context**

cpe [address led]

cpe address vlan <1-4094> <START-IP> <END-IP>

cpe led cpe <cpe1-24>

The following commands are specific to the T5 device context:

cpe [boot|reload|upgrade]

cpe boot system <cpe1-24> <primary|secondary>

cpe reload <cpe1-24>

cpe <cpe1-24> upgrade <IMAGE-LOCATION>

**Parameters**

- cpe address vlan <1-4094> <START-IP> <END-IP>

cpe address	Configures the range of addresses that can be assigned to adopted CPEs
vlan <1-4094>	Configures the VLAN assigned to the CPEs managed by this T5 controller
<START-IP> <END-IP>	Configures the range of IP addresses that can be assigned to the CPEs managed by this T5 controller <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IP address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IP address in the range.</li> </ul>

- cpe led cpe <cpe1-24>

cpe led	Enables flashing of LEDs on specified CPEs
cpe <cpe1-24>	Identifies the CPE(s) on which the operation is performed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;cpe1-24&gt; – Configures the CPE’s ID from cpe1 - cpe24. To enable led flashing on all adopted CPEs, enter cpe1-X, where X is the total number of adopted CPEs. For example, if CPEs 1, 2, 3, 4, &amp; 5 are adopted and ready, then enter this value as cpe1-5.</li> </ul>

- cpe boot system <cpe1-24> <primary|secondary>

cpe boot system	Changes the image used by a CPE to boot. When reloading, the CPE uses the specified image.
<cpe1-24>	Identifies the CPE(s) on which the operation is performed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;cpe1-24&gt; – Configures the CPE’s ID from cpe1 - cpe24. To enable led flashing on all adopted CPEs, enter cpe1-X, where X is the total number of adopted CPEs. For example, if CPEs 1, 2, 3, 4, &amp; 5 are adopted and ready, then enter this value as cpe1-5.</li> </ul>

<primary secondary>	Select the next boot image <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>primary – Uses the primary image when reloading</li> <li>secondary – Uses the secondary image when reloading</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cpe reload &lt;cpe1-24&gt;</li> </ul>	
cpe reload	Reloads all or specified CPEs.
<cpe1-24>	Identifies the CPE(s) to reload <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;cpe1-24&gt; – Configures the CPE's ID from cpe1 - cpe24. To enable led flashing on all adopted CPEs, enter cpe1-X, where X is the total number of adopted CPEs. For example, if CPEs 1, 2, 3, 4, &amp; 5 are adopted and ready, then enter this value as cpe1-5.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cpe &lt;cpe1-24&gt; upgrade &lt;IMAGE-LOCATION&gt;</li> </ul>	
cpe <cpe1-24> upgrade <IMAGE-LOCATION>	Upgrades all or specified CPEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;cpe1-24&gt; – Identifies the CPE(s) to upgrade. Specify the CPE's ID from cpe1 - cpe24. To enable led flashing on all adopted CPEs, enter cpe1-X, where X is the total number of adopted CPEs. For example, if CPEs 1, 2, 3, 4, &amp; 5 are adopted and ready, then enter this value as cpe1-5.</li> <li>upgrade &lt;IMAGE-LOCATION&gt; – Uses the image specified here to upgrade identified CEPs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;IMAGE-LOCATION&gt; – Specify the firmware image location using one of the following options: path/file tftp://&lt;IP&gt;/path/file ftp://&lt;user&gt;:&lt;passwd&gt;@&lt;IP&gt;/path/file</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#cpe address vlan 200 192.168.13.26
192.168.13.30
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#show context
profile t5 T5TestProfile
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
interface vlan1
interface vlan4090
interface fe 5 2
.....
interface radio 11 1
interface fe 9 2
interface radio 18 1
interface fe 9 1
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
cpe address vlan 200 192.168.13.26 192.168.13.30
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#
```

## 7.3.2 interface

► *T5 Profile Config Commands*

Configures the T5 controller's interfaces

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax**

```
interface [<WORD>|dsl|fe|ge|radio|vlan]
```

```
interface [<WORD>|dsl <1-24>|fe <1-24> <1-2>|ge <1-2>|radio <1-24> <1-2>|vlan <1-4094>]
```

**Parameters**

- interface [<WORD>|dsl <1-24>|fe <1-24> <1-2>|ge <1-2>|radio <1-24> <1-2>|vlan <1-4094>]

<WORD>	Configures the interface identified by the <WORD> keyword
dsl <1-24>	Configures the specified DSL interface. A T5 controller uses the IPX operating system to manage its connected radio devices, as opposed to the WiNG operating used by controllers and NX service platforms. However, a T5 controller, once enabled as a supported external device, can provide data to WiNG to assist in a T5's management within a WiNG supported subnet populated by both types of devices. The CPEs are the T5 controller managed radio devices using the IPX operating system. These CPEs use DSL as their high speed Internet access mechanism using the CPE's physical wallplate connection and phone jack. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the DSL port index from 1 - 24.</li> </ul>
fe <1-24> <1-2>	Configures the specified FastEthernet interface. The T5 controller has the following FastEthernet port designations: fe1-fe2 (fe1-fe2 are for up to 24 CPE devices managed by a T5 controller). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the DSL port index from 1 - 24.</li> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the FastEthernet interface to configure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In the FastEthernet interface configuration mode, specify the interface settings.</p>
ge <1-2>	Configures the specified GigabitEthernet interface. T5 controllers have two Ethernet port designations, These are ge1 and ge2. The GE ports can be RJ-45 or fiber ports supporting 10/100/1000Mbps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the interface index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In the GigabitEthernet interface configuration mode, specify the interface settings.</p>
radio <1-24> <1-2>	Configures the specified radio interface. T5 controller managed CPE device radios can have their radio configurations overridden once their radios have successfully associated and have been provisioned by the adopting controller, service platform, or peer model AP controller access point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the radio interface index from 1 - 24.</li> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Allows the second radio to be specified as a radio interface. For example, this is "interface radio X Y" where 'X' is the DSL line number and 'Y' is the radio interface (number).</li> </ul>

vlan <1-4094>	<p>Configures the specified VLAN interface. Once configured, the VLAN interface provides layer 3 (IP) T5 controller access or provides layer 3 service on a VLAN. The VLAN interface defines which IP address is associated with each VLAN ID a T5 controller is connected to. A VLAN interface is created for the default VLAN (VLAN 1) to enable remote administration. This interface is also used to map VLANs to IP4 and IPv6 formatted IP address ranges. This mapping determines the destination for routing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN interface index from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In the VLAN configuration mode, specify the interface's primary IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format. Optionally specify the secondary IP address.</p>
---------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-t5Profile)#interface dsl 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-t5Profile-if-dsl1)#?
Interface configuration commands:
  description          Port description
  ds-interleaver       Enable impulse noise protection in the downstream
                        direction
  ds-max-datarate      Configure maximum allowed downstream rate for the
                        interface
  ds-min-margin        Configure the minimum downstream signal-to-noise(SNR)
                        ratio margin
  ds-target-margin     Configure the desired downstream signal-to-noise (SNR)
                        ratio margin
  duplex               Set duplex to interface
  flowcontrol          Set flowcontrol to interface
  line-power           Use the line-power command to apply power to the interface
  no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
  qos                 QOS settings
  shutdown             Shutdown the selected interface
  speed               Configure speed
  switchport          Set switching mode characteristics
  us-interleaver       Enable impulse noise protection in the upstream direction
  us-max-datarate      Configure maximum allowed upstream rate for the interface
  us-min-margin        Configure the minimum upstream signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio
                        margin
  us-target-margin     Configure the desired upstream signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio
                        margin

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit              Commit all changes made in this session
  do                  Run commands from Exec mode
  end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                Description of the interactive help system
  revert              Revert changes
  service             Service Commands
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-t5Profile-if-dsl1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the selected interface configuration on the T5 device
-----------	---



### 7.3.3 ip

▶ *T5 Profile Config Commands*

Configures the default gateway's IP address

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax**

ip default-gateway <IP>

**Parameters**

- ip default-gateway <IP>

ip default-gateway <IP>	Enter the default gateway's IP address in the A.B.C.D format.
-------------------------	---

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#ip default-gateway 192.168.13.7

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#show context
profile t5 t5Profile
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.7
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  interface vlan1
  interface vlan4090
  interface fe 5 2
  interface ge 2
  interface ge 1
  interface fe 5 1
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#
    
```

### 7.3.4 no

#### ► T5 Profile Config Commands

Removes or reverts this T5 controller profile settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
no [cpe|interface|ntp|override-wlan|t5-logging|use]
```

```
no cpe led cpe <1-24>
```

```
no interface vlan <2-4094>
```

```
no ntp server <IP>
```

```
no override-wlan <WLAN-NAME> vlan
```

```
no t5-logging host <IP>
```

```
no use management-policy
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts to default the selected T5 profile's or device's settings
-----------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#show context
profile t5 t5Profile
 ip default-gateway 192.168.13.7
 no autoinstall configuration
 no autoinstall firmware
 interface vlan1
 interface vlan4090
 .....
 use firewall-policy default
 ntp server 192.168.13.2
 service pm sys-restart
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#no ntp server 192.168.13.2
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#show context
profile t5 t5Profile
 ip default-gateway 192.168.13.7
 no autoinstall configuration
 no autoinstall firmware
 interface vlan1
 interface vlan4090
 .....
 use firewall-policy default
 service pm sys-restart
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#
```

### 7.3.5 ntp

▶ *T5 Profile Config Commands*

Configures the NTP server associated with this T5 profile. T5 controllers, using this profile, will obtain their system time from the specified NTP server resources.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax**

ntp server <IP>

**Parameters**

- ntp server <IP>

ntp server <IP>	Specify the NTP server's IP address. You can specify a maximum of 3 (three) NTP server resources.
-----------------	---

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#ntp server 192.168.13.2

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#show context
profile t5 t5Profile
 ip default-gateway 192.168.13.7
 no autoinstall configuration
 no autoinstall firmware
 interface dsl 5
 .....
 use firewall-policy default
 ntp server 192.168.13.2
 service pm sys-restart
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the NTP server's IP address
-----------	-------------------------------------

### 7.3.6 *override-wlan*

#### ▶ T5 Profile Config Commands

Use this option to configure RF Domain level configuration for WLAN. The override configured here are applied to all T5 devices using this T5 profile.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
override-wlan <WLAN-NAME> vlan <1-4094>
```

#### Parameters

- `override-wlan <WLAN-NAME> vlan <1-4094>`

<code>override-wlan &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt;</code>	Overrides the specified WLAN's VLAN configuration <WLAN-NAME> – Specify the WLAN's name.
<code>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</code>	Specify the new VLAN option • <1-4094> – Specify the VLAN from 1 - 4094.

#### Examples

The following example displays the WLAN SJOFFWLAN configuration:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-SJOFFWLAN)#show context
wlan SJOFFWLAN
  description "SJ Office WLAN"
  ssid SJOFFWLAN
  vlan 468
  bridging-mode local
  encryption-type ccmp
  authentication-type eap-psk
  use aaa-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-wlan-SJOFFWLAN)#
```

The following example overrides the SJOFFWLAN WLAN's VLAN configuration on the T5 profile:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testT5)#override-wlan SJOFFWLAN vlan 30

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testT5)#show context include-factory | include override-wlan
  override-wlan SJOFFWLAN vlan 30
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testT5)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the RF Domain level overrides for applied on a WLAN on this T5 profile
-----------------	--

### 7.3.7 t5

▶ *T5 Profile Config Commands*

Configures this T5 controller's country of operation

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax**

t5 country-code <WORD>

**Parameters**

- t5 country-code <WORD>

country-code <WORD>	Configures the 2 letter ISO-3166 country code for this T5 controller
------------------------	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#t5 country-code us

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#show context
profile t5 T5TestProfile
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
interface vlan1
interface vlan4090
interface fe 5 2
.....
interface fe 9 1
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
t5 country-code US
cpe address vlan 200 192.168.13.26 192.168.13.30
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#
    
```

### 7.3.8 t5-logging

#### ► T5 Profile Config Commands

Configures a maximum of 5 (five) remote hosts capable of receiving syslog messages from this selected T5 controller

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
t5-logging host <IP> severity [error|info|notice|trace|warning]
        facility [local0|local1|local2|local3|local4|local5|local6|local7]
```

#### Parameters

- t5-logging host <IP> severity [error|info|notice|trace|warning] facility [local0|local1|local2|local3|local4|local5|local6|local7]

t5-logging host <IP>	Configures syslog message logging settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• host &lt;IP&gt; – Configures the external syslog remote host resource's IP address. This is the host dedicated to receive T5 syslog messages.</li> </ul>
severity [error info notice  trace warning]	Configures the syslog message filtering severity level. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Error – Only forwards error and above syslog event messages.</li> <li>• Info – Only forwards informational and above syslog event messages.</li> <li>• notice – Only forwards syslog notices relating to general device operational events. These are events that are of more interest than the “info” events.</li> <li>• trace – Only forwards trace routing event messages</li> <li>• warning – Only forwards warnings and above syslog event messages</li> </ul>
facility [local0 local1  local2 local3 local4  local5 local6 local7]	Configures the facility level for log messages sent to the syslog server. The facility level specifies the type of program logging the message. Specifying the facility level allows the configuration file to specify that message handling will vary with varying facility type. The options are: local0, local1, local2, local3, local4, local5, local5, local6, local7. The default value is local7.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#t5-logging host 192.168.13.10 severity
warning facility local6
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#show context
profile t5 T5TestProfile
  t5-logging host 192.168.13.10 severity warning facility local6
  no autoinstall configuration
```

```
.....
no autoinstall firmware
t5 country-code US
cpe address vlan 200 192.168.13.26 192.168.13.30
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-T5TestProfile)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Modifies message logging severity level and facilities
-----------	--

### 7.3.9 use

▶ *T5 Profile Config Commands*

Associates a management policy with this T5 profile. The specified policy is applied to all T5 controllers using this profile.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

**Syntax**

use management-policy <POLICY-NAME>

**Parameters**

- use management-policy <POLICY-NAME>

use management-policy <POLICY-NAME>	Associates a management policy with this T5 profile (should be existing and configured) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the management policy’s name.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#use management-policy default
Trustpoints HTTPS Server and RSA keys for SSH can be configured with 'trustpoint' and 'rsa-key' commands in device context
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-t5Profile)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the management policy used with this T5 profile
-----------	---

## 7.4 EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands

### ► PROFILES

Creates a new EX3524 and EX3548 profile and enters its configuration mode.

To navigate to this instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile ex35xx <EX35XX-PROFILE-NAME>
```

Where `ex35xx` can be a EX3524 or a EX3548 device type.

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<EX35XX-PROFILE-NAME>)#?
```

EX35XX Profile Mode commands:

```
interface  Select an interface to configure
ip         Internet Protocol (IP)
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
power     EX3500 Power over Ethernet Command
upgrade   Configures upgrade option for ex3500 system
use       Set setting to use

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit   Commit all changes made in this session
do       Run commands from Exec mode
end      End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit     End current mode and down to previous mode
help     Description of the interactive help system
revert   Revert changes
service  Service Commands
show     Show running system information
write    Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<EX35XX-PROFILE-NAME>)#
```

The following table summarizes EX3524 and EX3548 profile/device configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.23** EX3524 and EX3548 Profile/Device Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#"><i>interface</i></a>	Selects an interface type and enters the selected interface's configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-463</a>
<a href="#"><i>ip</i></a>	Configures the default gateway through which this EX35XX switch can reach other subnets	<a href="#">page 7-483</a>
<a href="#"><i>power</i></a>	Enables power inline compatibility mode on this EX35XX profile	<a href="#">page 7-484</a>
<a href="#"><i>upgrade</i></a>	Configures adopted EX35XX switch upgrade settings	<a href="#">page 7-485</a>
<a href="#"><i>use</i></a>	Applies an EX3500 management policy to this EX35XX profile	<a href="#">page 7-486</a>
<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes or reverts this EX35XX profile's settings	<a href="#">page 7-487</a>



## 7.4.1 interface

▶ [EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands](#)

This command selects an interface type and enters the selected interface's configuration mode. The EX35XX switch has GE and VLAN interfaces. Select the interface type and provide the interface ID to enter its configuration mode.

**Table 7.24** EX35XX Interface Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">interface</a>	Selects an interface type and enters the selected interface's configuration mode	<a href="#">page 7-464</a>
<a href="#">interface-ge-config commands</a>	Summarizes GE interface configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 7-466</a>
<a href="#">interface-vlan-config commands</a>	Summarizes VLAN interface configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 7-479</a>

### 7.4.1.1 interface

#### ▸ interface

Selects the EX35XX interface type and enters the selected interface's configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
interface [ge 1 <1-48>|vlan <1-4094>]
```

#### Parameters

- interface [ge 1 <1-48>|vlan <1-4094>]

interface	Selects the EX35XX interface type and enters its configuration mode. The interface options available are: GE and VLAN
ge 1 <1-48>	Selects a GE interface to configure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures the GE interface unit identifier as 1</li> <li>• &lt;1-48&gt; – Configures the physical port number from 1 - 24/48</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For the EX3524 model switch the GE port range is 1-24, and for the EX3548 it is 1-48.</p>
vlan <1-4094>	Selects a VLAN interface to configure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN interface ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx4500-5CFA8E(config-profile-testEX35XX)#interface vlan 1
nx4500-5CFA8E(config-profile-testEX35XX-if-vlan1)#?
commands:
  ip          Internet Protocol (IP)
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr     Clears the display screen
  commit     Commit all changes made in this session
  do         Run commands from Exec mode
  end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service    Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write      Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx4500-5CFA8E(config-profile-testEX35XX-if-vlan1)#

nx4500-5CFA8E(config-profile-testEX35XX)#interface ge 1 1
nx4500-5CFA8E(config-profile-testEX35XX-if-ge1-1)#?
commands:
  access-group  Access group to bind a port to an ACL name
  no            Negate a command or set its defaults
  port          Configures the characteristics of the port
  power         EX3500 Power over Ethernet Command
  shutdown      Shutdown the selected interface
  speed-duplex  Configures speed and duplex operation
  switchport    Configures switch mode characteristics
  use          Set setting to use

  clrscr     Clears the display screen
  commit     Commit all changes made in this session
  do         Run commands from Exec mode
```

```

end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
help       Description of the interactive help system
revert     Revert changes
service    Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
    
```

nx4500-5CFA8E(config-profile-testEX35XX-if-ge1-1)#

**Related Commands**

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes this interface (GE/VLAN) settings from the EX35XX profile or device
<a href="#"><i>interface-ge-config commands</i></a>	Summarizes GE interface configuration mode commands
<a href="#"><i>interface-vlan-config commands</i></a>	Summarizes VLAN interface configuration mode commands

### 7.4.1.2 interface-ge-config commands

▶ *interface*

The following table lists the EX35XX GE interface configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.25** EX35XX GE interface Config mode commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>access-group</i>	Binds an EX3500 ACL to the selected port	<a href="#">page 7-467</a>
<i>port</i>	Enables port monitoring on the selected port	<a href="#">page 7-468</a>
<i>power</i>	Turns power on or off for the selected port	<a href="#">page 7-470</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Shuts down the selected port	<a href="#">page 7-472</a>
<i>speed-duplex</i>	Configures the speed and duplex mode of the selected port when auto-negotiation is disabled. Auto-negotiation is enabled by default.	<a href="#">page 7-473</a>
<i>switch-port</i>	Configures the switch mode characteristics of the selected port	<a href="#">page 7-474</a>
<i>use</i>	Applies a EX3500 QoS policy map with the selected port	<a href="#">page 7-476</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts the selected port's settings	<a href="#">page 7-477</a>

### 7.4.1.2.1 access-group

▶ [interface-ge-config commands](#)

Binds an EX3500 ACL to the selected port

When applied to the port, the ACL takes effect. Only one ACL can be bound to a port at a time. In case you bind a new ACL to a port with an existing ACL binding, the old binding is replaced with the new one.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
access-group [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-access-list]
<ACL-NAME> in {time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- access-group [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-access-list] <ACL-NAME> in {time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}

access-group	Binds a EX3500 ACL with this GE port. Select ACL type and specify the ACL name. The ACL should be existing and configured.
ex3500-ext-access-list <ACL-NAME>	Binds an existing and configured EX3500 extended ACL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the ACL name.</li> </ul>
ex3500-std-access-list <ACL-NAME>	Binds an existing and configured EX3500 standard ACL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the ACL name.</li> </ul>
mac-access-list <ACL-NAME>	Binds an existing and configured EX3500 MAC ACL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the MAC ACL name.</li> </ul>
in	Applies the specified ACL to all incoming packets
time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	Optional. Associates a EX3500 absolute or periodic time range with this access group. The specified ACL is bound to the port during the time period specified by the associated time range. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#access-group ex3500-ext-access-list
EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
  access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the GE port EX3500 ACL binding
-----------	--

## 7.4.1.2.2 port

▶ *interface-ge-config commands*

Enables port monitoring on the selected port. This allows the port to monitor specified ports and/or MAC address(es). When enabled, the switch sends a copy of the network packets seen on the specified switch port (or VLAN interface) to the monitoring switch port. These packets are analyzed and debugged to provide vital information, such as network performance, intrusion alerts, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

```
port monitor [ethernet|ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|
mac-access-list|mac-address|vlan]
```

```
port monitor ethernet 1 <1-52> {both|rx|tx}
```

```
port monitor [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-access-list]
<ACL-NAME>
```

```
port monitor mac-address <MAC>
```

```
port monitor vlan <1-4094>
```

**Parameters**

- `port monitor ethernet 1 <1-52> {both|rx|tx}`

<code>port monitor ethernet 1 &lt;1-52&gt;</code>	Configures the characteristics of this GE port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor – Enables monitoring of another port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ethernet 1 – Selects Ethernet interface and configures the port identifier as 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-52&gt; – Configures the Ethernet unit number from 1 - 52</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>{both rx tx}</code>	After specifying the port, optionally configure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both – Optional. Monitors both incoming and outgoing traffic</li> <li>• rx – Optional. Monitors only incoming traffic</li> <li>• tx – Optional. Monitors only outgoing traffic</li> </ul>
<code>port monitor [ex3500-ext-access-list ex3500-std-access-list mac-access-list] &lt;ACL-NAME&gt;</code>	
<code>port monitor</code>	Configures the characteristics of this GE port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor – Enables monitoring of another port</li> </ul>
<code>[ex3500-ext-access-list ex3500-std-access-list mac-access-list] &lt;ACL-NAME&gt;</code>	After specifying the port, apply one of the following ACLs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ex3500-ext-access-list – Applies a EX3500 extended ACL</li> <li>• ex3500-std-access-list – Applies a EX3500 standard ACL</li> <li>• mac-access-list – Applies a MAC ACL with EX3500 deny or permit rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the ACL name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>port monitor mac-address &lt;MAC&gt;</code>	
<code>port monitor</code>	Configures the characteristics of this GE port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitor – Enables monitoring of another port</li> </ul>
<code>mac-address &lt;MAC&gt;</code>	Configures the MAC address to monitor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format.</li> </ul>

- `port monitor vlan <1-4094>`

<code>port monitor</code>	Configures the characteristics of this GE port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>monitor</code> – Enables monitoring of another port</li> </ul>
<code>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</code>	Configures the VLAN interface to monitor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-4094&gt;</code> – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#port monitor vlan 20

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
  access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  port monitor vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Disables port monitoring on the selected port and removes the settings
-----------------	--

### 7.4.1.2.3 power

▶ [interface-ge-config commands](#)

Enables power allocation to the selected port. When enabled, the power is allocated to this port. Use the command to configure the power allocation settings, such as maximum power allocated, priority level of this port in connection with power allocation, and the time range within which these power settings are applied.

This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
power inline {maximum|priority|time-range}
```

```
power inline {maximum allocation milliwatts <3000-34200>}
```

```
power inline {priority [critical|high|low]}
```

```
power inline {time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- `power inline {maximum allocation milliwatts <3000-34200>}`

power inline	Turns power on or off for the selected port. This option is enabled by default.
maximum allocation milliwatts <3000-34200>	Optional. Configures the maximum power allocation, in milliwatts, for this port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3000-34200&gt; – Specify a value from 3000 - 34200 milliwatts. The default is 34200 milliwatts.</li> </ul>

- `power inline {priority [critical|high|low]}`

power inline	Turns power on or off for the selected port. This option is enabled by default.
priority [critical high low]	Optional. Configures the PoE power priority as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• critical – Configures the PoE power priority as critical</li> <li>• high – Configures the PoE power priority as high</li> <li>• low - Configures the PoE power priority as low (this is the default setting)</li> </ul>

- `power inline {time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}`

power inline	Turns power on or off for the selected port. This option is enabled by default.
time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	Optional. Binds a EX3500 time range to this port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#power inline priority critical
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
```



```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
  power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
  power inline priority critical
  power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  port monitor vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables power allocation to the selected port
-----------	--

### 7.4.1.2.4 shutdown

▶ [interface-ge-config commands](#)

Shuts down the selected port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

shutdown

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#shutdown
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
```

```
interface ge 1 20
```

```
  shutdown
```

```
    power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
```

```
    power inline priority critical
```

```
    power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
```

```
    access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
```

```
    port monitor vlan 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Brings up a shutdown port
--------------------	---------------------------

### 7.4.1.2.5 speed-duplex

▶ [interface-ge-config commands](#)

Configures the speed and duplex mode of the selected port when auto-negotiation is disabled. Auto-negotiation is enabled by default.

This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
speed-duplex [100full|100half|10full|10half]
```

#### Parameters

- speed-duplex [100full|100half|10full|10half]

<pre>speed-duplex [100full 100half] 10full 10half]</pre>	<p>Configures the speed and duplex mode of the selected port to one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100full – Forces 100 Mbps full-duplex operation</li> <li>• 100half – Forces 100 Mbps half-duplex operation</li> <li>• 10full – Force 10 Mbps full-duplex operation</li> <li>• 10half – Force 10 Mbps half-duplex operation</li> </ul> <p>When configured, forces the switch to operate at the specified speed and mode.</p>
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#speed-duplex 100half

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
shutdown
speed-duplex 100half
power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
power inline priority critical
power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
port monitor vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the speed and duplex settings configured for this EX35XX profile
-----------	--

## 7.4.1.2.6 switch-port

▶ *interface-ge-config commands*

Configures the switch mode characteristics of the selected port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

```
switchport [allowed|l2protocol-tunnel|mode|native]
```

```
switchport allowed [add <VLAN-ID>|none|remove <VLAN-ID>]
```

```
switchport l2protocol-tunnel [cdp|lldp|pvst+|spanning-tree|vtp]
```

```
switchport mode [access|hybrid|trunk]
```

```
switchport native
```

**Parameters**

- switchport allowed [add <VLAN-ID>|none|remove <VLAN-ID>]

<pre>switchport allowed [add &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;  none  remove &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures VLAN groups on the selected interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• add &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Configures the list of VLAN identifiers to add. When the add option is used, the interface is assigned to the specified VLANs, and membership in all previous VLANs is retained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the list of VLANs to add.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• none – Removes all VLANs from the current list</li> <li>• remove &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Configures the list of VLAN identifiers to remove. When the remove option is used, the specified VLANs are removed from the current list. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the list of VLANs to remove.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<pre>switchport l2protocol-tunnel [cdp lldp pvst+  spanning-tree vtp]</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• switchport l2protocol-tunnel [cdp lldp pvst+ spanning-tree vtp]</li> </ul> <p>Enables <i>layer 2 protocol tunneling</i> (L2PT) for the specified protocol. Specify the protocol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cdp – Cisco Discovery Protocol</li> <li>• lldp – Link Layer Discovery Protocol</li> <li>• pvst+ – Cisco Per VLAN Spanning Tree Plus</li> <li>• spanning-tree – Spanning Tree (STP, RSTP, MSTP)</li> <li>• vtp – Cisco VLAN Trunking Protocol</li> </ul> <p>L2PT is disabled for all of the above specified protocols by default.</p>
<pre>switchport mode [access hybrid  trunk]</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• switchport mode [access hybrid trunk]</li> </ul> <p>Configures the VLAN membership mode for this port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access – The port is configured as an access VLAN interface. It transmits and receives packets untagged frames on a single VLAN.</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trunk – Configures the selected port as an end-point for a VLAN trunk. A trunk link is configured between two switches, and it carries frames on more than one VLANs. These frames are tagged in order to identify the source VLAN. Frames belonging to the port's default VLAN are also transmitted as tagged frames.</li> <li>• hybrid – Configures the selected port as a hybrid VLAN interface. When configured as hybrid, the port can transmit either tagged or untagged frames. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
--	---

- `switchport native vlan <1-4094>`

<code>switchport native vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; in</code>	<p>Configures the VLAN membership mode for this port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• native vlan &lt;1-4094&gt; – Configures the <i>port's VLAN ID</i> (PVID) (this is the port's default VLAN ID). Frames from the specified VLAN ingress untagged at this port. The default value is 1.</li> </ul> <p>When using <i>access</i> mode, and an interface is assigned to a new VLAN, the <i>port's VLAN ID</i> (PVID) is automatically set to the identifier for that VLAN. When using <i>hybrid</i> mode, the PVID for an interface can be set to any VLAN for which it is an untagged member.</p>
---	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#switchport mode access

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
 shutdown
 speed-duplex 100half
 switchport mode access
 power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
 power inline priority critical
 power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
 access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
 port monitor vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#

```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes the selected port's switchport characteristics
-----------------	--

**7.4.1.2.7 use**

▶ [interface-ge-config commands](#)

Applies a EX3500 QoS policy map with the selected port

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

```
use ex3500-policy-map <EX3500-QoS-POLICY-MAP-NAME> in
```

**Parameters**

- `use ex3500-policy-map <EX3500-QoS-POLICY-MAP-NAME> in`

<pre>use ex3500-policy-map &lt;EX3500-QoS-POLICY-MAP-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Applies a EX3500 QoS policy map with the selected port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;EX3500-QoS-POLICY-MAP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the EX3500 QoS policy map name (should be existing and configured)</li> <li>• <code>in</code> – Applies the specified policy to traffic ingressing at the selected port.</li> </ul>
---	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#use ex3500-policy-map in test
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
```

```
interface ge 1 20
 shutdown
 speed-duplex 100half
 switchport mode access
 use ex3500-policy-map in test
 power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
 power inline priority critical
 power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
 access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
 port monitor vlan 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Disassociates the EX3500 QoS policy map linked to this EX3500 profile
-----------------	---

### 7.4.1.2.8 no

► [interface-ge-config commands](#)

Removes or reverts the selected port's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548

#### Syntax

```
no [access-group|port|power|shutdown|speed-duplex|switchport|use]
no access-group [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-access-list]
  <ACL-NAME> in
no port monitor [ethernet|ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|
  mac-access-list|mac-address|vlan]
no port monitor ethernet 1 <1-52>
no port monitor [ex3500-ext-access-list|ex3500-std-access-list|mac-access-list]
  <ACL-NAME>
no port monitor mac-address <MAC>
no port monitor vlan <1-4094>
no power inline {maximum allocation|priority|time-range}
no shutdown
no speed-duplex
no switchport [l2protocol-tunnel [cdp|lldp|pvst+|spanning-tree|vtp] |native vlan]
no use ex3500-policy-map in
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts the selected port's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows the EX3524 profile's GE port 20's settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
  shutdown
  speed-duplex 100half
  switchport mode access
  use ex3500-policy-map in test
  power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 30000
  power inline priority critical
  power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  port monitor vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#no shutdown
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#no power inline maximum allocation
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#no use ex3500-policy-map in
```

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The following example shows the EX3524 profile's GE port 20's settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#show context
interface ge 1 20
  speed-duplex 100half
  switchport mode access
  power inline maximum allocation milliwatts 32400
  power inline priority critical
  power inline time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  access-group ex3500-ext-access-list EX3500_ACL_EXT_1 in time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
  port monitor vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-ge1-20)#
```



### 7.4.1.3 interface-vlan-config commands

▶ [interface](#)

The following table lists the VLAN interface configuration mode commands:

**Table 7.26** EX35XX VLAN Interface Config Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures IP related settings for this VLAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-480</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the IP related settings configured for this VLAN interface	<a href="#">page 7-482</a>

### 7.4.1.3.1 ip

▶ *interface-vlan-config commands*

Configures IP related settings for this VLAN interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

ip address [<IP/M>|bootp|dhcp]

ip address <IP/M> {default-gateway <IP>|secondary <IP>}

ip address [bootp|dhcp]

**Parameters**

- ip address <IP/M> {default-gateway <IP>|secondary <IP>}

<p>ip address &lt;IP/M&gt; {default-gateway &lt;IP&gt;  secondary &lt;IP&gt;}</p>	<p>Manually configures the selected VLAN interface’s primary and secondary IPv4 addresses. It also allows to optionally configure the default gateway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Manually configures this VLAN interface’s IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format. Network mask for the associated IP subnet. This mask identifies the host address bits used for routing to specific subnets. The network mask can be either in the traditional format xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx or use classless format with the range /5 to /32. For example the subnet 255.255.224.0 would be /19.</li> <li>• default-gateway &lt;IP&gt; – Optional. Configures the default gateway’s IP address. This is the gateway through which this switch can reach other subnets not found in the local routing table. Before specifying the default gateway, ensure that the network interface directly connecting to the gateway is configured on the route. By default no gateway is specified.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• secondary &lt;IP&gt; – Optional. Configures this VLAN interface’s secondary IP address             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the secondary IP address in the A.B.C.D address</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

- ip address [bootp|dhcp]

<p>ip address [bootp dhcp]</p>	<p>Enables a DHCP or Bootp server to provide the primary IPv4 address for the selected VLAN interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bootp – Enables the VLAN interface to get its IP address from a Bootp server</li> <li>• dhcp – Enables the VLAN interface to get its IP address from a DHCP server</li> </ul> <p>If selecting DHCP/Bootp, ensure that a server on the network has been configured to provide the necessary configuration to the switch. Using DHCP or Bootp results in frequent connectivity loss between the browser interface and the switch. Further, DHCP and Bootp cannot configure secondary IP addresses needed for multinetting.</p>
------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#ip address 192.168.13.28/24 default-gateway 192.168.13.13
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#show context
  interface vlan 20
    ip address 192.168.13.28/24 default-gateway 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the IP address configured for this VLAN interface
-----------	---

### 7.4.1.3.2 no

▶ [interface-vlan-config commands](#)

Removes the IP related settings configured for this VLAN interface

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no ip address [<IP/M>|bootp|dhcp]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes this EX3500's selected VLAN's settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

---

#### Examples

The following example shows the interface VLAN 20 setting before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#show context
interface vlan 20
  ip address 192.168.13.28/24 default-gateway 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#no ip address 192.168.13.28/24
```

The following example shows the interface VLAN 20 setting after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#show context
interface vlan 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524-if-vlan20)#
```

## 7.4.2 ip

▶ *EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands*

Configures the default gateway through which this EX35XX switch can reach other subnets

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

**Syntax**

ip default-gateway <IP>

**Parameters**

- ip default-gateway <IP>

ip default-gateway <IP>	Configures the default gateway’s IP address in the A.B.C.D format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address.</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#show context
profile ex3524 testEX3524
  ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
  no autoinstall configuration
  no autoinstall firmware
  interface ge 1 17
  interface ge 1 16
  interface ge 1 15
  interface ge 1 14
  interface ge 1 13
  interface ge 1 12
  interface ge 1 11
--More--
  interface ge 1 21
  use firewall-policy default
  service pm sys-restart
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```

### 7.4.3 power

▶ *EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands*

Enables power inline compatibility mode on this EX35XX profile. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
power inline compatible
```

#### Parameters

- power inline compatible

power inline compatible	Enables power inline compatibility mode
-------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#power inline compatible
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#show context
```

```
profile ex3524 testEX3524
ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
power inline compatible
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
interface ge 1 17
interface ge 1 16
interface ge 1 15
interface ge 1 14
interface ge 1 13
interface ge 1 12
--More--
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```

## 7.4.4 upgrade

### ▶ EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands

Configures adopted EX35XX switch upgrade settings

For a EX35XX switch to adopt to and be managed by a WiNG controller, you need to upload two images on the switch. An *operation code* (opcode) image and an adopted image. The opcode image functions as an operating system that enables the WiNG controller to communicate with the EX35XX switch. This command allows you to configure the EX35XX's opcode image upgrade settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
upgrade opcode [auto|path <LINE>|reload]
```

### Parameters

- upgrade opcode [auto|path <LINE>|reload]

upgrade opcode	Configures the opcode image upgrade settings
auto	Enables automatic upgrade
path <LINE>	Configures the location of the opcode image
reload	Enables automatic reload after successful loading of the opcode image

### Examples

```
<EX35XX-DEVICE>#show versions
Unit 1
Serial Number       : 14136520900352
Hardware Version    : R01
EPLD Version        : 0.00
Number of Ports     : 28
Main Power Status   : Up
Role                : Master
Loader Version      : 5.0.0.1-01A
Linux Kernel Version : 2.6.22.18
Boot ROM Version    : 0.0.0.1
Operation Code Version : 5.0.0.0-03D
Adoptd Version      : 5.8.3.0-024D
<EX35XX-DEVICE>#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#upgrade auto
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#upgrade reload
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#upgrade opcode path ftp://
anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/ex35xx/EX3524.img
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#show context
profile ex3524 testEX3524
ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
power inline compatible
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
.....
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
upgrade opcode auto
upgrade opcode path ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/ex35xx/EX3524.img
upgrade opcode reload
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```

## 7.4.5 use

### ▶ EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands

Applies an EX3500 management policy to this EX35XX profile

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
use ex3500-management-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- use ex3500-management-policy <POLICY-NAME>

<pre>use ex3500- management-policy &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Applies an EX3500 management policy to this EX35XX profile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the EX3500 management policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#use ex3500-management-policy test
Trustpoints HTTPS Server and RSA keys for SSH can be configured with 'trustpoint' and
'rsa-key' commands in device context
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#show context
profile ex3524 testEX3524
ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
power inline compatible
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
interface ge 1 17
interface ge 1 16
interface ge 1 15
--More--
use ex3500-management-policy test
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
upgrade opcode auto
upgrade opcode path ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/ex35xx/EX3524.img
upgrade opcode reload
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```



## 7.4.6 no

### ▸ EX3524 & EX3548 Profile/Device Config Commands

Removes or reverts this EX3500 profile's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Switches — EX3524, EX3548
- Wireless Controllers – RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms – NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
no [interface vlan <1-4094>|default-gateway {<IP>}|power inline compatible|
  upgrade opcode [auto|path|reload]|use ex3500-management-policy]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this EX3500 profile settings based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#show context
profile ex3524 testEX3524
ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
power inline compatible
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
interface ge 1 17
interface ge 1 16
interface ge 1 15
interface ge 1 14
interface ge 1 13
interface ge 1 12
interface ge 1 11
interface ge 1 10
interface ge 1 24
interface ge 1 22
interface vlan 20
interface ge 1 23
--More--
use ex3500-management-policy test
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
upgrade opcode auto
upgrade opcode path ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/ex35xx/EX3524.img
upgrade opcode reload
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#no use ex3500-management-policy
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#no upgrade opcode reload
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#no interface vlan 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#show context
profile ex3524 testEX3524
ip default-gateway 192.168.13.13
power inline compatible
no autoinstall configuration
no autoinstall firmware
interface ge 1 17
interface ge 1 16
interface ge 1 15
interface ge 1 14interface ge 1 13
interface ge 1 12
interface ge 1 11
interface ge 1 10
interface ge 1 24
```

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```
interface ge 1 22
interface ge 1 23
--More--
use firewall-policy default
service pm sys-restart
upgrade opcode auto
upgrade opcode path ftp://anonymous:anonymous@192.168.13.10/ex35xx/EX3524.img
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile-testEX3524)#
```

# CHAPTER 8

## AAA-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the *Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting* (AAA) policy commands in the CLI command structure.

A AAA policy enables administrators to define access control settings governing network permissions. External RADIUS and LDAP servers (AAA servers) also provide user database information and user authentication data. Each WLAN maintains its own unique AAA configuration.

AAA provides a modular way of performing the following services:

*Authentication* — Provides a means for identifying users, including login and password dialog, challenge and response, messaging support and (depending on the security protocol), encryption. Authentication is the technique by which a user is identified before allowed access to the network. Configure AAA authentication by defining a list of authentication methods, and then applying the list to various interfaces. The list defines the authentication schemes performed and their sequence. The list must be applied to an interface before the defined authentication technique is conducted.

*Authorization* — Authorization occurs immediately after authentication. Authorization is a method for remote access control, including authorization for services and individual user accounts and profiles. Authorization functions through the assembly of attribute sets describing what the user is authorized to perform. These attributes are compared to information contained in a database for a given user and the result is returned to AAA to determine the user's actual capabilities and restrictions. The database could be located locally or be hosted remotely on a RADIUS server. Remote RADIUS servers authorize users by associating *attribute-value* (AV) pairs with the appropriate user. Each authorization method must be defined through AAA. When AAA authorization is enabled it's applied equally to all interfaces.

*Accounting* — Collects and sends security server information for billing, auditing, and reporting user data; such as start and stop times, executed commands (such as PPP), number of packets, and number of bytes. Accounting enables wireless network administrators to track the services users are accessing and the network resources they are consuming. When accounting is enabled, the network access server reports user activity to a RADIUS security server in the form of accounting records. Each accounting record is comprised of AV pairs and is stored locally on the access control server. The data can be analyzed for network management, client billing, and/or auditing. Accounting methods must be defined through AAA. When AAA accounting is activated, it is applied equally to all interfaces on the access servers.

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Use the (config) instance to configure AAA policy commands. To navigate to the config-aaa-policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#aaa-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#aaa-policy test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#?
AAA Policy Mode commands:
  accounting          Configure accounting parameters
  attribute            Configure RADIUS attributes in access and accounting
                      requests
  authentication      Configure authentication parameters
  health-check        Configure server health-check parameters
  mac-address-format  Configure the format in which the MAC address must be
                      filled in the Radius-Request frames
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  proxy-attribute     Configure radius attribute behavior when proxying
                      through controller or rf-domain-manager
  server-pooling-mode Configure the method of selecting a server from the
                      pool of configured AAA servers
  use                 Set setting to use

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit              Commit all changes made in this session
  do                  Run commands from Exec mode
  end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                Description of the interactive help system
  revert              Revert changes
  service             Service Commands
  show                Show running system information
  write               Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 8.1 aaa-policy

### ▶ AAA-POLICY

The following table summarizes AAA policy configuration commands:

**Table 8.1** AAA-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">accounting</a>	Configures accounting parameters	<a href="#">page 8-4</a>
<a href="#">attribute</a>	Configure RADIUS attributes in access and accounting requests	<a href="#">page 8-8</a>
<a href="#">authentication</a>	Configures authentication parameters	<a href="#">page 8-11</a>
<a href="#">health-check</a>	Configures health check parameters	<a href="#">page 8-16</a>
<a href="#">mac-address-format</a>	Configures the MAC address format	<a href="#">page 8-17</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 8-18</a>
<a href="#">proxy-attribute</a>	Configures the RADIUS server's attribute behavior when proxying through the wireless controller or the RF Domain manager	<a href="#">page 8-20</a>
<a href="#">server-pooling-mode</a>	Defines the method for selecting a server from the pool of configured AAA servers	<a href="#">page 8-21</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Defines the AAA command settings	<a href="#">page 8-22</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 8.1.1 accounting

### ▶ *aaa-policy*

Configures the server type and interval at which interim accounting updates are sent to the server. A maximum of 6 accounting servers can be configured.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
accounting [interim|server|type]
accounting interim interval <60-3600>
accounting server [<1-6>|preference]
accounting server preference [auth-server-host|auth-server-number|none]
accounting server <1-6> [dscp|host|nai-routing|onboard|proxy-mode|retry-timeout-factor|
  timeout]
accounting server <1-6> [dscp <0-63>|retry-timeout-factor <50-200>]
accounting server <1-6> host <IP/HOSTNAME/HOST-ALIAS> secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|
  <SECRET>] {port <1-65535>}
accounting server <1-6> nai-routing realm-type [prefix|suffix] realm <REALM-TEXT>
  {strip}
accounting server <1-6> onboard [centralized-controller|self|controller]
accounting server <1-6> proxy-mode [none|through-centralized-controller|
  through-controller|through-mint-host <HOSTNAME/MINT-ID>|through-rf-domain-manager]
accounting server <1-6> timeout <1-60> {attempts <1-10>}
accounting type [start-interim-stop|start-stop|stop-only]
```

### Parameters

- accounting interim interval <60-3600>

interim	Configures the interim accounting interval. This is the interval at which interim accounting updates are posted to the accounting server.
interval <60-3000>	Specify the interim interval from 60 - 3600 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds.

- accounting server preference [auth-server-host|auth-server-number|none]

server	Configures a RADIUS accounting server's settings
preference	Configures the accounting server's preference mode. Authentication requests are forwarded to a accounting server, from the pool, based on the preference mode selected.
auth-server-host	Sets the authentication server as the accounting server. This is the default setting. This parameter indicates the same server is used for authentication and accounting. The server is identified by its hostname.
auth-server-number	Sets the authentication server as the accounting server This parameter indicates the same server is used for authentication and accounting. The server is identified by its index or number.
none	Indicates the accounting server is independent of the authentication server

- `accounting server <1-6> [dscp <0-63>|retry-timeout-factor <50-200>]`

<code>server &lt;1-6&gt;</code>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 6 accounting servers can be configured.
<code>dscp &lt;0-63&gt;</code>	Sets the <i>Differentiated Services Code Point</i> (DSCP) value for <i>Quality of Service</i> (QoS) monitoring. This value is used in generated RADIUS packets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;0-63&gt;</code> – Sets the DSCP value from 0 - 63. The default value is 34.</li> </ul>
<code>retry-timeout-factor &lt;50-200&gt;</code>	Sets the scaling factor for retransmission timeouts. The timeout at each attempt is a function of this retry-timeout factor and the attempt number. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;50-200&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 50 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p>If the scaling factor is 100, the interval between two consecutive retries remains the same, irrespective of the number of retries.</p> <p>If the scaling factor is less than 100, the interval between two consecutive retries reduces with subsequent retries.</p> <p>If this scaling factor is greater than 100, the interval between two consecutive retries increases with subsequent retries.</p>

- `accounting server <1-6> host <IP/HOSTNAME/HOST-ALIAS> secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>] {port <1-65535>}`

<code>server &lt;1-6&gt;</code>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 6 accounting servers can be configured.
<code>host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME/HOST-ALIAS&gt;</code>	Configures the accounting server's hostname IP address, or host-alias <b>Note:</b> The host alias should be existing and configured.
<code>secret [0 &lt;SECRET&gt; 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; &lt;SECRET&gt;]</code>	Configures a common secret key used to authenticate with the accounting server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>0 &lt;SECRET&gt;</code> – Configures a clear text secret key</li> <li>• <code>2 &lt;SECRET&gt;</code> – Configures an encrypted secret key</li> <li>• <code>&lt;SECRET&gt;</code> – Specify the secret key. This shared secret should not exceed 127 characters.</li> </ul>
<code>port &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>	Optional. Configures the accounting server's UDP port (the port used to connect to the accounting server) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> – Sets the port number from 1 - 65535 (default port is 1813)</li> </ul>

- `accounting server <1-6> nai-routing realm-type [prefix|suffix] realm <REALM-TEXT> {strip}`

<code>server &lt;1-6&gt;</code>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 6 accounting servers can be configured.
<code>nai-routing</code>	Enables <i>Network Access Identifier</i> (NAI) routing. This option is disabled by default. The NAI is a character string in the format of an e-mail address as either user or user@ (it need not be a valid e-mail address or a <i>fully qualified domain name</i> (FQDN)). The NAI can be used either in a specific or generic form. The specific form, which must contain the user portion and may contain the @ portion, identifies a single user. The generic form allows to be configured on a single command line. Each user still needs a unique security association, but these associations can be stored on a AAA server. The original purpose of NAI was to support roaming between dial up ISPs. Using NAI, each ISP need not have all the accounts for all of its roaming partners in a single RADIUS database. RADIUS servers can proxy requests to remote servers.
<code>realm-type</code>	Specifies whether the prefix or suffix of the username is used as the match criteria. For example, if the option selected is prefix, the username's prefix is matched to the realm.

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[prefix suffix]	Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prefix – Matches the prefix of the username (For example, username is of type DOMAIN/user1, DOMAIN/user2). This is the default setting.</li> <li>• suffix – Matches the suffix of the username (For example, user1@DOMAIN, user2@DOMAIN)</li> </ul>
realm <REALM-TEXT>	Configures the text matched against the username. Enter the realm name (should not exceed 50 characters). When the RADIUS accounting server receives a request for a user name, the server references a table of user names. If the user name is known, the server proxies the request to the RADIUS server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REALM-TEXT&gt; – Specifies the matching text including the delimiter (a delimiter is typically " or '@')</li> </ul>
strip	Optional. When enabled, strips the realm from the username before forwarding the request to the RADIUS server. This option is disabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>accounting server &lt;1-6&gt; onboard [centralized-controller self controller]</code></li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 6 accounting servers can be configured.
onboard	Selects an onboard server instead of an external host
centralized-controller	Configures the server on the centralized controller managing the network
self	Configures the onboard server on a AP, wireless controller, or service platform (where the client is associated)
controller	Configures local RADIUS server settings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>accounting server &lt;1-6&gt; proxy-mode [none through-centralized-controller through-controller through-mint-host &lt;HOSTNAME/MINT-ID&gt; through-rf-domain-manager]</code></li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 6 accounting servers can be configured.
proxy-mode	Select the mode used to proxy requests. The options are: none, through-controller, and through-rf-domain-manager.
none	No proxy required. Sends the request directly using the IP address of the device. This is the default setting.
through-centralized-controller	Proxy requests through the centralized controller that is configuring and managing the network
through-controller	Proxies requests through the controller (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) configuring the device
through-mint-host <HOSTNAME/ MINT-ID>	Proxies requests through a neighboring MiNT device. Provide the device's MiNT ID or hostname.
through-rf-domain-manager	Proxies requests through the local RF Domain Manager
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>accounting server &lt;1-6&gt; timeout &lt;1-60&gt; {attempts &lt;1-10&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 6 accounting servers can be configured.



timeout <1-60>	Configures the timeout for each request sent to the RADIUS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</li> </ul>
attempts <1-10>	Optional. Specifies the number of times a transmission request is attempted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10. The default is 3.</li> </ul>
• accounting type [start-interim-stop start-stop stop-only]	
type	Configures the type of RADIUS accounting packets sent. The options are: start-interim-stop, start-stop, and stop-only.
start-interim-stop	Sends accounting-start and accounting-stop messages when the session starts and stops. This parameter also sends interim accounting updates.
start-stop	Sends accounting-start and accounting-stop messages when the session starts and stops. This is the default setting.
stop-only	Sends an accounting-stop message when the session ends

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#accounting interim interval 65

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret
test1 port 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#accounting type start-stop
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#accounting server preference auth-server-number

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
  accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
  accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
  accounting interim interval 65
  accounting server preference auth-server-number
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets accounting server parameters
-----------	--

## 8.1.2 attribute

### ▶ *aaa-policy*

Configures RADIUS Framed-MTU attribute used in access and accounting requests. The Framed-MTU attribute reduces the *Extensible Authentication Protocol* (EAP) packet size of the RADIUS server. This command is useful in networks where routers and firewalls do not perform fragmentation.

To ensure network security, some firewall software drop UDP fragments from RADIUS server EAP packets. Consequently, the packets are large. Using Framed MTU reduces the packet size. EAP authentication uses Framed MTU to notify the RADIUS server about the *Maximum Transmission Unit* (MTU) negotiation with the client. The RADIUS server communications with the client do not include EAP messages that cannot be delivered over the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
attribute [acct-delay-time|acct-multi-session-id|chargeable-user-identity|cisco-vsa|
  framed-ip-address|framed-mtu|location-information|nas-ipv6-address|operator-name|
  service-type]
```

```
attribute acct-delay-time
attribute acct-multi-session-id
attribute chargeable-user-identity
attribute cisco-vsa audit-session-id
attribute framed-ip-address
attribute framed-mtu <100-1500>
attribute location-information [include-always|none|server-requested]
attribute nas-ipv6-address
attribute operator-name <OPERATOR-NAME>
attribute service-type [framed|login]
```

### Parameters

- attribute acct-delay-time

acct-delay-time	<p>Enables support for <i>accounting-delay-time</i> attribute in accounting requests. When enabled, this attribute indicates the number of seconds the client has been trying to send a request to the accounting server. By subtracting this value from the time the packet is received by the server, the system is able to calculate the time of a request-generating event. Note, the network transit time is ignored. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Including the <i>acct-delay-time</i> attribute in accounting requests updates the <i>acct-delay-time</i> value whenever the packet is retransmitted, This changes the content of the attributes field, requiring a new identifier and request authenticator.</p>
-----------------	---

- attribute acct-multi-session-id

acct-multi-session-id	<p>Enables support for <i>accounting-multi-session-id</i> attribute. When enabled, it allows linking of multiple related sessions of a roaming client. This option is useful in scenarios where a client roaming between access points sends multiple RADIUS accounting requests to different access points. This option is disabled by default.</p>
-----------------------	--

- attribute chargeable-user-identity

chargeable-user-identity	<p>Enables support for chargeable-user-identity attribute. This option is disabled by default.</p>
--------------------------	--

- `attribute cisco-vsa audit-session-id`

cisco-vsa audit-session-id	<p>Configures the CISCO <i>Vendor Specific Attribute (VSA)</i> attribute included in access requests. This feature is disabled by default.</p> <p>This VSA allows CISCO's <i>Identity Services Engine (ISE)</i> to validate a requesting client's network compliance, such as the validity of virus definition files (antivirus software or definition files for an anti-spyware software application).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>audit-session-id</code> – Includes the audit session ID attribute in access requests</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The audit session ID is included in access requests when Cisco ISE is configured as an authentication server.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the Cisco VSA attribute is enabled, configure an additional UDP port to listen for dynamic authorization messages from the Cisco ISE server. For more information, see <a href="#">service</a>.</p>
-------------------------------	---

- `attribute framed-ip-address`

framed-ip-address	<p>Enables inclusion of framed IP address attribute in access requests. This option is disabled by default.</p>
-------------------	---

- `attribute framed-mtu <100-1500>`

framed-mtu <100-1500>	<p>Configures Framed-MTU attribute used in access requests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;100-1500&gt;</code> – Specify the Framed-MTU attribute from 100 - 1500. The default value is 1400.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	---

- `attribute location-information [include-always|none|server-requested]`

location-information [include-always  none server-requested]	<p>Enables support for RFC5580 location information attribute, based on the option selected. The various options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>include-always</code> – Always includes location information in RADIUS authentication and accounting messages</li> <li>• <code>none</code> – Disables sending of location information in RADIUS authentication and accounting messages. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• <code>server-requested</code> – Includes location information in RADIUS authentication and accounting messages only when requested by the server</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When enabled, location information is exchanged in authentication and accounting messages.</p>
--	---

- `attribute nas-ipv6-address`

nas-ipv6-address	<p>Enables support for NAS IPv6 address. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p>When enabled, IPv6 addresses are assigned to hosts. The length of IPv4 and IPv6 addresses is 32-bit and 128-bit respectively. Consequently, an IPv6 address requires a larger address space.</p>
------------------	--

- `attribute operator-name <OPERATOR-NAME>`

operator-name <OPERATOR-NAME>	<p>Enables support for RFC5580 operator name attribute. When enabled, the network operator's name is included in all RADIUS authentication and accounting messages and uniquely identifies the access network owner. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;OPERATOR-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the network operator's name (should not exceed 63 characters in length).</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	--

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- `attribute service-type [framed|login]`

<code>service-type [framed login]</code>	<p>Configures the service-type (6) attribute value. This attribute identifies the following: the type of service requested and the type of service to be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>framed</code> – Sets service-type to <i>framed</i> (2) in the authentication packets. When enabled, a framed protocol, <i>Point-to-Point Protocol</i> (PPP) or <i>Serial Line Internet Protocol</i> (SLIP), is started for the client. This is the default setting.</li><li>• <code>login</code> – Sets service-type to <i>login</i> (1) in the authentication packets. When enabled, the client is connected to the host.</li></ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#attribute framed-mtu 110
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
  accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
  accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
  accounting interim interval 65
  accounting server preference auth-server-number
  attribute framed-mtu 110
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test1)#attribute cisco-vsa audit-session-id
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test1)#show context
aaa-policy test
  attribute cisco-vsa audit-session-id
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets values or disables commands
-----------------	------------------------------------

## 8.1.3 authentication

### ► *aaa-policy*

Configures user authentication parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
authentication [eap|protocol|server]
```

```
authentication eap wireless-client [attempts <1-10>|identity-request-retry-timeout
<10-5000>|identity-request-timeout <1-60>|retry-timeout-factor <50-200>|
timeout <1-60>]
```

```
authentication protocol [chap|mschap|mschapv2|pap]
```

```
authentication server <1-6> [dscp|host|nac|nai-routing|onboard|proxy-mode|
retry-timeout-factor|timeout]
```

```
authentication server <1-6> dscp <0-63>
```

```
authentication server <1-6> host <IP/HOSTNAME/HOST-ALIAS> secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|
<SECRET>] {port <1-65535>}
```

```
authentication server <1-6> nac
```

```
authentication server <1-6> nai-routing realm-type [prefix|suffix] realm <REALM-NAME>
{strip}
```

```
authentication server <1-6> onboard [centralized-controller|controller|self]
```

```
authentication server <1-6> proxy-mode [none|through-centralized-controller|
```

```
through-controller|through-mint-host <HOSTNAME/MINT-ID>|through-rf-domain-manager]
```

```
authentication server <1-6> retry-timeout-factor <50-200>
```

```
authentication server <1-6> timeout <1-60> {attempts <1-10>}
```

### Parameters

- authentication eap wireless-client [attempts <1-10>|identity-request-retry-timeout <10-5000>|identity-request-timeout <1-60>|retry-timeout-factor <50-200>|timeout <1-60>]

eap	Configures EAP authentication parameters
wireless-client	Configures wireless client's EAP parameters
attempts <1-10>	Configures the maximum number of attempts allowed to authenticate a wireless client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10. The default is 3.</li> </ul>
identity-request-retry-timeout <10-5000>	Configures the interval, in milliseconds, after which an EAP-identity request to the wireless client is retried <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 5000 milliseconds. The default is 1000 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
identity-request-timeout <1-60>	Configures the timeout, in seconds, after the last EAP-identity request message retry attempt (to allow time to manually enter user credentials) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.</li> </ul>

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retry-timeout-factor <50-200>	<p>Configures the spacing between successive EAP retries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-200&gt; – Specify a value from 50 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p>A value of 100 indicates the interval between two consecutive retries remains the same irrespective of the number of retries.</p> <p>A value lesser than 100 indicates the interval between two consecutive retries reduces with each successive retry.</p> <p>A value greater than 100 indicates the interval between two consecutive retries increases with each successive retry.</p>
timeout <1-60>	<p>Configures the interval, in seconds, between successive EAP-identity request sent to a wireless client</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication protocol [chap mschap mschapv2 pap]</li> </ul>	
protocol [chap mschap  mschapv2 pap]	<p>Configures one of the following protocols for non-EAP authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chap – Uses <i>Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol</i> (CHAP)</li> <li>• mschap – Uses <i>Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol</i> (MS-CHAP)</li> <li>• mschapv2 – Uses MS-CHAP version 2</li> <li>• pap – Uses <i>Password Authentication Protocol</i> (PAP) (default authentication protocol used)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-6&gt; dscp &lt;0-63&gt;</li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	<p>Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
dscp <0-63>	<p>Configures the <i>Differentiated Service Code Point</i> (DSCP) quality of service parameter generated in RADIUS packets. The DSCP value specifies the class of service provided to a packet, and is represented by a 6-bit parameter in the header of every IP packet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify the value from 0 - 63. The default is 46.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-6&gt; host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME/HOST-ALIAS&gt; secret [0 &lt;SECRET&gt; 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; &lt;SECRET&gt;] {port &lt;1-65535&gt;}</li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	<p>Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
host <IP/HOSTNAME/ HOST-ALIAS>	<p>Sets the RADIUS authentication server's IP address, hostname, or host-alias</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The host alias should be existing and configured.</p>
secret [0 <SECRET>  2 <SECRET>  <SECRET>]	<p>Configures the RADIUS authentication server's secret. This key is used to authenticate with the RADIUS server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures a clear text secret</li> <li>• 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures an encrypted secret</li> <li>• &lt;SECRET&gt; – Specify the secret key. The shared key should not exceed 127 characters in length.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	<p>Optional. Specifies the RADIUS authentication server's UDP port (this port is used to connect to the RADIUS server)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 1812.</li> </ul>

- authentication server <1-6> nac

server <1-6>	<p>Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
nac	<p>Enables <i>Network Access Control</i> (NAC) on the RADIUS authentication server identified by the &lt;1-6&gt; parameter.</p> <p>Using NAC, the controller hardware and software grant access to specific network resources. NAC performs a user and client authorization check for resources that do not have a NAC agent. NAC verifies the client's compliance with the controller's security policy. The controller supports only the EAP/802.1x type of NAC. However, the controller also provides a means to bypass NAC authentication for client's that do not have NAC 802.1x support (printers, phones, PDAs, etc.).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounting server &lt;1-6&gt; nai-routing realm-type [prefix suffix] realm &lt;REALM-NAME&gt; {strip}</li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	<p>Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specifies the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
nai-routing	<p>Enables NAI routing. When enabled, AAA servers identify clients using NAI. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p>The NAI is a character string in the format of an e-mail address as either user or user@ but it need not be a valid e-mail address or a fully qualified domain name. The NAI can be used either in a specific or generic form. The specific form, which must contain the user portion and may contain the @ portion, identifies a single user. The generic form allows all users in a given or without a to be configured on a single command line. Each user still needs a unique security association, but these associations can be stored on a AAA server. The original purpose of the NAI was to support roaming between dial up ISPs. Using NAI, each ISP need not have all the accounts for all of its roaming partners in a single RADIUS database. RADIUS servers can proxy requests to remote servers for each.</p>
realm-type [prefix suffix]	<p>Configures the realm-type used for NAI authentication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prefix – Sets the realm prefix. For example, in the realm name 'AC\JohnTalbot', the prefix is 'AC' and the user name 'JohnTalbot'.</li> <li>• suffix – Sets the realm suffix. For example, in the realm name 'JohnTalbot@AC.org' the suffix is 'AC.org' and the user name is 'JohnTalbot'.</li> </ul>
realm <REALM-NAME>	<p>Sets the realm information used for RADIUS authentication. The realm name should not exceed 64 characters in length. When the wireless controller or access point's RADIUS server receives a request for a user name the server references a table of usernames. If the user name is known, the server proxies the request to the RADIUS server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REALM-NAME&gt; – Sets the realm used for authentication. This value is matched against the user name provided for RADIUS authentication.</li> </ul> <p>Example: Prefix - AC\JohnTalbot Suffix - JohnTalbot@AC.org</p>

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strip	Optional. Indicates the realm name must be stripped from the user name before sending it to the RADIUS server for authentication. For example, if the complete username is 'AC\JohnTalbot', then with the <i>strip</i> parameter enabled, only the 'JohnTalbot' part of the complete username is sent for authentication. This option is disabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-6&gt; onboard [centralized-controller controller self]</li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
onboard [centralized-controller  controller self]	Selects the onboard RADIUS server for authentication instead of an external host <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• centralized-controller – Configures the server on the centralized controller managing the network</li> <li>• controller – Configures the wireless controller, to which the AP is adopted, as the onboard wireless controller</li> <li>• self – Configures the onboard server on the device (AP or wireless controller) where the client is associated as the onboard wireless controller</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-6&gt; proxy-mode [none through-centralized-controller through-controller through-mint-host &lt;HOSTNAME/MINT-ID&gt; through-rf-domain-manager]</li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Sets the RADIUS server index between 1 - 6</li> </ul>
proxy-mode [none  through-centralized-controller  through-controller  through-mint-host <HOSTNAME/MINT-ID>  through-rf-domain-manager]	Configures the mode for proxying a request <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• none – Proxying is not done. The packets are sent directly using the IP address of the device. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• through-centralized-controller – Traffic is proxied through the centralized controller that is configuring and managing the network.</li> <li>• through-controller – Traffic is proxied through the wireless controller configuring this device.</li> <li>• through-mint-host &lt;HOSTNAME/MINT-ID&gt; – Traffic is proxied through a neighboring MiNT device. Provide the device's hostname or MiNT ID.</li> <li>• through-rf-domain-manager – Traffic is proxied through the local RF Domain manager.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-6&gt; retry-timeout-factor &lt;50-200&gt;</li> </ul>	
server <1-6>	Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
retry-timeout-factor <50-200>	Configures the scaling of timeouts between two consecutive RADIUS authentication retries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-200&gt; – Specify the scaling factor from 50 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p>A value of 100 indicates the interval between two consecutive retries remains the same irrespective of the number of retries.</p> <p>A value lesser than 100 indicates the interval between two consecutive retries reduces with each successive retry.</p> <p>A value greater than 100 indicates the interval between two consecutive retries increases with each successive retry.</p>



- authentication server <1-6> timeout <1-60> {attempts <1-10>}

server <1-6>	Configures a RADIUS authentication server. Up to 6 RADIUS servers can be configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-6&gt; – Specify the RADIUS server index from 1 - 6.</li> </ul>
timeout <1-60>	Configures the timeout, in seconds, for each request sent to the RADIUS server. This is the time allowed to elapse before another request is sent to the RADIUS server. If a response is received from the RADIUS server within this time, no retry is attempted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> </ul>
attempts <1-10>	Optional. Indicates the number of retry attempts to make before giving up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 -10. The default is 3.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#authentication server 5 timeout 10 attempts 3
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#authentication protocol chap
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
  authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
  authentication server 5 timeout 10
  accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
  accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
  authentication protocol chap
  accounting interim interval 65
  accounting server preference auth-server-number
  attribute framed-mtu 110
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets authentication parameters on this AAA policy
-----------	---

## 8.1.4 health-check

### ▶ [aaa-policy](#)

An AAA server could go offline. When a server goes offline, it is marked as *down*. This command configures the interval after which a server marked as *down* is checked to see if it has come back online and is reachable.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
health-check interval <60-86400>
```

### Parameters

- health-check interval <60-86400>

interval <60-86400>	Configures an interval (in seconds) after which a down server is checked to see if it is reachable again
	• <60-86400> – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds. The default is 3600 seconds.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#health-check interval 4000
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
 authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
 authentication server 5 timeout 10
 accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
 accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
 authentication protocol chap
 accounting interim interval 65
 accounting server preference auth-server-number
 health-check interval 4000
 attribute framed-mtu 110
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the health-check interval for AAA servers
--------------------	--

## 8.1.5 mac-address-format

### ▸ [aaa-policy](#)

Configures the format MAC addresses are filled in RADIUS request frames

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mac-address-format [middle-hyphen|no-delim|pair-colon|pair-hyphen|quad-dot]
mac-address-format [middle-hyphen|no-delim|pair-colon|pair-hyphen|quad-dot]
case [lower|upper] attributes [all|username-password]
```

### Parameters]

- mac-address-format [middle-hyphen|no-delim|pair-colon|pair-hyphen|quad-dot] case [lower|upper] attributes [all|username-password]

middle-hyphen	Configures the MAC address format as AABBCDDEEFF
no-delim	Configures the MAC address format as AABBCDDEEFF (without delimiters)
pair-colon	Configures the MAC address format as AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF
pair-hyphen	Configures the MAC address display format as AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF (default setting)
quad-dot	Configures the MAC address display format as AABB.CCDD.EEFF
case [lower upper]	Indicates the case the MAC address is formatted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lower – Indicates MAC address is in lower case. For example, aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff</li> <li>• upper – Indicates MAC address is in upper case. For example, AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF (default setting)</li> </ul>
attributes [all username-password]	Configures RADIUS attributes to which this MAC format is applicable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Applies to all attributes with MAC addresses such as username, password, calling-station-id, and called-station-id</li> <li>• username-password – Applies only to the username and password fields (default setting)</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#mac-address-format quad-dot case upper attributes
username-password
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
authentication server 5 timeout 10
accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
mac-address-format quad-dot case upper attributes username-password
authentication protocol chap
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the MAC address format to default (pair-hyphen)
--------------------	--

## 8.1.6 no

### ▶ *aaa-policy*

Negates a AAA policy command or sets its default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [accounting|attribute|authentication|health-check|mac-address-format|
    proxy-attribute|server-pooling-mode|use]

no accounting interim interval
no accounting server preference
no accounting server <1-6> {dscp/nai-routing/proxy-mode/retry-timeout-factor/timeout}
no accounting type

no attribute [acct-delay-time|acct-multi-session-id|chargeable-user-identity|
    cisco-vsa audit-session-id|framed-ip-address|framed-mtu|location-information|
    nas-ipv6-address|operator-name|service-type]

no authentication [eap|protocol|server]
no authentication eap wireless-client [attempts|identity-request-retry-timeout|
    identity-request-timeout|retry-timeout-factor|timeout]
no authentication protocol
no authentication server <1-6> {dscp/nac/nai-routing/proxy-mode/retry-timeout-factor/
    timeout}

no health-check interval

no mac-address-format

no proxy-attribute [nas-identifier|nas-ip-address]

no server-pooling-mode

no use nac-list
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a AAA policy command or sets its default
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the AAA policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
 authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
 authentication server 5 timeout 10
 accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
 accounting server 2 timeout 2 attempts 2
 mac-address-format quad-dot case upper attributes username-password
 authentication protocol chap
 accounting interim interval 65
 accounting server preference auth-server-number
 health-check interval 4000
 attribute framed-mtu 110
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#no accounting server 2 timeout 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#no accounting interim interval
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#no health-check interval
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#no attribute framed-mtu
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#no authentication protocol
```

The following example shows the AAA policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
  authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
  authentication server 5 timeout 10
  accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
  mac-address-format quad-dot case upper attributes username-password
  accounting server preference auth-server-number
  health-check interval 4000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

## 8.1.7 proxy-attribute

### ▶ *aaa-policy*

Configures RADIUS server's attribute behavior when proxying through a wireless controller or a RF Domain manager

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
proxy-attribute [nas-identifier|nas-ip-address]
proxy-attribute [nas-identifier [originator|proxier] |nas-ip-address [none|proxier]]
```

### Parameters

- `proxy-attribute [nas-identifier [originator|proxier] |nas-ip-address [none|proxier]]`

nas-identifier [originator proxier]	<p>Uses NAS identifier</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>originator</code> – Configures the NAS identifier as the originator of the RADIUS request. The originator could be an AP, or a wireless controller with radio. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• <code>proxier</code> – Configures the proxying device as the NAS identifier. The device could be a controller or a RF Domain manager.</li> </ul>
nas-ip-address [none proxier]	<p>Uses NAS IP address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>none</code> – NAS IP address attribute is not filled</li> <li>• <code>proxier</code> – NAS IP address is filled by the proxying device. The device could be a controller or a RF Domain manager. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#proxy-attribute nas-ip-address proxier
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#proxy-attribute nas-identifier originator
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets RADIUS server's proxying attributes
-----------	--

## 8.1.8 server-pooling-mode



Configures the server selection method from a pool of AAA servers. The available methods are *failover* and *load-balance*.

In the failover scenario, when a configured AAA server goes down, the server with the next higher index takes over for the failed server.

In the load-balance scenario, when a configured AAA server goes down, the remaining servers distribute the load amongst themselves.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
server-pooling-mode [failover|load-balance]
```

### Parameters

- `server-pooling-mode [failover|load-balance]`

failover	Sets the pooling mode to failover. This is the default setting. When a configured AAA server fails, the server with the next higher index takes over the failed server's load.
load-balance	Sets the pooling mode to load balancing When a configured AAA server fails, all servers in the pool share the failed server's load transmitting requests in a round-robin fashion.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#server-pooling-mode load-balance
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test2 port 1
authentication server 5 timeout 10
accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
server-pooling-mode load-balance
mac-address-format quad-dot case upper attributes username-password
accounting server preference auth-server-number
health-check interval 4000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the method of selecting a server, from the pool of configured AAA servers
-----------	--

## 8.1.9 use

### ► *aaa-policy*

Associates a *Network Access Control* (NAC) with this AAA policy. This allows only the set of configured devices to use the configured AAA servers.

For more information on creating a NAC list, see [nac-list](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use nac-list <NAC-LIST-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- use nac-list <NAC-LIST-NAME>

nac-list <NAC-LIST-NAME>	Associates a NAC list with this AAA policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NAC-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the NAC list name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#use nac-list test1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#show context
aaa-policy test
 authentication server 5 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
 authentication server 5 timeout 10
 accounting server 2 host 172.16.10.10 secret 0 test1 port 1
 server-pooling-mode load-balance
 mac-address-format quad-dot case upper attributes username-password
 accounting server preference auth-server-number
 health-check interval 4000
 use nac-list test1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets set values or disables commands
<i>nac-list</i>	Creates a NAC list



# CHAPTER 9

## AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the auto provisioning policy commands in the CLI command structure.

Wireless devices can adopt and manage other wireless devices. For example, a wireless controller can adopt multiple access points. When a device is adopted, the device configuration is provisioned by the adopting device. Since multiple configuration policies are supported, an adopting device uses auto provisioning policies to determine which configuration policies are applied to an adoptee based on its properties. For example, a configuration policy could be assigned based on MAC address, IP address, CDP snoop strings, etc.

Auto provisioning or adoption is the process by which an access point discovers controllers in the network, identifies the most desirable controller, associates with the identified controller, and optionally obtains an image upgrade, obtains its configuration and considers itself provisioned.

At adoption, an access point solicits and receives multiple adoption responses from controllers available on the network. These adoption responses contain loading policy information the access point uses to select the optimum controller for adoption. An auto-provisioning policy maps a new AP to a profile and RF Domain based on various parameters related to the AP and where it is connected. By default a new AP will be mapped to the default profile and default RF Domain. Modify existing auto-provisioning policies or create a new one as needed to meet the configuration requirements of a device.

An auto-provisioning policy enables an administrator to define rules for the supported access points capable of being adopted by a controller. The policy determines which configuration policies are applied to an adoptee based on its properties. For example, a configuration policy could be assigned based on MAC address, IP address, *CISCO Discovery Protocol* (CDP) snoop strings, etc. Once created an auto provisioning policy can be used in profiles or device configuration objects. The policy contains a set of rules (ordered by precedence) that either deny or allow adoption based on potential adoptee properties and a catch-all variable that determines if the adoption should be allowed when none of the rules is matched. All rules (both deny and allow) are evaluated sequentially starting with the rule with the lowest precedence. The evaluation stops as soon as a rule has been matched, no attempt is made to find a better match further down in the set.

For example,

```
rule #1 adopt ap7131 10 profile default vlan 10
rule #2 adopt ap650 20 profile default vlan 20
rule #3 adopt ap7131 30 profile default serial-number
rule #4 adopt ap7131 40 p d mac aa bb
```

AP7131 L2 adoption, VLAN 10 - will use rule #1

AP7131 L2 adoption, VLAN 20 - will not use rule #2 (wrong type), may use rule #3 if the serial number matched, or rule #4

If aa<= MAC <= bb, or else default.

With the implementation of the *hierarchically managed* (HM) network, the auto-provisioning policy has been modified to enable controllers to adopt other controllers in addition to access points.

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The new WiNG HM network defines a three-tier structure, consisting of multiple wireless sites managed by a single *Network Operations Center* (NOC) controller, The NOC controller constitutes the first and the site controllers constitute the second tier of the hierarchy. The site controllers in turn adopt and manage access points that form the third tier of the hierarchy.

All adopted devices (access points and second-level controllers) are referred to as the 'adoptee'. The adopting devices are the 'adopters'.

A controller cannot be configured as an adoptee and a controller adopter simultaneously. In other words, a controller can either be an adopter (adopts another controller) or an adoptee (is adopted by another controller). Therefore, a site controller, which has been adopted by a NOC controller, cannot adopt another controller. But it can adopt access points. For more information on HM network, see [device-upgrade](#).

A controller should be configured to specify the device types (APs and/or controllers) that it can adopt. For more information on configuring the adopted-device types for a controller, see [service](#).

---

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**NOTE:** The adoption capabilities of a controller depends on:



- Whether the controller is deployed at the NOC or site
  - A NOC controller can adopt site controllers and access points
  - A site controller can adopt access points only
- The controller device type, which determines the number and type of devices it can adopt



**NOTE:** Some access points can be configured as virtual controllers. When configured as a virtual controller, an AP can only adopt another AP of the same type. In such a scenario, an auto provisioning policy is required to enable adoption of a specific device identified by its MAC address, IP address, serial number, model number, etc.

---

---

Use the (config) instance to configure an auto-provisioning policy. To navigate to the auto-provisioning-policy configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#auto-provisioning-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#auto-provisioning-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#?
Auto-Provisioning Policy Mode commands:
  adopt                Add rule for device adoption
  auto-create-rfd-template  When RF Domain specified by the matching rule
                           template does not exist create new RF Domain
                           automatically
  default-adoption     Adopt devices even when no matching rules are
                           found. Assign default profile and default
                           rf-domain
  deny                 Add rule to deny device adoption
  evaluate-always      Set the flag to evaluate the policy everytime,
                           regardless of previous adoption status
  no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
  redirect             Add rule to redirect device adoption
  upgrade              Add rule for device upgrade

  clrscr               Clears the display screen
  commit               Commit all changes made in this session
  do                   Run commands from Exec mode
  end                  End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                 End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                 Description of the interactive help system
  revert               Revert changes
  service              Service Commands
  show                 Show running system information
  write                Write running configuration to memory or terminal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( \_ ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---



---

## 9.1 auto-provisioning-policy

### ► *AUTO-PROVISIONING-POLICY*

The following table summarizes auto provisioning policy configuration commands:

**Table 9.1** *Auto-Provisioning-Policy-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>adopt</i>	Adds a permit adoption rule	<a href="#">page 9-5</a>
<i>auto-create-rfd-template</i>	Enables auto creation of a new RF Domain based on an existing RF Domain template specified using this command	<a href="#">page 9-10</a>
<i>default-adoption</i>	Adopts devices even when no matching rules are found. Assigns default profile and default RF Domain	<a href="#">page 9-12</a>
<i>deny</i>	Adds a deny adoption rule	<a href="#">page 9-13</a>
<i>evaluate-always</i>	Runs this policy every time a device is adopted	<a href="#">page 9-16</a>
<i>redirect</i>	Adds a rule redirecting device adoption to a specified controller within the system	<a href="#">page 9-17</a>
<i>upgrade</i>	Adds a device upgrade rule to this auto provisioning policy	<a href="#">page 9-21</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 9-24</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 9.1.1 adopt

► *auto-provisioning-policy*

Adds device adoption rules

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
adopt [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600]
```

```
adopt [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000> [profile|rf-domain]
```

```
adopt [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|
nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000] precedence <1-10000>
[profile <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>|rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>]
[any|area|cdp-match|dhcp-option|floor|fqdn|ip|ipv6|lldp-match|mac|model-number|
rf-domain|serial-number|vlan]
```

```
adopt [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[profile <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>|rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>] any
```

```
adopt [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|
nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[profile <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>|rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>] [
area <AREA-NAME>|cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>|dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>|
floor <FLOOR-NAME>|fqdn <FQDN>|ip [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|
ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>|mac <START-MAC>
{<END-MAC>}|model-number <MODEL-NUMBER>|serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER>|
rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>|vlan <VLAN-ID>]
```

### Parameters

- adopt [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000> [profile <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>|rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>] any

adopt	Adds an adopt device rule. The rule applies to the selected device types. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule.  The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600.  <b>Note:</b> 'anyap' is used in auto provisioning policies to create rules that are applicable to any AP regardless of the type.
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the rule precedence from 1 - 10000. A rule with a lower value has a higher precedence.

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profile <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>	<p>Sets the device profile for this provisioning policy. The selected device profile must be appropriate for the device being provisioned. For example, use an AP650 device profile for an AP650. Using an inappropriate device profile can result in unpredictable results. Provide a device profile name.</p> <p>Provide a device profile name (should be existing and configured). Or a template with appropriate substitution tokens, such as 'campus-\$MODEL[1:6]', 'FQDN[1:4]-indoor'.</p> <p>Please see the Usage Guidelines section <a href="#">Built-in Tokens &amp; Alias</a> for the different types of built in tokens available in the system.</p>
rf-domain <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>	<p>Sets the RF Domain for this auto provisioning policy. The provisioning policy is only applicable to devices that try to become a part of the specified RF Domain. Provide the full RF Domain name OR use a string alias to identify the RF Domain.</p> <p>Provide the full RF Domain name or an alias (should be existing and configured). Or a template with appropriate substitution tokens, such as '\$CDP[1:7]', '\$DNS-SUFFIX[1:5]'</p> <p>Please see the Usage Guidelines section <a href="#">Built-in Tokens &amp; Alias</a> for the different types of built in tokens available in the system.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the built-in string alias or a user-defined string alias. String aliases allow you to configure APs in the same RF Domain as the adopting controller. A string alias maps a name to an arbitrary string value, for example, 'alias string \$DOMAIN test.example_company.com'. In this example, the string-alias \$DOMAIN is mapped to the string: <i>test.example_company.com</i>. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>
any	Indicates any device. Any device seeking adoption is adopted.
<pre>• adopt [anyap   ap650   ap6511   ap6521   ap6522   ap6532   ap6562   ap71xx   ap7502   ap7522   ap7532   ap7562   ap81xx   ap82xx   ap8432   ap8533   rfs4000   rfs6000   rfs7000   nx5500   nx9000   vx9000   nx9600] precedence &lt;1-10000&gt; [profile &lt;DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME&gt;   rf-domain &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;] [area &lt;AREA-NAME&gt;   cdp-match &lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt;   dhcp-option &lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt;   floor &lt;FLOOR-NAME&gt;   fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;   ip [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt;   &lt;IP/MASK&gt;]   ipv6 [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt;   &lt;IP/MASK&gt;]   llDP-match &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt;   mac &lt;START-MAC&gt; {&lt;END-MAC&gt;}   model-number &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;   serial-number &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;   rf-domain &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;   vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;]</pre>	
adopt	<p>Adds an adopt device rule. The rule applies to the selected device types. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule.</p> <p>The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP71XX, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'anyap' is used in auto provisioning policies to create rules that are applicable to any AP regardless of the type.</p>
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the rule precedence. A rule with a lower value has a higher precedence.
profile <DEVICE-PROFILE-NAME>	<p>Sets the device profile for this provisioning policy. The selected device profile must be appropriate for the device being provisioned. For example, use an AP650 device profile for an AP650. Using an inappropriate device profile can result in unpredictable results. Provide a device profile name (should be existing and configured). Or a template with appropriate substitution tokens, such as 'campus-\$MODEL[1:6]', 'FQDN[1:4]-indoor'.</p> <p>Please see the Usage Guidelines section <a href="#">Built-in Tokens &amp; Alias</a> for the different types of built in tokens available in the system.</p>

<p>rf-domain &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Sets the RF Domain for this auto provisioning policy. The provisioning policy is only applicable to devices that try to become a part of the specified RF Domain.</p> <p>Provide the full RF Domain name or an alias (should be existing and configured). Or a template with appropriate substitution tokens, such as '\$CDP[1:7]', '\$DNS-SUFFIX[1:5]'.</p> <p>Please see the Usage Guidelines section <a href="#">Built-in Tokens &amp; Alias</a> for the different types of built in tokens available in the system.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the built-in string alias or a user-defined string alias. String aliases allow you to configure APs in the same RF Domain as the adopting controller. A string alias maps a name to an arbitrary string value, for example, 'alias string \$DOMAIN test.example_company.com'. In this example, the string-alias \$DOMAIN is mapped to the string: test.example_company.com. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>
<p>area &lt;AREA-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Matches the area of deployment. This option is not applicable to the 'rf-domain' parameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AREA-NAME&gt; – Enter a 64 character maximum deployment area name assigned to this policy. Devices with matching area names are adopted.</li> </ul>
<p>cdp-match &lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt;</p>	<p>Matches a substring in a list of CDP snoop strings (case insensitive). For example, if an access point snooped 3 devices: controller1.example.com, controller2.example.com, and controller3.example.com, 'controller1', 'example', 'example.com', are examples of the substrings that will match.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt; – Specify the value to match. Devices matching the specified value are adopted.</li> </ul>
<p>dhcp-option &lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt;</p>	<p>Matches the value found in DHCP vendor option 191 (case insensitive). DHCP vendor option 191 can be setup to communicate various configuration parameters to an AP. The value of the option in a string in the form of tag=value separated by a semicolon, for example 'tag1=value1;tag2=value2;tag3=value3'. The access point includes the value of tag 'rf-domain', if present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt; – Specify the DHCP option. Devices matching the specified value are adopted.</li> </ul>
<p>floor &lt;FLOOR-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Matches the floor name. This option is not applicable to the 'rf-domain' parameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FLOOR-NAME&gt; – Enter a 32 character maximum deployment floor name assigned to this policy. Devices with matching floor names are adopted.</li> </ul>
<p>fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;</p>	<p>Matches a substring to the <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN) of a device (case insensitive)</p> <p>FQDN is a domain name that specifies its exact location in the DNS hierarchy. It specifies all domain levels, including its top-level domain and the root domain. This parameter allows a device to adopt based on its FQDN value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN. Devices matching the specified value are adopted.</li> </ul>
<p>ip [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt;  &lt;IP/MASK&gt;]</p>	<p>Adopts a device if its IP address matches the specified IPv4 address or is within the specified IP address range. Or if the device is a part of the specified subnet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv4 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv4 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv4 subnet and mask to match against the device's IP address.</li> </ul>

## 9-8 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

<pre>ipv6 [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt;] &lt;IP/MASK&gt;]</pre>	<p>Adopts a device if its IP v6 address matches the specified IPv6 address or is within the specified IP address range. Or if the device is a part of the specified subnet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv6 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv6 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv6 subnet and mask to match against the device's IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<pre>lldp-match &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt;</pre>	<p>Matches a substring in a list of <i>Link Layer Discovery Protocol</i> (LLDP) snoop strings (case insensitive). For example, if an access point snooped 3 devices: controller1.example.com, controller2.example.com, and controller3.example.com, 'controller1', 'example', 'example.com', are examples of the substrings that will match.</p> <p>LLDP is a vendor neutral link layer protocol that advertises a network device's identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt; – Specify the LLDP string. Devices matching the specified value are adopted.</li> </ul>
<pre>mac &lt;START-MAC&gt; {&lt;END-MAC&gt;}</pre>	<p>Adopts a device if its MAC address matches the specified MAC address or is within the specified MAC address range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-MAC&gt; – Specify the first MAC address in the range. Provide this MAC address if you want to match for a single device.</li> <li>• &lt;END-MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the last MAC address in the range.</li> </ul>
<pre>model-number &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;</pre>	<p>Adopts a device if its model number matches &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the model number.</li> </ul>
<pre>rf-domain &lt;RF-DOMAIN- NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Adopts a device if its RF Domain matches &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt;</p> <p>&lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name. You can use a string alias to specify a RF Domain.</p> <p>Provide the full RF Domain name or an alias (should be existing and configured). Or a template with appropriate substitution tokens, such as '\$CDP[1:7]', '\$DNS-SUFFIX[1:5]'</p> <p>Please see the Usage Guidelines section <a href="#">Built-in Tokens &amp; Alias</a> for the different types of built in tokens available in the system.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the built-in string alias or a user-defined string alias. String aliases allow you to configure APs in the same RF Domain as the adopting controller. A string alias maps a name to an arbitrary string value, for example, 'alias string \$DOMAIN test.example_company.com'. In this example, the string-alias <i>\$DOMAIN</i> is mapped to the string: <i>test.example_company.com</i>. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>
<pre>serial-number &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;</pre>	<p>Adopts a device if its serial number matches &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the serial number.</li> </ul>
<pre>vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</pre>	<p>Adopts a device if its VLAN matches &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID.</li> </ul>



**Usage Guidelines Built-in Tokens & Alias**

Following are the built-in tokens that can be used to identify the devices to adopt:

- \$FQDN - references FQDN of adopting device
- \$CDP - references CDP Device Id of hich adopting to which adopting device is connected
- \$LLDP - references LLDP System Name of wired switch to which adopting device is connected
- \$DHCP - references DHCP Option Value received by the adopting device
- \$SN - references SERIAL NUMBER of adopting device
- \$MODEL - references MODEL NUMBER of adopting device
- \$DNS-SUFFIX - references FQDN excluding the hostname of the adopting device
- \$CDP-SUFFIX - references CDP excluding the hostname of the adopting device
- \$LLDP-SUFFIX - references LLDP excluding the hostname of the adopting device

Following is the built-in alias that can be used to identify the RF Domain of devices to adopt:

`$_builtin_rf-domain` - rf-domain of adopting device

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#adopt ap81xx precedence 1 profile default-ap81xx vlan 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  adopt ap81xx precedence 1 profile default-ap81xx vlan 1
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show wireless ap configured
-----
IDX      NAME                MAC                PROFILE            RF-DOMAIN          ADOPTED-BY
-----
1      ap81xx-711728      B4-C7-99-71-17-28  default-ap81xx    default            00-23-68-22-9D-58
2      rfs4000-229D58    00-23-68-22-9D-58  default-rfs4000  default
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#adopt anyap precedence 1 profile rfs7000 any
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  adopt anyap precedence 1 profile rfs7000 any
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an adopt rule
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## 9.1.2 auto-create-rfd-template

### ► auto-provisioning-policy

Enables auto creation of an RF Domain:

- when tokens are used to select the RF Domain to apply to devices matching the adoption criteria, and
- the token-specified RF Domain does not exist.

During device adoption, if the token-specified RF Domain (configured using the 'adopt' rule) is not found, the system auto creates a new RF Domain based on an existing RF Domain template specified using this command. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
auto-create-rfd-template <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- auto-create-rfd-template <RF-DOMAIN-NAME>

<pre>auto-creates-rfd- template &lt;RF-DOMAIN- NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Auto creates a new RF Domain based on an existing RF Domain template</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RF-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the RF Domain name (should be existing and configured). The new RF Domain created is saved with the token name specified in the 'adopt' command.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring tokens, see <a href="#">adopt</a>.</p>
---	--

### Examples

The following example configures an adopt rule for adopting any AP7532 and applying an RF Domain matching the token "\$MODEL[1:5]" to the adopted AP:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#adopt ap7532 precedence 20
rf-domain $MODEL[1:5] any
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  adopt ap7532 precedence 20 rf-domain $MODEL[1:5] any
nx9500-6C8809(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

The following example enables auto creation of the following RF Domain using an existing RF Domain 'rfd-AP' as template:

- RF Domain name "AP-75": Applicable to any AP7532

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#auto-create-rfd-template rfd-AP
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  adopt ap7532 precedence 20 rf-domain $MODEL[1:5] any
  auto-create-rfd-template rfd-AP
nx9500-6C8809(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

As per the above configurations, when an AP7532 comes up for first-time adoption, the system:

- Checks for an RF Domain matching the options provided in the 'adopt' rule, and if not found
- auto creates the RF Domain only if:
  - A token is specified in the 'adopt' rule. For example, \$MODEL[1:5], and
  - the 'auto-create-rfd-template' option is configured
- Uses the 'RF Domain' specified in the auto-create-rfd-template command as a template. Therefore, the specified RF Domain should be existing and configured.
- Applies the new RF Domain to the AP.

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables auto creation of an RF Domain
-----------	--

### 9.1.3 *default-adoption*

#### ▶ *auto-provisioning-policy*

Adopts devices, even when no matching rules are defined, and assigns a default profile and default RF Domain to the adopted device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
default-adoption
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test) #default-adoption
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test) #show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  default-adoption
  adopt ap81xx precedence 1 profile default-ap81xx vlan 1
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test) #
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables adoption of devices when matching rules are not found
-----------	--

## 9.1.4 deny

► *auto-provisioning-policy*

Defines a deny device adoption rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

deny

```
[anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|
ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|
nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600]
```

```
deny [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[any|cdp-match|dhcp-option|fqdn|ip|ipv6|lldp-match|mac|model-number|serial-number|
vlan]
```

```
deny [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000> any
```

```
deny [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>|dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>|fqdn <FQDN>|
ip [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|
lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>|mac <START-MAC> {<END-MAC>}|model-number <MODEL-NUMBER>|
serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER>|vlan <VLAN-ID>]
```

### Parameters

- deny [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000> any

deny	Adds a deny adoption rule. The rule applies to the selected device types. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule. The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600 series. <b>Note:</b> 'anyap' is used in auto provisioning policies to create rules that are applicable to any AP regardless of the type.
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the rule precedence. A rule with a lower value has a higher precedence.
any	Indicates any device. Any device seeking adoption is denied adoption.

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```

• deny [anyap | ap650 | ap6511 | ap6521 | ap6522 | ap6532 | ap6562 | ap71xx | ap7502 | ap7522 | ap7532 |
ap7562 | ap81xx | ap82xx | ap8432 | ap8533 | rfs4000 | rfs6000 | rfs7000 | nx5500 | nx7500 | nx7510 | nx7520 |
nx7530 | nx9000 | vx9000 | nx9600] precedence <1-1000> [cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING> | dhcp-
option <DHCP-OPTION> | fqdn <FQDN> | ip [<START-IP> <END-IP> | <IP/MASK>] | ipv6 [<START-IP>
<END-IP> | <IP/MASK>] | lldp-match <LLDP-STRING> | mac <START-MAC> {<END-MAC>} | model-number
<MODEL-NUMBER> | serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER> | vlan <VLAN-ID>]

```

deny	<p>Adds a deny adoption rule. The rule applies to the selected device types. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule.</p> <p>The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600.</p>
precedence <1-10000>	<p>Sets the rule precedence. A rule with a lower value has a higher precedence.</p> <p>After specifying the rule precedence, specify the match criteria. Devices matching the specified criteria are denied adoption.</p>
cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>	<p>Matches a substring in a list of CDP snoop strings (case insensitive). For example, if an access point snooped 3 devices: controller1.example.com, controller2.example.com and controller3.example.com, 'controller1', 'example', 'example.com', are examples of the substrings that will match.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt; – Specify the value to match. Devices matching the specified value are denied adoption.</li> </ul>
dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>	<p>Matches the value found in DHCP vendor option 191 (case insensitive). DHCP vendor option 191 can be setup to communicate various configuration parameters to an AP. The value of the option in a string in the form of tag=value separated by a semicolon, for example 'tag1=value1;tag2=value2;tag3=value3'. The access point includes the value of tag 'rf-domain', if present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt; – Specify the DHCP option value to match. Devices matching the specified value are denied adoption.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	<p>Matches a substring to the FQDN of a device (case insensitive)</p> <p>FQDN is a domain name that specifies its exact location in the DNS hierarchy. It specifies all domain levels, including its top-level domain and the root domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN. Devices matching the specified value are denied adoption.</li> </ul>
ip [<START-IP> <END-IP>] <IP/MASK>]	<p>Denies adoption if a device's IP address matches the specified IPv4 address or is within the specified IP address range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv4 address in the range. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv4 address in the range.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv4 subnet and mask to match against the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>] <IP/MASK>]	<p>Denies adoption if a device's IPv6 address matches the specified IP address or is within the specified IP address range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv6 address in the range. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv6 address in the range.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv6 subnet and mask to match against the device's IP address.</li> </ul>

lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>	<p>Matches a substring in a list of LLDP snoop strings (case insensitive). For example, if an access point snooped 3 devices: controller1.example.com, controller2.example.com and controller3.example.com, 'controller1', 'example', 'example.com', are examples of the substrings that will match.</p> <p>LLDP is a vendor neutral link layer protocol used to advertise a network device's identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt; – Specify the LLDP string. Devices matching the specified values are denied adoption.</li> </ul>
mac <START-MAC> {<END-MAC>}	<p>Denies adoption if a device's MAC address matches the specified MAC address or is within the specified MAC address range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-MAC&gt; – Specify the first MAC address in the range. Provide this MAC address if you want to match for a single device.</li> <li>• &lt;END-MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the last MAC address in the range.</li> </ul>
model-number <MODEL-NUMBER>	<p>Denies adoption if a device's model number matches &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the model number.</li> </ul>
serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER>	<p>Denies adoption if a device's serial number matches &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the serial number.</li> </ul>
vlan <VLAN-ID>	<p>Denies adoption if a device's VLAN matches &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#deny ap71xx precedence 2 model-number AP7131N
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#deny ap71xx precedence 3 ip 192.168.13.23 192.168.13.23
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  adopt ap81xx precedence 1 profile default-ap81xx vlan 1
  deny ap71xx precedence 2 model-number AP7131N
  deny ap71xx precedence 3 ip 192.168.13.23 192.168.13.23
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a deny adoption rule
-----------	------------------------------

### 9.1.5 *evaluate-always*

#### ▶ *auto-provisioning-policy*

Sets flag to run this auto-provisioning policy every time an access point is adopted. The access point's previous adoption status is not taken into consideration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
evaluate-always
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test) #evaluate-always
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test) #show context  
auto-provisioning-policy test
```

```
evaluate-always
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test) #
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the running of this policy every time an AP is adopted
-----------	---



## 9.1.6 redirect

► *auto-provisioning-policy*

Adds a rule redirecting device adoption to another controller within the system. Devices seeking adoption are redirected to a specified controller based on the redirection parameters specified.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
redirect [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|
ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|
nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600]
```

```
redirect [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
controller [<CONTROLLER-IP>|<CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME>] [any|cdp-match|dhcp-option|fqdn|
ip|ipv6|level|lldp-match|mac|model-number|pool|serial-number|vlan]
```

```
redirect [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
controller [<CONTROLLER-IP>|<CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME>|ipv6] any
```

```
redirect [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
controller [<CONTROLLER-IP>|<CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME>|ipv6]
[cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>|dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>|fqdn <FQDN>|ip [<START-IP>
<END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|level [1|2]|
lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>|mac <START-MAC> {<END-MAC>}|model-number <MODEL-NUMBER>|
pool <1-2>|serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER>|vlan <VLAN-ID>] {upgrade}
```

### Parameters

- redirect [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000> controller [<CONTROLLER-IP>|<CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME>|ipv6] any

redirect	<p>Adds a redirect adoption rule. The rule applies to the device type selected. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule.</p> <p>The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, VX9000, NX9600 series.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'anyap' is used in auto provisioning policies to create rules that are applicable to any AP regardless of the type.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> An adoptee controller, such as RFS4000, RFS6000, and RFS7000, can be redirected to another controller (configured to adopt controllers) with a capacity equal to or higher than its own. For more information, see <a href="#">controller</a>.</p>
precedence <1-10000>	<p>Sets the rule precedence. Rules with lower values get precedence over rules with higher values.</p>

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controller [<CONTROLLER-IP> <CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME> ipv6]	Configures the controller to which the adopting devices are redirected. Specify the controller's IP address or hostname. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;CONTROLLER-IP&gt; – Specifies the controller's IP address</li> <li>&lt;CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME&gt; – Specifies the controller's hostname</li> <li>ipv6 – Specify the controller's IPv6 address</li> </ul>
any	Indicates any device. Any device seeking adoption is redirected.
<pre> • redirect [ap650 ap6511 ap6521 ap6522 ap6532 ap6562 ap71xx ap7502 ap7522 ap7532 ap7562 ap81xx ap82xx ap8432 ap8533 rfs4000 rfs6000 rfs7000 nx5500 nx7500 nx7510  nx7520 nx7530 nx9000 vx9000 nx9600] precedence &lt;1-1000&gt; controller [&lt;CONTROLLER- IP&gt; &lt;CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME&gt; ipv6] [cdp-match &lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt;  dhcp-option &lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt; fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt; ip [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt; &lt;IP/MASK&gt;] ipv6 [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt; &lt;IP/MASK&gt;] lldp-match &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt; mac &lt;START-MAC&gt; {&lt;END-MAC&gt;}] model-number &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt; pool &lt;1-2&gt; serial-number &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt; vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;] {upgrade} </pre>	
redirect	<p>Adds a redirect adoption rule. The rule applies to the device type selected. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule.</p> <p>The different device type options are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP5131, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> An adoptee controller, such as RFS4000, RFS6000, and RFS7000, can be redirected to another controller (configured to adopt controllers) with a capacity equal to or higher than its own. For more information, see <a href="#">controller</a>.</p>
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the rule precedence. Rules with lower values get precedence over rules with higher values.
controller [<CONTROLLER-IP> <CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME> ipv6]	Configures the controller to which the adopting devices are redirected. Specify the controller's IP address or hostname. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;CONTROLLER-IP&gt; – Specifies the controller's IP address</li> <li>&lt;CONTROLLER-HOSTNAME&gt; – Specifies the controller's hostname</li> <li>ipv6 – Specify the controller's IPV6 address.</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the rule precedence and the controller, specify the match criteria.</p>
cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>	Configures the device location to match, based on CDP snoop strings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt; – Specify the location. Devices matching the specified string are redirected.</li> </ul>
dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>	Configures the DHCP options to match <p>DHCP options identify the vendor and DHCP client functionalities. This information is used by the client to convey to the DHCP server that the client requires extra information in a DHCP response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt; – Specify the DHCP option value. Devices matching the specified value are redirected.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	Configures the FQDN to match <p>FQDN is a domain name that specifies its exact location in the DNS hierarchy. It specifies all domain levels, including its top-level domain and the root domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN. Devices matching the specified value are redirected.</li> </ul>

<p>ip [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt;] &lt;IP/MASK&gt;]</p>	<p>Configures a range of IP addresses and subnet address. Devices having IPv4 addresses within the specified range or are part of the specified subnet are redirected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv4 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv4 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv4 subnet and mask to match against the device’s IP address.</li> </ul>
<p>level[1 2]</p>	<p>Configures the routing level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• level1 – Specifies level 1 as local routing</li> <li>• level2 – Specifies level2 as inter-site routing</li> </ul>
<p>ipv6 [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt;] &lt;IP/MASK&gt;]</p>	<p>Redirects if a device's IPv6 address matches the specified IP address or is within the specified IP address range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv6 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv6 address in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv6 subnet and mask to match against the device’s IP address.</li> </ul>
<p>lldp-match &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the device location to match, based on LLDP snoop strings LLDP is a vendor neutral link layer protocol used to advertise a network device’s identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LLDP-STRING&gt; – Specify the location. Devices matching the specified string are redirected.</li> </ul>
<p>mac &lt;START-MAC&gt; {&lt;END-MAC&gt;}</p>	<p>Configures a single or a range of MAC addresses. Devices matching the specified values are redirected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-MAC&gt; – Specify the first MAC address in the range. Provide only this MAC address to filter a single device.</li> <li>• &lt;END-MAC&gt; – Optional. Specify the last MAC address in the range.</li> </ul>
<p>model-number &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the device model number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the model number. Devices matching the specified model number are redirected.</li> </ul>
<p>pool &lt;1-2&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the controller pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Configures the pool to which the specified controller belongs to. The default pool value is 1.</li> </ul>
<p>serial-number &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the device’s serial number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the serial number. Devices matching the specified serial number are redirected.</li> </ul>
<p>vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the VLAN ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. Devices assigned to the specified VLAN are redirected.</li> </ul>
<p>upgrade</p>	<p>Optional. Upgrades APs before redirecting the device for adoption within the system</p>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#redirect ap81xx precedence 4  
controller 192.168.13.10 ip 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.25
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#redirect ap81xx precedence 5  
controller 192.168.13.10 model-number AP-8132-66040-US
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context  
auto-provisioning-policy test  
  default-adoption  
  adopt ap81xx precedence 1 profile default-ap81xx vlan 1  
  deny ap71xx precedence 2 model-number AP7131N  
  deny ap71xx precedence 3 ip 192.168.13.23 192.168.13.23  
  redirect ap81xx precedence 4 controller 192.168.13.10 ip 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.25  
  redirect ap81xx precedence 5 controller 192.168.13.10 model-number AP-8132-66040-US  
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a redirect rule
-----------	-------------------------

## 9.1.7 upgrade

### ► auto-provisioning-policy

Adds a device upgrade rule to this auto provisioning policy. When applied to a controller, the upgrade rule ensures adopted devices, of the specified type, are upgraded automatically.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
upgrade [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600]
```

```
upgrade [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[any|cdp-match|dhcp-option|fqdn|ip|ipv6|lldp-match|mac|model-number|serial-number|
vlan]
```

```
upgrade [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
any
```

```
upgrade [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|
nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>|dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>|fqdn <FQDN>|
ip [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|
lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>|mac <START-MAC> {<END-MAC>}|model-number <MODEL-NUMBER>|
serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER>|vlan <VLAN-ID>]
```

### Parameters

- upgrade [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000> any

upgrade	Adds a device upgrade rule. The rule applies to the device type selected. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule. The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600 series.
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the rule precedence. Rules with lower values get precedence over rules with higher values.
any	Indicates any device. Any device, of the selected type, is upgraded.

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```

• upgrade [anyap|ap650|ap6511|ap6521|ap6522|ap6532|ap6562|ap71xx|ap7502|
ap7522|ap7532|ap7562|ap81xx|ap82xx|ap8432|ap8533|rfs4000|rfs6000|rfs7000|nx5500|nx7500|
nx7510|nx7520|nx7530|nx9000|vx9000|nx9600] precedence <1-10000>
[cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>|dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>|fqdn <FQDN>|ip [<START-IP>
<END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>|<IP/MASK>]|lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>|mac
<START-MAC> {<END-MAC>}|model-number <MODEL-NUMBER>|serial-number <SERIAL-NUMBER>|
vlan <VLAN-ID>]

```

redirect	<p>Adds a device upgrade rule. The rule applies to the device type selected. Specify the device type and assign a precedence to the rule.</p> <p>The different device types are: anyap, AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, NX5500, NX75XX, NX95XX, VX9000, and NX9600 series.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'anyap' is used in auto provisioning policies to create rules that are applicable to any AP regardless of the type.</p>
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the rule precedence. Rules with lower values get precedence over rules with higher values.
cdp-match <LOCATION-SUBSTRING>	<p>Configures the device location to match, based on CDP snoop strings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LOCATION-SUBSTRING&gt; – Specify the location. Devices matching the specified string are upgraded.</li> </ul>
dhcp-option <DHCP-OPTION>	<p>Configures the DHCP options to match</p> <p>DHCP options identify the vendor and DHCP client functionalities. This information is used by the client to convey to the DHCP server that the client requires extra information in a DHCP response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DHCP-OPTION&gt; – Specify the DHCP option value. Devices matching the specified value are upgraded.</li> </ul>
fqdn <FQDN>	<p>Configures the FQDN to match</p> <p>FQDN is a domain name that specifies its exact location in the DNS hierarchy. It specifies all domain levels, including its top-level domain and the root domain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN. Devices matching the specified value are upgraded.</li> </ul>
ip [<START-IP> <END-IP>  <IP/MASK>]	<p>Configures a range of IP addresses and subnet address. Devices having IPv4 addresses within the specified range or are part of the specified subnet are upgraded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv4 address in the range. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv4 address in the range.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv4 subnet and mask to match against the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
ipv6 [<START-IP> <END-IP>  <IP/MASK>]	<p>Upgrades if a device's IPv6 address matches the specified IP address or is within the specified IP address range</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;START-IP&gt; – Specify the first IPv6 address in the range. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;END-IP&gt; – Specify the last IPv6 address in the range.</li> </ul> </li> <li>&lt;IP/MASK&gt; – Specify the IPv6 subnet and mask to match against the device's IP address.</li> </ul>
lldp-match <LLDP-STRING>	<p>Configures the device location to match, based on LLDP snoop strings</p> <p>LLDP is a vendor neutral link layer protocol used to advertise a network device's identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;LLDP-STRING&gt; – Specify the location. Devices matching the specified string are upgraded.</li> </ul>

<code>mac</code> <code>&lt;START-MAC&gt;</code> <code>{&lt;END-MAC&gt;}</code>	<p>Configures a single or a range of MAC addresses. Devices matching the specified values are upgraded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;START-MAC&gt;</code> – Specify the first MAC address in the range. Provide only this MAC address to filter a single device.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;END-MAC&gt;</code> – Optional. Specify the last MAC address in the range.</li> </ul>
<code>model-number</code> <code>&lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the device model number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MODEL-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Specify the model number. Devices matching the specified model number are upgraded.</li> </ul>
<code>serial-number</code> <code>&lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the device's serial number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;SERIAL-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Specify the serial number. Devices matching the specified serial number are upgraded.</li> </ul>
<code>vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the VLAN ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;VLAN-ID&gt;</code> – Specify the VLAN ID. Devices assigned to the specified VLAN are upgraded.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#upgrade ap6521 precedence 1 any
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#upgrade rfs4000 precedence 2 ip
192.168.13.1 192.168.13.5

rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  upgrade ap6521 precedence 1 any
  upgrade rfs4000 precedence 2 ip 192.168.13.1 192.168.13.5
rfs4000-229D58(config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes an upgrade rule
-----------------	-------------------------

## 9.1.8 no

### ► auto-provisioning-policy

Removes a deny, permit, or redirect rule from the specified auto provisioning policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [adopt|auto-create-rfd-template|default-adoption|deny|evaluate-always|redirect|
upgrade]
no adopt precedence <1-10000>
no auto-create-rfd-template
no deny precedence <1-10000>
no evaluate-always
no default-adoption
no redirect precedence <1-10000>
no upgrade precedence <1-10000>
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny, permit, or redirect rule from the specified auto provisioning policy
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the auto-provisioning-policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  default-adoption
  adopt ap81xx precedence 1 profile default-ap81xx vlan 1
  deny ap71xx precedence 2 model-number AP7131N
  deny ap71xx precedence 3 ip 192.168.13.23 192.168.13.23
  redirect ap81xx precedence 4 controller 192.168.13.10 ip 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.25
  redirect ap81xx precedence 5 controller 192.168.13.10 model-number AP-8132-66040-US
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#no default-adoption
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#no deny precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#no deny precedence 3
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#no deny precedence 5
```

The following example shows the auto-provisioning-policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  adopt ap81xx precedence 1 rf-domain TechPubs vlan 1
  redirect ap81xx precedence 4 controller 192.168.13.10 ip 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.25
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  upgrade ap6521 precedence 1 any
  upgrade rfs4000 precedence 2 ip 192.168.13.1 192.168.13.5
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#no upgrade precedence 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#show context
auto-provisioning-policy test
  upgrade rfs4000 precedence 2 ip 192.168.13.1 192.168.13.5
rfs4000-229D58 (config-auto-provisioning-policy-test)#
```



# CHAPTER 10

## ASSOCIATION-ACL-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the association ACL policy commands in the CLI command structure. An association ACL is a policy-based Access Control List (ACL) that either prevents or allows wireless clients from connecting to a controller managed WLAN.

System administrators can use an association ACL to grant or restrict wireless clients access to the WLAN by specifying client MAC addresses or range of MAC addresses to either include or exclude from controller connectivity. Association ACLs are applied to WLANs as an additional access control mechanism.

Use the (config) instance to configure the association ACL policy. To navigate to the association-acl-policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#association-acl-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#association-acl-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#?
Association ACL Mode commands:
deny      Specify MAC addresses to be denied
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify MAC addresses to be permitted

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#
```



**NOTE:** If creating an new association ACL policy, provide a name specific to its function. Avoid naming it after a WLAN it may support. The name cannot exceed 32 characters.

---

---

## 10-2 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

Before defining an association ACL policy and applying it to a WLAN, refer to the following deployment guidelines to ensure the configuration is optimally effective:

- The name and configuration of an association ACL policy should meet the requirements of the WLANs it may map to. However, be careful not to name ACLs after specific WLANs, as individual ACL policies can be used by more than one WLAN.
- You cannot apply more than one MAC based ACL to a layer 2 interface. If a MAC ACL is already configured on a layer 2 interface, and a new MAC ACL is applied to the interface, the new ACL replaces the previously configured one.



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 10.1 association-acl-policy

### ▶ ASSOCIATION-ACL-POLICY

The following table summarizes association ACL policy configuration commands:

**Table 10.1** Association-ACL-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Specifies a range of MAC addresses denied access to the WLAN	<a href="#">page 10-4</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny or permit rule from this association ACL policy	<a href="#">page 10-6</a>
<i>permit</i>	Specifies a range of MAC addresses allowed access to the WLAN	<a href="#">page 10-7</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clear, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 10.1.1 deny

### ► *association-acl-policy*

Creates a list of devices denied access to the managed network. Devices are identified by their MAC address. A single MAC address or a range of MAC addresses can be denied access. This command also sets the precedence on how deny rules are applied. Up to a thousand (1000) deny rules can be defined for every association ACL policy. Each rule has a unique sequential precedence value assigned, and are applied to packets on the basis of this precedence value. Lower the precedence of a rule, higher is its priority. This results in the rule with the lowest precedence being applied first. No two rules can have the same precedence. The default precedence is 1, so be careful to prioritize ACLs accordingly as they are added.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
deny <STARTING-MAC> [<ENDING-MAC>|precedence]
```

```
deny <STARTING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>
```

```
deny <STARTING-MAC> <ENDING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>
```

### Parameters

- deny <STARTING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>

deny	Adds a single device or a set of devices to the deny list
<STARTING-MAC>	To add a single device, enter its MAC address in the <STARTING-MAC> parameter.
precedence <1-1000>	Sets a precedence rule. Rules are applied in an increasing order of precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a precedence value from 1 - 1000.</li> </ul>

- deny <STARTING-MAC> <ENDING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>

deny	Adds a single device or a set of devices to the deny list To add a set of devices, provide the range of MAC addresses.
<STARTING-MAC>	Specify the first MAC address in the range.
<ENDING-MAC>	Specify the last MAC address in the range.
precedence <1-1000>	Sets a precedence rule. Rules are applied in an increasing order of precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000.</li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

Every rule has a unique sequential precedence value. You cannot add two rules with the same precedence. Rules are applied in an increasing order of precedence. That means the rule with precedence 1 is applied first, then the rule with precedence 2 and so on.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#deny 11-22-33-44-55-01 11-22-33-44-55-FF  
precedence 150
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#deny 11-22-33-44-56-01 11-22-33-44-56-01  
precedence 160
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#show context  
association-acl-policy test  
  deny 11-22-33-44-55-01 11-22-33-44-55-FF precedence 150  
  deny 11-22-33-44-56-01 11-22-33-44-56-01 precedence 160  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

---

<i>no</i>	Removes a deny rule based on its precedence value
-----------	---

---

### 10.1.2 no

#### ▸ *association-acl-policy*

Removes a deny or permit rule from this association ACL policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit]
```

```
no deny <STARTING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>  
no deny <STARTING-MAC> <ENDING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>
```

```
no permit <STARTING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>  
no permit <STARTING-MAC> <ENDING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit rule from this association ACL policy
-----------------	--

---

#### Examples

The following example shows the association ACL policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#show context  
association-acl-policy test  
  deny 11-22-33-44-55-01 11-22-33-44-55-FF precedence 150  
  deny 11-22-33-44-56-01 11-22-33-44-56-01 precedence 160  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#no deny 11-22-33-44-56-01 11-22-33-44-56-FF  
precedence 160
```

The following example shows the association ACL policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#show context  
association-acl-policy test  
  deny 11-22-33-44-55-01 11-22-33-44-55-FF precedence 150  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#
```

### 10.1.3 permit

► [association-acl-policy](#)

Creates a list of devices allowed access to the managed network. Devices are permitted access based on their MAC address. A single MAC address or a range of MAC addresses can be specified. This command also sets the precedence on how permit list rules are applied. Up to a thousand (1000) permit rules can be defined for every association ACL policy. Each rule has a unique sequential precedence value assigned, and are applied to packets on the basis of this precedence value. Lower the precedence of a rule, higher is its priority. This results in the rule with the lowest precedence being applied first. No two rules can have the same precedence. The default precedence is 1, so be careful to prioritize ACLs accordingly as they are added.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
permit <STARTING-MAC> [<ENDING-MAC>|precedence]
```

```
permit <STARTING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>
```

```
permit <STARTING-MAC> <ENDING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>
```

#### Parameters

- permit <STARTING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>

permit	Adds a single device or a set of devices to the permit list
<STARTING-MAC>	To add a single device, enter its MAC address in the <STARTING-MAC> parameter.
precedence <1-1000>	Specifies a rule precedence. Rules are applied in an increasing order of precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000.</li> </ul>

- permit <STARTING-MAC> <ENDING-MAC> precedence <1-1000>

permit	Adds a single device or a set of devices to the permit list To add a set of devices, provide the MAC address range.
<STARTING-MAC>	Specify the first MAC address of the range.
<ENDING-MAC>	Specify the last MAC address of the range.
precedence <1-1000>	Specifies a rule precedence. Rules are applied in an increasing order of precedence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 1000.</li> </ul>

#### Usage Guidelines

Every rule has a unique sequential precedence value. You cannot add two rules with the same precedence. Rules are applied to packets in an increasing order of precedence. That means the rule with precedence 1 is applied first, then the rule with precedence 2 and so on.

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)# permit 11-22-33-44-66-01 11-22-33-44-66-FF  
precedence 170
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)# permit 11-22-33-44-67-01 precedence 180
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#show context  
association-acl-policy test  
deny 11-22-33-44-55-01 11-22-33-44-55-FF precedence 150  
permit 11-22-33-44-66-01 11-22-33-44-66-FF precedence 170  
permit 11-22-33-44-67-01 11-22-33-44-67-01 precedence 180  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-assoc-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a permit rule based on its precedence
-----------	---



# CHAPTER 11

## ACCESS-LIST

This chapter summarizes IPv4, IPv6, and MAC access list commands in the CLI command structure.

Access lists control access to the managed network using a set of rules also known as *Access Control Entries* (ACEs). Each rule specifies an action taken when a packet matches that rule. If the action is deny, the packet is dropped. If the action is permit, the packet is allowed. A set of deny and/or permit rules based on IP (IPv4 and IPv6) addresses constitutes a *IP Access Control List* (ACL). Similarly, a set of deny and/or permit rules based on MAC addresses constitutes a MAC ACL.

Within a managed network, IP ACLs (IPv4 and IPv6) are used as firewalls to filter packets, and may also mark packets, based on the IP address which they arrive, as opposed to filtering packets on layer 2 ports. IP based firewall rules are specific to the source and destination IP addresses and have unique precedence orders assigned. Both IP and non-IP traffic on the same layer 2 or port interface can be filtered by applying an IP ACL. With either IPv4 or IPv6, create access rules for traffic entering a controller, service platform, or access point interface, because if you are going to deny specific types of packets, it's recommended you do it before the controller, service platform, or access point spends time processing them, since access rules are given priority over other types of firewall rules.

IPv6 addresses are composed of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons.

MAC ACLs are firewalls that filter or mark packets based on the MAC address which they arrive, as opposed to filtering packets on layer 2 ports. Optionally filter layer 2 traffic on a physical layer 2 interface using MAC addresses. A MAC firewall rule uses source and destination MAC addresses for matching operations, where the result is a typical allow, deny or mark designation to controller managed packet traffic.

Once defined, a IP and/or MAC ACL (consisting of a set of firewall rules) must be applied to an interface to be a functional filtering tool.

Firewall supported devices (access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms) process firewall rules (within an IP/MAC ACL) sequentially, in ascending order of their precedence value. When a packet (network traffic) matches a rule, the firewall applies the action specified in the rule to determine whether the traffic is allowed or denied. Once a match is made, the firewall does not process subsequent rules in the ACL.

The WiNG software enables the configuration of IP SNMP ACLs. These ACLs control access by combining IP ACLs with SNMP server community strings.

The following ACLs are supported:

- [ip-access-list](#)
- [mac-access-list](#)
- [ipv6-access-list](#)
- [ip-snmp-access-list](#)
- [ex3500-ext-access-list](#)

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- [ex3500-std-access-list](#)

Use IP and MAC commands under the global configuration to create an access list.

- When the access list is applied on an Ethernet port, it becomes a port ACL.
- When the access list is applied on a VLAN interface, it becomes a router ACL.

Use the (config) instance to configure a new ACL or modify an existing ACL. To navigate to the (config-access-list) instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#ip access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#mac access-list <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#ipv6 access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#ip snmp-access-list <SNMP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#ex3500-ext-access-list <EX3500-EXT-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#ex3500-std-access-list <EX3500-STD-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```



**NOTE:** If creating an new ACL policy, provide a name that uniquely identifies its purpose. The name cannot exceed 32 characters.

---

---

### [ip-access-list](#)

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ip access-list test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#?
```

ACL Configuration commands:

```
deny      Specify packets to reject
disable   Disable rule if not needed
insert    Insert this rule (instead of overwriting a existing rule)
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward
```

```
clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help     Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show     Show running system information
write    Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

### [mac-access-list](#)

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#mac access-list test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#?
```

MAC Extended ACL Configuration commands:

```
deny      Specify packets to reject
disable   Disable rule if not needed
ex3500    EX3500 device
insert    Insert this rule (instead of overwriting a existing rule)
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward
```

```
clrscr    Clears the display screen
do        Run commands from Exec mode
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
```

```

exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#
```

#### [ipv6-access-list](#)

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ipv6-acl-test)#?
```

```
IPv6 Access Control Mode commands:
```

```

deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

```

```

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ipv6-acl-test)#
```

#### [ip-snmp-access-list](#)

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#?
```

```
SNMP ACL Configuration commands:
```

```

deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

```

```

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#
```

The WiNG NOC controller also has the capabilities of adopting and managing EX3500 series switch. These switches are Gigabit Ethernet layer 2 switches with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four *Small Form Factor Pluggable* (SFP) transceiver slots for fiber connectivity. Once adopted to the NOC, various ACLs specifically defined for a EX3500 switch can be used to either prevent or allow specific clients from using it.

The following EX3500 ACLs are supported:

- [ex3500-ext-access-list](#)
- [ex3500-std-access-list](#)
- [ex3500](#): This configures a EX3500 deny or permit rule in a MAC ACL.



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---



---

## 11.1 ip-access-list

### ▶ ACCESS-LIST

The following table summarizes IP access list configuration commands:

**Table 11.1** IP-Access-List-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a deny access rule or modifies an existing rule. A deny access rule rejects packets from specified address(es) and/or destined for specified address(es).	<a href="#">page 11-5</a>
<i>disable</i>	Disables an existing deny or permit rule without removing it from the ACL	<a href="#">page 11-16</a>
<i>insert</i>	Inserts a rule in an IP ACL without overwriting or replacing an existing rule having the same precedence	<a href="#">page 11-19</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny and/or a permit access rule from a IP ACL	<a href="#">page 11-21</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates a permit access rule or modifies an existing rule. A permit access rule accepts packets from specified address(es) and/or destined for specified address(es).	<a href="#">page 11-22</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 11.1.1 deny

### ▶ ip-access-list

Creates a deny rule that rejects packets from a specified source IP and/or to a specified destination IP. You can also use this command to modify an existing deny rule.



**NOTE:** Use a decimal value representation to implement a permit/deny designation for a packet. The command set for IP ACLs provides the hexadecimal values for each listed EtherType. Use the decimal equivalent of the EtherType listed for any other EtherType.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
deny [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|dns-name|icmp|ip|proto|tcp|udp]
```

```
deny <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
  from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>|
  <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>] (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],
  rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny dns-name [contains|exact|suffix]
deny dns-name [contains|exact|suffix] <WORD> (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>)
  {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny icmp [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
  host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
  host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (<ICMP-TYPE> <ICMP-CODE>,log,rule-precedence <1-5000>)
  {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny ip [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
  host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
  host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny proto [<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>|<PROTOCOL-NAME>|eigrp|gre|igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp]
  [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
  host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
  host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny [tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
  host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
  eq <SOURCE-PORT>|host <DEST-HOST-IP>|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
  [eq [<1-65535>|<SERVICE-NAME>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|
  sip|smtp|ssh|telnet|tftp|www]|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
  (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

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### Parameters

• deny <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> [<SOURCE-IP/MASK> | <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> | any | from-vlan <VLAN-ID> | host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK> | any | host <DEST-HOST-IP> | <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>] (log,mark [8021p <0-7> | dscp <0-63>], rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies this deny rule to packets based on service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-service alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p>A network-service alias defines service protocols and ports to match. When used with an ACL, the network-service alias defines the service-specific components of the ACL deny rule.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring network-service alias, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified network are dropped.</p>
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the addresses identified by the network-group alias are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p>A network-group alias defines a single or a range of addresses of devices, hosts, and networks. When used with an ACL, the network-group alias defines the network-specific component of the ACL rule (permit/deny).</p>
any	<p>Specifies the source as any source IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from any source are dropped.</p>
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	<p>Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified VLAN(s) are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLANs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified host are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, addressed to the specified network are dropped.</p>
any	<p>Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, addressed to any destination are dropped.</p>
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, addressed to the specified host are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>

<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, destined for the addresses identified by the network-group alias are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
log	<p>Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. if any specified type of packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.</p>
mark [8021p <0-7> dscp <0-63>]	<p>Specifies packets to mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Marks packets by modifying 802.1.p VLAN user priority</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Marks packets by modifying DSCP TOS bits in the header</li> </ul>
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deny dns-name [contains exact suffix] &lt;WORD&gt; (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
dns-name	<p>Applies this deny rule to packets based on dns-names specified in the network-service</p>
contains	<p>Matches any hostname which has this DNS label. (for example *.test.*)</p>
exact	<p>Matches an exact hostname as specified in the network-service</p>
suffix	<p>Matches any hostname as suffix (for example *.test)</p>
<WORD>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its domain name. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified host are dropped.</p>
log	<p>Logs all deny events matching this dns entry. If a dns-name is matched an event is logged.</p>
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deny icmp [&lt;SOURCE-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-NAME&gt; any from-vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-NAME&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt;] (&lt;ICMP-TYPE&gt; &lt;ICMP-CODE&gt;,log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
icmp	<p>Applies this deny rule to <i>Internet Control Message Protocol</i> (ICMP) packets only</p>
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. ICMP packets received from the specified sources are dropped.</p>

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<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. ICMP packets received from the addresses identified by the network-group alias are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	<p>Specifies the source as any IP address. ICMP packets received from any source are dropped.</p>
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	<p>Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. ICMP packets received from the VLANs identified here are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLANs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. ICMP packets received from the specified host are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. ICMP packets addressed to specified destinations are dropped.</p>
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. ICMP packets destined for addresses identified by the network-group alias are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	<p>Specifies the destination as any IP address. ICMP packets addressed to any destination are dropped.</p>
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. ICMP packets addressed to the specified host are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<ICMP-TYPE>	<p>Defines the ICMP packet type</p> <p>For example, an ICMP type 0 indicates it is an ECHO REPLY, and type 8 indicates it is an ECHO.</p>
<ICMP-CODE>	<p>Defines the ICMP message type</p> <p>For example, an ICMP code 3 indicates "Destination Unreachable", code 1 indicates "Host Unreachable", and code 3 indicates "Port Unreachable."</p> <p><b>Note:</b> After specifying the source and destination IP address(es), the ICMP message type, and the ICMP code, specify the action taken in case of a match.</p>
log	<p>Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. a ICMP packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.</p>
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule</li> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>



```

• deny ip [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|host <DEST-HOST-
IP>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

```

ip	Applies this deny rule to IP packets only
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. IP packets received from the specified networks are dropped.
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. IP packets received from the addresses identified by the network-group alias are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	Specifies the source as any IP address. IP packets received from any source are dropped.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. IP packets received from the specified VLANs are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLAN IDs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. IP packets received from the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. IP packets addressed to the specified networks are dropped.
any	Specifies the destination as any IP address. IP packets addressed to any destination are dropped.
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. IP packets addressed to the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. IP packets destined for addresses identified by the network-group alias are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
log	Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. a IP packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>

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```

• deny proto [<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>|<PROTOCOL-NAME>|eigrp|gre|igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp]
  [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

```

proto	Configures the ACL for additional protocols Additional protocols (other than IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP) must be configured using this parameter
<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>	Filters protocols using their <i>Internet Assigned Numbers Authority</i> (IANA) protocol number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the protocol number.</li> </ul>
<PROTOCOL-NAME>	Filters protocols using their IANA protocol name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; – Specify the protocol name.</li> </ul>
eigrp	Identifies the <i>Enhanced Internet Gateway Routing Protocol</i> (EIGRP) protocol (number 88) EIGRP enables routers to maintain copies of neighbors' routing tables. Routers use this information to determine the fastest route to a destination. When a router fails to find a route in its stored route tables, it sends a query to neighbors who in turn query their neighbors till a route is found. EIGRP also enables routers to inform neighbors of changes in their routing tables.
gre	Identifies the <i>General Routing Encapsulation</i> (GRE) protocol (number 47) GRE is a tunneling protocol that enables transportation of protocols (IP, IPX, DEC net, etc.) over an IP network. GRE encapsulates the packet at the source and removes the encapsulation at the destination.
igmp	Identifies the <i>Internet Group Management Protocol</i> (IGMP) protocol (number 2) IGMP establishes and maintains multicast group memberships to interested members. Multicasting allows a networked computer to send content to multiple computers who have registered to receive the content. IGMP snooping is for listening to IGMP traffic between an IGMP host and routers in the network to maintain a map of the links that require multicast streams. Multicast traffic is filtered out for those links which do not require them.
igp	Identifies any private internal gateway (primarily used by CISCO for their IGRP) (number 9) IGP enables exchange of information between hosts and routers within a managed network. The most commonly used <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (IGP) protocols are: <i>Routing Information Protocol</i> (RIP) and <i>Open Shortest Path First</i> (OSPF)
ospf	Identifies the OSPF protocol (number 89) OSPF is a link-state <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (IGP). OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.
vrrp	Identifies the <i>Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i> (VRRP) protocol (number 112) VRRP allows a pool of routers to be advertised as a single virtual router. This virtual router is configured by hosts as their default gateway. VRRP elects a master router, from this pool, and assigns it a virtual IP address. The master router routes and forwards packets to hosts on the same subnet. When the master router fails, one of the backup routers is elected as the master and its IP address is mapped to the virtual IP address.

<SOURCE-IP/ MASK>	Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the specified sources are dropped.
<NETWORK- GROUP-ALIAS- NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the sources defined in the network-group alias are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	Specifies the source as any IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from any source are dropped.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the VLANs identified here are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. A range of VLANs is represented by the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST- IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to the specified destinations are dropped.
any	Specifies the destination as any IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to any destination are dropped.
host <DEST-HOST- IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addresses to the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<NETWORK- GROUP-ALIAS- NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to the destinations identified in the network-group alias are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> After specifying the source and destination IP address(es), specify the action taken in case of a match.</p>
log	Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. a packet (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>

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```

• deny [tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|eq <SOURCE-PORT>|
host <DEST-HOST-IP>|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>] [eq [<1-65535>|<SERVICE-NAME>|bgp|
dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|sip|smtp|ssh|telnet|tftp|www] |
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description
<LINE>)}

```

tcp	Applies this deny rule to TCP packets only
udp	Applies this deny rule to UDP packets only
<SOURCE-IP/ MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. TCP/UDP packets received from the specified sources are dropped.
<NETWORK- GROUP-ALIAS- NAME>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. TCP/UDP packets received from the VLANs identified here are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> After specifying the source and destination IP address(es), specify the action taken in case of a match.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the source as any IP address. TCP/UDP packets received from any source are dropped.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. TCP/UDP packets received from the VLANs identified here are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLANs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.
host <SOURCE-HOST- IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. TCP/UDP packets received from the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Sets the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. TCP/UDP packets addressed to the specified destinations are dropped.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. TCP/UDP packets received from any destination are dropped.
eq <SOURCE-PORT>	Identifies a specific source port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; – Specify the exact source port.</li> </ul>
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. TCP/UDP packets addressed to the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>

<p>&lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters.</p> <p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. TCP/UDP packets destined to the addresses identified in the network-group alias are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
<p>range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;</p>	<p>Specifies a range of source ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
<p>eq [&lt;1-65535&gt;  &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt;   bgp dns ftp  ftp-data gropher  https ldap nntp ntp  pop3 sip smtp  ssh telnet  tftp www]</p>	<p>Identifies a specific destination or protocol port to match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – The destination port is designated by its number</li> <li>• &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; – Specifies the service name</li> <li>• bgp – The designated <i>Border Gateway Protocol</i> (BGP) protocol port (179)</li> <li>• dns – The designated <i>Domain Name System</i> (DNS) protocol port (53)</li> <li>• ftp – The designated <i>File Transfer Protocol</i> (FTP) protocol port (21)</li> <li>• ftp-data – The designated FTP data port (20)</li> <li>• gropher – The designated GROPPER protocol port (70)</li> <li>• https – The designated HTTPS protocol port (443)</li> <li>• ldap – The designated <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) protocol port (389)</li> <li>• nntp – The designated <i>Network News Transfer Protocol</i> (NNTP) protocol port (119)</li> <li>• ntp – The designated <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) protocol port (123)</li> <li>• pop3 – The designated POP3 protocol port (110)</li> <li>• sip – The designated <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) protocol port (5060)</li> <li>• smtp – The designated <i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i> (SMTP) protocol port (25)</li> <li>• ssh – The designated <i>Secure Shell</i> (SSH) protocol port (22)</li> <li>• telnet – The designated Telnet protocol port (23)</li> <li>• tftp – The designated <i>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i> (TFTP) protocol port (69)</li> <li>• www – The designated www protocol port (80)</li> </ul>
<p>range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;</p>	<p>Specifies a range of destination ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
<p>log</p>	<p>Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address or port is matched (i.e. a TCP/UDP packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.</p>
<p>rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt; rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;</p>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to deny traffic between networks/hosts based on the protocol type selected in the access list configuration. The following protocols are supported:

- IP
- ICMP
- TCP
- UDP
- PROTO (any Internet protocol other than TCP, UDP, and ICMP)

The last *access control entry (ACE)* in the access list is an implicit deny statement.

Whenever the interface receives the packet, its content is checked against the ACEs in the ACL. It is allowed or denied based on the ACL configuration.

- Filtering TCP/UDP allows you to specify port numbers as filtering criteria
- Select ICMP as the protocol to allow or deny ICMP packets. Selecting ICMP filters ICMP packets based on ICMP type and code.



**NOTE:** The log option is functional only for router ACL's. The log option displays an informational logging message about the packet that matches the entry sent to the console.

---

---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#deny proto vrrp any any log rule-precedence 600
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#deny proto ospf any any log rule-precedence 650
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-acl-acl)#deny dns-name contains rfs7000 log rule-precedence 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-acl-acl)#show context
ip access-list acl
  deny dns-name contains rfs7000 log rule-precedence 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-acl-acl)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny proto vrrp any any log rule-precedence 600
  deny proto ospf any any log rule-precedence 650
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

Using aliases in IP access list.

The following examples show the usage of network-group aliases:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config)#ip access-list bar
```

Example 1:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-bar)#permit ip $foo any rule-precedence 10
```

Example 2

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-bar)#permit tcp 192.168.100.0/24 $foobar eq ftp rule-
precedence 20
```

Example 3

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-bar)#deny ip $guest $lab rule-precedence 30
```

- In example1, network-group alias **\$foo** is used as a source
- In example 2, network-group alias **\$foobar** is used as a destination
- In example 3, network-group aliases **\$guest** and **\$lab** are used as source and destination respectively.

The following examples show the usage of network-service aliases:

---

**Example 4**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-bar)# permit $kerberos 10.60.20.0/24 $kerberos-servers log  
rule-precedence 40
```

**Example 5**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-bar)#permit $Tandem 10.60.20.0/24 $Tandem-servers log rule-  
precedence 50
```

In examples 4, and 5:

- The network-service aliases (**\$kerberos** and **\$Tandem**) define the destination protocol-port combinations
- The source network is **10.60.20.0/24**
- The destination network-address combinations are defined by the network-group aliases (**\$kerberos-servers** and **\$Tandem-servers**)

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified IP deny access rule
<i>alias</i>	Creates and configures aliases (network, VLAN, and service)

## 11.1.2 disable

### ▶ ip-access-list

Disables an existing deny or permit rule without removing it from the ACL. A disabled rule is inactive and is not used to filter packets.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
disable [deny|insert|permit]
```

```
disable [deny|insert [deny|permit]|permit] [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|  
dns-name|icmp|ip|proto|tcp|udp]
```

```
disable [deny|insert [deny|permit]|permit] [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|  
dns-name [contains|exact|suffix]|icmp|ip|proto <PROTOCOL-OPTIONS>|tcp|udp]  
[<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|host  
<SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|host  
<DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],rule-precedence)
```

### Parameters

- disable [deny|insert [deny|permit]|permit] [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|dns-name [contains|exact|suffix]|icmp|ip|proto <PROTOCOL-OPTIONS>|tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],rule-precedence)

disable [deny insert [deny permit] permit]	Disables a deny or permit access rule without removing it from the ACL This command also enables the insertion of a disable deny or permit rule without overwriting an existing rule in the IP ACL. <b>Note:</b> To disable an existing deny/permit rule, provide the exact values used to configure the deny or permit rule.
<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>	Specifies the network-service alias, identified by the <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> keyword, associated with the deny/permit rule
dns-name [contains exact suffix]	Specifies the packets to reject based on the dns-name match. Applies this deny rule to packets based on dns-names specified in the network-service
icmp	Disables a rule applicable to ICMP packets only
ip	Disables a rule applicable to IP packets only
proto <PROTOCOL-OPTIONS>	Disables a rule applicable to any Internet protocol other than TCP, UDP, or ICMP packets • <PROTOCOL-OPTIONS> – Identify the Internet protocol using the options available.
tcp	Disables a rule applicable to TCP packets only
udp	Disables a rule applicable to UDP packets only <b>Note:</b> After specifying the packet type, specify the source and destination devices and network address(es) to match.
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	Specify the source IP address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format.



<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Specifies the network-group alias, identified by the <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> keyword, associated with this deny/permit rule
any	Select 'any' if the rule is applicable to any source IP address.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	Specify the VLAN IDs.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	Specify the source host's exact IP address.
<DEST-IP/MASK>	Specify the destination IP address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format.
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Specifies the network-group alias, identified by the <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> keyword, associated with this deny/permit rule
any	Select 'any' if the rule is applicable to any destination IP address.
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Specify the destination host's exact IP address.
log	Select log, if the rule has been configured to log records in case of a match.
mark [8021p <0-7>] dscp <0-63>]	Specifies packets to mark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Marks packets by modifying 802.1.p VLAN user priority</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Marks packets by modifying DSCP TOS bits in the header</li> </ul>
rule-precedence <1-5000>	Specify the rule precedence. The deny or permit rule with the specified precedence is disabled. <b>Note:</b> To enable a disabled rule, enter the rule again without the 'disable' keyword. <b>Note:</b> The <i>no &gt; disable</i> command removes a disabled rule from the ACL.

### Examples

The following example shows the 'auto-tunnel-acl' settings before the disable command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#show context
ip access-list auto-tunnel-acl
 permit ip host 200.200.200.99 30.30.30.1/24 rule-precedence 2
 permit ip host 200.200.200.99 any rule-precedence 3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#disable permit ip host 200.200.200.99 any
rule-precedence 3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#
```

The following example shows the 'auto-tunnel-acl' settings after the disable command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#show context
ip access-list auto-tunnel-acl
 permit ip host 200.200.200.99 30.30.30.1/24 rule-precedence 2
 disable permit ip host 200.200.200.99 any rule-precedence 3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-auto-tunnel-acl)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#deny icmp any any log rule-precedence 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny icmp any any rule-precedence 1
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#disable deny icmp any any rule-precedence 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  disable deny icmp any any rule-precedence 1
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

In the following example a disable deny rule has been inserted in the IP ACL "test":

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny tcp from-vlan 1 any any rule-precedence 1
  permit icmp any host 192.168.13.7 1 1 rule-precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#disable insert deny ip any any log rule-precedence 2
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny tcp from-vlan 1 any any rule-precedence 1
  disable deny ip any any log rule-precedence 2
  permit icmp any host 192.168.13.7 1 1 rule-precedence 3
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Enables a disabled deny or permit rule
<i>deny</i>	Creates a new deny access rule or modifies an existing rule
<i>permit</i>	Creates a new permit access rule or modifies an existing rule
<i>alias</i>	Creates and configures a aliases (network, VLAN, and service)

### 11.1.3 insert

▶ [ip-access-list](#)

Enables the insertion of a rule in an IP ACL without overwriting or replacing an existing rule having the same precedence

The insert option allows a new rule to be inserted within a IP access list. Consider an IP ACL consisting of rules having precedences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. You want to insert a new rule with precedence 4, without overwriting the existing precedence 4 rule. Using the insert option inserts the new rule prior to the existing one. The existing precedence 4 rule's precedence changes to 5, and the change cascades down the list of rules within the ACL. That means rule 5 becomes rule 6, and rule 6 becomes rule 7.



**NOTE:** NOT using *insert* when creating a new rule having the same precedence as an existing rule, overwrites the existing rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
insert [deny|permit] <PARAMETERS> (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],
  rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

#### Parameters

- insert [deny|permit] <PARAMETERS> (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>], rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

[deny permit]	Inserts a deny or a permit rule within an IP ACL
<PARAMETERS>	Provide the match criteria for this deny/permit rule. Packets will be filtered based on the criteria set here. For more information on the deny rule, see <a href="#">deny</a> . For more information on the permit rule, see <a href="#">permit</a> .
log	After specifying the match criteria, specify the action taken for filtered packets Logs all deny/permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched an event is logged.
mark [8021p <0-7>  dscp <0-63>]	Specifies packets to mark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Marks packets by modifying 802.1.p VLAN user priority</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Marks packets by modifying DSCP TOS bits in the header</li> </ul>
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	Assigns a precedence for this deny/permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this new rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>



**NOTE:** The log option is functional only for router ACL's. The log option displays an informational logging message about the packet that matches the entry sent to the console.

---

---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#deny tcp from-vlan 1 any any rule-precedence 1

rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#permit icmp any host 192.168.13.7 1 1 rule-precedence 2

rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny tcp from-vlan 1 any any rule-precedence 1
  permit icmp any host 192.168.13.7 1 1 rule-precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

In the following example a new rule is inserted between the rules having precedences 1 and 2. The precedence of the existing precedence '2' rule changes to precedence 3.

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#insert deny ip any any rule-precedence 2

rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny tcp from-vlan 1 any any rule-precedence 1
  deny ip any any rule-precedence 2
  permit icmp any host 192.168.13.7 1 1 rule-precedence 3
rfs4000-229D58(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

---

[alias](#)

Creates and configures aliases (network, VLAN, and service)

---

## 11.1.4 no

### ▸ ip-access-list

Removes a deny, permit, or disable rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [deny|disable|permit]
```

```
no [deny|permit] [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|dns-name|icmp|ip|proto|tcp|udp]
<RULE-PARAMETERS>
```

```
no disable [deny|permit] [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|dns-name|icmp|ip|proto|tcp|udp]
<RULE-PARAMETERS>
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny, permit, or disable rule
-----------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

Removes an access list control entry. Provide the rule-precedence value when using the no command.

### Examples

The following example shows the ACL 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  deny proto vrrp any any log rule-precedence 600
  deny proto ospf any any log rule-precedence 650
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#no deny proto vrrp any any rule-precedence 600
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#no deny proto ospf any any rule-precedence 650
```

The following example shows the ACL 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

## 11.1.5 permit

► [ip-access-list](#)

Creates a permit rule that marks packets (from a specified source IP and/or to a specified destination IP) for forwarding. You can also use this command to modify an existing permit rule.



**NOTE:** Use a decimal value representation to implement a permit/deny designation for a packet. The command set for IP ACLs provides the hexadecimal values for each listed EtherType. Use the decimal equivalent of the EtherType listed for any other EtherType.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
permit [<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>|dns-name|icmp|ip|proto|tcp|udp]
```

```
permit <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>|
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>] (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],
rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit dns-name [contains|exact|suffix]
permit dns-name [contains|exact|suffix] <WORD> (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>)
{(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit dns-name exact <WORD> (log,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],
rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit icmp [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (<ICMP-TYPE> <ICMP-CODE>,(log,rule-precedence <1-5000>)
{(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit ip [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit proto [<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>|<PROTOCOL-NAME>|eigrp|gre|igmp|igp|ospf|vrrp]
[<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IP>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit [tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>|any|
eq <SOURCE-PORT>|host <DEST-HOST-IP>|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
[eq [<1-65535>|<SERVICE-NAME>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|
sip|smtp|ssh|telnet|tftp|www]|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
(log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

## Parameters

```

• permit <NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME> [<SOURCE-IP/MASK> | <NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME> | any |
from-vlan <VLAN-ID> | host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK> | any | host <DEST-HOST-IP> |
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>] (log, mark [8021p <0-7> | dscp <0-63>],
rule-precedence <1-5000>) { (rule-description <LINE>)}

```

<NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies this permit rule to packets based on service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-SERVICE-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-service alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p>A network-service alias defines service protocols and ports to match. When used with an ACL, the network-service alias defines the service-specific components of the ACL permit rule.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring network-service alias, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified network are permitted.</p>
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the addresses identified by the network-group alias are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p>A network-group alias defines a single or a range of addresses of devices, hosts, and networks. When used with an ACL, the network-group alias defines the network-specific component of the ACL rule (permit/deny).</p>
any	<p>Specifies the source as any source IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from any source are permitted.</p>
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	<p>Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified VLAN(s) are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLANs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified host are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, addressed to the specified network are permitted.</p>
any	<p>Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, addressed to any destination are permitted.</p>
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, addressed to the specified host are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>

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<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, destined for the addresses identified by the network-group alias are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
log	<p>Logs all permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. if any specified type of packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.</p>
mark [8021p <0-7> dscp <0-63>]	<p>Specifies packets to mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Marks packets by modifying 802.1.p VLAN user priority</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Marks packets by modifying DSCP TOS bits in the header</li> </ul>
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>permit dns-name [contains exact (mark) suffix] &lt;WORD&gt; (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;){ (rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
dns-name	<p>Applies this permit rule to packets based on dns-names specified in the network-service</p>
contains	<p>Matches any hostname which has this DNS label. (for example *.test.*)</p>
exact	<p>Matches an exact hostname as specified in the network-service</p>
suffix	<p>Matches any hostname as suffix (for example *.test)</p>
<WORD>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its domain name. Packets, matching the service protocols and ports specified in the network-service alias, received from the specified host are forwarded.</p>
log	<p>Logs all permit events matching this dns entry. If a dns-name is matched an event is logged.</p>
mark [8021p <0-7> dscp <0-63>]	<p>Specifies packets to mark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Marks packets by modifying 802.1.p VLAN user priority</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Marks packets by modifying DSCP TOS bits in the header</li> </ul>
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>



```

• permit icmp [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-NAME>|any|from-vlan <VLAN-ID>|
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] [<DEST-IP/MASK>|<NETWORK-GROUP-NAME>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>]
(<ICMP-TYPE> <ICMP-CODE>,log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

```

icmp	Applies this permit rule to ICMP packets only
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. ICMP packets received from the specified sources are permitted.
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. ICMP packets received from the addresses identified by the network-group alias are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	Specifies the source as any source IP address. ICMP packets received from any source are permitted.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. ICMP packets received from the VLANs identified here are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLANs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. ICMP packets received from the specified host are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. ICMP packets addressed to specified destinations are permitted.
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. ICMP packets destined for addresses identified by the network-group alias are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. ICMP packets addressed to any destination are permitted.
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. ICMP packets addressed to the specified host are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<ICMP-TYPE>	Defines the ICMP packet type For example, an ICMP type 0 indicates it is an ECHO REPLY, and type 8 indicates it is an ECHO.
<ICMP-CODE>	Defines the ICMP message type For example, an ICMP code 3 indicates "Destination Unreachable", code 1 indicates "Host Unreachable", and code 3 indicates "Port Unreachable." <b>Note:</b> After specifying the source and destination IP address(es), the ICMP message type, and the ICMP code, specify the action taken in case of a match.
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. a ICMP packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.

rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>permit ip [&lt;SOURCE-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; any from-vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
ip	Applies this permit rule to IP packets only
<SOURCE-IP/MASK>	Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. IP packets received from the specified networks are permitted.
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. IP packets received from the addresses identified by the network-group alias are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	Specifies the source as any source IP address. IP packets received from any source are permitted.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. IP packets received from the specified VLANs are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLAN IDs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. IP packets received from the specified host are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. IP packets addressed to the specified networks are permitted.
any	Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. IP packets addressed to any destination are permitted.
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. IP packets addressed to the specified host are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. IP packets destined for addresses identified by the network-group alias are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. a IP packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.

rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<pre>• permit proto [&lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; &lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; eigrp gre igmp igp ospf vrrp] [&lt;SOURCE-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; any from-vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt;] (log,rule- precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</pre>	
proto	<p>Configures the ACL for additional protocols</p> <p>Additional protocols (other than IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP) must be configured using this parameter</p>
<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>	<p>Filters protocols using their IANA protocol number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the protocol number.</li> </ul>
<PROTOCOL-NAME>	<p>Filters protocols using their IANA protocol name</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; – Specify the protocol name.</li> </ul>
eigrp	<p>Identifies the EIGRP protocol (number 88)</p> <p>EIGRP enables routers to maintain copies of neighbors' routing tables. Routers use this information to determine the fastest route to a destination. When a router fails to find a route in its stored route tables, it sends a query to neighbors who in turn query their neighbors till a route is found. EIGRP also enables routers to inform neighbors of changes in their routing tables.</p>
gre	<p>Identifies the GRE protocol (number 47)</p> <p>GRE is a tunneling protocol that enables transportation of protocols (IP, IPX, DEC net, etc.) over an IP network. GRE encapsulates the packet at the source and removes the encapsulation at the destination.</p>
igmp	<p>Identifies the IGMP protocol (number 2)</p> <p>IGMP establishes and maintains multicast group memberships to interested members. Multicasting allows a networked computer to send content to multiple computers who have registered to receive the content. IGMP snooping is for listening to IGMP traffic between an IGMP host and routers in the network to maintain a map of the links that require multicast streams. Multicast traffic is filtered out for those links which do not require them.</p>
igp	<p>Identifies any private internal gateway (primarily used by CISCO for their IGRP) (number 9)</p> <p>IGP enables exchange of information between hosts and routers within a managed network. The most commonly used <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (IGP) protocols are: <i>Routing Information Protocol</i> (RIP) and <i>Open Shortest Path First</i> (OSPF)</p>
ospf	<p>Identifies the OSPF protocol (number 89)</p> <p>OSPF is a link-state <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (IGP). OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.</p>

vrrp	<p>Identifies the VRRP protocol (number 112)</p> <p>VRRP allows a pool of routers to be advertised as a single virtual router. This virtual router is configured by hosts as their default gateway. VRRP elects a master router, from this pool, and assigns it a virtual IP address. The master router routes and forwards packets to hosts on the same subnet. When the master router fails, one of the backup routers is elected as the master and its IP address is mapped to the virtual IP address.</p>
<SOURCE-IP/ MASK>	<p>Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the specified sources are permitted.</p>
<NETWORK- GROUP-ALIAS- NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the sources defined in the network-group alias are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
any	<p>Specifies the source as any IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from any source are permitted.</p>
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	<p>Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the VLANs identified here are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. A range of VLANs is represented by the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST- IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the specified host are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	<p>Specifies the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to the specified destinations are permitted.</p>
any	<p>Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to any destination are permitted.</p>
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addresses to the specified host are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<NETWORK- GROUP-ALIAS- NAME>	<p>Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to the destinations identified in the network-group alias are permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> After specifying the source and destination IP address(es), specify the action taken in case of a match.</p>
log	<p>Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address is matched (i.e. a packet (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.</p>

rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
<pre>• permit [tcp udp] [&lt;SOURCE-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; any from-vlan &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IP/MASK&gt; &lt;NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME&gt; any eq &lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; host &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;] [eq [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; bgp dns ftp ftp-data gopher https ldap nntp ntp pop3 sip smtp ssh telnet tftp www]  range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;}</pre>	
tcp	Applies this permit rule to TCP packets only
udp	Applies this deny rule to UDP packets only
<SOURCE-IP/ MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the source IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. TCP/UDP packets received from the specified sources are permitted.
<NETWORK- GROUP-ALIAS- NAME>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Applies a network-group alias to identify the source IP addresses. TCP/UDP packets received from the VLANs identified here are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the source and destination IP address(es), specify the action taken in case of a match.</p>
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the source as any source IP address. TCP/UDP packets received from any source are permitted.
from-vlan <VLAN-ID>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies a single VLAN or a range of VLANs as the match criteria. TCP/UDP packets received from the VLANs identified here are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID. To configure a range of VLANs, enter the start and end VLAN IDs separated by a hyphen (for example, 12-20).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option with WLANs and port ACLs.</p>
host <SOURCE-HOST- IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IP address. TCP/UDP packets received from the specified host are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IP/MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Sets the destination IP address and mask (A.B.C.D/M) to match. TCP/UDP packets addressed to the specified destinations are permitted.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the destination as any destination IP address. TCP/UDP packets received from any destination are permitted.

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eq <SOURCE-PORT>	Identifies a specific source port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; – Specify the exact source port.</li> </ul>
host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IP address. TCP/UDP packets addressed to the specified host are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
<NETWORK-GROUP-ALIAS-NAME>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Applies a network-group alias to identify the destination IP addresses. TCP/UDP packets destined to the addresses identified in the network-group alias are permitted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the network-group alias name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>	Specifies a range of source ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
eq [<1-65535>  <SERVICE-NAME>   bgp dns ftp  ftp-data gropher  https ldap nntp ntp  pop3 sip smtp  ssh telnet  tftp www]	Identifies a specific destination or protocol port to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – The destination port is designated by its number</li> <li>• &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; – Specifies the service name</li> <li>• bgp – The designated <i>Border Gateway Protocol</i> (BGP) protocol port (179)</li> <li>• dns – The designated <i>Domain Name System</i> (DNS) protocol port (53)</li> <li>• ftp – The designated <i>File Transfer Protocol</i> (FTP) protocol port (21)</li> <li>• ftp-data – The designated FTP data port (20)</li> <li>• gropher – The designated GROPPER protocol port (70)</li> <li>• https – The designated HTTPS protocol port (443)</li> <li>• ldap – The designated <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) protocol port (389)</li> <li>• nntp – The designated <i>Network News Transfer Protocol</i> (NNTP) protocol port (119)</li> <li>• ntp – The designated <i>Network Time Protocol</i> (NTP) protocol port (123)</li> <li>• pop3 – The designated POP3 protocol port (110)</li> <li>• sip – The designated <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) protocol port (5060)</li> <li>• smtp – The designated <i>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i> (SMTP) protocol port (25)</li> <li>• ssh – The designated <i>Secure Shell</i> (SSH) protocol port (22)</li> <li>• telnet – The designated Telnet protocol port (23)</li> <li>• tftp – The designated <i>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i> (TFTP) protocol port (69)</li> <li>• www – The designated www protocol port (80)</li> </ul>
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>	Specifies a range of destination ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination IP address or port is matched (i.e. a TCP/UDP packet is received from a specified IP address and/or is destined for a specified IP address), an event is logged.

<pre>rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt; rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;</pre>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this permit rule</li> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>
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### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to permit traffic between networks/hosts based on the protocol type selected in the access list. The following protocols are supported:

- IP
- ICMP
- ICP
- UDP
- PROTO (any Internet protocol other than TCP, UDP, and ICMP)

The last ACE in the access list is an implicit deny statement.

Whenever the interface receives the packet, its content is checked against all the ACEs in the ACL. The packet is allowed or denied based on the ACL configuration.

- Filtering on TCP or UDP allows you to specify port numbers as filtering criteria.
- Select ICMP to allow/deny packets. Selecting ICMP filters ICMP packets based on ICMP type and code.



**NOTE:** The log option is functional only for router ACL's. The log option displays an informational logging message about the packet matching the entry sent to the console.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#permit ip 172.16.10.0/24 any log rule-precedence 750
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#permit tcp 172.16.10.0/24 any log rule-precedence 800
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#show context
ip access-list test
  permit ip 172.16.10.0/24 any log rule-precedence 750
  permit tcp 172.16.10.0/24 any log rule-precedence 800
rfs7000-37FABE(config-ip-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified IP permit access rule
<i>alias</i>	Creates and configures aliases (network, VLAN, and service)

## 11.2 mac-access-list

### ▶ ACCESS-LIST

The following table summarizes MAC Access list configuration commands:

**Table 11.2** MAC-Access-List-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a new deny access rule or modifies an existing rule. A deny access rule marks packets for rejection.	<a href="#">page 11-33</a>
<i>disable</i>	Disables a MAC deny or permit rule without removing it from the ACL	<a href="#">page 11-36</a>
<i>ex3500</i>	Creates a MAC ACL deny and/or permit rule applicable only to the EX3500 switch	<a href="#">page 11-38</a>
<i>insert</i>	Inserts a rule in an MAC ACL without overwriting or replacing an existing rule having the same precedence	<a href="#">page 11-41</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny and/or a permit access rule from a MAC ACL	<a href="#">page 11-43</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates a new permit access rule or modifies an existing rule. A deny access rule marks packets for forwarding.	<a href="#">page 11-44</a>



## 11.2.1 deny

### ► mac-access-list

Creates a deny rule that marks packets (from a specified source MAC and/or to a specified destination MAC) for rejection. You can also use this command to modify an existing deny rule.



**NOTE:** Use a decimal value representation to implement a `permit/deny` designation for a packet. The command set for MAC ACLs provide the hexadecimal values for each listed EtherType. Use the decimal equivalent of the EtherType listed for any other EtherType.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
deny [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>]
    [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>]
    (dot1p <0-7>,type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],
    vlan <1-4095>,log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

### Parameters

```
• deny [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>]
    [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>]
    (dot1p <0-7>,type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],
    vlan <1-4095>,log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>	Configures the source MAC address and mask to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the source MAC address to match.</li> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the source MAC address mask.</li> </ul> Packets received from the specified MAC addresses are dropped.
any	Identifies all devices as the source to deny access. Packets received from any source are dropped.
host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>	Identifies a specific host as the source to deny access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-MAC&gt; – Specify the source host's exact MAC address to match.</li> </ul> Packets received from the specified host are dropped.
<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>	Configures the destination MAC address and mask to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address to match.</li> <li>• &lt;DEST-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address mask to match.</li> </ul> Packets addressed to the specified MAC addresses are dropped.
any	Identifies all devices as the destination to deny access. Packets addressed to any destination are dropped.
host <DEST-HOST-MAC>	Identifies a specific host as the destination to deny access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact MAC address to match.</li> </ul> Packets addressed to the specified host are dropped.
dot1p <0-7>	Configures the 802.1p priority value. Sets the service classes for traffic handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify 802.1p priority from 0 - 7.</li> </ul>

<pre>type [8021q &lt;1-65535&gt;  aarp appletalk  arp ip ipv6 ipx mint  rarp wisp]</pre>	<p>Configures the EtherType value</p> <p>An EtherType is a two-octet field in an Ethernet frame that indicates the protocol encapsulated in the payload of the frame. The EtherType values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021q – Indicates a 802.1q payload (0x8100)</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Indicates the EtherType protocol number</li> <li>• aarp – Indicates the Appletalk <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) payload (0x80F3)</li> <li>• appletalk – Indicates the Appletalk Protocol payload (0x809B)</li> <li>• arp – Indicates the ARP payload (0x0806)</li> <li>• ip – Indicates the Internet Protocol, Version 4 (IPv4) payload (0x0800)</li> <li>• ipv6 – Indicates the Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) payload (0x86DD)</li> <li>• ipx – Indicates the Novell's IPX payload (0x8137)</li> <li>• mint – Indicates the MiNT protocol payload (0x8783)</li> <li>• rarp – Indicates the reverse <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) payload (0x8035)</li> <li>• wisp – Indicates the <i>Wireless Internet Service Provider</i> (WISP) payload (0x8783)</li> </ul>
<pre>vlan &lt;1-4095&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the VLAN where the traffic is received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4095&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4095.</li> </ul>
<pre>log</pre>	<p>Logs all deny events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination MAC address is matched (i.e. a packet is received from a specified MAC address or is destined for a specified MAC address), an event is logged.</p>
<pre>rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt; rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;</pre>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>

#### Usage Guidelines

The deny command disallows traffic based on layer 2 (data-link layer) data. The MAC access list denies traffic from a particular source MAC address or any MAC address. It can also disallow traffic from a list of MAC addresses based on the source mask.

The MAC access list can disallow traffic based on the VLAN and EtherType.

- ARP
- WISP
- IP
- 802.1q



**NOTE:** MAC ACLs always take precedence over IP based ACLs.

The last ACE in the access list is an implicit deny statement. Whenever the interface receives the packet, its content is checked against all the ACEs in the ACL. It is allowed or denied based on the ACL's configuration.

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#deny 41-85-45-89-66-77 ff-ff-ff-00-00-00 any
vlan 1 rule-precedence 1

rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#deny host 00-01-ae-00-22-11 any rule-precedence 2

rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#show context
mac access-list test
  deny 41-85-45-89-66-77 FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 any vlan 1 rule-precedence 1
  deny host 00-01-AE-00-22-11 any rule-precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#
```

The MAC ACL (in the example below) denies traffic from any source MAC address to a particular host MAC address:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#deny any host 00:01:ae:00:22:11
```

The following example denies traffic between two hosts based on MAC addresses:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#deny host 01:02:fe:45:76:89 host 01:02:89:78:78:45
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified MAC deny access rule
-----------	--

## 11.2.2 disable

### ► mac-access-list

Disables a MAC deny or permit rule without removing it from the ACL. A disabled rule is inactive and is not used to filter packets.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
disable [deny|insert|permit]
```

```
disable [deny|permit] [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>]
 [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>] (dot1p <0-7>,
 mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>], type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|
 ipx|mint|rarp|wisp], vlan <1-4095>) log (rule-precedence <1-5000>)
 {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
disable insert [deny|permit]
```

### Parameters

- disable [deny|permit] [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>] [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>] (dot1p <0-7>, mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>], type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp], vlan <1-4095>) log (rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

disable [deny insert permit]	Disables a deny, insert or permit access rule without removing it from the MAC ACL <b>Note:</b> Provide the exact values used to configure the deny or permit rule that is to be disabled.
<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>	Specifies the source MAC address and mask to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the source MAC address to match.</li> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the source MAC address mask.</li> </ul>
any	Select 'any' if the rule is applicable to any source MAC address
host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>	Specify the source host's exact MAC address
<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>	Specifies the destination MAC address and mask to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address.</li> <li>• &lt;DEST-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address mask.</li> </ul>
any	Select 'any' if the rule is applicable to any destination MAC address
host <DEST-HOST-MAC>	Specify the destination host's exact MAC address
log	The following keyword defines the action taken when a packet matches any or all of the above specified criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• log – Logs a record. when a packet matches the specified criteria</li> </ul>
dot1p <0-7>	Specify the 802.1p priority from 0 - 7.

mark [8021p <0-7>  dscp <0-63>]	Marks/modifies packets that match the criteria specified here <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Modifies 802.1p VLAN user priority from 0 - 7</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Modifies DSCP TOS bits in the IP header from 0 - 63</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only to the <i>disable</i> > <i>permit</i> MAC ACL rule.
type [8021q  <1-65535> aarp  appletalk arp ip  ipv6 ipx mint rarp  wisp]	Use the available options to specify the EtherType value.
vlan <1-4095>	Specify the VLAN ID(s)
log	Select log, if the rule has been configured to log records in case of a match.
rule-precedence <1-5000> {(rule-description <LINE>)}	The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Provide the precedence assigned to this deny or permit rule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000. The rule with the specified precedence is removed from the MAC ACL.</li> <li>• rule-description &lt;LINE&gt; – Optional. Enter the description configured for this deny or permit rule.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Examples

The following example shows the MAC access list 'test' settings before the 'disable' command is executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#show context
mac access-list test
 deny 41-85-45-89-66-77 FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 any vlan 1 rule-precedence 1
 deny host 00-01-AE-00-22-11 any rule-precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#disable deny host 00-01-AE-00-22-11 any rule-
precedence 2
```

The following example shows the MAC access list 'test' settings after the 'disable' command is executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#show context
mac access-list test
 deny 41-85-45-89-66-77 FF-FF-FF-00-00-00 any vlan 1 rule-precedence 1
 disable deny host 00-01-AE-00-22-11 any rule-precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Enables a disabled deny or permit rule
<i>deny</i>	Creates a new deny access rule or modifies an existing rule
<i>permit</i>	Creates a new permit access rule or modifies an existing rule

### 11.2.3 ex3500

#### ▶ [mac-access-list](#)

Creates a MAC ACL deny and/or permit rule, applicable only to the EX3500 switch

Each deny or permit rule consists of a set of match criteria and an associated action, which is deny access for the deny rule and allow access for the permit rule. When applied to layer 2 traffic (between a EX3500 switch and the WiNG managed service platform or a WiNG VM interface) every packet is matched against the configured match criteria and in case of a match the packet is dropped or forwarded depending on the rule type.

EX3500 devices (EX3524 and EX3548) are layer 2 Gigabit Ethernet switches with either 24 or 48 10/100/1000-BASE-T ports, and four SFP transceiver slots for fiber connectivity. Each 10/100/1000 Mbps port supports both the IEEE 802.3af and IEEE 802.3at-2009 PoE standards. An EX3500 switch has an SNMP-based management agent that provides both in-band and out-of-band management access. The EX3500 switch utilizes an embedded HTTP Web agent and *command line interface* (CLI), which in spite of being different from that of the WiNG operating system provides WiNG controllers PoE and port management resources.



**NOTE:** To implement the EX3500 MAC ACL rule, apply the MAC ACL directly to a EX3500 device, or to an EX35XX profile. For more information, see [access-group](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ex3500 [deny|permit] [all|tagged-eth2|untagged-eth2]
```

```
ex3500 [deny|permit] [all|tagged-eth2|untagged-eth2] [any |host <SOURCE-MAC>|
network <SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>] [any|host <DEST-MAC>|network <DEST-MAC>
<DEST-MAC-MASK>] [ethertype <0-65535|ethertype-mask <0-65535>|
ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|rule-precedence <1-128>|vlan <1-4094>|
vlan-mask <1-4095>]
```

#### Parameters

- `ex3500 [deny|permit] [all|tagged-eth2|untagged-eth2] [any|host <SOURCE-MAC>|network <SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>] [any|host <DEST-MAC>|network <DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>] [ethertype <0-65535|ethertype-mask <0-65535>|ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|rule-precedence <1-128>|vlan <1-4094>|vlan-mask <1-4095>]`

[deny permit]	Creates a deny or permit MAC ACL rule and configures the rule parameters Every EX3500 MAC ACL rule provides a set of match criteria against which incoming and outgoing packets (to and from an EX3500 device) are matched. In case of a match, the packet is dropped or forwarded depending on the rule type. The packet is dropped in case of a <i>deny</i> rule, and forwarded for an <i>permit</i> rule.
[all tagged-eth2 untagged-eth2]	Specifies the packet type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Applies this deny/permit rule to all packets</li> <li>• tagged-eth2 – Applies this deny/permit rule only to tagged Ethernet-2 packets</li> <li>• untagged-eth2 – Applies this deny/permit rule only to untagged Ethernet-2 packets</li> </ul> After specifying the packet type, configure the source and/or EX3500 MAC addresses to match.

<p>[any] host &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt;  network &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; &lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt;]</p>	<p>Enter the <i>Source</i> MAC addresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any – Identifies all EX3500 devices as a source to match</li> <li>host &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Identifies a specific EX3500 host as the source to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the source host's exact MAC address</li> </ul> </li> <li>network &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; &lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Configures a range of MAC addresses as the source to match. Packets received from any of these MAC addresses are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the source MAC address to match. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the source MAC bit mask.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For a deny rule, packets received from EX3500 device(s) matching the specified MAC address(es) are dropped.</p> <p>For a permit rule, packets received from EX3500 device(s) matching the specified MAC address(es) are forwarded.</p>
<p>[any]host &lt;DEST-MAC&gt;  network &lt;DEST-MAC&gt; &lt;DEST-MAC-MASK&gt;]</p>	<p>Enter the <i>Destination</i> MAC addresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any – Identifies all EX3500 devices as a destination to match</li> <li>host &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Identifies a specific EX3500 host as the destination to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact MAC address</li> </ul> </li> <li>network &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; &lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Configures a range of MAC addresses as the destination to match. Packets addressed to any of these MAC addresses are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address to match. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the destination MAC bit mask.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For a deny rule, packets addressed to EX3500 device(s) matching the specified MAC address(es) are dropped.</p> <p>For a permit rule, packets addressed to EX3500 device(s) matching the specified MAC address(es) are forwarded.</p>
<p>ether-type &lt;0-65535&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the Ethertype protocol number. The ether type is a two-octet field within an Ethernet frame. It indicates the protocol encapsulated in the payload of an Ethernet frame.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the value from 0 - 65535. The default value is 1.</li> </ul>
<p>ethertype-mask &lt;0-65535&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the Ethertype mask</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the value from 0 - 65535. The default value is 1.</li> </ul>
<p>ex3500-time-range &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Applies a specified EX3500 time range (should be existing and configured). The deny or permit rule is applied during the time period specified in the EX3500 time range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name.</li> </ul> <p>An EX3500 time range list consists of a set of periodic and absolute time range rules. Periodic time ranges recur periodically at specified time periods, such as daily, weekly, weekends, weekdays, and on specific week days, for example on every successive Mondays. Absolute time ranges are not periodic and do not recur. They consist of a range of days during a particular time period (the starting and ending days and time are fixed).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For information on configuring EX3500 time-range, see <a href="#">ex3500</a>.</p>
<p>vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</p>	<p>Configures a VLAN ID representative of the shared SSID each user employs to interoperate within the network (once authenticated by the local RADIUS server)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
<p>vlan-mask &lt;1-4095&gt;</p>	<p>Configures the VLAN ID bit mask value</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-4095&gt; – Specify the VLAN bit mask from 1 - 4095.</li> </ul>

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rule-precedence <1-128>	Configures a precedence for this EX3500 MAC ACL <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1 - 128&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 128. ACLs with lower precedence are applied first to packets.</li></ul>
----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-mac-acl-ex3500MacACL)#ex3500 deny tagged-eth2 any any vlan
20 rule-precedence 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-mac-acl-ex3500MacACL)#show context
mac access-list ex3500MacACL
  ex3500 deny tagged-eth2 any any vlan 20 rule-precedence 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-mac-acl-ex3500MacACL)#
```



## 11.2.4 insert

### ▶ *mac-access-list*

Enables the insertion of a rule in an MAC ACL without overwriting or replacing an existing rule having the same precedence

The insert option allows a new rule to be inserted within a MAC ACL. Consider an MAC ACL consisting of rules having precedences 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. You want to insert a new rule with precedence 4, without overwriting the existing precedence 4 rule. Using the insert option inserts the new rule prior to the existing one. The existing precedence 4 rule's precedence changes to 5, and the change cascades down the list of rules within the ACL. That means rule 5 becomes rule 6, and rule 6 becomes rule 7.



**NOTE:** NOT using insert when creating a new rule having the same precedence as an existing rule, overwrites the existing rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
insert [deny|permit] <PARAMETERS> (dot1p <0-7>,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],
  type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],vlan <1-4095>,
  log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

### Parameters

- insert [deny|permit] <PARAMETERS> (dot1p <0-7>,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>], type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],vlan <1-4095>, log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

insert [deny permit]	Inserts a deny or permit rule within an MAC ACL
<PARAMETERS>	Provide the match criteria for this deny/permit rule. Packets will be filtered based on the criteria set here. For more information on the deny rule, see <a href="#">deny</a> . For more information on the permit rule, see <a href="#">permit</a> .
dot1p <0-7>	Configures the 802.1p priority value. Sets the service classes for traffic handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify 802.1p priority from 0 - 7.</li> </ul>
mark [8021p <0-7> dscp <0-63>]	Marks/modifies packets that match the criteria specified here <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Modifies 802.1p VLAN user priority from 0 - 7</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Modifies DSCP TOS bits in the IP header from 0 - 63</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only to the <i>insert &gt; permit</i> MAC ACL rule.</p>

type [8021q <1-65535>  aarp appletalk  arp ip ipv6 ipx mint  rarp wisp]	Configures the EtherType value An EtherType is a two-octet field in an Ethernet frame that indicates the protocol encapsulated in the payload of the frame. The EtherType values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021q – Indicates a 802.1q payload (0x8100)</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Indicates the EtherType protocol number</li> <li>• aarp – Indicates the Appletalk ARP payload (0x80F3)</li> <li>• appletalk – Indicates the Appletalk Protocol payload (0x809B)</li> <li>• arp – Indicates the ARP payload (0x0806)</li> <li>• ip – Indicates the IPv4 payload (0x0800)</li> <li>• ipv6 – Indicates the IPv6 payload (0x86DD)</li> <li>• ipx – Indicates the Novell's IPX payload (0x8137)</li> <li>• mint – Indicates the MiNT protocol payload (0x8783)</li> <li>• rarp – Indicates the reverse ARP payload (0x8035)</li> <li>• wisp – Indicates the WISP payload (0x8783)</li> </ul>
vlan <1-4095>	Configures the VLAN where the traffic is received <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4095&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4095.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all deny/permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination MAC address is matched (i.e. a packet is received from a specified MAC address or is destined for a specified MAC address), an event is logged.
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this deny rule             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#deny 11-22-33-44-55-66 11-22-33-44-55-77 any rule-
precedence 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#deny host B4-C7-99-6D-CD-9B any rule-precedence 2
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#show context
mac access-list test1
  deny 11-22-33-44-55-66 11-22-33-44-55-77 any rule-precedence 1
  deny host B4-C7-99-6D-CD-9B any rule-precedence 2
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#
```

In the following example a new rule is inserted between the rules having precedences 1 and 2. The precedence of the existing precedence '2' rule changes to precedence 3.

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#insert permit host B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D6 host B4-C7-99-
6D-CD-9B rule-precedence 2
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#show context
mac access-list test1
  deny 11-22-33-44-55-66 11-22-33-44-55-77 any rule-precedence 1
  permit host B4-C7-99-6D-B5-D6 host B4-C7-99-6D-CD-9B rule-precedence 2
  deny host B4-C7-99-6D-CD-9B any rule-precedence 3
rfs4000-229D58(config-mac-acl-test1)#
```

## 11.2.5 no

### ▸ *mac-access-list*

Negates a command or sets its default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [deny|disable|permit]
```

```
no [deny|permit] [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>]
  [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>]
  (dot1p <0-7>,mark [8021p <0-7>|dscp <0-63>],type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|
  ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],vlan <1-4095>) log (rule-precedence <1-5000>)
  {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
no disable [deny|permit] <RULE-PARAMETERS>
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit rule from the MAC ACL
-----------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#show context
mac access-list test
  permit host 11-22-33-44-55-66 any log mark 8021p 3 rule-precedence 600
  permit host 22-33-44-55-66-77 host 11-22-33-44-55-66 type ip log rule-precedence 610
deny any host 33-44-55-66-77-88 log rule-precedence 700
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#no deny any host 33-44-55-66-77-88 log rule-
precedence 700
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#show context
mac access-list test
  permit host 11-22-33-44-55-66 any log mark 8021p 3 rule-precedence 600
  permit host 22-33-44-55-66-77 host 11-22-33-44-55-66 type ip log rule-precedence 610
```

## 11.2.6 permit

### ► *mac-access-list*

Creates a permit rule that marks packets (from a specified source MAC and/or to a specified destination MAC) for forwarding. You can also use this command to modify an existing permit rule.



**NOTE:** Use a decimal value representation to implement a `permit/deny` designation for a packet. The command set for MAC ACLs provide the hexadecimal values for each listed EtherType. Use the decimal equivalent of the EtherType listed for any other EtherType.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
permit [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>]
 [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>]
 (dot1p <0-7>,mark [8021p <0-7>,dscp <0-63>],type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|
 ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],vlan <1-4095>) log (rule-precedence <1-5000>)
 {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

### Parameters

- `permit [<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>] [<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-MAC>] (dot1p <0-7>,mark [8021p <0-7>,dscp <0-63>],type [8021q|<1-65535>|aarp|appletalk|arp|ip|ipv6|ipx|mint|rarp|wisp],vlan <1-4095>) log (rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}`

<SOURCE-MAC> <SOURCE-MAC-MASK>	Configures the source MAC address and mask to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-MAC&gt; – Specify the source MAC address to match.</li> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the source MAC address mask.</li> </ul> Packets addressed to the specified MAC addresses are forwarded.
any	Identifies all devices as the source to permit access. Packets addressed from any source are forwarded.
host <SOURCE-HOST-MAC>	Identifies a specific host as the source to permit access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-MAC&gt; – Specify the source host's exact MAC address to match.</li> </ul> Packets addressed to the specified host are forwarded.
<DEST-MAC> <DEST-MAC-MASK>	Configures the destination MAC address and mask to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address to match.</li> <li>• &lt;DEST-MAC-MASK&gt; – Specify the destination MAC address mask to match.</li> </ul> Packets addressed to the specified MAC addresses are forwarded.
DEST-MAC-MASK	Specifies the destination MAC address mask to match
any	Identifies all devices as the destination to permit access. Packets addressed to any destination are forwarded.
host <DEST-HOST-MAC>	Identifies a specific host as the destination to permit access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-MAC&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact MAC address to match.</li> </ul> Packets addressed to the specified host are forwarded.

dotp1p <0-7>	Configures the 802.1p priority value. Sets the service classes for traffic handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify 802.1p priority from 0 - 7.</li> </ul>
mark [8021p <0-7>, dscp <0-63>]	Marks/modifies packets that match the criteria specified here <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021p &lt;0-7&gt; – Modifies 802.1p VLAN user priority from 0 - 7</li> <li>• dscp &lt;0-63&gt; – Modifies DSCP TOS bits in the IP header from 0 - 63</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only to the MAC ACL permit rule.</p>
type [8021q <1-65535>  aarp appletalk  arp ip ipv6 ipx mint  rarp wisp]	Configures the EtherType value An EtherType is a two-octet field in an Ethernet frame that indicates the protocol encapsulated in the payload of the frame. The EtherType values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8021q – Indicates a 802.1q payload (0x8100)</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Indicates the EtherType protocol number</li> <li>• aarp – Indicates the Appletalk <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) payload (0x80F3)</li> <li>• appletalk – Indicates the Appletalk Protocol payload (0x809B)</li> <li>• arp – Indicates the ARP payload (0x0806)</li> <li>• ip – Indicates the Internet Protocol, Version 4 (IPv4) payload (0x0800)</li> <li>• ipv6 – Indicates the Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) payload (0x86DD)</li> <li>• ipx – Indicates the Novell's IPX payload (0x8137)</li> <li>• mint – Indicates the MiNT protocol payload (0x8783)</li> <li>• rarp – Indicates the reverse <i>Address Resolution Protocol</i> (ARP) payload (0x8035)</li> <li>• wisp – Indicates the <i>Wireless Internet Service Provider</i> (WISP) payload (0x8783)</li> </ul>
vlan <1-4095>	Configures the VLAN ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4095&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4095.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry. If a source and/or destination MAC address is matched (i.e. a packet is addressed to a specified MAC address or is destined for a specified MAC address), an event is logged.
rule-precedence <1-5000> rule-description <LINE>	The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-description – Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).</li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

The permit command in the MAC ACL allows traffic based on layer 2 (data-link layer) information. A MAC access list permits traffic from a source MAC address or any MAC address. It also has an option to allow traffic from a list of MAC addresses (based on the source mask).

The MAC access list can be configured to allow traffic based on VLAN information, or Ethernet type. Common types include:

- ARP
- WISP
- IP
- 802.1q

Layer 2 traffic is not allowed by default. To adopt an access point through an interface, configure an ACL to allow an Ethernet WISP.

Use the mark option to specify the type of service (tos) and priority value. The tos value is marked in the IP header and the 802.1p priority value is marked in the dot1q frame.

Whenever the interface receives the packet, its content is checked against all the ACEs in the ACL. It is marked based on the ACL's configuration.



**NOTE:** To apply an IP based ACL to an interface, a MAC access list entry is mandatory to allow ARP. A MAC ACL always takes precedence over IP based ACLs.

---

---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#permit host 11-22-33-44-55-66 any log mark 8021p 3
rule-precedence 600

rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#permit host 22-33-44-55-66-77 host 11-22-33-44-55-66
type ip log rule-precedence 610

rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#show context
mac access-list testPF
  permit host 11-22-33-44-55-66 any log mark 8021p 3 rule-precedence 600
  permit host 22-33-44-55-66-77 host 11-22-33-44-55-66 type ip log rule-precedence 610
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mac-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

---

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets a specified MAC ACL permit rule
-----------	---

---

## 11.3 ipv6-access-list

### ▶ ACCESS-LIST

Configures a IPv6 ACL

An IPv6 ACL defines a set of rules that filter IPv6 packets flowing through a port or interface. Each rule specifies the action taken when a packet matches the rule. If the action is deny, the packet is dropped. If the action is permit, the packet is allowed.

The WiNG software supports IPv6 only on VLAN interfaces. Therefore, IPv6 ACLs can be applied only on the VLAN interface.

The following table summarizes IPv6 access list configuration commands:

**Table 11.3 IPv6-Access-List-Config Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a deny access rule or modifies an existing rule. A deny access rule rejects IPv6 packets from specified address(es) and/or destined for specified address(es).	<a href="#">page 11-48</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny and/or a access rule from a IPv6 ACL	<a href="#">page 11-53</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates a permit access rule or modifies an existing rule. A permit access rule accepts IPv6 packets from specified address(es) and/or destined for specified address(es).	<a href="#">page 11-54</a>

### 11.3.1 deny

► [ipv6-access-list](#)

Creates a deny rule that rejects packets from a specified IPv6 source and/or to a specified IPv6 destination. You can also use this command to modify an existing deny rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
deny [icmpv6|ipv6|proto|tcp|udp]
```

```
deny icmpv6 [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|
any|host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] [code [eq <ICMPv6-CODE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-CODE>
<ENDING-ICMPv6-CODE>]|type [eq <ICMPv6-TYPE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-TYPE>
<ENDING-ICMPv6-TYPE>]] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny ipv6 [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny proto [<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>|<PROTOCOL-NAME>|eigrp|gre|igp|ospf|vrrp]
[<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
deny [tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|
any|eq <SOURCE-PORT>|host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
[eq [<1-65535>|<SERVICE-NAME>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|
sip|smtp|ssh|telnet|tftp|www]|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
(log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

#### Parameters

- deny icmpv6 [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] [code [eq <ICMPv6-CODE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-CODE> <ENDING-ICMPv6-CODE>]|type [eq <ICMPv6-TYPE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-TYPE> <ENDING-ICMPv6-TYPE>]] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

icmpv6	Applies this deny rule to ICMPv6 packets only
<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. ICMPv6 packets received from any source in the specified network are dropped.
any	Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets received from any source are dropped.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets received from the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. ICMPv6 packets addressed to any destination within the specified network are dropped.
any	Specifies the destination as any IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets addressed to any destination are dropped.
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets addressed to the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>



<ICMPv6-TYPE> [eq range]	<p>Defines the ICMPv6 type field filter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eq – Configures a specific ICMPv6 type. Specify the ICMPv6 type value.</li> <li>• range – Configures a range of ICMPv6 types. Specify the starting and ending ICMPv6 type values.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> ICMPv6 packets with type field value matching the values specified here are dropped.</p>
<ICMPv6-CODE>	<p>Defines the ICMPv6 code field filter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eq – Configures a specific ICMPv6 code. Specify the ICMPv6 code value.</li> <li>• range – Configures a range of ICMPv6 code. Specify the starting and ending ICMPv6 code values.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> ICMPv6 packets with code field value matching the values specified here are dropped.</p>
log	Logs all deny events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	<p>Assigns a precedence for this deny rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p>
rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).
<p>• deny ipv6 [&lt;SOURCE-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</p>	
ipv6	Applies this deny rule to IPv6 packets only
<SOURCE-IPv6/ MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. IPv6 packets received from any source in the specified network are dropped.
any	Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. IPv6 packets received from any source are dropped.
host <SOURCE-HOST- IPv6>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. IPv6 packets received from the specified host are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/ MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. IPv6 packets addressed to any destination within the specified network are dropped.
any	Specifies the destination as any IPv6 address. IPv6 packets addressed to any destination are dropped.
host <DEST-HOST- IPv6>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. IPv6 packets addressed to the specified host are dropped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all deny events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	<p>Assigns a precedence for this deny rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p>

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rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deny proto [&lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; &lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; eigrp gre igp ospf vrrp] [&lt;SOURCE-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
proto	Configures the ACL for additional protocols Additional protocols (other than IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP) must be configured using this parameter.
<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>	Filters protocols using their <i>Internet Assigned Numbers Authority</i> (IANA) protocol number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the protocol number.</li> </ul>
<PROTOCOL-NAME>	Filters protocols using their IANA protocol name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; – Specify the protocol name.</li> </ul>
eigrp	Identifies the EIGRP protocol (number 88) EIGRP enables routers to maintain copies of neighbors' routing tables. Routers use this information to determine the fastest route to a destination. When a router fails to find a route in its stored route tables, it sends a query to neighbors who in turn query their neighbors till a route is found. EIGRP also enables routers to inform neighbors of changes in their routing tables.
gre	Identifies the GRE protocol (number 47) GRE is a tunneling protocol that enables transportation of protocols (IP, IPX, DEC net, etc.) over an IP network. GRE encapsulates the packet at the source and removes the encapsulation at the destination.
igp	Identifies any private internal gateway (primarily used by CISCO for their IGRP) (number 9) IGP enables exchange of information between hosts and routers within a managed network. The most commonly used IGP protocols are: RIP and OSPF.
ospf	Identifies the OSPF protocol (number 89) OSPF is a link-state IGP. OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.
vrrp	Identifies the VRRP protocol (number 112) VRRP allows a pool of routers to be advertised as a single virtual router. This virtual router is configured by hosts as their default gateway. VRRP elects a master router, from this pool, and assigns it a virtual IP address. The master router routes and forwards packets to hosts on the same subnet. When the master router fails, one of the backup routers is elected as the master and its IP address is mapped to the virtual IP address.
<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from any source in the specified network are dropped.
any	Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from any source are dropped.

host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to any destination within the specified network are dropped.
any	Specifies the destination as any IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to any destination are dropped.
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all deny events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.
rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deny [tcp udp] [&lt;SOURCE-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IPv6/MASK&gt; any eq &lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; host &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;] [eq [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; bgp dns ftp ftp-data gopher https ldap nntp ntp pop3 sip smtp ssh telnet tftp www] range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</li> </ul>	
tcp	Applies this deny rule to TCP packets only
udp	Applies this deny rule to UDP packets only
<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. TCP/UDP packets received from any source in the specified network are dropped.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets received from any source are dropped.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets received from the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. TCP/UDP packets addressed to any destination within the specified network are dropped.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the destination as any destination IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets received from any destination are dropped.
eq <SOURCE-PORT>	Identifies a specific source port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; – Specify the exact source port.</li> </ul>

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host <DEST-HOST-IP>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets addressed to the specified host are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IP address.</li> </ul>
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>	Specifies a range of source ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
eq [<1-65535>  <SERVICE-NAME>   bgp dns ftp  ftp-data gropher  https ldap nntp ntp  pop3 sip smtp  ssh telnet  tftp www]	Identifies a specific destination or protocol port to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – The destination port is designated by its number</li> <li>• &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; – Specifies the service name</li> <li>• bgp – The designated BGP protocol port (179)</li> <li>• dns – The designated DNS protocol port (53)</li> <li>• ftp – The designated FTP protocol port (21)</li> <li>• ftp-data – The designated FTP data port (20)</li> <li>• gropher – The designated GROPPER protocol port (70)</li> <li>• https – The designated HTTPS protocol port (443)</li> <li>• ldap – The designated LDAP protocol port (389)</li> <li>• nntp – The designated NNTP protocol port (119)</li> <li>• ntp – The designated NTP protocol port (123)</li> <li>• pop3 – The designated POP3 protocol port (110)</li> <li>• sip – The designated SIP protocol port (5060)</li> <li>• smtp – The designated SMTP protocol port (25)</li> <li>• ssh – The designated SSH protocol port (22)</li> <li>• telnet – The designated Telnet protocol port (23)</li> <li>• tftp – The designated TFTP protocol port (69)</li> <li>• www – The designated www protocol port (80)</li> </ul>
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>	Specifies a range of destination ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>• &lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all deny events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	Assigns a precedence for this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p>
rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this deny rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#deny icmpv6 any any type eq 1 code eq 0 log rule-
precedence 1

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#show context
ipv6 access-list test
 deny icmpv6 any any type eq destination-unreachable code eq router-renumbering-command
 log rule-precedence 1
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified deny access rule
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 11.3.2 no

### ▸ *ipv6-access-list*

Removes a deny or permit rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit]
```

```
no [deny|permit] [icmpv6|ipv6|proto|tcp|udp] <RULE-PARAMETERS>
  {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit rule from the selected IPv6 access list
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the ACL 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#show context
ipv6 access-list test
 deny icmpv6 any any type eq destination-unreachable code eq router-renumbering-command
 log rule-precedence 1
 permit proto gre any any log rule-precedence 2
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#no deny icmpv6 any any type eq 1 log
rule-precedence 1

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#show context
ipv6 access-list test
 permit proto gre any any log rule-precedence 2
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#
```

### 11.3.3 permit

#### ▶ ipv6-access-list

Creates a permit rule that accepts packets from a specified IPv6 source and/or to a specified IPv6 destination. You can also use this command to modify an existing permit rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
permit [icmpv6|ipv6|proto|tcp|udp]
```

```
permit icmpv6 [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|
any|host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] [code [eq <ICMPv6-CODE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-CODE>
<ENDING-ICMPv6-CODE>]|type [eq <ICMPv6-TYPE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-TYPE>
<ENDING-ICMPv6-TYPE>]] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit ipv6 [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit proto [<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>|<PROTOCOL-NAME>|eigrp|gre|igmp|ospf|vrrp]
[<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|any|
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

```
permit [tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|
any|eq <SOURCE-PORT>|host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
[eq [<1-65535>|<SERVICE-NAME>|bgp|dns|ftp|ftp-data|gopher|https|ldap|nntp|ntp|pop3|
sip|smtp|ssh|telnet|tftp|www]|range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>]
(log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}
```

#### Parameters

- permit icmpv6 [<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>] [<DEST-IPv6/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>] [code [eq <ICMPv6-CODE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-CODE> <ENDING-ICMPv6-CODE>]|type [eq <ICMPv6-TYPE>|range <STARTING-ICMPv6-TYPE> <ENDING-ICMPv6-TYPE>]] (log,rule-precedence <1-5000>) {(rule-description <LINE>)}

icmpv6	Applies this permit rule to ICMPv6 packets only
<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. ICMPv6 packets received from any source in the specified network are accepted.
any	Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets received from any source are accepted.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets received from the specified host are accepted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. ICMPv6 packets addressed to any destination within the specified network are accepted.
any	Specifies the destination as any IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets addressed to any destination are accepted.
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. ICMPv6 packets addressed to the specified host are accepted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>

<ICMPv6-TYPE> [eq range]	<p>Defines the ICMPv6 type field filter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eq – Configures a specific ICMPv6 type. Specify the ICMPv6 type value.</li> <li>• range – Configures a range of ICMPv6 types. Specify the starting and ending ICMPv6 type values.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> ICMPv6 packets with type field value matching the values specified here are forwarded.</p>
<ICMPv6-CODE>	<p>Defines the ICMPv6 code field filter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eq – Configures a specific ICMPv6 code. Specify the ICMPv6 code value.</li> <li>• range – Configures a range of ICMPv6 code. Specify the starting and ending ICMPv6 code values.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> ICMPv6 packets with code field value matching the values specified here are forwarded.</p>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	<p>Assigns a precedence for this permit rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p>
rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).
<p>• permit ipv6 [&lt;SOURCE-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) { (rule-description &lt;LINE&gt; ) }</p>	
ipv6	Applies this permit rule to IPv6 packets only
<SOURCE-IPv6/ MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. IPv6 packets received from any source in the specified network are forwarded.
any	Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. IPv6 packets received from any source are forwarded.
host <SOURCE-HOST- IPv6>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. IPv6 packets received from the specified host are forwarded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/ MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. IPv6 packets addressed to any destination within the specified network are forwarded.
any	Specifies the destination as any IPv6 address. IPv6 packets addressed to any destination are forwarded.
host <DEST-HOST- IPv6>	<p>Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. IPv6 packets addressed to the specified host are forwarded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	<p>Assigns a precedence for this permit rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p>

rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>permit proto [&lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; &lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; eigrp gre igp ospf vrrp] [&lt;SOURCE-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt;] (log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</code></li> </ul>	
proto	Configures the ACL for additional protocols Additional protocols (other than IP, ICMP, TCP, and UDP) must be configured using this parameter.
<PROTOCOL-NUMBER>	Filters protocols using their <i>Internet Assigned Numbers Authority</i> (IANA) protocol number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PROTOCOL-NUMBER&gt; – Specify the protocol number.</li> </ul>
<PROTOCOL-NAME>	Filters protocols using their IANA protocol name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PROTOCOL-NAME&gt; – Specify the protocol name.</li> </ul>
eigrp	Identifies the EIGRP protocol (number 88) EIGRP enables routers to maintain copies of neighbors' routing tables. Routers use this information to determine the fastest route to a destination. When a router fails to find a route in its stored route tables, it sends a query to neighbors who in turn query their neighbors till a route is found. EIGRP also enables routers to inform neighbors of changes in their routing tables.
gre	Identifies the GRE protocol (number 47) GRE is a tunneling protocol that enables transportation of protocols (IP, IPX, DEC net, etc.) over an IP network. GRE encapsulates the packet at the source and removes the encapsulation at the destination.
igp	Identifies any private internal gateway (primarily used by CISCO for their IGRP) (number 9) IGP enables exchange of information between hosts and routers within a managed network. The most commonly used IGP protocols are: RIP and OSPF.
ospf	Identifies the OSPF protocol (number 89) OSPF is a link-state IGP. OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.
vrrp	Identifies the VRRP protocol (number 112) VRRP allows a pool of routers to be advertised as a single virtual router. This virtual router is configured by hosts as their default gateway. VRRP elects a master router, from this pool, and assigns it a virtual IP address. The master router routes and forwards packets to hosts on the same subnet. When the master router fails, one of the backup routers is elected as the master and its IP address is mapped to the virtual IP address.
<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from any source in the specified network are forwarded.
any	Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from any source are forwarded.



host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) received from the specified host are forwarded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/MASK>	Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to any destination within the specified network are forwarded.
any	Specifies the destination as any IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to any destination are forwarded.
host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. Packets (EIGRP, GRE, IGMP, IGP, OSPF, or VRRP) addressed to the specified host are forwarded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.
rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>permit [tcp udp] [&lt;SOURCE-IPv6/MASK&gt; any host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt;] [&lt;DEST-IPv6/MASK&gt; any eq &lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; host &lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;]</code>  <code>[eq [&lt;1-65535&gt; &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; bgp dns ftp ftp-data gopher https ldap nntp ntp pop3 sip smtp ssh telnet tftp www] range &lt;START-PORT&gt; &lt;END-PORT&gt;]</code>  <code>(log,rule-precedence &lt;1-5000&gt;) {(rule-description &lt;LINE&gt;)}</code> </li> </ul>	
tcp	Applies this permit rule to TCP packets only
udp	Applies this permit rule to UDP packets only
<SOURCE-IPv6/MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies a range of IPv6 source address (network) to match. TCP/UDP packets received from any source in the specified network are forwarded.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the source as any IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets received from any source are forwarded.
host <SOURCE-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the source to match) by its IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets received from the specified host are forwarded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the source host's exact IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<DEST-IPv6/MASK>	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies a range of IPv6 destination address (network) to match. TCP/UDP packets addressed to any destination within the specified network are forwarded.
any	This keyword is common to the 'tcp' and 'udp' parameters. Specifies the destination as any destination IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets received from any destination are forwarded.
eq <SOURCE-PORT>	Identifies a specific source port <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-PORT&gt; – Specify the exact source port.</li> </ul>

host <DEST-HOST-IPv6>	Identifies a specific host (as the destination to match) by its IPv6 address. TCP/UDP packets addressed to the specified host are forwarded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;DEST-HOST-IPv6&gt; – Specify the destination host’s exact IP address.</li> </ul>
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>	Specifies a range of source ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>&lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
eq [<1-65535>  <SERVICE-NAME>   bgp dns ftp  ftp-data gropher  https ldap nntp ntp  pop3 sip smtp  ssh telnet  ftf www]	Identifies a specific destination or protocol port to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-65535&gt; – The destination port is designated by its number</li> <li>&lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; – Specifies the service name</li> <li>bgp – The designated BGP protocol port (179)</li> <li>dns – The designated DNS protocol port (53)</li> <li>ftp – The designated FTP protocol port (21)</li> <li>ftp-data – The designated FTP data port (20)</li> <li>gropher – The designated GROPPER protocol port (70)</li> <li>https – The designated HTTPS protocol port (443)</li> <li>ldap – The designated LDAP protocol port (389)</li> <li>nntp – The designated NNTP protocol port (119)</li> <li>ntp – The designated NTP protocol port (123)</li> <li>pop3 – The designated POP3 protocol port (110)</li> <li>sip – The designated SIP protocol port (5060)</li> <li>smtp – The designated SMTP protocol port (25)</li> <li>ssh – The designated SSH protocol port (22)</li> <li>telnet – The designated Telnet protocol port (23)</li> <li>ftf – The designated TFTP protocol port (69)</li> <li>www – The designated www protocol port (80)</li> </ul>
range <START-PORT> <END-PORT>	Specifies a range of destination ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;START-PORT&gt; – Specify the first port in the range.</li> <li>&lt;END-PORT&gt; – Specify the last port in the range.</li> </ul>
log	Logs all permit events matching this entry
rule-precedence <1-5000>	Assigns a precedence for this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 10.</p>
rule-description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description for this permit rule. Provide a description that uniquely identifies the purpose of this rule (should not exceed 128 characters in length).

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#permit proto gre any any log rule-precedence 2

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#show context
ipv6 access-list test
deny icmpv6 any any type eq destination-unreachable code eq router-renumbering-command
log rule-precedence 1
permit proto gre any any log rule-precedence 2
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ipv6-acl-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified permit access rule
-----------	--

## 11.4 ip-snmp-access-list

### ▶ ACCESS-LIST

SNMP performs network management functions using a data structure called a *Management Information Base* (MIB). SNMP is widely implemented but not very secure, since it uses only text community strings for accessing controller or service platform configuration files.

Use SNMP ACLs to help reduce SNMP's vulnerabilities, as SNMP traffic can be exploited to produce a *denial of service* (DoS).

The following table summarizes SNMP access list configuration commands:

**Table 11.4** *SNMP-Access-List-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a deny SNMP MIB object traffic rule	<a href="#">page 11-60</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates a permit SNMP MIB object traffic rule	<a href="#">page 11-61</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny or permit SNMP MIB object traffic rule	<a href="#">page 11-62</a>

## 11.4.1 deny

### ▶ *ip-snmp-access-list*

Creates a deny SNMP MIB object traffic rule. Use this command to specify the match criteria based on which SNMP traffic is denied

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
deny [<IP/M>|any|host <IP>]
```

### Parameters

- deny [<IP/M>|any|host <IP>]

deny [<IP/M> any host <IP>]	<p>Configures the match criteria for this deny rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specifies a network address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format. Packets received or destined for this network are dropped</li> <li>• any – Specifies the match criteria as any. Packets received or destined from any address are dropped</li> <li>• host &lt;IP&gt; – Identifies a host by its IP address. Packets received or destined for this host are dropped</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#deny 192.168.13.0/24

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#show context
ip snmp-access-list test
  deny 192.168.13.0/24
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this deny rule form the IP SNMP ACL
-----------	---

## 11.4.2 permit

### ▶ *ip-snmp-access-list*

Creates a permit SNMP MIB object traffic rule. Use this command to specify the match criteria based on which SNMP traffic is permitted.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP7622, AP7622, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
permit [<IP/M>|any|host <IP>]
```

### Parameters

- permit [<IP/M>|any|host <IP>]

<pre>permit [&lt;IP/M&gt;  any host &lt;IP&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the match criteria for this permit rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specifies a network address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format. Packets received or destined for this network are forwarded</li> <li>• any – Specifies the match criteria as any. Packets received or destined from any address are forwarded</li> <li>• host &lt;IP&gt; – Identifies a host by its IP address. Packets received or destined for this host are forwarded</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#permit host 192.168.13.13

rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#show context
ip snmp-access-list test
  permit host 192.168.13.13
  deny 192.168.13.0/24
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this permit rule form the IP SNMP ACL
-----------	---

### 11.4.3 no

▶ *ip-snmp-access-list*

Removes a deny or permit rule from the IP SNMP ACL. Use this command to remove IP SNMP ACL as they become obsolete for filtering network access permissions.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit] [<IP/M>|any|host <IP>]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes deny and/or permit access rule from this IP SNMP ACL
-----------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#show context
ip snmp-access-list test
  permit host 192.168.13.13
  deny 192.168.13.0/24
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#no permit host 192.168.13.13
```

```
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#show context
ip snmp-access-list test
  deny 192.168.13.0/24
rfs7000-6DCD4B(config-ip-snmp-acl-test)#
```

## 11.5 ex3500-ext-access-list

### ▶ ACCESS-LIST

IP ACLs function as firewalls that filter or mark packets on layer 3 ports as opposed to MAC ACLs that filter traffic on layer 2 ports.

An IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL is a policy-based ACL that either prevents or allows specific clients from using the EX3500 switch. It allows you to permit or deny client access by specifying that the traffic *from* a specific host or network and/or the traffic *to* a specific host or network be either denied or permitted.

An EX3500 extended ACL consists of a set of deny /permit *rules* that filter packets based on both source and destination IPv4 addresses. Each rule specifies a set of match criteria (the source and destination IP addresses) and has a unique *precedence* value assigned. These ACL rules are applied sequentially to the traffic at a port, by a firewall-supported device, in an increasing order of their precedence. When a packet matches the criteria specified in a rule the packet is either forwarded or dropped based on the rule type.

The following table summarizes IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL configuration commands:



**NOTE:** To implement the EX3500 extended ACL, apply it directly to a EX3500 device, or to an EX35XX profile. For more information, see [access-group](#).

**Table 11.5** EX3500-Extended-Access-List-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a deny access rule or modifies an existing rule. A deny access rule rejects packets from specified address(es) and/or destined to specified address(es).	<a href="#">page 11-64</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates a permit access rule or modifies an existing rule. A permit access rule accepts packets from specified address(es) and/or destined to specified address(es).	<a href="#">page 11-67</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny and/or a permit access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL	<a href="#">page 11-70</a>

## 11.5.1 deny

### ▶ [ex3500-ext-access-list](#)

Creates a deny ACL rule that filters packets based on the source and/or destination IPv4 address, and other specified criteria. You can also use this command to modify an existing deny rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
deny [<0-255>|tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
  [<DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>] [control-flag <0-63>|
  destination-port <0-65535>|destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>|dscp <0-63>|
  ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|ip-precedence <0-63>|rule-precedence <1-128>|
  source-port <0-65535>|source-port-bitmark <0-65535>]
```

### Parameters

```
• deny [<0-255>|tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
  [<DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>] [control-flag <0-63>|
  destination-port <0-65535>|destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>|dscp <0-63>|
  ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|ip-precedence <0-63>|rule-precedence <1-128>|
  source-port <0-65535>|source-port-bitmark <0-65535>]
```

deny [<0-255> tcp udp]	<p>Creates a deny rule and identifies the protocol type. This deny rule is applied only to packets matching the protocol specified here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Identifies the protocol from its number. Specify the protocol number from 0 - 255.</li> <li>• tcp – Configures the protocol as TCP</li> <li>• udp – Configures the protocol as UDP</li> </ul>
[<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK> any host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]	<p>Specifies the source IP address as <i>any</i>, <i>host</i>, or <i>network</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK&gt; – Configures a network as the source. Provide the network's IPv4 address along with the mask.</li> <li>• host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Configures a single device as the source. Provide the host device's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• any – Specifies that the source can be any device</li> </ul>
[<DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK> any host <DEST-HOST-IP>]	<p>Specifies the destination IP address as <i>any</i>, <i>host</i>, or <i>network</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK&gt; – Configures a network as the destination. Provide the network's IPv4 address along with the mask</li> <li>• host &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Configures a single device as the destination. Provide the host device's IPv4 address</li> <li>• any – Specifies that the destination can be any device</li> </ul>
control-flag <0-63>	<p>Configures the decimal number (representing a bit string) that specifies the control flag bits in byte 14 of the TCP header</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Control flags can be used only in ACLs designed to filter TCP traffic. The TCP header contains several one-bit boolean fields known as flags that influence flow of data across a TCP connection. Ignoring the CWR and ECE flags added for congestion notification by RFC 3168, there are six TCP control flags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• URG flag - Marks incoming packet as urgent.</li> </ul> <p>Contd...</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACK flag - Acknowledges receipt of packet</li> <li>• PUSH flag - Ensures that the packet is given appropriate priority. Often used at the beginning and end of data transfer.</li> <li>• RST flag - Resets the connection. Happens when remote host receives a establish connection packet, but does not have a service waiting to answer and sends a reply with reset flag.</li> <li>• SYN flag - Establishes the 3-way handshake between two hosts</li> <li>• FIN flag - Tears down the connection established between two hosts via the 3-way SYN process</li> </ul>
destination-port <0-65535>	<p>Configures the protocol destination port to match. The destination protocol can be TCP, UDP or any other protocol identified by its number (&lt;0-255&gt;).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the destination port from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>	<p>Configures the decimal number representing the protocol destination port bits to match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the destination port bits from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
dscp <0-63>	<p>Configures the DSCP priority level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If specifying DSCP priority, ip-precedence cannot be specified.</p>
ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	<p>Applies a periodic or absolute time range to this rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name (should be existing and configured). For information on configuring EX3500 time-range, see <a href="#">ex3500</a>.</li> </ul>
ip-precedence <0-7>	<p>Configures the IP header precedence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 7.</li> </ul>
source-port <0-65535>	<p>Configures the protocol source port to match. The source protocol can be TCP, UDP or any other protocol identified by its number (&lt;0-255&gt;).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the source port from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
source-port-bitmark <0-65535>	<p>Configures the decimal number representing the protocol source port bits to match</p> <p>&lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the source port bits from 0 - 65535.</p>
rule-precedence <1-128>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence to this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-128&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 4 and is applied first to packets.</p>

#### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to deny traffic between networks/hosts based on the protocol type selected in the access list configuration. The following protocols are supported:

- TCP
- UDP
- <0-255> (any Internet protocol other than TCP, UDP, and ICMP)

Whenever the interface receives the packet, its content is checked against the ACEs in the ACL. It is allowed or denied based on the ACL configuration.

- Filtering TCP/UDP allows you to specify port numbers as filtering criteria

### Examples

The following example denies TCP outgoing packets from all sources within the 192.168.14.0 network to a specific host 192.168.13.13:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#deny tcp 192.168.14.0/24 host 192.168.13.13
rule-precedence 1#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-ext-access-list test
  deny tcp 192.168.14.0/24 host 192.168.13.13 rule-precedence 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified deny access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL
-----------	---

## 11.5.2 permit

### ▶ [ex3500-ext-access-list](#)

Creates a permit ACL rule that filters packets based on the source and/or destination IPv4 address, and other specified criteria. You can also use this command to modify an existing permit rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
permit [<0-255>|tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
 [<DEST-NEWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>] [control-flag <0-63>|
 destination-port <0-65535>|destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>|dscp <0-63>|
 ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|ip-precedence <0-63>|rule-precedence <1-128>|
 source-port <0-65535>|source-port-bitmark <0-65535>]
```

### Parameters

```
• permit [<0-255>|tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
 [<DEST-NEWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>] [control-flag <0-63>|
 destination-port <0-65535>|destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>|dscp <0-63>|
 ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|ip-precedence <0-63>|rule-precedence <1-128>|
 source-port <0-65535>|source-port-bitmark <0-65535>]
```

permit [<0-255> tcp udp]	<p>Creates a permit rule and identifies the protocol type. This permit rule is applied only to packets matching the protocol specified here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Identifies the protocol from its number. Specify the protocol number from 0 - 255.</li> <li>• tcp – Configures the protocol as TCP</li> <li>• udp – Configures the protocol as UDP</li> </ul>
[<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK> any host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]	<p>Specifies the source IP address as <i>any</i>, <i>host</i>, or <i>network</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK&gt; – Configures a network as the source. Provide the network's IPv4 address along with the mask.</li> <li>• host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Configures a single device as the source. Provide the host device's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• any – Specifies that the source can be any device</li> </ul>
[<DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK> any host <DEST-HOST-IP>]	<p>Specifies the destination IP address as <i>any</i>, <i>host</i>, or <i>network</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK&gt; – Configures a network as the destination. Provide the network's IPv4 address along with the mask.</li> <li>• host &lt;DEST-HOST-IP&gt; – Configures a single device as the destination. Provide the host device's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• any – Specifies that the destination can be any device</li> </ul>
control-flag <0-63>	<p>Configures the decimal number (representing a bit string) that specifies the control flag bits in byte 14 of the TCP header</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Control flags can be used only in ACLs designed to filter TCP traffic. The TCP header contains several one-bit boolean fields known as flags that influence flow of data across a TCP connection. Ignoring the CWR and ECE flags added for congestion notification by RFC 3168, there are six TCP control flags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• URG flag - Marks incoming packet as urgent.</li> </ul> <p>Contd...</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACK flag - Acknowledges receipt of packet</li> <li>• PUSH flag - Ensures that the packet is given appropriate priority. Often used at the beginning and end of data transfer.</li> <li>• RST flag - Resets the connection. Happens when remote host receives a establish connection packet, but does not have a service waiting to answer and sends a reply with reset flag.</li> <li>• SYN flag - Establishes the 3-way handshake between two hosts</li> <li>• FIN flag - Tears down the connection established between two hosts via the 3-way SYN process</li> </ul>
destination-port <0-65535>	<p>Configures the protocol destination port to match. The destination protocol can be TCP, UDP or any other protocol identified by its number (&lt;0-255&gt;).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the destination port from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>	<p>Configures the decimal number representing the protocol destination port bits to match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the destination port bits from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
dscp <0-63>	<p>Configures the DSCP priority level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If specifying DSCP priority, ip-precedence cannot be specified.</p>
ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	<p>Applies a periodic or absolute time range to this rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name (should be existing and configured). For information on configuring EX3500 time-range, see <a href="#">ex3500</a>.</li> </ul>
ip-precedence <0-7>	<p>Configures the IP header precedence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 7.</li> </ul>
source-port <0-65535>	<p>Configures the protocol source port to match. The source protocol can be TCP, UDP or any other protocol identified by its number (&lt;0-255&gt;).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the source port from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
source-port-bitmark <0-65535>	<p>Configures the decimal number representing the protocol source port bits to match</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the source port bits from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
rule-precedence <1-128>	<p>The following keywords are recursive and common to all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rule-precedence – Assigns a precedence to this permit rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-128&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 5000.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence higher is the priority. A rule with precedence 3 gets priority over a rule with precedence 4 and is applied first to packets.</p>

#### Usage Guidelines

Use this command to permit traffic between networks/hosts based on the protocol type selected in the access list configuration. The following protocols are supported:

- TCP
- UDP
- <0-255> (any Internet protocol other than TCP, UDP, and ICMP)

Whenever the interface receives the packet, its content is checked against the ACEs in the ACL. It is allowed or denied based on the ACL configuration.

- Filtering TCP/UDP allows you to specify port numbers as filtering criteria

**Examples**

The following example permits outgoing TCP packets from all sources within the 192.168.14.0 network to any destination, with the TCP control flag set to 16 (acknowledge):

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#permit tcp 192.168.14.0/24 any control-flag 16 rule-precedence 2
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-ext-access-list test
  deny tcp 192.168.14.0/24 host 192.168.13.13 rule-precedence 1
  permit tcp 192.168.14.0/24 any control-flag 16 rule-precedence 2
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified permit access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL
-----------	---

### 11.5.3 no

▶ [ex3500-ext-access-list](#)

Removes a deny or permit access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit] [<0-255>|tcp|udp] [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
  [<DEST-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <DEST-HOST-IP>] [control-flag <0-63>|
  destination-port <0-65535>|destination-port-bitmark <0-65535>|dscp <0-63>|
  ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>|ip-precedence <0-63>|rule-precedence <1-128>|
  source-port <0-65535>|source-port-bitmark <0-65535>]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit access rule based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

#### Usage Guidelines

The keyword 'control-flag <0-63>' is only applicable to ACL rules filtering TCP traffic.

#### Examples

The following example shows the IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-ext-access-list test
  deny tcp 192.168.14.0/24 host 192.168.13.13 rule-precedence 1
  permit tcp 192.168.14.0/24 any control-flag 16 rule-precedence 2
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#no permit tcp 192.168.14.0/24 any control-
flag 16 rule-precedence 2
```

The following example shows the IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-ext-access-list test
  deny tcp 192.168.14.0/24 host 192.168.13.13 rule-precedence 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-ext-acl-test)#
```

## 11.6 ex3500-std-access-list

### ▶ ACCESS-LIST

A EX3500 standard ACL is a policy-based ACL that contains a set of filter criteria and action that is applied to traffic originating from a specified source.

The following table summarizes IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL configuration commands:



**NOTE:** To implement the EX3500 standard ACL, apply it directly to a EX3500 device, or to an EX35XX profile. For more information, see [access-group](#).

**Table 11.6** EX3500-Standard-Access-List-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates a deny rule that rejects packets from a specified source or sources. The source can be a single device or a range of devices within a specified network. Use this command to also edit an existing deny rule.	<a href="#">page 11-72</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates a permit rule that allows packets from a specified source or sources. The source can be a single device or a range of devices within a specified network. Use this command to also edit an existing permit rule.	<a href="#">page 11-73</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny and/or a permit access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 extended ACL	<a href="#">page 11-74</a>

## 11.6.1 deny

▶ [ex3500-std-access-list](#)

Creates a deny rule that rejects packets from a specified source or sources. The source can be a single device or a range of devices within a specified network. Use this command to also edit an existing deny rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
deny [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
    {ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- deny [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] {ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}

deny [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>  any  host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]	Creates a deny rule that rejects packets from a specified source or a network. Use one of the following options to specify the source: any, host, or network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK&gt; – Configures a network as the source. Provide the network's IPv4 address along with the mask.</li> <li>• host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Configures a single device as the source. Provide the host device's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• any – Specifies that the source can be any device</li> </ul>
ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	Optional. Applies a periodic or absolute time range to this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name (should be existing and configured). The ACL is triggered during the time period configured in the specified EX3500 time range. For information on configuring EX3500 time-range, see <a href="#">ex3500</a>.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#deny 192.168.14.0/24
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-std-access-list test
  deny 192.168.13.0/24
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a specified deny access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL
--------------------	---



## 11.6.2 permit

▶ [ex3500-std-access-list](#)

Creates a permit rule that allows packets from a specified source or sources. The source can be a single device or a range of devices within a specified network. Use this command to also edit an existing permit rule.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

### Syntax

```
permit [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]
      {ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- permit [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>|any|host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>] {ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}

permit [<SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK>  any  host <SOURCE-HOST-IP>]	Creates a permit rule that allows packets from a specified source or a network. Use one of the following options to specify the source: any, host, or network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SOURCE-NETWORK-IP/MASK&gt; – Configures a network as the source. Provide the network's IPv4 address along with the mask.</li> <li>• host &lt;SOURCE-HOST-IP&gt; – Configures a single device as the source. Provide the host device's IPv4 address.</li> <li>• any – Specifies that the source can be any device</li> </ul>
ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>	Optional. Applies a periodic or absolute time range to this deny rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TIME-RANGE-NAME&gt; – Specify the time range name (should be existing and configured). The ACL is triggered during the time period configured in the specified EX3500 time range. For information on configuring EX3500 time-range, see <a href="#">ex3500</a>.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#permit host 192.168.13.13 ex3500-time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-std-access-list test
  deny 192.168.14.0/24
  permit host 192.168.13.13 ex3500-time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a specified permit access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL
--------------------	---

### 11.6.3 no

▶ [ex3500-std-access-list](#)

Removes a deny or permit access rule from this IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit] [<SOURCE-IP/MASK>|any|host <IP>] {ex3500-time-range <TIME-RANGE-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit access rule based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

#### Examples

The following example shows the IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-std-access-list test
  deny 192.168.14.0/24
  permit host 192.168.13.13 ex3500-time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#no deny 192.168.14.0/24
```

The following example shows the IPv4 EX3500 standard ACL 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#show context
ip ex3500-std-access-list test
  permit host 192.168.13.13 ex3500-time-range EX3500_TimeRange_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-ip-ex3500-std-acl-test)#
```

# CHAPTER 12

## DHCP-SERVER-POLICY

This chapter summarizes *Dynamic Host Control Protocols* (DHCP) server policy commands in the CLI command structure.

DHCP automatically assigns network IP addresses to requesting clients to enable them access to network resources. DHCP tracks IP address assignments, their lease times and their availability. Each subnet can be configured with its own address pool. Whenever a DHCP client requests an IP address, the DHCP server assigns an IP address from that subnet's address pool. When the controller's (wireless controller, service platform, or access point) onboard DHCP server allocates an address to a DHCP client, the client is assigned a lease, which expires after a pre-determined interval. Before a lease expires, wireless clients (with assigned leases) are expected to renew them to continue using the addresses. Once the lease expires, the client is no longer permitted to use the leased IP address. The controller's DHCP server policy ensures all IP addresses are unique, and no IP address is assigned to a second client while the first client's assignment is valid (its lease has not expired). IP address management is conducted by a controller's DHCP server and not by an administrator.

The controller's internal DHCP server groups wireless clients based on defined user-class options. Clients with a defined set of user-class values are segregated by class. A DHCP server can associate multiple classes to each pool. Each class in a pool is assigned an exclusive range of IP addresses. DHCP clients are compared against classes. If the client matches one of the classes assigned to the pool, it receives an IP address from the range assigned to the class. If the client doesn't match any of the classes in the pool, it receives an IP address from a default pool range (if defined). Multiple IP addresses for a single VLAN allow the configuration of multiple IP addresses, each belonging to different subnets. Class configuration allows a DHCP client to obtain an address from the first pool to which the class is assigned.

Use the (config) instance to configure DHCP/DHCPv6 server policy parameters. To navigate to the config DHCP server policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#dhcp-server-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#dhcp-server-policy test  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-server-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#?
```

DHCP policy Mode commands:

bootp	BOOTP specific configuration
dhcp-class	Configure DHCP class (for address allocation using DHCP user-class options)
dhcp-pool	Configure DHCP server address pool
dhcp-server	Activating dhcp server based on criteria
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
option	Define DHCP server option
ping	Specify ping parameters used by DHCP Server
clrscr	Clears the display screen

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commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

To navigate to the config DHCPv6 server policy instance, use the following commands:  
<DEVICE>(config)#dhcpv6-server-policy <POLICY-NAME>

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#dhcpv6-server-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#?
DHCPv6 server policy Mode commands:
```

dhcpv6-pool	Configure DHCPV6 server address pool
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
option	Define DHCPv6 server option
restrict-vendor-options	Restrict vendor specific options to be sent in server reply
server-preference	Server preference value sent in the reply, by the server to client

clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

This chapter is organized as follows:

- [dhcp-server-policy](#)
- [dhcpv6-server-policy](#)



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 12.1 dhcp-server-policy

### ► DHCP-SERVER-POLICY

The following table summarizes DHCP server policy configuration commands:

**Table 12.1** DHCP-Server-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>bootp</i>	Configures a BOOTP specific configuration	<a href="#">page 12-4</a>
<i>dhcp-class</i>	Configures a DHCP server class	<a href="#">page 12-5</a>
<i>dhcp-pool</i>	Configures a DHCP server address pool	<a href="#">page 12-11</a>
<i>dhcp-server</i>	Configures the activation-criteria that triggers dynamic activation of DHCP service running on a redundancy device	<a href="#">page 12-54</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 12-56</a>
<i>option</i>	Defines the DHCP option used in DHCP pools	<a href="#">page 12-57</a>
<i>ping</i>	Specifies ping parameters used by a DHCP server	<a href="#">page 12-58</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 12.1.1 bootp

### ▶ [dhcp-server-policy](#)

Configures a BOOTP specific configuration

*Bootstrap Protocol* (BOOTP) requests are used by UNIX diskless workstations to obtain the location of their boot image and IP address within the managed network. A BOOTP configuration server provides this information and also assigns an IP address from a configured pool of IP addresses. By default, all BOOTP requests are forwarded to the BOOTP configuration server by the controller. When enabled, this feature allows controllers, using this DHCP server policy, to ignore BOOTP requests.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
bootp ignore
```

### Parameters

- bootp ignore

bootp ignore	Enables controllers to ignore BOOTP requests
--------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#bootp ignore

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
  bootp ignore
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the ignore BOOTP requests option
--------------------	---

## 12.1.2 *dhcp-class*

### ▶ *dhcp-server-policy*

A controller, service platform, or access point's local DHCP server assigns IP addresses to requesting DHCP clients based on user class option names. The DHCP server can assign IP addresses from as many IP address ranges as defined by an administrator. The DHCP user class associates a particular range of IP addresses to a device in such a way that all devices of that type are assigned IP addresses from the defined range.

A DHCP user class applies different DHCP settings to a set of wireless clients. Wireless clients using the same DHCP settings are grouped under one DHCP class. Grouping users into classes facilitates the provision of differentiated service.

The following table summarizes DHCP class configuration commands:

**Table 12.2** *DHCP-Class Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dhcp-class</i>	Creates a DHCP class and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 12-6</a>
<i>dhcp-class-mode commands</i>	Invokes DHCP class configuration commands	<a href="#">page 12-7</a>

### 12.1.2.1 dhcp-class

#### ▶ *dhcp-class*

Creates a DHCP server class and enters its configuration mode. Use this command to configure user class option values. Once defined, the controller's internal DHCP server uses the configured values to group wireless clients into DHCP classes. Therefore, each user class consists of wireless clients sharing the same set of user class values.

You can also use this command to modify an existing DHCP user class settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcp-class <DHCP-CLASS-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `dhcp-class <DHCP-CLASS-NAME>`

<code>&lt;DHCP-CLASS-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Creates a DHCP user class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;DHCP-CLASS-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify a name that appropriately identifies this class of wireless clients. If the class does not exist, it is created. The class name should not exceed 32 characters in length.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#dhcp-class dhcpclass1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#?
```

DHCP class Mode commands:

```
multiple-user-class  Enable multiple user class option
no                    Negate a command or set its defaults
option                Configure DHCP Server options
```

```
clrscr                Clears the display screen
commit                Commit all changes made in this session
do                    Run commands from Exec mode
end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
help                  Description of the interactive help system
revert                Revert changes
service               Service Commands
show                  Show running system information
write                 Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes a configured DHCP user class policy
-----------------	---



### 12.1.2.2 dhcp-class-mode commands

▶ [dhcp-class](#)

Use DHCP class mode commands to configure the parameters of the DHCP user class.

The following table summarizes DHCP user class configuration commands:

**Table 12.3** DHCP-Class-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">multiple-user-class</a>	Enables multiple user class option for this DHCP user class policy	<a href="#">page 12-8</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 12-9</a>
<a href="#">option</a>	Configures DHCP user class options for this DHCP user class policy	<a href="#">page 12-10</a>

### 12.1.2.2.1 multiple-user-class

#### ▶ *dhcp-class-mode commands*

Enables multiple user class option for this DHCP user class policy. Enabling this option allows this user class to transmit multiple option values to other DHCP servers also supporting multiple user class options.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
multiple-user-class
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-class1)#multiple-user-class
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#show context  
dhcp-class dhcpclass1  
  multiple-user-class
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#
```

#### Related Commands

---

*no*

Disables the multiple user class option for the selected DHCP user class policy

---

### 12.1.2.2.2 no

#### ▸ *dhcp-class-mode commands*

Removes this DHCP user class policy's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [multiple-user-class|option]
no option user-class <VALUE>
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Disables multiple user class options on this DHCP user class policy
-----------------	---

#### Examples

The following example shows the DHCP class settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#show context
dhcp-class dhcpclass1
  option user-class hex
  multiple-user-class
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-class1)#no multiple-user-class
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#no option user-class hex
```

The following example shows the DHCP class settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#show context
dhcp-class dhcpclass1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#
```

### 12.1.2.2.3 option

▶ *dhcp-class-mode commands*

Configures DHCP user class options for this DHCP user class policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
option user-class <VALUE>
```

#### Parameters

- option user-class <VALUE>

user-class <VALUE>	Configures DHCP user class options <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VALUE&gt; – Specify the DHCP user class option's ASCII value.</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-class1)#option user-class hex
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#show context
dhcp-class dhcpclass1
  option user-class hex
  multiple-user-class
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-class-dhcpclass1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured DHCP user class option
-----------	---

### 12.1.3 *dhcp-pool*

▶ [dhcp-server-policy](#)

The DHCP pool command creates and manages a pool of IP addresses. These IP addresses are assigned to devices using the DHCP protocol. IP addresses have to be unique for each device in the network. Since IP addresses are finite, DHCP ensures that every device, in the network, is issued a unique IP address by tracking the issue, release, and reissue of IP addresses.

The DHCP pool command configures a finite set of IP addresses that can be assigned whenever a device joins a network.

The following table summarizes DHCP pool configuration mode commands:

**Table 12.4** *DHCP-Pool-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">dhcp-pool</a>	Creates a DHCP pool and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 12-12</a>
<a href="#">dhcp-pool-mode commands</a>	Summarizes DHCP pool configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 12-14</a>

### 12.1.3.1 dhcp-pool

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool*

Configures a DHCP server address pool

DHCP services are available for specific IP interfaces. A pool (or range) of IP network addresses and DHCP options can be created for each IP interface defined. This range of addresses is available to DHCP enabled wireless devices on either a permanent or leased basis. This enables the reuse of limited IP address resources for deployment in any network. DHCP options are provided to each DHCP client with a DHCP response and provides DHCP clients information required to access network resources (default gateway, domain name, DNS server and WINS server configuration). An option exists to identify the vendor and functionality of a DHCP client. The information is a variable-length string of characters (or octets) with a meaning specified by the vendor of the DHCP client.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcp-pool <POOL-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- dhcp-pool <POOL-NAME>

<b>&lt;POOL-NAME&gt;</b>	<p>Creates a DHCP server address pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POOL-NAME&gt; – Specify a name that appropriately identifies this DHCP address pool. If the pool does not exist, it is created. The pool name cannot be modified as part of the edit process. However, an obsolete address pool can be deleted.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#dhcp-pool pool1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1)#?
```

DHCP pool Mode commands:

address	Configure network pool's included addresses
bootfile	Boot file name
ddns	Dynamic DNS Configuration
default-router	Default routers
dns-server	DNS Servers
domain-name	Configure domain-name
excluded-address	Prevent DHCP Server from assigning certain addresses
lease	Address lease time
netbios-name-server	NetBIOS (WINS) name servers
netbios-node-type	NetBIOS node type
network	Network on which DHCP server will be deployed
next-server	Next server in boot process
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
option	Raw DHCP options
respond-via-unicast	Send DHCP offer and DHCP Ack as unicast messages
static-binding	Configure static address bindings
static-route	Add static routes to be installed on dhcp clients
update	Control the usage of DDNS service
clearscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes

service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1)#

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a specified DHCP address pool
-----------	---------------------------------------

### 12.1.3.2 dhcp-pool-mode commands

#### ▶ *dhcp-pool*

Configures the DHCP pool parameters

The following table summarizes DHCP pool configuration commands:

**Table 12.5** *DHCP-Pool-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>address</i>	Specifies a range of addresses for a DHCP address pool	<a href="#">page 12-15</a>
<i>bootfile</i>	Assigns a bootfile name. The bootfile name can contain letters, numbers, dots and hyphens. Consecutive dots and hyphens are not permitted.	<a href="#">page 12-17</a>
<i>ddns</i>	Configures dynamic DNS parameters	<a href="#">page 12-18</a>
<i>default-router</i>	Configures a default router or gateway IP address for the network pool	<a href="#">page 12-20</a>
<i>dns-server</i>	Sets a DNS server's IP address available to all DHCP clients connected to the DHCP pool	<a href="#">page 12-21</a>
<i>domain-name</i>	Sets the domain name for the network pool	<a href="#">page 12-23</a>
<i>excluded-address</i>	Prevents a DHCP server from assigning certain addresses to the DHCP pool	<a href="#">page 12-24</a>
<i>lease</i>	Sets a valid lease for the IP address used by DHCP clients in the DHCP pool	<a href="#">page 12-26</a>
<i>netbios-name-server</i>	Configures a NetBIOS (WINS) name server's IP address	<a href="#">page 12-27</a>
<i>netbios-node-type</i>	Defines the NetBIOS node type	<a href="#">page 12-28</a>
<i>network</i>	Configures the network on which the DHCP server is deployed	<a href="#">page 12-29</a>
<i>next-server</i>	Configures the next server in the boot process	<a href="#">page 12-30</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 12-9</a>
<i>option</i>	Configures RAW DHCP options	<a href="#">page 12-10</a>
<i>respond-via-unicast</i>	Sends a DHCP offer and DHCP Ack as unicast messages	<a href="#">page 12-35</a>
<i>static-route</i>	Configures a static route for a DHCP pool	<a href="#">page 12-34</a>
<i>update</i>	Controls the usage of the DDNS service	<a href="#">page 12-36</a>
<i>static-binding</i>	Configures static address bindings	<a href="#">page 12-37</a>



### 12.1.3.2.4 address

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Adds IP addresses to the DHCP address pool. These IP addresses are assigned to each device joining the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|range]
```

```
address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|range [<START-IP>|<START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP>|<END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]] {class <DHCP-CLASS-NAME>}
```

#### Parameters

- address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|range [<START-IP>|<START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP>|<END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]] {class <DHCP-CLASS-NAME>}

<IP>	Adds a single IP address to the DHCP address pool
<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Adds a single host mapped to the specified host alias. The host alias should be existing and configured. <b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a> .
range [<START-IP> <START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP> <END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	Adds a range of IP addresses to the DHCP address pool. Use one of the following options to provide the first IP address in the range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specifies the first IP address in the range</li> <li>• &lt;START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the first IP address in the range</li> </ul> Use one of the following options to provide the last IP address in the range: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specifies the last IP address in the range</li> <li>• &lt;END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the last IP address in the range</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The host aliases should be existing and configured.
class <DHCP-CLASS-NAME>	Optional. Applies additional DHCP options, or a modified set of options to those available to wireless clients. For more information, see <a href="#">dhcp-class</a> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DHCP-CLASS-NAME&gt; – Sets the DHCP class.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context dhcp-pool testPool
```

```
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the DHCP pool's configured IP addresses
--------------------	---

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<i>dhcp-class</i>	Creates and configures the DHCP class parameters
<i>alias</i>	Creates and configures a network, VLAN, host, string, and network-service aliases

### 12.1.3.2.5 bootfile

▶ [dhcp-pool-mode commands](#)

The Bootfile command provides a diskless node path to the image file while booting up. Only one file can be configured for each DHCP pool.

For more information on the BOOTP protocol with reference to the DHCP policy, see [bootp](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
bootfile <IMAGE-FILE-PATH>
```

#### Parameters

- bootfile <IMAGE-FILE-PATH>

<code>&lt;IMAGE-FILE-PATH&gt;</code>	Sets the path to the boot image for BOOTP clients. The file name can contain letters, numbers, dots and hyphens. Consecutive dots and hyphens are not permitted.
--------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#bootfile test.txt
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  bootfile test.txt
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the boot image path for BOOTP clients
<a href="#">bootp</a>	Configures BOOTP protocol parameters

## 12.1.3.2.6 ddns

▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures *Dynamic Domain Name Service* (DDNS) parameters. Dynamic DNS provides a way to access an individual device in a DHCP serviced network using a static device name.

Depending on the DHCP server's configuration, the IP address of a device changes periodically. To ensure continuous accessibility to a device (having a dynamic IP address), the device's current IP address is published to a DDNS server that resolves the static device name (used to access the device) with a changing IP address.

The DDNS server must be accessible from outside the network and must be configured as an address resolver.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
ddns [domainname|multiple-user-class|server|ttl]
```

```
ddns domainname <DDNS-DOMAIN-NAME>
```

```
ddns multiple-user-class
```

```
ddns server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

```
ddns ttl <1-864000>
```

**Parameters**

- ddns domainname <DDNS-DOMAIN-NAME>

domainname <DDNS-DOMAIN-NAME>	Sets the domain name used for DNS updates The controller uses DNS to convert human readable host names into IP addresses. Host names are not case sensitive and can contain alphabetic or numeric letters or a hyphen. A <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN) consists of a host name plus a domain name. For example, computername.domain.com.
• ddns multiple-user-class	
multiple-user-class	Enables the multiple user class options with this DDNS domain
• ddns server [<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	
server	Configures the DDNS server used by this DHCP profile
[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	Configures the primary DDNS server. This is the default server. Use one of the following options to specify the primary DDNS server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary DDNS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary DDNS server's IP address. The host alias should be existing and configured.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a> .
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	Optional. Configures the secondary DDNS server. If the primary server is not reachable, this server is used. Use one of the following options to identify the secondary DDNS server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the secondary DDNS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary DDNS server's IP address. The host alias should be existing and configured.</li> </ul>

- `ddns ttl <1-864000>`

<code>ttl &lt;1-864000&gt;</code>	Configures the <i>Time To Live</i> (TTL) value for DDNS updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-86400&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1- 864000 seconds.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#ddns domainname WID
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#ddns multiple-user-class
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#ddns server 192.168.13.9
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  ddns server 192.168.13.9
  ddns domainname WID
  ddns multiple-user-class
  bootfile test.txt
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets or disables a DHCP pool's DDNS settings
-----------------	--

### 12.1.3.2.7 default-router

► *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures a default router or gateway IP address for a network pool

After a DHCP client has booted, the client begins sending packets to its default router. Set the IP address of one or a group of routers the controller uses to map host names into IP addresses available to DHCP supported clients. Up to 8 default router IP addresses are supported.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
default-router [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

#### Parameters

- default-router [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}

[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	<p>Configures the primary default router, using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary default router's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary default router's IP address</li> </ul>
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	<p>Optional. Configures the secondary default router, using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP1&gt; – Specifies the secondary default router's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME1&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary default router's IP address. If the primary default router is unavailable, the secondary router is used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A maximum of 8 default routers can be configured.</p>

#### Usage Guidelines

The IP address of the router should be on the same subnet as the client subnet.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#default-router 192.168.13.8
192.168.13.9
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the default router settings
-----------	-------------------------------------

### 12.1.3.2.8 dns-server

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures a network's DNS server. The DNS server supports all clients connected to networks supported by the DHCP server.

For DHCP clients, the DNS server's IP address maps the hostname to an IP address. DHCP clients use the DNS server's IP address based on the order (sequence) configured.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dns-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

#### Parameters

- dns-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}

[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	<p>Configures the primary DNS server, using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary DNS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary DNS server's IP address</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A maximum of 8 DNS servers can be configured.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To enable redirection of DSN queries to OpenDNS it is necessary that the DNS server IP address provided here should point to the OpenDNS IP address. OpenDNS is a proxy DNS server that provides additional functionality, such as Web filtering, reporting, and performance enhancements. When configured on a WLAN, DNS queries from wireless clients are redirected to OpenDNS. For more information on configuring OpenDNS on a WLAN, see <a href="#">opendns</a>.</p>
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	<p>Optional. Configures the secondary DNS server, using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP1&gt; – Specifies the secondary DNS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME1&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary DNS server's IP address. If the primary DNS server is unavailable, the secondary server is used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A maximum of 8 DNS servers can be configured.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #dns-server 192.168.13.19
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #show context
dhcp-pool testPool
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
dns-server 192.168.13.19
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #
```

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### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes DNS server settings
-----------	-----------------------------



### 12.1.3.2.9 domain-name

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Sets the domain name for the DHCP pool. This is the domain name used by the controller with this pool.

Domain names are not case sensitive and can contain alphabetic or numeric letters or a hyphen. The FQDN consists of the host name and the domain name. For example, computername.domain.com.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>

<DOMAIN-NAME>	Defines the DHCP pool's domain name
---------------	-------------------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#domain-name documentation
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
domain-name documentation
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
dns-server 192.168.13.19
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a DHCP pool's domain name
-----------	-----------------------------------

## 12.1.3.2.10 excluded-address

▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Identifies a single IP address or a range of IP addresses, included in the DHCP address pool, that cannot be assigned to clients by the DHCP server

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
excluded-address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|range]
```

```
excluded-address <IP>
```

```
excluded-address <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>
```

```
excluded-address range [<START-IP>|<START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP>|<END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- excluded-address <IP>

<code>&lt;IP&gt;</code>	Adds a single IP address to the excluded address list
-------------------------	---

- excluded-address <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>

<code>&lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Adds a host alias. The host alias is mapped to a host's IP address. The host identified by the host alias is added to the excluded address list. The host alias should be existing and configured.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>
--------------------------------------	--

- excluded-address range [<START-IP>|<START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP>|<END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]

<code>range [&lt;START-IP&gt; &lt;START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; &lt;END-IP&gt; &lt;END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt;]</code>	<p>Adds a range of IP addresses to the excluded address list. Use one of the following options to provide the first IP address in the range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;START-IP&gt; – Specifies the first IP address in the range</li> <li>• &lt;START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the first IP address in the range</li> </ul> <p>Use one of the following options to provide the last IP address in the range:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;END-IP&gt; – Specifies the last IP address in the range</li> <li>• &lt;END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the last IP address in the range</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The host aliases should be existing and configured.</p>
--	---

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#excluded-address range  
192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context  
dhcp-pool testPool  
network 192.168.13.0/24  
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1  
ddns server 192.168.13.9  
ddns domainname WID  
ddns multiple-user-class  
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28  
domain-name documentation  
bootfile test.txt  
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9  
dns-server 192.168.13.19  
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the exclude IP addresses settings
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.2.11 lease

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

A lease is the duration a DHCP issued IP address is valid. Once a lease expires, and if the lease is not renewed, the IP address is revoked and is available for reuse. Generally, before an IP lease expires, the client tries to get the same IP address issued for the next lease period. This feature is enabled by default, with a lease period of 24 hours (1 day).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
lease [<0-365>|infinite]
```

```
lease infinite
lease <0-365> {<0-23>} {<0-59>} {<0-59>}
```

#### Parameters

- lease infinite

infinite	The lease never expires (equal to a static IP address assignment)
----------	---

- lease <0-365> {<0-23>} {<0-59>} {<0-59>}

<0-365>	Configures the lease duration in days <b>Note:</b> Days may be 0 only when hours and/or minutes are greater than 0.
<0-23>	Optional. Sets the lease duration in hours
<0-59>	Optional. Sets the lease duration in minutes
<0-59>	Optional. Sets the lease duration in seconds

#### Usage Guidelines

If lease parameter is not configured on the DHCP pool, the default is used. The default is 24 hours.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#lease 100 23 59 59
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
network 192.168.13.0/24
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
lease 100 23 59 59
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
domain-name documentation
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
dns-server 192.168.13.19
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables the DHCP pool lease settings
-----------	--

### 12.1.3.2.12 netbios-name-server

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures the NetBIOS (WINS) name server's IP address. This server is used to resolve NetBIOS host names.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
netbios-name-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

#### Parameters

- `netbios-name-server` [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}

[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	Configures the primary NetBIOS name server, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary NetBIOS name server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary NetBIOS name server's IP address</li> </ul>
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	Optional. Configures the secondary NetBIOS name server, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP1&gt; – Specifies the secondary NetBIOS name server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME1&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary NetBIOS name server's IP address. If the primary NetBIOS name server is unavailable, the secondary server is used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
```

```
dhcp-pool testPool
network 192.168.13.0/24
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
lease 100 23 59 59
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
domain-name documentation
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
dns-server 192.168.13.19
netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the NetBIOS name server settings
-----------	--

### 12.1.3.2.13 netbios-node-type

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Defines the predefined NetBIOS node type. The NetBIOS node type resolves NetBIOS names to IP addresses.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
netbios-node-type [b-node|h-node|m-node|p-node]
```

#### Parameters

- `netbios-node-type [b-node|h-node|m-node|p-node]`

<pre>[b-node h-node  m-node p-node]</pre>	<p>Defines the netbios node type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>b-node</code> – Sets the node type as broadcast. Uses broadcasts to query nodes on the network for the owner of a NetBIOS name.</li> <li>• <code>h-node</code> – Sets the node type as hybrid. Uses a combination of two or more nodes.</li> <li>• <code>m-node</code> – Sets the node type as mixed. A mixed node uses broadcast queries to find a node, and failing that, queries a known p-node name server for the address.</li> <li>• <code>p-node</code> – Sets the node type as peer-to-peer. Uses directed calls to communicate with a known NetBIOS name server (such as a WINS server), for the IP address of a NetBIOS machine.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #netbios-node-type b-node
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #show context
```

```
dhcp-pool testPool
network 192.168.13.0/24
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
lease 100 23 59 59
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
domain-name documentation
netbios-node-type b-node
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
dns-server 192.168.13.19
netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #
```

#### Related Commands

<pre><i>no</i></pre>	<p>Removes the NetBIOS node type settings</p>
----------------------	---

### 12.1.3.2.14 network

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures the DHCP server's network settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
network [<IP/M>|<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- network [<IP/M>|<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>]

<IP/M>	Configures the network number and mask (for example, 192.168.13.0/24)
<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures a network alias to identify the network number and mask <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the network alias name. It should be existing and configured.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network alias defines a single network address. For example, 'alias network \$NET 1.1.1.0/24'. In this example, the network alias name is: <i>\$NET</i> and the network it is mapped to is: <i>1.1.1.0/24</i>. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#network 192.168.13.0/24
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  network 192.168.13.0/24
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  lease 100 23 59 59
  ddns server 192.168.13.9
  ddns domainname WID
  ddns multiple-user-class
  excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
  domain-name documentation
  netbios-node-type b-node
  bootfile test.txt
  default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
  dns-server 192.168.13.19
  netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the network number and mask configured for this DHCP pool
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.2.15 next-server

▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures the next server in the boot process

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
next-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- `next-server` [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]

<IP>	Configures the next server's (the first server in the boot process) IP address
<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures a host alias, mapped to the next server's IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name. It should be existing and configured.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #next-server 192.168.13.26
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #show context
dhcp-pool testPool
network 192.168.13.0/24
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
lease 100 23 59 59
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns domainname WID
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
domain-name documentation
netbios-node-type b-node
bootfile test.txt
default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
dns-server 192.168.13.19
netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
next-server 192.168.13.26
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the next server configuration settings
-----------	--



## 12.1.3.2.16 no

▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Removes or resets this DHCP user pool's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [address|bootfile|ddns|default-router|dns-server|domain-name|excluded-address|
    lease|netbios-name-server|netbios-node-type|network|next-server|option|
    respond-via-unicast|static-binding|static-route|update]
```

```
no [bootfile|default-router|dns-server|domain-name|lease|netbios-name-server|
    netbios-node-type|next-server|network|respond-via-unicast]
```

```
no address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>|all]
```

```
no address range [<START-IP>|<START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP>|<END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

```
no ddns [domainname|multiple-user-class|server|ttl]
```

```
no excluded-address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

```
no excluded-address range [<START-IP>|<START-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] [<END-IP>|
    <END-HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

```
no option <OPTION-NAME>
```

```
no static-binding client-identifier <CLIENT-IDENTIFIER>
```

```
no static-binding hardware-address <MAC>
```

```
no static-route <IP/MASK> <GATEWAY-IP>
```

```
no update dns {override}
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or resets this DHCP user pool's settings
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the DHCP pool settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  network 192.168.13.0/24
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  lease 100 23 59 59
  ddns server 192.168.13.9
  ddns domainname WID
  ddns multiple-user-class
  excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
  domain-name documentation
  netbios-node-type b-node
  bootfile test.txt
  default-router 192.168.13.8 192.168.13.9
  dns-server 192.168.13.19
  netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
  next-server 192.168.13.26
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#no bootfile
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#no network
```

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```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #no default-router
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #no next-server
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #no domain-name
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #no ddns domainname
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #no lease
```

The following example shows the DHCP pool settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  ddns server 192.168.13.9
  ddns multiple-user-class
  excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
  netbios-node-type b-node
  dns-server 192.168.13.19
  netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool) #
```

### 12.1.3.2.17 option

#### ▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures raw DHCP options. The DHCP option must be configured under the DHCP server policy. The options configured under the DHCP pool/DHCP server policy can also be used in static-bindings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
option <OPTION-NAME> [<DHCP-OPTION-IP> | <DHCP-OPTION-ASCII>]
```

#### Parameters

- `option <OPTION-NAME> [<DHCP-OPTION-IP> | <DHCP-OPTION-ASCII>]`

<OPTION-NAME>	Sets the name of the DHCP option
<DHCP-OPTION-IP>	Sets DHCP option as an IP address
<DHCP-OPTION-ASCII>	Sets DHCP option as an ASCII string



**NOTE:** An option name in ASCII format accepts backslash (\) as an input but is not displayed in the output (Use `show running config` to view the output). Use a double backslash to represent a single backslash.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#option option1 157.235.208.80
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
netbios-node-type b-node
dns-server 192.168.13.19
netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
option option1 157.235.208.80
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables the DHCP pool option settings
-----------	---

**12.1.3.2.18 static-route**▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Configures a static route for a DHCP pool. Static routes define a gateway for traffic intended for other networks. This gateway is always used when an IP address does not match any route in the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
static-route <IP/M> <IP>
```

**Parameters**

- `static-route <IP/M> <IP>`

<IP/M>	Specifies the IP destination prefix (for example, 10.0.0.0/8)
<IP>	Specifies the gateway IP address

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#static-route 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.13.7
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  ddns server 192.168.13.9
  ddns multiple-user-class
  excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
  netbios-node-type b-node
  dns-server 192.168.13.19
  netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
  option option1 157.235.208.80
  respond-via-unicast
  static-route 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.13.7
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes static route settings
-----------	-------------------------------

### 12.1.3.2.19 respond-via-unicast

▶ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Sends DHCP offer and acknowledgement as unicast messages

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
respond-via-unicast
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#respond-via-unicast
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
netbios-node-type b-node
dns-server 192.168.13.19
netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
option option1 157.235.208.80
```

#### **respond-via-unicast**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables sending of a DHCP offer and DHCP Ack as unicast messages. When disabled, sends offer and acknowledgement as broadcast messages.
-----------	--

### 12.1.3.2.20 update

#### ▸ *dhcp-pool-mode commands*

Controls the use of the DDNS service

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
update dns {override}
```

#### Parameters

- update dns {override}

dns {override}	Configures Dyanmic DNS parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• override – Optional. Enables Dynamic DNS updates on an onboard DHCP server</li> </ul>
----------------	--

#### Usage Guidelines

A DHCP client cannot perform updates for RR's A, TXT and PTR resource records. Use `update (dns) (override)` to enable the internal DHCP server to send DDNS updates for resource records. The DHCP server can override the client, even if the client is configured to perform the updates.

In the DHCP server's DHCP pool, FQDN is configured as the DDNS domain name. This is used internally in DHCP packets between the DHCP server and the DNS server.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#update dns override
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
update dns override
ddns server 192.168.13.9
ddns multiple-user-class
excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
netbios-node-type b-node
dns-server 192.168.13.19
netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
option option1 157.235.208.80
respond-via-unicast
static-route 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.13.7
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes dynamic DNS service control
-----------	-------------------------------------

### 12.1.3.3 static-binding

▶ [dhcp-pool-mode commands](#)

Configures static IP address information for a particular device. Static address binding is executed on the device's hostname, client identifier, or MAC address. Static bindings allow the configuration of client parameters, such as DHCP server, DNS server, default routers, fixed IP address etc.

The following table summarizes static binding configuration commands:

**Table 12.6** *Static-Binding-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">static-binding</a>	Creates a static binding policy and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 12-38</a>
<a href="#">static-binding-mode commands</a>	Invokes static binding configuration commands	<a href="#">page 12-40</a>

### 12.1.3.3.21 static-binding

#### ▶ *static-binding*

Configures static address bindings

A static address binding is a collection of configuration parameters, including an IP address, associated with, or bound to, a DHCP client. Bindings are managed by DHCP servers. DHCP bindings automatically map a device MAC address to an IP address using a pool of DHCP supplied addresses. Static bindings assign IP addresses without creating numerous host pools with manual bindings. Static host bindings use a text file the DHCP server reads. It eliminates the need for a lengthy configuration file and reduces the space required to maintain address pools.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
static-binding [client-identifier <CLIENT>|hardware-address <MAC>]
```

#### Parameters

- `static-binding [client-identifier <CLIENT>|hardware-address <MAC>]`

client-identifier <CLIENT>	Enables a static binding configuration for a client based on its client identifier (as provided by DHCP option 61 and its key value) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CLIENT&gt; – Specify the client identifier (DHCP option 61).</li> </ul>
hardware-address <MAC>	Enables a static binding configuration for a client based on its MAC address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Specify the MAC address of the client.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#static-binding client-identifier test
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#show context
dhcp-pool testPool
  address 192.168.13.4 class dhcpclass1
  update dns override
  ddns server 192.168.13.9
  ddns multiple-user-class
  excluded-address range 192.168.13.25 192.168.13.28
  netbios-node-type b-node
  dns-server 192.168.13.19
  netbios-name-server 192.168.13.25
  option option1 157.235.208.80
  respond-via-unicast
  static-route 192.168.13.0/24 192.168.13.7
  static-binding client-identifier test
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool)#
```



```

rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool-binding-test)#?
DHCP static binding Mode commands:
 bootfile          Boot file name
 client-name       Client name
 default-router    Default routers
 dns-server        DNS Servers
 domain-name       Configure domain-name
 ip-address        Fixed IP address for host
 netbios-name-server NetBIOS (WINS) name servers
 netbios-node-type NetBIOS node type
 next-server       Next server in boot process
 no                Negate a command or set its defaults
 option            Raw DHCP options
 respond-via-unicast Send DHCP offer and DHCP Ack as unicast messages
 static-route      Add static routes to be installed on dhcp clients

 clrscr           Clears the display screen
 commit           Commit all changes made in this session
 do               Run commands from Exec mode
 end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
 exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
 help             Description of the interactive help system
 revert           Revert changes
 service          Service Commands
 show             Show running system information
 write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-testPool-binding-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1)#static-binding hardware-address
11-22-33-44-55-66
rfs7000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-11-22-33-44-55-66)#?
DHCP static binding Mode commands:
 bootfile          Boot file name
 client-name       Client name
 default-router    Default routers
 dns-server        DNS Servers
 domain-name       Configure domain-name
 ip-address        Fixed IP address for host
 netbios-name-server NetBIOS (WINS) name servers
 netbios-node-type NetBIOS node type
 next-server       Next server in boot process
 no                Negate a command or set its defaults
 option            Raw DHCP options
 respond-via-unicast Send DHCP offer and DHCP Ack as unicast messages
 static-route      Add static routes to be installed on dhcp clients

 clrscr           Clears the display screen
 commit           Commit all changes made in this session
 do               Run commands from Exec mode
 end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
 exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
 help             Description of the interactive help system
 revert           Revert changes
 service          Service Commands
 show             Show running system information
 write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-11-22-33-44-55-66)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables the DHCP policy static binding settings
<i>static-binding-mode commands</i>	Invokes static binding configuration commands

## 12.1.3.3.22 static-binding-mode commands

▶ *static-binding*

The following table summarizes static binding configuration mode commands:

**Table 12.7** *Static-Binding-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>bootfile</i>	Assigns a Bootfile name for the DHCP configuration on the network pool	<a href="#">page 12-41</a>
<i>client-name</i>	Configures a client name	<a href="#">page 12-42</a>
<i>default-router</i>	Configures default router or gateway IP address	<a href="#">page 12-43</a>
<i>dns-server</i>	Sets the DNS server's IP address available to all DHCP clients connected to the DHCP pool	<a href="#">page 12-44</a>
<i>domain-name</i>	Sets the network pool's domain name	<a href="#">page 12-45</a>
<i>ip-address</i>	Configures a host's fixed IP address	<a href="#">page 12-46</a>
<i>netbios-name-server</i>	Configures a NetBIOS (WINS) name server IP address	<a href="#">page 12-47</a>
<i>netbios-node-type</i>	Defines the NetBIOS node type	<a href="#">page 12-48</a>
<i>next-server</i>	Specifies the next server used in the boot process	<a href="#">page 12-49</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 12-50</a>
<i>option</i>	Configures raw DHCP options	<a href="#">page 12-51</a>
<i>respond-via-unicast</i>	Sends a DHCP offer and DHCP Ack as unicast messages	<a href="#">page 12-52</a>
<i>static-route</i>	Adds static routes installed on DHCP clients	<a href="#">page 12-53</a>

### 12.1.3.3.23 bootfile

▶ [static-binding-mode commands](#)

The Bootfile command provides a diskless node the path to the image file used while booting up. Only one file can be configured for each static IP binding.

For more information on the BOOTP protocol with reference to static binding, see [bootp](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
bootfile <IMAGE-FILE-PATH>
```

#### Parameters

- bootfile <IMAGE-FILE-PATH>

<code>&lt;IMAGE-FILE-PATH&gt;</code>	Sets the path to the boot image for BOOTP clients. The file name can contain letters, numbers, dots and hyphens. Consecutive dots and hyphens are not permitted.
--------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#bootfile test.txt

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
  static-binding client-identifier test
    bootfile test.txt

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
<a href="#"><i>bootp</i></a>	Configures BOOTP protocol parameters

### 12.1.3.3.24 client-name

▶ [static-binding-mode commands](#)

Configures the client's name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
client-name <NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `client-name <NAME>`

<NAME>	Specify the name of the client using this static IP address host pool. Do not include the domain name.
--------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#client-name RFID
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
```

```
  client-name RFID
  bootfile test.txt
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
--------------------	---

### 12.1.3.3.25 default-router

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures a default router or gateway IP address for the static binding configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
default-router [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

#### Parameters

- default-router [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}

[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	Configures the primary default router, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary default router's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary default router's IP address</li> </ul>
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	Optional. Configures the secondary default router, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP1&gt; – Specifies the secondary default router's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME1&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary default router's IP address. If the primary default router is unavailable, the secondary router is used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see alias.</p>

#### Usage Guidelines

The IP address of the router should be on the same subnet as the client subnet.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#default-router
172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
client-name RFID
bootfile test.txt
default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
-----------	---

## 12.1.3.3.26 dns-server

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures the DNS server for this static binding configuration. This DNS server supports the client for which the static binding has been configured.

For this client, the DNS server's IP address maps the host name to an IP address. DHCP clients use the DNS server's IP address based on the order (sequence) configured.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
dns-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

**Parameters**

- dns-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}

[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	<p>Configures the primary DNS server, using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary DNS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary DNS server's IP address</li> </ul>
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	<p>Optional. Configures the secondary DNS server, using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP1&gt; – Specifies the secondary DNS server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME1&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary DNS server's IP address. If the primary DNS server is unavailable, the secondary DNS server is used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#dns-server 172.16.10.7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
client-name RFID
bootfile test.txt
default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
dns-server 172.16.10.7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.3.27 domain-name

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Sets the domain name for the static binding configuration

Domain names are not case sensitive and contain alphabetic or numeric letters (or a hyphen). A fully qualified domain name (FQDN) consists of a host name plus a domain name. For example, computername.domain.com

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>

<DOMAIN-NAME>	Defines the domain name for the static binding configuration
---------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#domain-name
documentation
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
client-name RFID
domain-name documentation
bootfile test.txt
default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
dns-server 172.16.10.7
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables the DHCP pool static binding settings
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.3.28 ip-address

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures a fixed IP address for a host

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ip-address [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- `ip-address` [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]

<IP>	Configures a fixed IP address (in dotted decimal format) of the client using this host pool
<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures a host alias identifying the fixed IP address of the client using this host pool <b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a> .

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#ip-address 172.16.10.9
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
  ip-address 172.16.10.9
  client-name RFID
  domain-name documentation
  bootfile test.txt
  default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
  dns-server 172.16.10.7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
--------------------	---



### 12.1.3.3.29 netbios-name-server

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures the NetBIOS (WINS) name server's IP address. This server is used to resolve NetBIOS host names.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
netbios-name-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}
```

#### Parameters

- netbios-name-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>] {<IP1>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}

[<IP> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]	Configures the primary NetBIOS server, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specifies the primary NetBIOS name server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the primary NetBIOS name server's IP address</li> </ul>
{<IP1> <HOST-ALIAS-NAME1>}	Optional. Configures the secondary NetBIOS name server, using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP1&gt; – Specifies the secondary NetBIOS name server's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME1&gt; – Specifies a host alias, mapped to the secondary NetBIOS name server's IP address. If the primary NetBIOS name server is unavailable, the secondary server is used.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
ip-address 172.16.10.9
client-name RFID
domain-name documentation
bootfile test.txt
default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
dns-server 172.16.10.7
netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.3.30 netbios-node-type

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures different predefined NetBIOS node types. The NetBIOS node defines the way a device resolves NetBIOS names to IP addresses.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
netbios-node-type [b-node|h-mode|m-node|p-node]
```

#### Parameters

- `netbios-node-type [b-node|h-node|m-node|p-node]`

[b-node h-mode  m-node p-node]	<p>Defines the netbios node type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>b-node</code> – Sets the node type as broadcast. Uses broadcasts to query nodes on the network for the owner of a NetBIOS name.</li> <li>• <code>h-node</code> – Sets the node type as hybrid. Uses a combination of two or more nodes.</li> <li>• <code>m-node</code> – Sets the node type as mixed. A mixed node uses broadcast queries to find a node, and failing that, queries a known p-node name server for the address.</li> <li>• <code>p-node</code> – Sets the node type as peer-to-peer. Uses directed calls to communicate with a known NetBIOS name server (such as a WINS server), for the IP address of a NetBIOS machine.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#netbios-node-type  
b-node
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context  
static-binding client-identifier test  
ip-address 172.16.10.9  
client-name RFID  
domain-name documentation  
netbios-node-type b-node  
bootfile test.txt  
default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9  
dns-server 172.16.10.7  
netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.31 next-server

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures the next server utilized in the boot process

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
next-server [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- `next-server` [<IP>|<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>]

<IP>	Configures the next server's (the first server in the boot process) IP address
<HOST-ALIAS-NAME>	Configures a host alias, mapped to the next server's IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOST-ALIAS-NAME&gt; – Specify the host alias name. It should be existing and configured.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A network host alias maps a name to a single network host. For example, 'alias host \$HOST 1.1.1.100'. In this example the host alias is '\$HOST' and it maps to a single host '1.1.1.100'. For more information, see <a href="#">alias</a>.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#next-server
172.16.10.24
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
ip-address 172.16.10.9
client-name RFID
domain-name documentation
netbios-node-type b-node
bootfile test.txt
default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
dns-server 172.16.10.7
netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
next-server 172.16.10.24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
--------------------	---

## 12.1.3.32 no

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Negates or reverts static binding settings for the selected DHCP server policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [bootfile|client-name|default-router|dns-server|domain-name|ip-address|
    netbios-name-server|netbios-node-type|next-server|option|respond-via-unicast|
    static-route]
```

```
no option <OPTION-NAME>
```

```
no static-route <IP/MASK> <GATEWAY-IP>
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates or reverts static binding settings for the selected DHCP server policy
-----------------	--

**Examples**

The following example shows the DHCP pool static binding settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
  ip-address 172.16.10.9
  client-name RFID
  domain-name documentation
  netbios-node-type b-node
  bootfile test.txt
  default-router 172.16.10.8 172.16.10.9
  dns-server 172.16.10.7
  netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
  next-server 172.16.10.24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#no bootfile
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#no ip-address
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#no default-router
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#no dns-server
```

The following example shows the DHCP pool static binding settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
  client-name RFID
  domain-name documentation
  netbios-node-type b-node
  netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
  next-server 172.16.10.24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

### 12.1.3.33 option

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Configures the raw DHCP options in the DHCP policy. The DHCP options can be used only in static bindings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
option <OPTION-NAME> [<DHCP-OPTION-IP> | <DHCP-OPTION-ASCII>]
```

#### Parameters

- option <OPTION-NAME> [<DHCP-OPTION-IP> | <DHCP-OPTION-ASCII>]

<OPTION-NAME>	Sets the DHCP option name
<DHCP-OPTION-IP>	Sets the DHCP option as an IP address
<DHCP-OPTION-ASCII>	Sets the DHCP option as an ASCII string

#### Usage Guidelines

Defines non standard DHCP option codes (0-254)



**NOTE:** An option name in ASCII format accepts a backslash (\) as an input, but is not displayed in the output (Use `show running config` to view the output). Use a double backslash to represent a single backslash.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#option option1
172.16.10.10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
  client-name RFID
  domain-name documentation
  netbios-node-type b-node
  netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
  next-server 172.16.10.24
  option option1 172.16.10.10
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

### 12.1.3.34 respond-via-unicast

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Sends a DHCP offer and DHCP acknowledge as unicast messages

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
respond-via-unicast
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#respond-via-unicast
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
client-name RFID
domain-name documentation
netbios-node-type b-node
netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
next-server 172.16.10.24
option option1 172.16.10.10
respond-via-unicast
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static binding settings
-----------	---

### 12.1.3.35 static-route

▶ *static-binding-mode commands*

Adds static routes to the static binding configuration

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
static-route <IP/MASK> <GATEWAY-IP>
```

#### Parameters

- `static-route <IP/MASK> <GATEWAY-IP>`

<IP/MASK>	Sets the subnet for which the static route is configured
<GATEWAY-IP>	Specify the gateway's IP address

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-1)#static-route 10.0.0.0/10
157.235.208.235
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#show context
static-binding client-identifier test
client-name RFID
domain-name documentation
netbios-node-type b-node
netbios-name-server 172.16.10.23
next-server 172.16.10.24
option option1 172.16.10.10
respond-via-unicast
static-route 10.0.0.0/10 157.235.208.235
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test-pool-pool1-binding-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables DHCP pool static route settings
-----------	---

## 12.1.4 dhcp-server

### ▸ dhcp-server-policy

Configures the activation-criteria (run-criteria) that triggers dynamic activation of DHCP service running on a redundancy device

In a managed wireless network, when the primary, active DHCP server fails (is unreachable), network clients are unable to access DHCP services, such as new IP address leasing and renewal of existing IP address leases. In such a scenario, the activation-criteria, when configured, triggers dynamic activation of the secondary DHCP server, allowing network clients to continue accessing DHCP services. The WiNG implementation provides activation-criteria options specific to a RF Domain, cluster setup, and a *Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol* (VRRP) master/client setup.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
dhcp-server activation-criteria [cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master]
```

### Parameters

- dhcp-server activation-criteria [cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master]

dhcp-server	Enables dynamic activation of the DHCP server, running on a redundancy device, based on the activation criteria specified
activation-criteria [cluster-master  rf-domain-manager  vrrp-master]	Configures the activation criteria. Specify one of the following options as the activation criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cluster-master – Configures the cluster-master criteria in a cluster setup. Within a cluster, DHCP service is enabled on the cluster master. While it remains disabled on the other cluster members. In case of the cluster master failing, the cluster-master activation criteria, when configured, triggers dynamic activation of DHCP service on the new cluster master.</li> <li>• rf-domain-manger – Configures the rf-domain-manager criteria on an RF Domain. Within a RF Domain, DHCP service is enabled on the RF Domain manager. While it remains disabled on the other devices within the RF Domain. In case of the RF Domain manager failing, the rf-domain-manager activation criteria, when configured, triggers dynamic activation of DHCP service on the new RF Domain manager.</li> <li>• vrrp-master – Configures the vrrp-master criteria within a VRRP master/client setup. In such a setup, the DHCP service is enabled on the VRRP master. While it remains disabled on the other members. In case of the VRRP master failing, the vrrp-master activation criteria, when configured, triggers dynamic activation of DHCP service on the new VRRP master.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test)#dhcp-server activation-criteria rf-domain-manager
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
  dhcp-server activation-criteria rf-domain-manager
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-dhcp-policy-test)#no dhcp-server activation-criteria
```



```
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
rfs4000-229D58(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the DHCP service activation criteria configured on this DHCP server policy
-----------	--

## 12.1.5 no

### ▸ *dhcp-server-policy*

Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the DHCP server configuration context, the 'no' command resets or reverts the DHCP server policy settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [bootp|dhcp-class|dhcp-pool|dhcp-server|option|ping]
```

```
no bootp ignore
```

```
no dhcp-class <DHCP-CLASS-NAME>
```

```
no dhcp-pool <DHCP-POOL-NAME>
```

```
no dhcp-server activation-criteria
```

```
no option <DHCP-OPTION>
```

```
no ping timeout
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the DHCP server configuration context, the 'no' command resets or reverts the DHCP server policy settings
-----------------	---

### Examples

The following example shows the DHCP policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
  bootp ignore
  dhcp-class dhcpclass1
  dhcp-pool pool1
  address 1.2.3.4 class dhcpclass1
  update dns override
  --More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#no bootp ignore
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#no dhcp-class dhcpclass1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#no dhcp-pool pool1
```

The following example shows the DHCP policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

## 12.1.6 option

### ▸ *dhcp-server-policy*

Configures raw DHCP options. The DHCP option has to be configured in the DHCP server policy. The options configured in the DHCP pool/DHCP server policy can also be used in static bindings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
option <OPTION-NAME> <0-254> [ascii|hexstring|ip]
```

### Parameters

- option <OPTION-NAME> <0-254> [ascii|hexstring|ip]

<OPTION-NAME>	Configures the option name
<0-254>	Configures the DHCP option code from 0 - 254
ascii	Configures the DHCP option as an ASCII string
hexstring	Configures the DHCP option as a hexadecimal string
ip	Configures the DHCP option as an IP address

### Usage Guidelines

Defines non standard DHCP option codes (0-254)



**NOTE:** An option name in ASCII format accepts a backslash (\) as an input, but is not displayed in the output (Use `show running config` to view the output). Use a double backslash to represent a single backslash.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#option option1 200 ascii
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
  option option1 200 ascii
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes DHCP server options
-----------	-----------------------------

## 12.1.7 ping

### ▸ *dhcp-server-policy*

Configures the DHCP server's ping timeout interval. The controller uses the timeout to intermittently ping and discover whether a client requested IP address is available or in use.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ping timeout <1-10>
```

### Parameters

- ping timeout <1-10>

timeout <1-10>	Sets the ping timeout from 1 - 10 seconds. The default is 1 second.
----------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#ping timeout 2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#show context
dhcp-server-policy test
  ping timeout 2
  option option1 200 ascii
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the ping interval to 1 second
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 12.2 dhcpv6-server-policy

### ▶ DHCP-SERVER-POLICY

DHCPv6 is a networking protocol for configuring IPv6 hosts with IP addresses, IP prefixes or other configuration attributes required on an IPv6 network.

DHCPv6 servers pass IPv6 network addresses to IPv6 clients. The DHCPv6 address assignment feature manages non duplicate addresses in the correct prefix based on the network where the host is connected. Assigned addresses can be from one or multiple pools. Additional options, such as the default domain and DNS name-server address, can be passed back to the client. Address pools can be assigned for use on a specific interface or on multiple interfaces, or the server can automatically find the appropriate pool.

The following table summarizes DHCPv6 server policy configuration commands:

**Table 12.8** DHCPv6-Server-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dhcpv6-pool</i>	Creates a DHCPv6 pool and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 12-60</a>
<i>option</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 server policy's DHCP option settings, such as enterprise (vendor ID)	<a href="#">page 12-71</a>
<i>restrict-vendor-options</i>	Restricts the use of vendor-specific DHCP options on this DHCPv6 server policy	<a href="#">page 12-73</a>
<i>server-preference</i>	Configures this DHCP server's preference value. This value is sent in DHCP server replies to the IPv6 client.	<a href="#">page 12-74</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates or reverts this DHCPv6 server policy's settings	<a href="#">page 12-75</a>

## 12.2.1 *dhcpv6-pool*

▶ [dhcpv6-server-policy](#)

The following table summarizes DHCPv6 pool configuration mode commands:

**Table 12.9** *DHCPv6-Pool-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">dhcpv6-pool</a>	Creates a DHCPv6 pool and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 12-61</a>
<a href="#">dhcpv6-pool-mode commands</a>	Summarizes DHCPv6 pool configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 12-63</a>

### 12.2.1.1 dhcpv6-pool

#### ▸ dhcpv6-pool

Configures a DHCPv6 server address pool and enters its configuration mode

A DHCPv6 IPv6 pool is a resource from which IPv6 formatted addresses can be issued on DHCPv6 client requests. IPv6 addresses are composed of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dhcpv6-pool <POOL-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- dhcpv6-pool <POOL-NAME>

<b>&lt;POOL-NAME&gt;</b>	<p>Creates a DHCPv6 server address pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POOL-NAME&gt; – Specify a name that appropriately identifies this DHCPv6 address pool. If the pool does not exist, it is created. The pool name cannot be modified as part of the edit process. However, an obsolete address pool can be deleted.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#?
```

```
DHCPv6 pool Mode commands:
```

```
dns-server      DNS Servers
domain-name     Configure domain-name
network         Network on which DHCPv6 server will be deployed
no              Negate a command or set its defaults
option          Raw DHCPv6 options
refresh-time    Upper limit specifying the timer for which client should wait
                before refreshing information
sip             SIP server options
```

```
clrscr         Clears the display screen
commit         Commit all changes made in this session
do             Run commands from Exec mode
end            End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
help          Description of the interactive help system
revert        Revert changes
service       Service Commands
show          Show running system information
write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#show context
```

```
dhcpv6-server-policy test
```

```
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
```

```
network 2002::/64
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

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### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the DHCPv6 pool identified by the <POOL-NAME> keyword
-----------	---



### 12.2.1.2 dhcpv6-pool-mode commands

#### ▶ *dhcpv6-pool*

Configures the DHCPv6 pool parameters

The following table summarizes DHCPv6 pool configuration commands:

**Table 12.10** *DHCPv6-Pool-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>dns-server</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 pool's DNS server	<a href="#">page 12-64</a>
<i>domain-name</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 pool's domain name	<a href="#">page 12-65</a>
<i>network</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 pool's network	<a href="#">page 12-66</a>
<i>option</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 pool's raw DHCPv6 options. This is the vendor-specific option used in this DHCPv6 pool.	<a href="#">page 12-68</a>
<i>refresh-time</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 pool's refresh time in seconds	<a href="#">page 12-69</a>
<i>sip</i>	Configures this DHCPv6 pool's <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) server setting	<a href="#">page 12-70</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates or reverts this DHCPv6 pool's settings	<a href="#">page 12-67</a>

### 12.2.1.2.36 dns-server

#### ▸ *dhcpv6-pool-mode commands*

Configures this DHCPv6 pool's DNS server. The DNS server supports all clients connected to networks supported by the DHCPv6 server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dns-server <IPv6> {<SECONDARY-IPv6>}
```

#### Parameters

- `dns-server <IPv6> {<SECONDARY-IPv6>}`

<IPv6>	Configures the primary DNS server's IPv6 address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IPv6&gt; – Specify the DNS server's IPv6 address (the server associated with this DHCP pool).</li> </ul>
<SECONDARY-IPv6>	Configures the secondary DNS server's IPv6 address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SECONDARY-IPv6&gt; – Specify the secondary DNS server's IPv6 address (the server associated with this DHCP pool).</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#dns-server 2002::1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
  dns-server 2002::1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this DHCPv6 pool's configured DNS server settings
-----------	---

### 12.2.1.2.37 domain-name

#### ▸ *dhcpv6-pool-mode commands*

Configures this DHCPv6 pool's domain name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>

#### Parameters

- domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>

<DOMAIN-NAME>	Specify the DHCP pool's hostname or hostnames of the domain or domains
---------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#domain-name TechPubs
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
  domain-name TechPubs
  dns-server 2002::1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this DHCPv6 pool's domain name
-----------	--

**12.2.1.2.38 network**▶ *dhcpv6-pool-mode commands*

Configures this DHCPv6 pool's network. Use this command to configure the address of the network on which this DHCP server is deployed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
network [<IPv6/M> | <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>]
```

**Parameters**

- network [<IPv6/M> | <NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>]

<IPv6/M>	Specify this DHCPv6 pool network's IPv6 address and mask (for example, 1:2::1:0/96)
<NETWORK-ALIAS-NAME>	Specify this DHCPv6 pool network's alias name

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#network 2002::0/64
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
  network 2002::/64
  domain-name TechPubs
  dns-server 2002::1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the network IPv6 address and mask configured for this DHCPv6 pool
-----------	---

**12.2.1.2.39 no**▶ *dhcpv6-pool-mode commands*

Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the DHCPv6 pool configuration context, the 'no' command resets or reverts the DHCPv6 pool's settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [dns-server|domain-name|network|option|refresh-time|sip]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the DHCPv6 pool configuration context, the 'no' command resets or reverts the DHCPv6 pool's settings.
-----------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
refresh-time 1000
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
option DHCPv6Pool1Option 60
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#no option
DHCPv6Pool1Option
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#no refresh-time
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

### 12.2.1.2.40 option

#### ▸ *dhcpv6-pool-mode commands*

Configures this DHCPv6 pool's raw DHCPv6 options. This is the vendor-specific option used in this DHCPv6 pool.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
option <OPTION-NAME> [<DHCPv6-OPTION-IP> | <DHCPv6-OPTION-ASCII>]
```

#### Parameters

- `option <OPTION-NAME> [<DHCPv6-OPTION-IP> | <DHCPv6-OPTION-ASCII>]`

<OPTION-NAME>	Sets the name of the DHCPv6 option
<DHCPv6-OPTION-IP>	Sets DHCPv6 option as an IPv6 address
<DHCPv6-OPTION-ASCII>	Sets DHCPv6 option as an ASCII string



**NOTE:** An option name in ASCII format accepts backslash (\) as an input but is not displayed in the output (Use `show running config` to view the output). Use a double backslash to represent a single backslash.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#option
DHCPv6Pool1Option 60
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
  network 2002::/64
  domain-name TechPubs
  dns-server 2002::1
  option DHCPv6Pool1Option 60
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this DHCPv6 pool's DHCP option settings
-----------	---

### 12.2.1.2.41 refresh-time

▶ [dhcpv6-pool-mode commands](#)

Configures this DHCPv6 pool's refresh time in seconds. This is the interval between two successive DHCP pool refreshes. The DHCP refresh process refreshes IPv6 client information.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
refresh-time <600-4294967295>
```

#### Parameters

- refresh-time <600-4294967295>

refresh-time <600-4294967295>	Specify this DHCPv6 pool's refresh time from 600 -4294967295 seconds.
----------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#refresh-time 1000

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
  network 2002::/64
  refresh-time 1000
  domain-name TechPubs
  dns-server 2002::1
  option DHCPv6Pool1Option 60
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or reverts the configured DHCPv6 pool's refresh time
--------------------	--

## 12.2.1.2.42 sip

### ▸ [dhcpv6-pool-mode commands](#)

Configures this DHCPv6 pool's *Session Initiation Protocol* (SIP) server setting

Configures the domain name or domain names associated with the SIP servers. The SIP server is used to prioritize voice and video traffic on the network. SIP is an application-layer control protocol that can establish, modify and terminate multimedia sessions or calls. A SIP system has several components (user agents, proxy servers, redirect servers, and registrars). User agents can contain SIP clients; proxy servers always contain SIP clients.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
sip [address <IPv6>|domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>]
```

### Parameters

- sip [address <IPv6>|domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>]

sip [address <IPv6> domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>]	Configures the SIP server's setting, such as address and/or domain name
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#show context
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
refresh-time 1000
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
option DHCPv6Pool1Option 60
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test-pool-DHCPv6Pool1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this DHCPv6 pool's SIP server setting
--------------------	---



## 12.2.2 option

### ▸ *dhcpv6-server-policy*

Configures this DHCPv6 server policy's DHCP option settings, such enterprise (vendor) ID

DHCPv6 services are available for specific IP interfaces. A pool (or range) of IPv6 network addresses and DHCPv6 options can be created for each IPv6 interface defined. This range of addresses can be made available to DHCPv6 enabled devices on either a permanent or leased basis. DHCPv6 options are provided to each client with a DHCPv6 response and provide DHCPv6 clients information required to access network resources (default gateway, domain name, DNS server and WINS server configuration). An option exists to identify the vendor and functionality of a DHCPv6 client. The information is a variable-length string of characters (or octets) with a meaning specified by the vendor of the DHCPv6 client.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
option <OPTION-NAME> <0-254> [ascii|hexstring|ipv6] <1-4294967295>
```

### Parameters

- option <OPTION-NAME> <0-254> [ascii|hexstring|ipv6] <1-4294967295>

option <OPTION-NAME>	Specify a unique name for this DHCP option. The name should describe option's function.
<0-254>	Specify a DHCP option code for this option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-254&gt; – Specify a value from 0 -254.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The system allows only one code, of the same value, for each DHCP option used in each DHCPv6 server policy.
ascii	Specifies the option type as ASCII (sends an ASCII compliant string to the client)
hexstring	Specifies the option type as a string of hexadecimal characters (sends a hexadecimal string to the client)
ipv6	Specifies the option type as IPv6 address (sends an IPv6 compatible address to the client)
<1-4294967295>	This parameter is common to all option types. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Specifies the enterprise (vendor) ID. Specify a value from 1 - 4294967295. The option code (1) is reserved for subnet-mask and cannot be used.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Each vendor should have a unique vendor ID used by the DHCP server to issue vendor-specific DHCP options.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#option DHCPServerOption1 10 ascii 50

rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#show context
dhcpv6-server-policy test
  option DHCPServerOption1 10 ascii 50
  dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
    network 2002::/64
    domain-name TechPubs
    sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
    dns-server 2002::1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

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### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the DHCPv6 server option settings configured for this DHCPv6 server policy
-----------	--

## 12.2.3 restrict-vendor-options

### ▸ [dhcpv6-server-policy](#)

Restricts the use of vendor-specific DHCP options on this DHCPv6 server policy. When restricted, vendor-specific DHCP options, configured on this DHCPv6 server policy, are not included in the DHCPv6 server replies to IPv6 clients.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — , , AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
restrict-vendor-options
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#restrict-vendor-options
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#show context
dhcpv6-server-policy test
option DHCPServerOption1 10 ascii 50
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
```

```
restrict-vendor-options
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes restriction on sending of vendor-specific options in DHCPv6 server replies to IPv6 clients
--------------------	--

## 12.2.4 server-preference

### ▸ [dhcpv6-server-policy](#)

Configures this DHCPv6 server's preference value. When configured, the server preference value is included in the DHCPv6 server's replies to IPv6 clients.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
server-preference <0-255>
```

### Parameters

- `server-preference <0-255>`

<code>server-preference &lt;0-255&gt;</code>	Configures this DHCP server's preference value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;0-255&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 0 - 255.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#server-preference 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#show context
dhcpv6-server-policy test
option DHCPServerOption1 10 ascii 50
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
server-preference 1
restrict-vendor-options
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes this DHCPv6 server's preference value
-----------------	---

## 12.2.5 no

### ▸ *dhcpv6-server-policy*

Negates or reverts this DHCPv6 server policy's settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [dhcpv6-pool | option | restrict-vendor-options | server-preference]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates or reverts this DHCPv6 server policy's settings
-----------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#show context
dhcpv6-server-policy test
option DHCPServerOption1 10 ascii 50
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
server-preference 1
restrict-vendor-options
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#no restrict-vendor-options
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#no server-preference
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#show context
dhcpv6-server-policy test
option DHCPServerOption1 10 ascii 50
dhcpv6-pool DHCPv6Pool1
network 2002::/64
domain-name TechPubs
sip domain-name TechPubsSIP
dns-server 2002::1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-dhcpv6-server-policy-test)#
```



# CHAPTER 13

## FIREWALL-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the firewall policy commands in the CLI command structure.

A firewall protects a network from attacks and unauthorized access from outside the network. Simultaneously, it allows authorized users to access required resources. Firewalls work on multiple levels. Some work at layers 1, 2 and 3 to inspect each packet. The packet is either passed, dropped or rejected based on rules configured on the firewall.

Firewalls use application layer filtering to enforce compliance. These firewalls can understand applications and protocols and can detect if an unauthorized protocol is being used, or an authorized protocol is being abused in any malicious way.

The third set of firewalls, 'Stateful Firewalls', consider the placement of individual packets within each packet in the series of packets being transmitted. If there is a packet that does not fit into the sequence, it is automatically identified and dropped.

Use (config) instance to configure firewall policy commands. To navigate to the *config-fw-policy* instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#firewall-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#firewall-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#?
```

Firewall policy Mode commands:

acl-logging	Log on flow creating traffic
alg	Enable ALG
clamp	Clamp value
dhcp-offer-convert	Enable conversion of broadcast dhcp offers to unicast
dns-snoop	DNS Snooping
firewall	Wireless firewall
flow	Firewall flow
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
ip-mac	Action based on ip-mac table
ipv6	Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipv6-mac	Action based on ipv6-mac table
logging	Firewall enhanced logging
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
proxy-arp	Enable generation of ARP responses on behalf of another device
proxy-nd	Enable generation of ND responses (for IPv6) on behalf of another device
stateful-packet-inspection-l2	Enable stateful packet inspection in layer2 firewall
storm-control	Storm-control
virtual-defragmentation	Enable virtual defragmentation for IPv4 packets (recommended for proper functioning)

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```
of firewall)

clrscr           Clears the display screen
commit          Commit all changes made in this session
do              Run commands from Exec mode
end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
help           Description of the interactive help system
revert         Revert changes
service        Service Commands
show           Show running system information
write          Write running configuration to memory or
              terminal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---



## 13.1 firewall-policy

### ► FIREWALL-POLICY

The following table summarizes default firewall policy configuration commands:

**Table 13.1** Firewall-Policy-Config Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">acl-logging</a>	Enables logging on flow creating traffic	<a href="#">page 13-4</a>
<a href="#">alg</a>	Enables an algorithm	<a href="#">page 13-5</a>
<a href="#">clamp</a>	Sets a clamp value to limit TCP MSS to inner path-MTU for tunnelled packets	<a href="#">page 13-7</a>
<a href="#">dhcp-offer-convert</a>	Enables the conversion of broadcast DHCP offers to unicast	<a href="#">page 13-8</a>
<a href="#">dns-snoop</a>	Sets the timeout value for DNS entries	<a href="#">page 13-9</a>
<a href="#">firewall</a>	Configures the wireless firewall	<a href="#">page 13-10</a>
<a href="#">flow</a>	Defines a session flow timeout	<a href="#">page 13-11</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures <i>Internet Protocol</i> (IP) components on this firewall policy	<a href="#">page 13-13</a>
<a href="#">ip-mac</a>	Defines an action based on IP-MAC table	<a href="#">page 13-20</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Configures IPv6 components on this firewall policy	<a href="#">page 13-23</a>
<a href="#">ipv6-mac</a>	Defines an action based on IPv6-MAC table	<a href="#">page 13-26</a>
<a href="#">logging</a>	Enables enhanced firewall logging	<a href="#">page 13-28</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 13-30</a>
<a href="#">proxy-arp</a>	Enables the generation of ARP responses on behalf of another device	<a href="#">page 13-32</a>
<a href="#">proxy-nd</a>	Enables the generation of ND responses (for IPv6) on behalf of another device	<a href="#">page 13-33</a>
<a href="#">stateful-packet-inspection-12</a>	Enables stateful packets-inspection in layer 2 firewall	<a href="#">page 13-34</a>
<a href="#">storm-control</a>	Defines storm control and logging settings	<a href="#">page 13-35</a>
<a href="#">virtual-defragmentation</a>	Enables virtual defragmentation of IPv4 packets	<a href="#">page 13-37</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 13.1.1 *acl-logging*

#### ▸ *firewall-policy*

Enables logging on flow creating traffic. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

```
acl-logging
```

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-fw-policy-test)#acl-logging  
  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-fw-policy-test)#no acl-logging  
  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-fw-policy-test)#show context  
firewall-policy test  
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window  
no acl-logging  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-fw-policy-test)#
```

#### **Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables logging on flow creating traffic
-----------	---

## 13.1.2 alg

### ▸ firewall-policy

Enables traffic filtering at the application layer using the *Application Layer Gateway* (ALG) feature

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
alg [dns|facetime|ftp|pptp|sccp|sip|tftp]
```

### Parameters

- alg [dns|facetime|ftp|pptp|sccp|sip|tftp]

alg	Enables traffic filtering at the application layer. The ALG provides filters for the following common protocols: DNS, Facetime, FTP, PPTP, SCCP, SIP, and TFTP.
dns	Allows <i>Domain Name System</i> (DNS) traffic through the firewall using its default ports. This option is enabled by default.  When enabled, you can easily permit or deny traffic based on a packet's DNS name, instead of the IP address. Use this option when configuring ACLs allowing or denying traffic for Web sites that have a single domain name resolving to any one of multiple IP addresses.
facetime	Allows Apple's FaceTime video calling traffic through the firewall using its default ports. This option is disabled by default.
ftp	Allows <i>File Transfer Protocol</i> (FTP) traffic through the firewall using its default ports. This option is enabled by default.
pptp	Allows <i>Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol</i> (PPTP) traffic through the firewall using its default ports. PPTP, a network protocol, enables secure transfer of data from a remote client to an enterprise server by encapsulating PPP packets into IP datagrams for transmission over the Internet or other public TCP/IP-based networks. This option is enabled by default
sccp	Allows <i>Signalling Connection Control Part</i> (SCCP) traffic through the firewall using its default ports. This option is disabled by default.  SCCP is a network protocol that provides routing, flow control and error correction in telecommunication networks.
sip	Allows <i>Session Initiation Protocol</i> (SIP) traffic through the firewall using its default ports. This option is enabled by default.
tftp	Enables the <i>Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i> (TFTP) algorithm. When enabled, allows TFTP traffic through the firewall using its default ports. This option is enabled by default.

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### Examples

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#alg facetime  
  
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#show context  
firewall-policy test  
  no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window  
  alg facetime  
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts ALG related settings
-----------	---

### 13.1.3 clamp

► [firewall-policy](#)

This option limits the TCP *Maximum Segment Size* (MSS) to the size of the *Maximum Transmission Unit* (MTU) discovered by path MTU discovery for the inner protocol. This ensures the packet traverses through the inner protocol without fragmentation. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
clamp tcp-mss
```

#### Parameters

- `clamp tcp-mss`

tcp-mss	Limits the TCP MSS size to the MTU value of the inner protocol for tunneled packets
---------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#clamp tcp-mss
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables limiting of the TCP MSS
--------------------	----------------------------------

### 13.1.4 *dhcp-offer-convert*

#### ▸ *firewall-policy*

Enables the conversion of broadcast DHCP offers to unicast. Converting DHCP broadcast traffic to unicast traffic can help reduce network traffic loads. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

```
dhcp-offer-convert
```

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#dhcp-offer-convert
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
dhcp-offer-convert
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

#### **Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables the conversion of broadcast DHCP offers to unicast
-----------	---

## 13.1.5 *dns-snoop*

### ▸ *firewall-policy*

Sets the timeout interval for DNS snoop table entries. DNS snoop entries provide information, such as client to IP address and client to default gateway(s) mappings. This information is used to detect if the client is sending routed packets to a wrong MAC address.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
dns-snoop entry-timeout <30-86400>
```

### Parameters

- `dns-snoop entry-timeout <30-86400>`

<code>entry-timeout &lt;30-86400&gt;</code>	Sets the DNS snoop table entry timeout interval from 30 - 86400 seconds. An entry is retained in the DNS snoop table only for the specified time, and is deleted once this time is exceeded. The default is 1,800 seconds.
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
dhcp-offer-convert
dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the DNS snoop table entry timeout interval
-----------	--

### 13.1.6 firewall

#### ▸ *firewall-policy*

Enables a device's firewall

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
firewall enable
```

#### Parameters

- `firewall enable`

<code>firewall enable</code>	Enables wireless firewalls
------------------------------	----------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-default)#firewall enable  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables a device's firewall
-----------	------------------------------



### 13.1.7 flow

► [firewall-policy](#)

Defines the session flow timeout interval for different packet types

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
flow [dhcp|timeout]
```

```
flow dhcp stateful
```

```
flow timeout [icmp|other|tcp|udp]
```

```
flow timeout [icmp|other] <1-32400>
```

```
flow timeout udp <15-32400>
```

```
flow timeout tcp [close-wait|reset|setup|stateless-fin-or-reset|stateless-general] <1-32400>
```

```
flow timeout tcp established <15-32400>
```

**Parameters**

- flow dhcp stateful

dhcp	Configures DHCP packet flow
stateful	Performs a stateful check on DHCP packets. This feature is enabled by default.

- flow timeout [icmp|other] <1-32400>

timeout	Configures a packet timeout
icmp	Configures the timeout for ICMP packets. The default is 30 seconds.
other	Configures the timeout for packets other than ICPM, TCP, or UDP. The default is 30 seconds.
<1-32400>	Configures the timeout from 1 - 32400 seconds

- flow timeout udp <15-32400>

timeout	Configures a packet timeout
udp	Configures the timeout for UDP packets. The default is 30 seconds.
<15-32400>	Configures the timeout from 15 - 32400 seconds

- flow timeout tcp [close-wait|reset|setup|stateless-fin-or-reset|stateless-general] <1-32400>

timeout	Configures a packet timeout
tcp	Configures the timeout for TCP packets
close-wait	Configures the closed TCP flow timeout. The default is 10 seconds.
reset	Configures the reset TCP flow timeout. The default is 10 seconds.
setup	Configures the opening TCP flow timeout. The default is 10 seconds.

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stateless-fin-or-reset	Configures stateless TCP flow timeout created with the FIN or RESET packets. The default is 10 seconds.
stateless-general	Configures the stateless TCP flow timeout. The default is 90 seconds (1m 30 s).
<1-32400>	Configures the timeout from 1 - 32400 seconds
• flow timeout tcp established <15-32400>	
timeout	Configures the packet timeout
tcp	Configures the timeout for TCP packets
established	Configures the established TCP flow timeout. The default is 5400 seconds.
<15-32400>	Configures the timeout from 15 - 32400 seconds

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#flow timeout udp 10000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#flow timeout icmp 16000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#flow timeout other 16000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#flow timeout tcp established 1500
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
flow timeout icmp 16000
flow timeout udp 10000
flow timeout tcp established 1500
flow timeout other 16000
dhcp-offer-convert
dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes session timeout intervals configured for different packet types
-----------	---

## 13.1.8 ip

► *firewall-policy*

Configures *Internet Protocol* (IP) components

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ip [dos|tcp]
```

```
ip dos {ascend|broadcast-multicast-icmp|chargen|fraggle|ftp-bounce|invalid-protocol|
ip-ttl-zero|ipsproof|land|option-route|router-advrt|router-solicit|smurf|snork|
tcp-bad-sequence|tcp-fin-scan|tcp-intercept|tcp-max-incomplete|tcp-null-scan|
tcp-post-syn|tcp-sequence-past-window|tcp-xmas-scan|tcphdrfrag|twinge|
udp-short-hdr|winnuke}
```

```
ip dos {ascend|broadcast-multicast-icmp|chargen|fraggle|ftp-bounce|invalid-protocol|
ip-ttl-zero|ipsproof|land|option-route|router-advrt|router-solicit|smurf|snork|
tcp-bad-sequence|tcp-fin-scan|tcp-intercept|tcp-null-scan|tcp-post-scan|
tcp-sequence-past-window|tcp-xmas-scan|tcphdrfrag|twinge|udp-short-hdr|winnuke}
[log-and-drop|log-only] log-level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|
errors|informational|notifications|warnings]
```

```
ip dos {ascend|broadcast-multicast-icmp|chargen|fraggle|ftp-bounce|invalid-protocol|
ip-ttl-zero|ipsproof|land|option-route|router-advrt|router-solicit|smurf|snork|
tcp-bad-sequence|tcp-fin-scan|tcp-intercept|tcp-null-scan|tcp-post-scan|
tcp-sequence-past-window|tcp-xmas-scan|tcphdrfrag|twinge|udp-short-hdr|winnuke}
[drop-only]
```

```
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete [high|low] <1-1000>
```

```
ip tcp [adjust-mss|optimize-unnecessary-resends|recreate-flow-on-out-of-state-syn|
validate-icmp-unreachable|validate-rst-ack-number|validate-rst-seq-number]
```

```
ip tcp adjust-mss <472-1460>
```

```
ip tcp [optimize-unnecessary-resends|recreate-flow-on-out-of-state-syn|
validate-icmp-unreachable|validate-rst-ack-number|validate-rst-seq-number]
```

### Parameters

- ip dos {ascend|broadcast-multicast-icmp|chargen|fraggle|ftp-bounce|invalid-protocol|ip-ttl-zero|ipsproof|land|option-route|router-advrt|router-solicit|smurf|snork|tcp-bad-sequence|tcp-fin-scan|tcp-intercept|tcp-null-scan|tcp-post-scan|tcp-sequence-past-window|tcp-xmas-scan|tcphdrfrag|twinge|udp-short-hdr|winnuke} [log-and-drop|log-only] log-level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debug|emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]

dos	Identifies IP events as DoS events
ascend	Optional. Detects ASCEND DoS attacks Ascend DoS attacks target known vulnerabilities in various versions of Ascend routers. Ascend routers listen on UDP port 9 for packets from Ascend's Java Configurator. Sending a formatted packet to this port can cause an Ascend router to crash.

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broadcast-multicast-icmp	<p>Optional. Detects broadcast or multicast ICMP DoS attacks</p> <p>Broadcast or multicast ICMP DoS attacks take advantage of ICMP behavior in response to echo replies. These attacks spoof the source address of the target and send ICMP broadcast or multicast echo requests to the rest of the network, flooding the target machine with replies.</p>
chargen	<p>Optional. Detects Chargen attacks</p> <p>The Character Generation Protocol (chargen) is an IP suite service primarily used for testing and debugging networks. It is also used as a source of generic payload for bandwidth and QoS measurements.</p> <p>The Chargen attack establishes a Telnet connection to port 19 and attempts to use the character generator service to create a string of characters which is then directed to the DNS service on port 53 to disrupt DNS services.</p>
fraggle	<p>Optional. Detects Fraggle DoS attacks</p> <p>The Fraggle DoS attack uses a list of broadcast addresses to send spoofed UDP packets to each broadcast address' echo port (port 7). Each of those addresses that have port 7 open will respond to the request generating a lot of traffic on the network. For those that do not have port 7 open they will send an unreachable message back to the originator, further clogging the network with more traffic.</p>
ftp-bounce	<p>Optional. Detects FTP bounce attacks</p> <p>A FTP bounce attack is a MIM attack that enables an attacker to open a port on a different machine using FTP. FTP requires that when a connection is requested by a client on the FTP port (21), another connection must open between the server and the client. To confirm, the PORT command has the client specify an arbitrary destination machine and port for the data connection. This is exploited by the attacker to gain access to a device that may not be the originating client.</p>
invalid-protocol	<p>Optional. Enables a check for an invalid protocol number</p> <p>Attackers may use vulnerability in the endpoint implementation by sending invalid protocol fields, or may misuse the misinterpretation of endpoint software. This can lead to inadvertent leakage of sensitive network topology information, call hijacking, or a DoS attack.</p>
ip-ttl-zero	<p>Optional. Enables a check for the TCP/IP TTL field having a value of zero (0)</p> <p>The TCP IP TTL Zero DoS attack sends spoofed multicast packets onto the network which have a <i>Time to Live</i> (TTL) of 0. This causes packets to loop back to the spoofed originating machine, and can cause the network to overload.</p>
ipsproof	<p>Optional. Enables a check for the IP spoofing DoS attacks</p> <p>IP Spoof is a category of DoS attack that sends IP packets with forged source addresses. This can hide the identity of the attacker.</p>
land	<p>Optional. Detects LAND DoS attacks</p> <p>A <i>Local Area Network Denial</i> (LAND) is a DoS attack where IP packets are spoofed and sent to a device where the source IP and destination IP of the packet are the target device's IP, and similarly, the source port and destination port are open ports on the same device. This causes the attacked device to reply to itself continuously.</p>
option-route	<p>Optional. Enables an IP Option Record Route DoS check</p>

router-adv	<p>Optional. Detects router-advertisement attacks</p> <p>This attack uses ICMP to redirect the network router function to some other host. If that host can not provide router services, a DoS of network communications occurs as routing stops. This can also be modified to single out a specific system, so that only that system is subject to attack (because only that system sees the 'false' router). By providing router services from a compromised host, the attacker can also place themselves in a man-in-the-middle situation and take control of any open channel at will (as mentioned earlier, this is often used with TCP packet forgery and spoofing to intercept and change open TELNET sessions).</p>
router-solicit	<p>Optional. Detects router solicitation attacks</p> <p>The ICMP router solicitation scan is used to actively find routers on a network. A hacker could set up a protocol analyzer to detect routers as they broadcast routing information on the network. In some instances, however, routers may not send updates. For example, if the local network does not have other routers, the router may be configured to not send routing information packets onto the local network.</p> <p>ICMP offers a method for router discovery. Clients send ICMP router solicitation multicasts onto the network, and routers must respond (as defined in RFC 1122).</p> <p>By sending ICMP router solicitation packets (ICMP type 9) on the network and listening for ICMP router discovery replies (ICMP type 10), hackers can build a list of all of the routers that exist on a network segment. Hackers often use this scan to locate routers that do not reply to ICMP echo requests</p>
smurf	<p>Optional. In this attack, a large number of ICMP echo packets are sent with a spoofed source address. This causes the device with the spoofed source address to be flooded with a large number of replies.</p>
snork	<p>Optional. This attack causes a remote Windows™ NT to consume 100% of the CPU's resources. This attack uses a UDP packet with a destination port of 135 and a source port of 7, 9, or 135. This attack can also be exploited as a bandwidth consuming attack.</p>
tcp-bad-sequence	<p>Optional. A DoS attack that uses a specially crafted TCP packet to cause the targeted device to drop all subsequent network traffic for a specific TCP connection</p>
tcp-fin-scan	<p>Optional. Detects TCP FIN scan attacks</p> <p>Hackers use the TCP FIN scan to identify listening TCP port numbers based on how the target device reacts to a transaction close request for a TCP port (even though no connection may exist before these close requests are made). This type of scan can get through basic firewalls and boundary routers that filter on incoming TCP packets with the <i>Finish</i> (FIN) and ACK flag combination. The TCP packets used in this scan include only the TCP FIN flag setting.</p> <p>If the target device's TCP port is closed, the target device sends a TCP RST packet in reply. If the target device's TCP port is open, the target device discards the FIN and sends no reply.</p>

tcp-intercept	<p>Optional. Prevents TCP intercept attacks by using TCP SYN cookies</p> <p>A SYN-flooding attack occurs when a hacker floods a server with a barrage of requests for connection.</p> <p>Because these messages have unreachable return addresses, the connections cannot be established. The resulting volume of unresolved open connections eventually overwhelms the server and can cause it to deny service to valid requests, thereby preventing legitimate users from connecting to a Web site, accessing e-mail, using FTP service, and so on.</p> <p>The TCP intercept feature helps prevent SYN-flooding attacks by intercepting and validating TCP connection requests. In intercept mode, the TCP intercept software intercepts TCP <i>synchronization</i> (SYN) packets from clients to servers that match an extended access list. The software establishes a connection with the client on behalf of the destination server, and if successful, establishes the connection with the server on behalf of the client and knits the two half-connections together transparently. Thus, connection attempts from unreachable hosts will never reach the server. The software continues to intercept and forward packets throughout the duration of the connection. The number of SYNs per second and the number of concurrent connections proxied depends on the platform, memory, processor, and other factors. In the case of illegitimate requests, the software's aggressive timeouts on half-open connections and its thresholds on TCP connection requests protect destination servers while still allowing valid requests.</p> <p>When establishing a security policy using TCP intercept, you can choose to intercept all requests or only those coming from specific networks or destined for specific servers. You can also configure the connection rate and threshold of outstanding connections. Optionally operate TCP intercept in watch mode, as opposed to intercept mode. In watch mode, the software passively watches the connection requests flowing through the router. If a connection fails to get established in a configurable interval, the software intervenes and terminates the connection attempt.</p>
tcp-null-scan	<p>Optional. Detects TCP NULL scan attacks</p> <p>Hackers use the TCP NULL scan to identify listening TCP ports. This scan also uses a series of strangely configured TCP packets, which contain a sequence number of 0 and no flags. Again, this type of scan can get through some firewalls and boundary routers that filter incoming TCP packets with standard flag settings.</p> <p>If the target device's TCP port is closed, the target device sends a TCP RST packet in reply. If the target device's TCP port is open, the target discards the TCP NULL scan, sending no reply.</p>
tcp-post-syn	<p>Optional. Detects TCP post SYN DoS attacks</p> <p>A remote attacker may be attempting to avoid detection by sending a SYN frame with a different sequence number than the original SYN. This can cause an <i>Intrusion Detection System</i> (IDS) to become unsynchronized with the data in a connection. Subsequent frames sent during the connection are ignored by the IDS.</p>
tcp-sequence-past-window	<p>Optional. Enables a TCP SEQUENCE PAST WINDOW DoS attack check. Disable this check to work around a bug in Windows XP's TCP stack which sends data past the window when conducting a selective ACK.</p>
tcp-xmas-scan	<p>Optional. A TCP XMAS scan finds services on ports. A closed port returns a RST. This allows the attacker to identify open ports.</p>
tcphdrfrag	<p>Optional. A DoS attack where the TCP header spans IP fragments</p>
twinge	<p>Optional. A twinge attack is a flood of false ICMP packets to try and slow down a system</p>

udp-short-hdr	Optional. Enables the identification of truncated UDP headers and UDP header length fields
winnuke	Optional. This DoS attack is specific to Windows™ 95 and Windows™ NT. The WINNUKE DoS attack sends a large amount of data to UDP port 137 to crash the NETBIOS service on windows and results in high CPU utilization on the target machine.
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet
log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped
log-level	Configures the log level
<0-7>	Sets the numeric logging level
emergencies	Numerical severity 0. System is unusable
alerts	Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required
critical	Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition
errors	Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition
warnings	Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition
notification	Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition
informational	Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition
debugging	Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ip dos {ascend broadcast-multicast-icmp chargen fraggle ftp-bounce invalid-protocol ip-ttl-zero ipsproof land option-route router-advt router-solicit smurf snork tcp-bad-sequence tcp-fin-scan tcp-intercept tcp-null-scan tcp-post-scan tcp-sequence-past-window tcp-xmas-scan tcphdrfrag twinge udp-short-hdr winnuke} [drop-only]</li> </ul>	
dos	Identifies IP events as DoS events
ascend	Optional. Enables an ASCEND DoS check. Ascend routers listen on UDP port 9 for packets from Ascend's Java Configurator. Sending a formatted packet to this port can cause an Ascend router to crash.
broadcast-multicast-icmp	Optional. Detects broadcast or multicast ICMP packets as an attack
chargen	Optional. The <i>Character Generation Protocol</i> (chargen) is an IP suite service primarily used for testing and debugging networks. It is also used as a source of generic payload for bandwidth and QoS measurements.
fraggle	Optional. A Fraggle DoS attack checks for UDP packets to or from port 7 or 19
ftp-bounce	Optional. A FTP bounce attack is a MIM attack that enables an attacker to open a port on a different machine using FTP. FTP requires that when a connection is requested by a client on the FTP port (21), another connection must open between the server and the client. To confirm, the PORT command has the client specify an arbitrary destination machine and port for the data connection. This is exploited by the attacker to gain access to a device that may not be the originating client.
invalid-protocol	Optional. Enables a check for invalid protocol number

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ip-ttl-zero	Optional. Enables a check for the TCP/IP TTL field having a value of zero (0)
ipsproof	Optional. Enables a check for IP spoofing DoS attack
land	Optional. A <i>Local Area Network Denial</i> (LAND) is a DoS attack where IP packets are spoofed and sent to a device where the source IP and destination IP of the packet are the target device's IP, and similarly, the source port and destination port are open ports on the same device. This causes the attacked device to reply to itself continuously.
option-route	Optional. Enables an IP Option Record Route DoS check
router-adv	Optional. This is an attack, where a default route entry is added remotely to a device. This route entry is given preference, and thereby exposes an attack vector.
router-solicit	Optional. Router solicitation messages are sent to locate routers as a form of network scanning. This information can then be used to attack a device.
smurf	Optional. In this attack, a large number of ICMP echo packets are sent with a spoofed source address. This causes the device with the spoofed source address to be flooded with a large number of replies.
snork	Optional. This attack causes a remote Windows™ NT to consume 100% of the CPU's resources. This attack uses a UDP packet with a destination port of 135 and a source port of 7, 9, or 135. This attack can also be exploited as a bandwidth consuming attack.
tcp-bad-sequence	Optional. A DoS attack that uses a specially crafted TCP packet to cause the targeted device to drop all subsequent network traffic for a specific TCP connection
tcp-fin-scan	Optional. A FIN scan finds services on ports. A closed port returns a RST. This allows the attacker to identify open ports.
tcp-intercept	Optional. Prevents TCP intercept attacks by using TCP SYN cookies
tcp-null-scan	Optional. A TCP null scan finds services on ports. A closed port returns a RST. This allows the attacker to identify open ports
tcp-post-syn	Optional. Enables a TCP post SYN DoS attack
tcp-sequence-past-window	Optional. Enables a TCP SEQUENCE PAST WINDOW DoS attack check. Disable this check to work around a bug in Windows XP's TCP stack which sends data past the window when conducting a selective ACK.
tcp-xmas-scan	Optional. A TCP XMAS scan finds services on ports. A closed port returns a RST. This allows the attacker to identify open ports.
tcphdrfrag	Optional. A DoS attack where the TCP header spans IP fragments
twinge	Optional. A twinge attack is a flood of false ICMP packets to try and slow down a system
udp-short-hdr	Optional. Enables the identification of truncated UDP headers and UDP header length fields
winnuke	Optional. This DoS attack is specific to Windows™ 95 and Windows™ NT, causing devices to crash with a blue screen
drop-only	Optional. Drops a packet without logging



- `ip dos tcp-max-incomplete [high|low] <1-1000>`

<code>dos</code>	Identifies IP events as DoS events
<code>tcp-max-incomplete</code>	Sets the limits for the maximum number of incomplete TCP connections
<code>high</code>	Sets the upper limit for the maximum number of incomplete TCP connections
<code>low</code>	Sets the lower limit for the maximum number of incomplete TCP connections
<code>&lt;1-1000&gt;</code>	Sets the range limit from 1 - 1000 connections

- `ip tcp adjust-mss <472-1460>`

<code>tcp</code>	Identifies and configures TCP events and configuration items
<code>adjust-mss</code>	Adjusts the TCP <i>Maximum Segment Size</i> (MSS). Use this option to adjust the MSS for TCP segments on the router.
<code>&lt;472-1460&gt;</code>	Sets the TCP MSS value from 472 - 1460 bytes. The default is 472 bytes.

- `ip tcp [optimize-unnecessary-resends|recreate-flow-on-out-of-state-syn|validate-icmp-unreachable|validate-rst-ack-number|validate-rst-seq-number]`

<code>tcp</code>	Identifies and configures TCP events and configuration items
<code>optimize-unnecessary-resends</code>	Enables the validation of unnecessary TCP packets
<code>recreate-flow-on-out-of-state-sync</code>	Allows a TCP SYN packet to delete an old flow in TCP_FIN_FIN_STATE, and TCP_CLOSED_STATE states and create a new flow
<code>validate-icmp-unreachable</code>	Enables the validation of the sequence number in ICMP unreachable error packets, which abort an established TCP flow
<code>validate-rst-ack-number</code>	Enables the validation of the acknowledgment number in RST packets, which abort a TCP flow
<code>validate-rst-seq-number</code>	Enables the validation of the sequence number in RST packets, which abort an established TCP flow

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#ip dos fraggle drop-only
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window drop-only
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
  ip dos fraggle drop-only
  ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window drop-only
  ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
  ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
  flow timeout icmp 16000
  flow timeout udp 10000
  flow timeout tcp established 1500
  flow timeout other 16000
  dhcp-offer-convert
  dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Resets firewall policy IP components
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### 13.1.9 ip-mac

#### ▸ firewall-policy

Defines an action based on the device IP MAC table, and also detects conflicts between IP addresses and MAC addresses

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ip-mac [conflict|routing]
```

```
ip-mac conflict drop-only
```

```
ip-mac conflict [log-and-drop|log-only] log-level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debug|
emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]
```

```
ip-mac routing conflict drop-only
```

```
ip-mac routing [log-and-drop|log-only] log-level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debug|
emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]
```

#### Parameters

- ip-mac conflict drop-only

conflict	Action performed when a conflict exists between the IP address and MAC address. This option is enabled by default.
drop-only	Drops a packet without logging

- ip-mac conflict [log-and-drop|log-only] log-level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debug| emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]

conflict	Action performed when a conflict exists between the IP address and MAC address. This option is enabled by default.
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet. This is the default setting.
log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped
log-level	Configures the log level
<0-7>	Sets the numeric logging level
alerts	Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required
critical	Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition
debugging	Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages
emergencies	Numerical severity 0. System is unusable
errors	Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition
informational	Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition
notification	Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition
warnings	Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting

- ip-mac routing conflict drop-only

routing	Enables IPMAC routing conflict detection. This is also known as a Hole-196 attack in the network. This feature helps to detect if the client is sending routed packets to the correct router-mac-address.
conflict	Defines the action performed when a routing table conflict is detected. This option is enabled by default.
drop-only	Drops a packet without logging

- ip-mac routing [log-and-drop|log-only] log-level [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debug|emergencies|errors|informational|notifications|warnings]

routing	Defines a routing table based action
conflict	Action performed when a conflict exists in the routing table. This option is enabled by default.
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet. This is the default setting.
log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped
log-level	Configures the log level to log this event under
<0-7>	Sets the numeric logging level
alerts	Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required
critical	Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition
debugging	Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages
emergencies	Numerical severity 0. System is unusable
errors	Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition
informational	Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition
notification	Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition
warnings	Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#ip-mac conflict drop-only
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#ip-mac routing conflict log-and-drop log-level
notifications
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
ip dos fraggle drop-only
ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window drop-only
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
ip-mac conflict drop-only
ip-mac routing conflict log-only log-level notifications
flow timeout icmp 16000
flow timeout udp 10000
flow timeout tcp established 1500
flow timeout other 16000
dhcp-offer-convert
dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables actions based on device IP MAC table, IP address, and MAC address conflict detection
-----------	---

### 13.1.10 ipv6

#### ▸ *firewall-policy*

Configures IPv6 components on this firewall policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX6500, NX6524, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ipv6 [dos|duplicate-options|firewall|option|rewrite-flow-label|routing-type|
strict-ext-hdr-check|unknown-options]
```

```
ipv6 dos {hop-limit-zero|multicast-icmpv6|tcp-intercept-mobility}
[drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]
```

```
ipv6 [duplicate-options|routing-type [one|two]|strict-ext-hdr-check|
unknown-options] [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]
```

```
ipv6 option {endpoint-identification|network-service-access-point|router-alert|
strict-hao-opt-alert|strict-padding} [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]
```

```
ipv6 [firewall enable|rewrite-flow-label]
```

#### Parameters

- `ipv6 dos {hop-limit-zero|multicast-icmpv6|tcp-intercept-mobility}`  
[drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]

dos	Identifies IPv6 events as DoS events
hop-limit-zero	Optional. Enables checking of IPv6 hop limit field. If the IPv6 hop limit field is ZERO (0) it is considered as attack. This option is enabled by default.
multicast-icmpv6	Optional. Enables detection of multicast ICMPv6 traffic as attack. This option is applicable only to ICMPv6 Echo request or reply packets. This option is enabled by default.
tcp-intercept-mobility	Optional. Enables detection of IPv6 TCP packets with mobility option "HAO(Home-Address-Option)" or "RH(Routing Header) type two". When enabled, this option also detects the "don't generate TCP syn cookies" for such packets. This option is enabled by default.
drop-only	This parameter is common to all of the above keywords. Drops all packets. Drops the specified packet type (hop-limit-zero, multicast-icmpv6, and tcp-intercept-mobility).
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet. Drops the specified packet type (hop-limit-zero, multicast-icmpv6, and tcp-intercept-mobility) and logs an event.
log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped. Does not drop the specified packet type (hop-limit-zero, multicast-icmpv6, and tcp-intercept-mobility). But, an event is logged.

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log-level	<p>If selecting the “log-and-drop” and “log-only” action type, specify the log level. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the numeric logging level</li> <li>• alerts – Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required</li> <li>• critical – Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition</li> <li>• debugging – Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages</li> <li>• emergencies – Numerical severity 0. System is unusable</li> <li>• errors – Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition</li> <li>• informational – Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition</li> <li>• notifications – Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition</li> <li>• warnings – Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
<pre>• ipv6 [duplicate-options routing-type [one two] strict-ext-hdr-check  unknown-options] [drop-only log-and-drop log-only]</pre>	
duplicate-options	Enables handling of duplicate options in hop-by-hop and destination option extension headers. This configuration excludes HAO handling. This option is enabled by default.
routing-type [one two]	<p>Enables checking of the following IPv6 routing types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one – Routing Type 1(Nimrod routing). This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• two – Routing Type 2(Mobile IP). This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
strict-ext-hdr-check	Enables strict checking for out of order and number of occurrences of extension header. This option is enabled by default.
unknown-options	Enables handling unknown options in hop-by-hop and destination option extension headers. This option is enabled by default.
drop-only	<p>This parameter is common to all of the above keywords.</p> <p>Drops all packets. Drops the packet if matching any of the above specified types.</p>
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet. Drops the packet, if matching any of the above specified types, and logs an event.
log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped. Does not drop the packet, if matching any of the above specified types. But an event is logged.
log-level	<p>If selecting the “log-and-drop” and “log-only” action type, specify the log level. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the numeric logging level</li> <li>• alerts – Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required</li> <li>• critical – Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition</li> <li>• debugging – Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages</li> <li>• emergencies – Numerical severity 0. System is unusable</li> <li>• errors – Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition</li> <li>• informational – Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition</li> <li>• notifications – Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition</li> <li>• warnings – Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 option {endpoint-identification/network-service-access-point/router-alert/strict-hao-opt-alert/strict-padding} [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]`

option	<p>Enables checking for the following ipv6 extension header options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End point identification option (disabled by default)</li> <li>• Network service access point address option (disabled by default)</li> <li>• Router alert option (disabled by default)</li> <li>• Home address option in destination option extension header (enabled by default)</li> <li>• Pad1 and PadN options validating (enabled by default)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> All of these are optional parameters. If no option is specified, the system enables checks as per the default values.</p>
drop-only	<p>This parameter is common to all of the above keywords. Drops all packets. Drops the packet if matching any of the above specified “option” types.</p>
log-and-drop	<p>Logs the event and drops the packet. Drops the packet, if matching any of the above specified “option” types, and logs an event.</p>
log-only	<p>Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped. Does not drop the packet, if matching any of the above specified “option” types. But an event is logged.</p>
log-level	<p>If selecting the “log-and-drop” and “log-only” action type, specify the log level. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the numeric logging level</li> <li>• alerts – Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required</li> <li>• critical – Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition</li> <li>• debugging – Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages</li> <li>• emergencies – Numerical severity 0. System is unusable</li> <li>• errors – Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition</li> <li>• informational – Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition</li> <li>• notifications – Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition</li> <li>• warnings – Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 [firewall enable|rewrite-flow-label]`

firewall enable	Enables IPv6 firewall. This option is enabled by default.
rewrite-flow-label	Rewrites the IPv6 flow label field of every packet. This option is disabled by default.

**Examples**

```

nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#ipv6 dos hop-limit-zero drop-only

nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#ipv6 routing-type two log-and-drop log-level warnings

nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
ipv6 routing-type two log-and-drop log-level warnings
ipv6 dos hop-limit-zero drop-only
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#
    
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets this firewall policy’s IPv6 components
-----------	---

### 13.1.11 ipv6-mac

▸ *firewall-policy*

Defines an action based on conflicts detected in a device's IPv6 and MAC addresses

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ipv6-mac [conflict|routing]
```

```
ipv6-mac conflict [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]
```

```
ipv6-mac routing conflict [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]
```

#### Parameters

- `ipv6-mac conflict [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]`

conflict	Enables detection of conflict between a device's IPv6 and MAC addresses. This option is enabled by default. This command also specifies the action to be performed when a such a conflict is detected. The options are: drop-only, log-and-drop, and log-only
drop-only	Drops a packet (with conflicting IPv6 and MAC address) without logging
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet. This is the default setting.
log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped
log-level	If selecting the "log-and-drop" and "log-only" action type, specify the log level. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the numeric logging level</li> <li>• alerts – Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required</li> <li>• critical – Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition</li> <li>• debugging – Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages</li> <li>• emergencies – Numerical severity 0. System is unusable</li> <li>• errors – Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition</li> <li>• informational – Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition</li> <li>• notifications – Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition</li> <li>• warnings – Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

- `ipv6-mac routing conflict [drop-only|log-and-drop|log-only]`

routing conflict	Enables detection of conflict between the next-hop's IPv6 and MAC addresses. This option is enabled by default. This command also specifies the action to be performed when a such a conflict is detected. The options are: drop-only, log-and-drop, and log-only
drop-only	Drops a packet (with conflicting next-hop IPv6 and MAC addresses) without logging
log-and-drop	Logs the event and drops the packet. This is the default setting.



log-only	Logs the event only, the packet is not dropped
log-level	<p>If selecting the “log-and-drop” and “log-only” action type, specify the log level. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-7&gt; – Sets the numeric logging level</li> <li>• alerts – Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required</li> <li>• critical – Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition</li> <li>• debugging – Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages</li> <li>• emergencies – Numerical severity 0. System is unusable</li> <li>• errors – Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition</li> <li>• informational – Numerical severity 6. Indicates an informational condition</li> <li>• notifications – Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition</li> <li>• warnings – Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#ipv6-mac routing conflict drop-only
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
  no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
  ipv6 routing-type two log-and-drop log-level warnings
  ipv6 dos hop-limit-zero drop-only
  ipv6-mac routing conflict drop-only
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables actions based on device IPv6 MAC table, next-hop's IPv6 and MAC address conflict detection
-----------	---

## 13.1.12 logging

### ▸ *firewall-policy*

Configures enhanced firewall logging

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9000, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
logging [icmp-all|icmp-packet-drop|malformed-packet-drop|verbose]
```

```
logging icmp-all
```

```
logging verbose
```

```
logging [icmp-packet-drop|malformed-packet-drop] [all|rate-limited]
```

### Parameters

- logging icmp-all

logging	Configures enhanced firewall logging parameters
icmp-all	Enables logging of all ICMPv4/v6 packets allowed by the firewall. This option is disabled by default.

- logging verbose

logging	Configures enhanced firewall logging parameters. This option is disabled by default.
verbose	Enables verbose logging

- logging [icmp-packet-drop|malformed-packet-drop] [all|rate-limited]

logging	Configures enhanced firewall logging parameters
icmp-packet-drop	Drops ICMP (ICMPv4 and ICMPv6) packets that do not pass sanity checks. The default is none.
malformed-packet-drop	Drops raw IP (IPv4 and IPv6) packets that do not pass sanity checks. The default is none.
all	Logs all messages
rate-limited	Enables rate-limited logging. This option sets the rate limit for log messages to one message every 20 seconds.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#logging verbose
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#logging icmp-packet-drop rate-limited
rfs7000-37FABE(config-rw-policy-test)#logging malformed-packet-drop all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
ip dos fraggle drop-only
ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window drop-only
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
ip-mac conflict drop-only
ip-mac routing conflict log-only log-level notifications
flow timeout icmp 16000
flow timeout udp 10000
```

```
flow timeout tcp established 1500
flow timeout other 16000
dhcp-offer-convert
logging icmp-packet-drop rate-limited
logging malformed-packet-drop all
logging verbose
dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-test2)#show context
firewall-policy test2
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-test2)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-test2)#logging icmp-all

nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-test2)#show context
firewall-policy test2
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
logging icmp-all
nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-test2)
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables enhanced firewall logging
-----------	------------------------------------

**13.1.13 no**▶ *firewall-policy*

Negates a command or sets the default for firewall policy commands

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [acl-logging|alg|clamp|dhcp-offer-convert|dns-snoop|firewall|flow|ip|ip-mac|
ip-v6|ip-v6-mac|logging|proxy-arp|proxy-nd|stateful-packet-inspection-l2|
storm-control|virtual-defragmentation]

no [acl-logging|dhcp-offer-convert|proxy-arp|proxy-nd|stateful-packet-inspection-l2]

no alg [dns|facetime|ftp|pptp|sccp|sip|tftp]

no clamp tcp-mss

no dns-snoop entry-timeout

no firewall enable

no flow dhcp stateful
no flow timeout [icmp|other|udp]
no flow timeout tcp [closed-wait|established|reset|setup|stateless-fin-or-reset|
stateless-general]

no ip dos {ascend|broadcast-multicast-icmp|chargen|fraggle|ftp-bounce|
invalid-protocol|ip-ttl-zero|ipsproof|land|option-route|router-advt|router-solicit|
smurf|snork|tcp-bad-sequence|tcp-fin-scan|tcp-intercept|tcp-null-scan|tcp-post-syn|
tcp-sequence-past-window|tcp-xmas-scan|tcphdrfrag|twinge|udp-short-hdr|winnuke}
no ip tcp [adjust-mss|optimize-unnecessary-resends|recreate-flow-on-out-of-state-syn|
validate-icmp-unreachable|validate-rst-ack-number|validate-rst-seq-number]

no ip-mac conflict
no ip-mac routing conflict

no ipv6 [dos|duplicate-options|firewall|option|rewrite-flow-label|routing-type|
strict-ext-hdr-check|unknown-options]

no ipv6 dos {hop-limit-zero|multicast-icmpv6|tcp-intercept-mobility}
no ipv6 [duplicate-options|routing-type [one|two]|strict-ext-hdr-check|unknown-options]
no ipv6 option {endpoint-identification|network-service-access-point|router-alert|
strict-hao-opt-alert|strict-padding}
no ipv6 [firewall enable|rewrite-flow-label]

no logging [icmp-all|icmp-packet-drop|verbose|malformed-packet-drop]

no storm-control [arp|broadcast|multicast|unicast] {fe <1-4>|ge <1-8>|log|
port-channel <1-8>|upl|wlan <WLAN-NAME>}

no virtual-defragmentation {maximum-fragments-per-datagram|
minimum-first-fragment-length|maximum-defragmentation-per-host|timeout}
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or sets the default for firewall policy commands.
-----------------	---

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
  ip dos fraggle drop-only
  no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
  ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
  ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
  storm-control broadcast level 20000 ge 4
  storm-control arp log warnings
  ip-mac conflict drop-only
  ip-mac routing conflict log-and-drop log-level notifications
  flow timeout icmp 16000
  flow timeout udp 10000
  flow timeout tcp established 1500
  flow timeout other 16000
  dhcp-offer-convert
  logging icmp-packet-drop rate-limited
  logging malformed-packet-drop all
  logging verbose
  dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#no ip dos fraggle
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#no storm-control arp log
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#no dhcp-offer-convert
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#no logging malformed-packet-drop

rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
  no ip dos fraggle
  no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
  ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
  ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
  storm-control broadcast level 20000 ge 4
  storm-control arp log none
  ip-mac conflict drop-only
  ip-mac routing conflict log-and-drop log-level notifications
  flow timeout icmp 16000
  flow timeout udp 10000
  flow timeout tcp established 1500
  flow timeout other 16000
  logging icmp-packet-drop rate-limited
  logging verbose
  dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

### 13.1.14 proxy-arp

#### ▸ [firewall-policy](#)

Enables the generation of ARP responses on behalf of another device. Proxy ARP allows the Firewall to handle ARP routing requests for devices behind the firewall. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
proxy-arp
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#proxy-arp  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the generation of ARP responses on behalf of another device
--------------------	--

### 13.1.15 proxy-nd

▸ [firewall-policy](#)

Enables generation of ND responses (for IPv6) on behalf of another device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
proxy-nd
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-fw1)#proxy-nd
nx9500-6C8809(config-fw-policy-fw1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the generation of ND responses on behalf of another device
--------------------	---

### 13.1.16 *stateful-packet-inspection-12*

▶ *firewall-policy*

Enables layer 2 firewall stateful packet inspection. When enabled, allows stateful packet inspection for RF Domain manager routed interfaces within the layer 2 firewall. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
stateful-packet-inspection-12
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#stateful-packet-inspection-12  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables stateful packet inspection in a layer 2 firewall
-----------	---



### 13.1.17 storm-control

► *firewall-policy*

Enables storm control on the firewall policy

Storms are packet bombardments that exceed the high threshold value configured for an interface. During a storm, packets are throttled until the rate falls below the configured rate, severely impacting performance for the RF Domain manager interface.

Storm control limits multicast, unicast and broadcast frames accepted and forwarded by a device. Messages are logged based on their severity level.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
storm-control [arp|broadcast|multicast|unicast]
storm-control [arp|broadcast|multicast|unicast] [level|log]

storm-control [arp|broadcast|multicast|unicast] level <1-1000000> [fe <1-4>|ge <1-8>|
port-channel <1-8>|up1|wlan <WLAN-NAME>]

storm-control [arp|broadcast|multicast|unicast] log [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|
emergencies|errors|informational|none|notifications|warnings]
```

**Parameters**

- storm-control [arp|broadcast|multicast|unicast] level <1-1000000> [fe <1-4>|ge <1-8>|port-channel <1-8>|up1|wlan <WLAN-NAME>]

arp	Configures storm control for ARP packets
broadcast	Configures storm control for broadcast packets
multicast	Configures storm control for multicast packets
unicast	Configures storm control for unicast packets
level <1-1000000>	Configures the allowed number of packets received per second before storm control begins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-1000000&gt; – Sets the number of packets received per second</li> </ul>
fe <1-4>	Sets the FastEthernet port for storm control from 1 - 4
ge <1-8>	Sets the GigabitEthernet port for storm control from 1 - 8
port-channel <1-8>	Sets the port channel for storm control from 1 - 8
up1	Sets the uplink interface
wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Configures the WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WLAN-NAME&gt; – Sets the WLAN ID for the storm control configuration</li> </ul>

- storm-control [arp|bcast|multicast|unicast] log [<0-7>|alerts|critical|debugging|emergencies|errors|informational|none|notifications|warnings]

arp	Configures storm control for ARP packets
broadcast	Configures storm control for broadcast packets

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multicast	Configures storm control for multicast packets
unicast	Configures storm control for unicast packets
log	Configures the storm control log level for storm control events
<0-7>	Sets the numeric logging level from 0 - 7
alerts	Numerical severity 1. Indicates a condition where immediate action is required
critical	Numerical severity 2. Indicates a critical condition
debugging	Numerical severity 7. Debugging messages
emergencies	Numerical severity 0. System is unusable
errors	Numerical severity 3. Indicates an error condition
informational	Numerical severity 6. Indicates a informational condition
none	Disables storm control logging
notification	Numerical severity 5. Indicates a normal but significant condition
warnings	Numerical severity 4. Indicates a warning condition. This is the default setting.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#storm-control arp log warning
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#storm-control broadcast level 20000 ge 4
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#show context
firewall-policy test
ip dos fraggle drop-only
no ip dos tcp-sequence-past-window
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete high 600
ip dos tcp-max-incomplete low 60
storm-control broadcast level 20000 ge 4
storm-control arp log warnings
ip-mac conflict drop-only
ip-mac routing conflict log-and-drop log-level notifications
flow timeout icmp 16000
flow timeout udp 10000
flow timeout tcp established 1500
flow timeout other 16000
dhcp-offer-convert
logging icmp-packet-drop rate-limited
logging malformed-packet-drop all
logging verbose
dns-snoop entry-timeout 35
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables storm control limits on multicast, unicast, and broadcast frames accepted and forwarded by a device
-----------	--

## 13.1.18 virtual-defragmentation

### ▸ firewall-policy

Enables the virtual defragmentation of IPv4 and IPv6 packets. This parameter is required for optimal firewall functionality and is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
virtual-defragmentation {maximum-defragmentation-per-host <1-16384>|
maximum-fragments-per-datagram <2-8129>|minimum-first-fragment-length <8-1500>|
timeout <1-60>}
```

### Parameters

```
• virtual-defragmentation {maximum-defragmentation-per-host <1-16384>|
maximum-fragments-per-datagram <2-8129>|minimum-first-fragment-length <8-1500>|timeout
<1-60>}
```

maximum-defragmentation-per-host <1-16384>	Optional. Configures the maximum number of active defragmentations allowed per host before it is dropped (applicable to IPv4 and IPv6 packets) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-16384&gt; – Sets a value from 1 - 16384. The default is 8.</li> </ul>
maximum-fragments-per-datagram <2-8129>	Optional. Configures the maximum number of fragments allowed in a datagram before it is dropped (applicable to IPv4 and IPv6 packets) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-8129&gt; – Sets a value from 2 - 8129. The default is 140.</li> </ul>
minimum-first-fragment-length <8-1500>	Optional. Defines the minimum length required for the first fragment (applicable to IPv4 and IPv6 packets) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;8-1500&gt; – Sets a value from 8 - 1500 bytes. The default is 8 bytes.</li> </ul>
timeout <1-60>	Optional. Configures a virtual defragmentation timeout, in seconds, applicable to both IPv4 and IPv6 packets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 1 second.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#virtual-defragmentation maximum-fragments-per-
datagram 10
rfs7000-37FABE(config-fw-policy-test)#virtual-defragmentation minimum-first-fragment-
length 100
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables virtual defragmentation settings
-----------	--



# CHAPTER 14

## MINT-POLICY

This chapter summarizes MiNT policy commands in the CLI command structure.

All communication using the MiNT transport layer can be optionally secured. This includes confidentiality, integrity and authentication of all communications. In addition, a device can be configured to communicate over MiNT with other devices authorized by an administrator.

Use the (config) instance to configure mint-policy related configuration commands. To navigate to the config MiNT policy instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#mint-policy global-default

rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#?
Mint Policy Mode commands:
  level      Mint routing level
  lsp        LSP
  mtu        Configure the global Mint MTU
  no         Negate a command or set its defaults
  router     Mint router
  udp        Configure mint UDP/IP encapsulation

  clrscr     Clears the display screen
  commit     Commit all changes made in this session
  do         Run commands from Exec mode
  end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service    Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write      Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
pl
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 14.1 mint-policy

### ► MINT-POLICY

The following table summarizes MiNT policy configuration commands:

**Table 14.1** MiNT-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>level</i>	Configures the MiNT routing level	<a href="#">page 14-3</a>
<i>lsp</i>	Enables adding of checksum to LSP messages forwarded across MiNT links	<a href="#">page 14-4</a>
<i>mtu</i>	Configures the global MiNT MTU	<a href="#">page 14-5</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 14-8</a>
<i>router</i>	Configures the priority for MiNT router packets (HELLO, LSP, PSNP, and EXTVLAN)	<a href="#">page 14-6</a>
<i>udp</i>	Configures the MiNT UDP/IP encapsulation parameters	<a href="#">page 14-7</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 14.1.1 level

### ▸ *mint-policy*

Configures the global MiNT routing level

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
level 2 area-id <1-16777215>
```

### Parameters

- `level 2 area-id <1-16777215>`

<code>level 2</code>	Configures level 2 inter-site MiNT routing
<code>area-id &lt;1-16777215&gt;</code>	Configures the routing area identifier <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-16777215&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 16777215.</li> </ul> <p>The level 2 area ID is the global MiNT area identifier. This area identifier separates two overlapping MiNT networks. Configure the level 2 area ID only if there are two MiNT networks sharing the same packet broadcast domain.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#level 2 area-id 2000
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
mint-policy global-default
  level 2 area-id 2000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables level 2 MiNT packet routing (inter-site packet routing)
-----------	--

## 14.1.2 lsp

### ▸ *mint-policy*

Enables adding of checksum to *label-switched path* (LSP) messages forwarded across MiNT links. When enabled, this option helps to verify integrity of LSP messages. LSP messages exchanged over MiNT links are often corrupted. These LSP corruptions cause inaccuracies in the *Shortest Path First* (SPF) calculation process, leading to access point adoption related issues. Enabling LSP checksum helps troubleshooting adoption-related issues.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
lsp checksum
```

### Parameters

- `lsp checksum`

<code>lsp checksum</code>	Enables adding of checksum to LSP messages forwarded across MiNT links. When enabled, the integrity of LSP messages is verified by matching the LSP message checksum at the MiNT link end nodes. In case of a match the message is uncorrupted.
---------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-mint-policy-global-default)#lsp checksum
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
mint-policy global-default
```

```
  lsp checksum
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables adding of checksum to LSP messages forwarded across MiNT links
-----------------	---



### 14.1.3 mtu

#### ▸ *mint-policy*

Configures global MiNT *Multiple Transmission Unit* (MTU). Use this command to specify the maximum packet size, in bytes, for MiNT routing. Higher the MTU values, greater is the network efficiency. The user data per packet increases, while protocol overheads, such as headers or underlying per-packet delays remain the same.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mtu <900-1500>
```

#### Parameters

- mtu <900-1500>

<code>&lt;900-1500&gt;</code>	<p>Specifies the maximum packet size from 900 - 1500 bytes</p> <p>The maximum packet size specified is rounded down to a value using the following formula: 4 + a multiple of 8.</p> <p>The MTU setting specifies the maximum packet size used for MiNT packets. Larger packets are fragmented to fit within the specified packet size limit. You may want to configure this parameter if the MiNT backhaul network requires or recommends smaller packet sizes. The default value is 1500 bytes.</p>
-------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#mtu 1000
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
mint-policy global-default
  mtu 996
  level 2 area-id 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	<p>Reverts the configured MiNT MTU value to its default (1500 bytes)</p> <p>Negates the configured maximum packet size for MiNT routing</p>
-----------	---

## 14.1.4 router

### ▸ *mint-policy*

Configures the priority for MiNT router packets (HELLO, LSP, PSNP, and EXTVLAN)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
router packet priority <0-7>
```

### Parameters

- router packet priority <0-7>

router packet priority <0-7>	Allows you to configure the priority for MiNT router packets from 0 - 7. The default is 5. <b>Note:</b> Higher the value higher is the priority. Therefore, seven (7) represents highest priority.
---------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-mint-policy-global-default)#router packet priority 4

rfs4000-229D58(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
mint-policy global-default
  router packet priority 4
rfs4000-229D58(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the MiNT router packet priority to default (5)
-----------	--

## 14.1.5 udp

### ▸ *mint-policy*

Configures MiNT UDP/IP encapsulation parameters. Use this command to configure the default UDP port used for MiNT control packet encapsulation.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
udp port <2-65534>
```

### Parameters

- `udp port <2-65534>`

<code>port &lt;2-65534&gt;</code>	<p>Configures default UDP port used for MiNT control packet encapsulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;2-65534&gt;</code> – Enter a value from 2 - 65534. This value specifies an alternate UDP port used by MiNT control packets and must be an even number. The specified port number plus 1 is used to carry MiNT data packets. The default value is 24576.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#udp port 1024
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
```

```
mint-policy global-default
```

```
  udp port 1024
```

```
  mtu 996
```

```
  level 2 area-id 2000
```

```
  sign-unknown-device
```

```
  security-level control-and-data
```

```
  rejoin-timeout 1000
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts MiNT UDP/IP encapsulation to its default
-----------	--

## 14.1.6 no

### ▸ *mint-policy*

Negates a command or reverts values to their default. When used in the config MiNT policy mode, the `no` command resets or reverts the following global MiNT policy parameters: routing level, MTU, router packet priority, and UDP or IP encapsulation settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [level|lsp|mtu|router|udp]
```

```
no level 2 area-id
```

```
no lsp checksum
```

```
no mtu
```

```
no router packet priority
```

```
no udp port <LINE-SINK>
```

### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

<code>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</code>	The <code>no</code> command resets or reverts the following global MiNT policy parameters: routing level, MTU, router packet priority, and UDP or IP encapsulation settings.
------------------------------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the global Mint Policy parameters before the ‘`no`’ commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
mint-policy global-default
  udp port 1024
  mtu 996
  level 2 area-id 2000
  sign-unknown-device
  security-level control-and-data
  rejoin-timeout 1000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#no level 2 area-id
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#no mtu
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#no udp port
```

The following example shows the global Mint Policy parameters after the ‘`no`’ commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#show context
mint-policy global-default
  sign-unknown-device
  security-level control-and-data
  rejoin-timeout 1000
rfs7000-37FABE(config-mint-policy-global-default)#
```

# CHAPTER 15

## MANAGEMENT-POLICY

This chapter summarizes management policy commands in the CLI command structure.

A management policy contains configuration elements for managing a device, such as access control, SNMP, admin user credentials, and roles.

A controller (wireless controller, access point, or service platform) uses mechanisms to allow or deny device access to separate interfaces and protocols (*HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, Telnet, SSH* or *SNMP*). Management access can be enabled or disabled as required for unique policies. The management access functionality is not meant to function as an ACL (in routers or other firewalls), where administrators specify and customize specific IPs to access specific interfaces.

Controllers and service platforms can be managed using multiple interfaces (SNMP, CLI and Web UI). By default, management access is unrestricted, allowing management access to any enabled IP interface from any host using any enabled management service.

To enhance security, administrators can do the following:

- Restrict SNMP, CLI and Web UI access to specific hosts or subnets
- Disable un-used and insecure interfaces as required within managed access profiles. Disabling un-used management services can dramatically reduce an attack footprint and free resources on managed devices
- Provide authentication for management users
- Apply access restrictions and permissions to management users

Management restrictions can be applied to meet specific policies or industry requirements requiring only certain devices or users be granted access to critical infrastructure devices. Management restrictions can also be applied to reduce the attack footprint of the device when guest services are deployed.

Access Points utilize a single management access policy, so ensure all the intended administrative roles, permissions, authentication and SNMP settings are correctly set. If an access point is functioning as a virtual controller AP, these are the access settings used by adopted access points of the same model as the virtual controller AP.

It is recommended to disable un-used and insecure interfaces as required within managed access profiles. Disabling un-used management services can dramatically reduce an attack footprint and free resources on managed devices.

Use the (config) instance to configure a management policy. To navigate to the config management policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#management-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

To commit a management-policy, the policy must have at least one admin user account configured.

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```
<DEVICE>(config-management-policy-<POLICY-NAME>)#user admin password 0 test role
superuser access all
<DEVICE>(config-management-policy-<POLICY-NAME>)#

<DEVICE>(config-management-policy-<POLICY-NAME>)#?
Management Mode commands:
  aaa-login          Set authentication for logins
  allowed-locations  Add allowed locations
  banner            Define a login banner
  ftp              Enable FTP server
  http             Hyper Text Terminal Protocol (HTTP)
  https           Secure HTTP
  idle-session-timeout  Configure idle timeout for a configuration session
                    (GUI or CLI)
  ipv6            IPv6 Protocol
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  privilege-mode-password  Set the password for entering CLI privilege mode
  rest-server      Enable rest server for device on-boarding
                    functionality
  restrict-access  Restrict management access to the device
  snmp-server      SNMP
  ssh             Enable ssh
  t5              T5 configuration
  telnet          Enable telnet
  user            Add a user account

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  do              Run commands from Exec mode
  end            End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert         Revert changes
  service        Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal

<DEVICE>(config-management-policy-<POLICY-NAME>)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( \_ ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 15.1 management-policy

### ► MANAGEMENT-POLICY

The following table summarizes management policy configuration commands:

**Table 15.1** Management-Policy-Config Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">aaa-login</a>	Configures login authentication settings	<a href="#">page 15-4</a>
<a href="#">allowed-locations</a>	Configures a user-role based access control to RF Domains and locations with respect to the NSight <i>user interface</i> (UI)	<a href="#">page 15-6</a>
<a href="#">banner</a>	Configures the <i>message of the day</i> (motd) text	<a href="#">page 15-7</a>
<a href="#">ftp</a>	Enables FTP on this management policy	<a href="#">page 15-8</a>
<a href="#">http</a>	Enables HTTP on this management policy	<a href="#">page 15-10</a>
<a href="#">https</a>	Enables HTTPS on this management policy	<a href="#">page 15-11</a>
<a href="#">idle-session-timeout</a>	Sets the interval after which an idle session is terminated	<a href="#">page 15-12</a>
<a href="#">ipv6</a>	Restricts management access to specified hosts and/or subnets based on their IPv6 addresses and prefixes respectively	<a href="#">page 15-13</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or resets this management policy's settings	<a href="#">page 15-15</a>
<a href="#">privilege-mode-password</a>	Configures the CLI's privilege mode access password	<a href="#">page 15-17</a>
<a href="#">rest-server</a>	Enables the <i>Representational State Transfer</i> (REST) server to facilitate device on-boarding	<a href="#">page 15-18</a>
<a href="#">restrict-access</a>	Restricts management access to a set of hosts or subnets	<a href="#">page 15-19</a>
<a href="#">snmp-server</a>	Sets the SNMP server settings on this management policy	<a href="#">page 15-21</a>
<a href="#">ssh</a>	Enables SSH on this management policy	<a href="#">page 15-25</a>
<a href="#">t5</a>	Configures SNMP server settings for T5 devices on this management policy. This command is available only RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000, and NX95XX platforms.	<a href="#">page 15-26</a>
<a href="#">telnet</a>	Enables Telnet on this management policy	<a href="#">page 15-28</a>
<a href="#">user</a>	Creates a new user account	<a href="#">page 15-29</a>
<a href="#">service</a>	Invokes service commands to troubleshoot or debug (config-if) instance configurations	<a href="#">page 15-33</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 15.1.1 aaa-login

### ► *management-policy*

Configures *Authentication, Authorization and Accounting* (AAA) authentication mode used with this management policy. The different modes are: local authentication and external RADIUS server authentication.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
aaa-login [local|radius|tacacs]
```

```
aaa-login local
```

```
aaa-login radius [external|fallback|policy]
aaa-login radius [external|fallback|policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>]
```

```
aaa-login tacacs [accounting|authentication|authorization|fallback|policy]
aaa-login tacacs [accounting|authentication|authorization|fallback|
policy <AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME>]
```

### Parameters

- `aaa-login local`

local	Sets local as the preferred authentication mode. Local authentication uses the local username database to authenticate a user. <b>Note:</b> The AP6511 and AP6521 platforms do not support local RADIUS resource.
-------	--

- `aaa-login radius [external|fallback|policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>]`

radius	Configures the RADIUS server parameters <b>Note:</b> If local authentication is disabled, use this command to specify if the RADIUS server used is external, fallback, or specified by a AAA policy.
--------	---

external	Configures external RADIUS server as the preferred authentication mode
----------	--

fallback	Configures RADIUS server authentication as the primary authentication mode When RADIUS server authentication fails, the system uses local authentication. This command configures local authentication as a backup mode.
----------	---

policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>	Associates a specified AAA policy with this management policy. The AAA policy determines if a client is granted access to the network. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the AAA policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring AAA policy, see <a href="#">AAA-POLICY</a> .
-----------------------------	--

- `aaa-login tacacs [accounting|authentication|authorization|fallback|policy <AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME>]`

tacacs	Configures <i>Terminal Access Control Access-Control System</i> (TACACS) server parameters
--------	--

accounting	Configures TACACS accounting
------------	------------------------------

authentication	Configures TACACS authentication
----------------	----------------------------------



authorization	Configures TACACS authorization
fallback	Configures TACACS as the primary authentication mode. When TACACS authentication fails, the system uses local authentication. This command configures local authentication as a backup mode.
policy <AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME>	<p>Associates a specified AAA TACACS policy with this management policy. TACACS policies control user access to devices and network resources while providing separate accounting, authentication, and authorization services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AAA-TACACS-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the TACACS policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on configuring AAA TACACS policy, see <a href="#">AAA-TACACS-POLICY</a>.</p>

**Usage Guidelines**

Use AAA login to determine whether management user authentication must be performed against a local user database or an external RADIUS server.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#aaa-login radius external

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#aaa-login radius policy test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  no ssh
  aaa-login radius external
  aaa-login radius policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the TACACS server settings
-----------	------------------------------------

## 15.1.2 allowed-locations

### ► *management-policy*

Configures a user-role based access control to RF Domains and locations with respect to the NSight *user interface* (UI). When configured, this access control is enforced only on the NSight UI. The WiNG and NSight applications may have the same users with different permissions defined in each application. Various user roles are supported in WiNG (superuser, system-admin, network-admin, security-admin, device-provisioning-admin, helpdesk and monitor). With NSight, a user logging into the NSight UI should also have an access control restriction based on the role they're assigned. For example, a WiNG user with helpdesk privileges should have access to only the site (RF Domain) in which the helpdesk is situated, and the location tree should contain only one RF Domain. Similarly, when a user responsible for a set of sites logs in NSight, their location tree needs to contain the RF Domains for which they're responsible.



**NOTE:** For more information on NSight-policy configuration, see [nsight-policy](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
allowed-locations <WORD> locations [NONE|ALL|<LIST-OF-LOCATIONS>]
```

### Parameters

- allowed-locations <WORD> locations [NONE|ALL|<LIST-OF-LOCATIONS>]

allowed-locations <WORD>	Configures a location tag and associates a list locations with the tag <WORD> – Provide a location tag not exceeding 32 characters in length.
locations [NONE ALL  <LIST-OF- LOCATIONS>]	Associates locations with the above created location tag <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NONE – When specified, states that none of the locations are to be allowed access.</li> <li>• ALL – When specified, states that all the locations are to be allowed access.</li> <li>• &lt;LIST-OF-LOCATIONS&gt; – Specifies a list of locations or individual RF Domains. When specified, states that the specified list of locations or RF Domain are allowed access.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)#allowed-locations Ecospace locations  
TechPubs ALL
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)#allowed-locations TEST locations NONE
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)#show context  
management-policy test  
no telnet  
no http server  
https server  
ssh  
allowed-location TEST locations NONE  
allowed-location Ecospace locations TechPubs ALL  
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)##
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the allowed-locations configuration
-----------	---

### 15.1.3 banner

► [management-policy](#)

Configures the *message of the day* (motd) text. This text is displayed at login to clients connecting through Telnet or SSH.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
banner motd <LINE>
```

#### Parameters

- banner motd <LINE>

motd <LINE>	Sets the motd banner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Enter the message string. The message string should not exceed 255 characters.</li> </ul>
-------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#banner motd "Have a Good Day"
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  no ssh
  aaa-login radius external
  aaa-login radius policy test
  banner motd "Have a Good Day"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the motd banner
--------------------	-------------------------

## 15.1.4 ftp

### ► *management-policy*

Enables *File Transfer Protocol* (FTP) on this management policy. FTP is the standard protocol for transferring files over a TCP/IP network. FTP requires administrators enter a valid username and password authenticated locally. FTP access is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ftp {password|rootdir|username}
```

```
ftp {password [1 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]}
```

```
ftp {rootdir <DIR>}
```

```
ftp {username <USERNAME> password [1 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>] rootdir <DIR>}
```

### Parameters

- ftp {password [1 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]}

ftp password	Optional. Configures the FTP server password
1 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>	Configures an encrypted password. Use this option when copy pasting the password from another device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; – Specify the password. The password should not exceed 63 characters in length.</li> </ul>
<PASSWORD>	Configures a clear text password

- ftp {rootdir <DIR>}

ftp rootdir <DIR>	Optional. Configures the root directory for FTP logins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DIR&gt; – Specify the root directory path. By default the root directory is set to flash:/</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

- ftp {username <USERNAME> password [1 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>] rootdir <DIR>}

ftp username <USERNAME>	Optional. Configures a new user account on the FTP server. The FTP user file lists users with FTP server access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USERNAME&gt; – Specify the username. The username should not exceed 32 characters in length.</li> </ul>
password 1 [<ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD> <PASSWORD>]	Configures an encrypted password <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; – Specifies an encrypted password (use this option if copy pasting from another device). The password should not exceed 63 characters in length.</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Configures a clear text password</li> </ul>
rootdir <DIR>	After specifying the password, configure the FTP root directory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rootdir &lt;DIR&gt; – Configures the root directory for FTP logins. Specify the root directory path.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

The string size of an encrypted password (option 1, password is encrypted with a SHA1 algorithm) must be exactly 40 characters.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#ftp username superuser password test@123
rootdir dir
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
  no ssh
  aaa-login radius external
  aaa-login radius policy test
  banner motd "Have a Good Day"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables FTP and its settings, such as the server password, root directory, and users
-----------	---

## 15.1.5 http

### ▸ *management-policy*

Enables *Hyper Text Transport Protocol* (HTTP) on this management policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
http server
```

### Parameters

- http server

http server	Enables HTTP on this management policy. HTTP provides limited authentication and no encryption.
-------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#http server
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
```

```
  http server
  ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
no ssh
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
banner motd "Have a Good Day"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables HTTP on this management policy
-----------	---

## 15.1.6 https

► [management-policy](#)

Enables *Hyper Text Transport Protocol Secure* (HTTPS) on this management policy



**NOTE:** If the a RADIUS server is not reachable, HTTPS management access to the controller or access point may be denied. RADIUS support is available locally on controllers and access points, with the exception of AP6511 and AP6522 models, which require an external RADIUS resource.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
https [server|ssl3|use-secure-ciphers-only]
```

### Parameters

- `https [server|ssl3|use-secure-ciphers-only]`

https	Configures secure HTTP related parameters on this management policy
server	Enables HTTPS on this management policy. HTTPS provides both authentication and data encryption as opposed to just authentication. This option is enabled by default.
ssl3	Enables the use of SSLv3 protocol to connect to a Web page. When enabled, SSLv2 Web authentication is disabled, and enforces the use of Web browsers supporting SSLv3, which is a more secure protocol. This option is disabled by default.
use-secure-ciphers-only	Enables the use of TLS v1.2 ciphers to secure client-server network communications. When enabled, for HTTPS connections the TLS v1.2 protocol is used, instead of the less secure TLS v1.0 or TLS v1.1 protocols. This option is enabled by default.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#https server
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  https server
  ftp username superuser password 1
  f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
  no ssh
  aaa-login radius external
  aaa-login radius policy test
  banner motd "Have a Good Day"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

The following example shows that the 'use-secure-ciphers-only' option is enabled by default:

```
rfs6000-817379(config-management-policy-default)#show context include-factory |
incl https
https server
no https ssl3
https use-secure-ciphers-only
rfs6000-817379(config-management-policy-default)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables HTTPS on this management policy
--------------------	--

## 15.1.7 *idle-session-timeout*

### ▸ *management-policy*

Configures a session's idle timeout. An idle session is automatically terminated after the specified interval is exceeded.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
idle-session-timeout <1-4320>
```

### Parameters

- `idle-session-timeout <1-4320>`

<code>&lt;1-4320&gt;</code>	Sets the interval, in minutes, after which an idle session is timed out. Specify a value from 1 - 4320 minutes. The default is 30 minutes.
-----------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#idle-session-timeout 100

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  https server
  ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
no ssh
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 100
banner motd "Have a Good Day"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the configured idle session timeout value
-----------------	---



## 15.1.8 ipv6

► *management-policy*

Restricts management access to specified hosts and/or subnets based on their IPv6 addresses and prefixes respectively

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```

ipv6 restrict-access [host|ipv6-access-list|subnet]

ipv6 restrict-access host <IPv6> {log|subnet}
ipv6 restrict-access host <IPv6> {log [all|denied-only]}
ipv6 restrict-access host <IPv6> {subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {log [all|denied-only]}}

ipv6 restrict-access ipv6-access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>

ipv6 restrict-access subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {host|log}
ipv6 restrict-access subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {log [all|denied-only]}
ipv6 restrict-access subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {host <IPv6> {log [all|denied-only]}}
```

### Parameters

- `ipv6 restrict-access host <IPv6> {log [all|denied-only]}`

host <IPv6>	Restricts management access to a specified host, based on the host's IPv6 address • <IPv6> – Specify the host's IPv6 address.
log [all denied-only]	Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests • all – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted • denied-only – Logs only denied access events (when a host is denied access)

- `ipv6 restrict-access host <IPv6> {subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {log [all|denied-only]}}`

host <IPv6>	Restricts management access to a specified host, based on the host's IPv6 address. • <IPv6> – Specify the host's IPv6 address.
subnet <IPv6-PREFIX>	Optional. Restricts access to the host on a specified IPv6 subnet • <IPv6-PREFIX> – Specify the subnet's IPv6 prefix in the X:X::X:X/M format.
log [all denied-only]	Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests • all – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted • denied-only – Logs only denied access events (when a host/subnet is denied access)

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- `ipv6 restrict-access ipv6-access-list <IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>`

<code>ipv6-access-list &lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Uses an IPv6 <i>Access Control List</i> (ACL) to filter access requests. IPv6 ACLs filter/mark packets based on the IPv6 address from which they arrive. IPv6 hosts configure themselves automatically when connected to an IPv6 network using the <i>neighbor discovery</i> (ND) protocol via ICMPv6 router discovery messages. These hosts require firewall packet protection unique to IPv6 traffic, as IPv6 addresses are composed of eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons. An existing IPv6 ACL can be created and used in the management policy context to permit or deny access to specific hosts and/or subnets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the IPv6 ACL name.</li> </ul>
---	--

- `ipv6 restrict-access subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {log [all|denied-only]}`

<code>subnet &lt;IPv6-PREFIX&gt;</code>	<p>Restricts management access to a specified IPv6 subnet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6-PREFIX&gt;</code> – Specify the subnet's IPv6 prefix in the X:X::X:X/M format.</li> </ul>
<code>log [all denied-only]</code>	<p>Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>all</code> – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted</li> <li>• <code>denied-only</code> – Logs only denied access events (when a host/subnet is denied access)</li> </ul>

- `ipv6 restrict-access subnet <IPv6-PREFIX> {host <IPv6> {log [all|denied-only]}}`

<code>subnet &lt;IPv6-PREFIX&gt;</code>	<p>Restricts management access to a specified IPv6 subnet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6-PREFIX&gt;</code> – Specify the subnet's IPv6 prefix in the X:X::X:X/M format.</li> </ul>
<code>host &lt;IPv6&gt;</code>	<p>Optional. Restricts management access to a specific host within the specified subnet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IPv6&gt;</code> – Specify the host's IPv6 address.</li> </ul>
<code>log [all denied-only]</code>	<p>Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>all</code> – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted</li> <li>• <code>denied-only</code> – Logs only denied access events (when a host/subnet is denied access)</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#ipv6 restrict-access host
2001:fdbc:06cf:0011::13 subnet 2001:fdbc:06cf:0011::0/64 log all
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  no ssh
  ipv6 restrict-access host 2001:fdbc:06cf:0011::13 subnet 2001:fdbc:06cf:0011::0/64 log
  all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	<p>Removes management access restriction settings</p>
-----------------	---

**15.1.9 no**▶ *management-policy*

Negates a command or reverts values to their default. When used in the config management policy mode, the `no` command negates or reverts management policy settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [aaa-login|allowed-locations|banner|ftp|http|https|idle-session-timeout|ipv6|
  privilege-mode-password|rest-server|restrict-access|snmp-server|ssh|t5|telnet|
  user|service]
```

```
no aaa-login tacacs [accounting|authentication|authorization|fallback|policy]
```

```
no allowed-location <LOCATION-TAG>
```

```
no banner motd
```

```
no ftp {password/rootdir}
```

```
no http server
```

```
no https [server|ssl3|use-secure-ciphers-only]
```

```
no [idle-session-timeout|privilege-mode-password|rest-server|restrict-access]
```

```
no ipv6 restrict-access
```

```
no snmp-server [community|display-vlan-info-per-radio|enable|host|manager|
  max-pending-requests|request-timeout|suppress-security-configuration-level|
  throttle|user]
```

```
no snmp-server [community <WORD>|display-vlan-info-per-radio|enable traps|
  host <IP> {<1-65535>}|manager [all|v1|v2|v3]|max-pending-requests|request-timeout|
  suppress-security-configuration-level|throttle|user [snmpmanager|snmpoperator|
  snmptrap]]
```

```
no ssh {login-grace-time|port|use-key}
```

```
no t5 snmp-server [community|enable|host]
```

```
no [telnet|user <USERNAME>]
```

```
no service prompt crash-info
```

**Parameters**

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

<code>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</code>	Removes or reverts this Management policy settings based on the parameters passed
------------------------------------	---

### Examples

The following example shows the management policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  https server
  ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
no ssh
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 100
banner motd "Have a Good Day"
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#no banner motd
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#no idle-session-timeout
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#no http server
```

The following example shows the management policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  no http server
  https server
  ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
no ssh
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 0
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

## 15.1.10 *privilege-mode-password*

### ▸ *management-policy*

Configures the CLI's privilege mode access password

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
privilege-mode-password [1 <PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
```

### Parameters

- `privilege-mode-password [1 <PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]`

1 <PASSWORD>	Configures an encrypted password. Use this option when copy pasting the password from another device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Enter the password.</li> </ul>
<PASSWORD>	Configures a clear text password <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Enter the password.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#privilege-mode-password testing@1234

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  no ssh
  privilege-mode-password 1 2e9f038ac2ed27f919ed5a4dceb3d30e32f356f2ceff6fbf26a153d0339c734f
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured CLI privilege mode access password
-----------	---

### 15.1.11 rest-server

#### ► [management-policy](#)

Enables the *Representational State Transfer* (REST) server. When enabled, the REST server allows vendor users access to the online device registration portal. All requests and responses to and from the on-boarding portal are handled by the REST server through restful *Application Programming Interface* (API) transactions. The REST server serves the Web pages used to associate a device's MAC address with a specific vendor group.

Each vendor has a 'vendor-admin' user who is assigned a unique, username/password credential for RADIUS server validation. Successfully validated vendor-admins can access the online device registration portal to on-board devices. For more information on vendor-admin user configuration, see [user](#).

The REST server is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rest-server
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-testMNGTPolicy)#show context
management-policy testMNGTPolicy
  no telnet
  no http server
  https server
  rest-server
  ssh
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-testMNGTPolicy)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-testMNTPolicy)#no rest-server
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-testMNGTPolicy)#show context
management-policy testMNGTPolicy
  no telnet
  no http server
  https server
  no rest-server
  ssh
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-testMNGTPolicy)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the REST server
--------------------	--------------------------

## 15.1.12 restrict-access

► *management-policy*

Restricts management access to a set of hosts or subnets

Restricting remote access to a controller or service platform ensures only trusted hosts can communicate with enabled management services. This ensures only trusted hosts can perform management tasks and provide protection from brute force attacks from hosts attempting to break into the controller or service platform managed network.

Administrators can permit management connections to be established on any IP interface on the controller or service platform (including IP interfaces used to provide captive portal guest access). Administrators can restrict management access by limiting access to a specific host (IP address), subnet, or ACL on the controller or service platform.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
restrict-access [host|ip-access-list|subnet]
```

```
restrict-access host <IP> {log|subnet}
```

```
restrict-access host <IP> {log [all|denied-only]}
```

```
restrict-access host <IP> {subnet <IP/M> {log [all|denied-only]}}
```

```
restrict-access ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
```

```
restrict-access subnet <IP/M> {host|log}
```

```
restrict-access subnet <IP/M> {log [all|denied-only]}
```

```
restrict-access subnet <IP/M> {host <IP> {log [all|denied-only]}}
```

### Parameters

- `restrict-access host <IP> {log [all|denied-only]}`

host <IP>	Restricts management access to a specified host, based on the host's IPv4 address • <IP> – Specify the host's IPv4 address.
log [all denied-only]	Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests • all – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted • denied-only – Logs only denied access (when an access request is received from a host denied access, a record is logged)

- `restrict-access host <IP> {subnet <IP/M> {log [all|denied-only]}}`

host <IP>	Restricts management access to a specified host, based on the host's IPv4 address • <IP> – Specify the host's IPv4 address.
subnet <IP/M>	Optional. Restricts access to the host on a specified subnet • <IP/M> – Specify the subnet's IPv4 address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format.
log [all denied-only]	Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests. • all – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted • denied-only – Logs only denied access events (when access request received from a host is denied)

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- `restrict-access ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>`

<code>ip-access-list</code>	Uses an IPv4 ACL to filter access requests IPv4 ACLs filter/mark packets based on the IPv4 address from which they arrive. IP and non-IP traffic, on the same layer 2 interface, can be filtered by applying an IPv4 ACL. Each IPv4 ACL contains a set of deny and/or permit rules. Each rule is specific to source and destination IPv4 addresses and the unique rules and precedence definitions assigned. When the network traffic matches the criteria specified in one of these rules, the action defined in that rule is used to determine whether the traffic is allowed or denied.
<code>&lt;IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	Specify the IPv4 ACL name.

- `restrict-access subnet <IP/M> {log [all|denied-only]}`

<code>subnet &lt;IP/M&gt;</code>	Restricts management access to a specified subnet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP/M&gt;</code> – Specify the subnet's IPv4 address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format.</li> </ul>
<code>log [all denied-only]</code>	Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests. Sets the log type generated for access requests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>all</code> – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted</li> <li>• <code>denied-only</code> – Logs only denied access events (when access request received from a subnet is denied)</li> </ul>

- `restrict-access subnet <IP/M> {host <IP> {log [all|denied-only]}}`

<code>subnet &lt;IP/M&gt;</code>	Restricts management access to a specified subnet <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP/M&gt;</code> – Specify the subnet's IPv4 address and mask in the A.B.C.D/M format</li> </ul>
<code>host &lt;IP&gt;</code>	Optional. Uses the host IP address as a second filter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the host's IPv4 address.</li> </ul>
<code>log [all denied-only]</code>	Optional. Configures a logging policy for access requests. Sets the log type generated for access requests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>all</code> – Logs all access requests, both denied and permitted</li> <li>• <code>denied-only</code> – Logs only denied access events (when access request received from a host within the specified subnet is denied)</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#restrict-access host 172.16.10.4 log denied-only
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  no http server
  https server
  ftp username superuser password 1
  f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
  no ssh
  aaa-login radius external
  aaa-login radius policy test
  idle-session-timeout 0
  restrict-access host 172.16.10.4 log denied-only
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes device access restrictions
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### 15.1.13 snmp-server

► *management-policy*

Enables the *Simple Network Management Protocol* (SNMP) engine settings. SNMP is an application layer protocol that facilitates the exchange of management information between the controller and a managed device. SNMP enabled devices listen on port 162 (by default) for SNMP packets from the controller’s management server. SNMP uses read-only and read-write community strings as an authentication mechanism to monitor and configure supported devices. The read-only community string gathers statistics and configuration parameters from a supported wireless device. The read-write community string is used by a management server to *set* device parameters. SNMP is generally used to monitor a system’s performance and other parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
snmp-server [community|enable|display-vlan-info-per-radio|host|manager|
max-pending-requests|request-timeout|suppress-security-configuration-level|
throttle|user]
```

```
snmp-server community [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] [ro|rw]
{ip-snmp-access-list <IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME>}
```

```
snmp-server enable traps
```

```
snmp-server host <IP> [v1|v2c|v3] {<1-65535>}
```

```
snmp-server manager [all|v1|v2|v3]
```

```
snmp-server [max-pending-requests {<64-1024>}|request-timeout {<2-720>}]
```

```
snmp-server [display-vlan-info-per-radio|throttle <1-100>|
suppress-security-configuration-level [0|1]]
```

```
snmp-server user [snmpmanager|snmpoperator|snmptrap]
snmp-server user [snmpmanager|snmpoperator|snmptrap] v3 [auth|encrypted]
```

```
snmp-server user [snmpmanager|snmpoperator|snmptrap] v3 auth md5
[0 <PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
```

```
snmp-server user [snmpmanager|snmpoperator|snmptrap] v3 encrypted
[auth md5|des auth md5] [0 <PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- snmp-server community [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] [ro|rw] {ip-snmp-access-list <IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME>}

<p>community [0 &lt;WORD&gt;  2 &lt;WORD&gt;  &lt;WORD&gt;]</p>	<p>Sets the community string and associated access privileges. Enables SNMP access by configuring community strings that act like passwords. Configure different types of community strings, each string providing a different form of access. Provide either <i>read-only</i> (ro) or <i>read-write</i> (rw) access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets a clear text SNMP community string</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets an encrypted SNMP community string</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets the SNMP community string</li> </ul>
---	---

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[ro rw]	<p>After configuring the SNMP community string, assign one of the following accesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ro – Assigns read-only access to the specified SNMP community (allows a remote device to retrieve information)</li> <li>rw – Assigns read and write access to the specified SNMP community (allows a remote device to modify settings)</li> </ul>
ip-snmp-access-list <IP-SNMP-ACL-NAME>	<p>Optional. Associates an IP SNMP access list (should be existing and configured). The IP SNMP ACL sets the SNMP management station's IP address. SNMP trap information is received at this address.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmp-server enable traps</li> </ul>	
enable traps	<p>Enables trap generation (using the trap receiver configuration defined). This feature is disabled by default. Enabling this feature ensures the dispatch of SNMP notifications to all hosts.</p> <p>In a managed network, the controller uses SNMP trap receivers to notify faults. SNMP traps are unsolicited notifications triggered by thresholds (or actions) on devices and are therefore an important fault management tool.</p> <p>A SNMP trap receiver is the destination of SNMP messages (external to the controller). A trap is like a Syslog message, just over another protocol (SNMP). A trap is generated when a device consolidates event information and transmits the information to an external repository. The trap contains several standard items, such as the SNMP version, community, etc.</p> <p>SNMP trap notifications exist for most controller operations, but not all are necessary for day-to-day operation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmp-server host &lt;IP&gt; [v1 v2c v3] {&lt;1-65535&gt;}</li> </ul>	
host <IP>	<p>Configures a host's IP address. This is the external server resource dedicated to receiving SNMP traps on behalf of the controller.</p>
[v1 v2c v3]	<p>Configures the SNMP version used to send the traps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v1 – Uses SNMP version 1. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>v2c – Uses SNMP version 2c. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>v3 – Uses SNMP version 3. This option is enabled by default.</li> </ul>
<1-65535>	<p>Optional. Configures the virtual port of the server resource dedicated to receiving SNMP traps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Specify a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 162.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmp-server manager [all v1 v2 v3]</li> </ul>	
manager [all v2 v3]	<p>Enables SNMP manager and specifies the SNMP version</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all – Enables SNMP manager version v2 and v3</li> <li>v1 – Enables SNMP manager version v1 only. SNMPv1 uses a simple password ("community string"). Data is unencrypted (clear text). Consequently it provides limited security, and should be used only inside LANs behind firewalls, not in WANs.</li> <li>v2 – Enables SNMP manager version v2 only. SNMPv2 provides device management using a hierarchical set of variables. SNMPv2 uses <i>Get</i>, <i>GetNext</i>, and <i>Set</i> operations for data management. SNMPv2 is enabled by default.</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v3 – Enables SNMP manager version v3 only. SNMPv3 adds security and remote configuration capabilities to previous versions. The SNMPv3 architecture introduces the <i>User-based Security Model (USM)</i> for message security and the <i>View-based Access Control Model (VACM)</i> for access control. The architecture supports the concurrent use of different security, access control and message processing techniques. SNMPv3 is enabled by default.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmp-server [max-pending-requests {&lt;64-1024&gt;} request-timeout {&lt;2-720&gt;}]</li> </ul>	
max-pending-requests {<64-1024>}	<p>Sets the maximum number of requests that can be pending at any given time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;64-1024&gt; – Optional. Specify a value from 64 - 1024. The default is 128.</li> </ul>
request-timeout {<2-720>}	<p>Sets the interval, in seconds, after which an error message is returned for a pending request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;2-720&gt; – Optional. Specify a value from 2 - 720 seconds. The default is 240 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmp-server [display-vlan-info-per-radio throttle &lt;1-100&gt; suppress-security-configuration-level [0 1]]</li> </ul>	
display-vlan-info-per-radio	<p>Enables the display of the VLAN ID along with the radio interface ID</p>
throttle <1-100>	<p>Sets CPU usage for SNMP activities. Use this command to set the CPU usage from 1 - 100.</p>
suppress-security-configuration-level [0 1]	<p>Sets the level of suppression of SNMP security configuration information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 – If this option is selected, an empty string is returned for the SNMP request for security configuration information. Security configuration information consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passwords</li> <li>• Keys</li> <li>• Shared secrets</li> </ul>                     The default setting is 0.                 </li> <li>1 – Suppresses the display of the policy, IP ACL, passwords, keys and shared secrets. If this option is selected, in addition to suppression from 'Level 0', an empty string is returned for a SNMP request on following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management policies</li> <li>• IP ACL</li> <li>• Tables containing user names and community strings</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmp-server user [snmpmanager snmpoperator snmptrap] v3 auth md5 [0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; 2 &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; &lt;PASSWORD&gt;]</li> </ul>	
user [snmpmanager snmpoperator snmptrap]	<p>Defines user access to the SNMP engine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>snmpmanager – Sets user as a SNMP manager</li> <li>snmpoperator – Sets user as a SNMP operator</li> <li>snmptrap – Sets user as a SNMP trap user</li> </ul>
v3 auth md5	<p>Uses SNMP version 3 as the security model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>auth – Uses an authentication protocol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• md5 – Uses HMAC-MD5 algorithm for authentication</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
[0 <PASSWORD> 2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD> <PASSWORD>]	<p>Configures password using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Configures clear text password</li> <li>2 &lt;ENCRYPTED - PASSWORD&gt; – Configures encrypted password</li> <li>&lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specifies a password for authentication and privacy protocols</li> </ul>

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- `snmp-server user [snmpmanager|snmpoperator|snmptrap] v3 encrypted [auth md5|des auth md5] [0 <PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]`

user [snmpmanager  snmpoperator  snmptrap]	Defines user access to the SNMP engine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• snmpmanager – Sets user as a SNMP manager</li> <li>• snmpoperator – Sets user as a SNMP operator</li> <li>• snmptrap – Sets user as a SNMP trap user</li> </ul>
v3 encrypted	Uses SNMP version 3 as the security model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encrypted – Uses encrypted privacy protocol</li> </ul>
auth md5	Uses authentication protocol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auth – Sets authentication parameters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• md5 – Uses HMAC-MD5 algorithm for authentication</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
des auth md5	Uses privacy protocol for user privacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• des – Uses CBC-DES for privacy</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the privacy protocol, specify the authentication mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auth – Sets user authentication parameters</li> <li>• md5 – Uses HMAC-MD5 algorithm for authentication</li> </ul>
[0 <PASSWORD>  2 <ENCRYPTED- PASSWORD>  <PASSWORD>]	The following are common to both the auth and des parameters: Configures password using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Configures a clear text password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;ENCRYPTED - PASSWORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Specifies a password for authentication and privacy protocols</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#snmp-server community snmp1 ro
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#snmp-server host 172.16.10.23 v3 162
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#commit
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 auth md5
test@123
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
no http server
https server
ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
no ssh
snmp-server community snmp1 ro
snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 test@123
snmp-server host 172.16.10.23 v3 162
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 0
restrict-access host 172.16.10.2 log all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables or resets the SNMP server settings
-----------	---

### 15.1.14 ssh

► [management-policy](#)

Enables *Secure Shell* (SSH) for this management policy

SSH, like Telnet, provides a command line interface to a remote host. SSH transmissions are encrypted and authenticated, increasing the security of transmission. SSH access is disabled by default.



**NOTE:** If the a RADIUS server is not reachable, SSH management access to the controller or access point may be denied. RADIUS support is available locally on controllers and access points, with the exception of AP6511 and AP6522 models, which require an external RADIUS resource.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ssh {login-grace-time <60-300>|port <1-65535>}
```

#### Parameters

- ssh {login-grace-time <60-300>|port <1-65535>}

ssh	Enables SSH communication between client and server
login-grace-time <60-300>	Optional. Configures the login grace time. This is the interval, in seconds, after which an unsuccessful login is disconnected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-300&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 300 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Configures the SSH port. This is the port used for SSH connections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 165535. The default port is 22.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#ssh port 162

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
no http server
https server
ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
ssh port 162
snmp-server community snmp1 ro
snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 test@123
snmp-server host 172.16.10.23 v3 162
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 0
restrict-access host 172.16.10.2 log all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets SSH access port to factory default (port 22)
--------------------	---

### 15.1.15 t5

#### ► *management-policy*

Configures SNMP server settings for T5 devices on this management policy

A T5 controller is an external device that can be adopted and managed by a WiNG controller. When enabled as a supported external device, a T5 controller can provide data to WiNG to assist in its management within a WiNG supported subnet.

This command enables SNMP to communicate with T5 devices within the network. SNMP facilitates the exchange of management information between the controller or service platform and the T5 device. For more information, see [snmp-server](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
t5 snmp-server [community|contact|enable|host|location]
```

```
t5 snmp-server community <COMMUNITY-NAME> [ro|rw] <SNMP-STATION-IP>
```

```
t5 snmp-server contact <LINE>
```

```
t5 snmp-server enable [server|traps]
```

```
t5 snmp-server host <IP>
```

```
t5 snmp-server location <LINE>
```

#### Parameters

- t5 snmp-server community <COMMUNITY-NAME> [ro|rw] <SNMP-STATION-IP>

community <COMMUNITY-NAME> [ro rw]	<p>Defines a public or private community designation. By default, SNMPv2 community strings on most devices are set to public, for the read-only community string, and private for the read-write community string.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COMMUNITY-NAME&gt; – Specify the SNMP community name, and configure the access permission for this community string (used by devices to retrieve or modify information). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ro – Allows a remote device to retrieve information only</li> <li>• rw – Allows a remote device to retrieve information and modify settings</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<SNMP-STATION-IP>	Specify the SNMP management station IP address for receiving trap information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• t5 snmp-server contact &lt;LINE&gt;</li> </ul>	
contact <LINE>	<p>Configures the administrator of SNMP trap events for the T5 controller.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the administrator's name (should not exceed 64 characters).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• t5 snmp-server enable [server traps]</li> </ul>	
enable [server traps]	<p>Enables the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• server – Enables the SNMP server. When enabled, the system accepts SNMP management data. This is enabled by default.</li> <li>• traps – Enables SNMP traps. When enabled, the system generates SNMP traps. This is enabled by default.</li> </ul>

- `t5 snmp-server host <IP>`

<code>host &lt;IP&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the T5 SNMP host's IP address. The SNMP host receives the SNMP notifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the SNMP host's IP address.</li> </ul>
------------------------------	---

- `t5 snmp-server location <LINE>`

<code>location &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the system location for SNMP traps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;LINE&gt;</code> – Specify the SNMP trap location (should not exceed 64 characters).</li> </ul>
------------------------------------	---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)#t5 snmp-server community lab rw 192.168.13.7
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  http server
  no ssh
  t5 snmp-server community lab rw 192.168.13.7
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes or reverts SNMP server configuration for T5 devices
-----------------	---

## 15.1.16 telnet

### ▸ *management-policy*

Enables Telnet. Telnet provides a command line interface to a remote host over TCP. Telnet provides no encryption, but it does provide a measure of authentication. Telnet access is disabled by default.

By default Telnet, when enabled, uses *Transmission Control Protocol* (TCP) port 23. Use this command to change the TCP port.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
telnet {port <1-65535>}
```

### Parameters

- telnet {port <1-65535>}

telnet	Enables Telnet
port <1-65535>	Optional. Configures the Telnet port. This is the port used for Telnet connections. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Sets a value from 1 - 65535. The default port is 23.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#telnet port 200

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
  telnet port 200
  no http server
  https server
  ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
ssh port 162
snmp-server community snmp1 ro
snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 test@123
snmp-server host 172.16.10.23 v3 162
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 0
restrict-access host 172.16.10.2 log all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables Telnet
-----------	-----------------



### 15.1.17 user

► *management-policy*

Adds new user account. Use this option to add a new user, and define the role, access type, and allowed locations assigned to the user.

Management services like Telnet, SSHv2, HTTP, HTTPs and FTP require users (administrators) enter a valid username and password, which is authenticated locally or centrally on a RADIUS server. SNMPv3 also requires a valid username and password, which is authenticated by the SNMPv3 module. For CLI users, the controller or service platform also requires user role information to know what permissions to assign.

- If local authentication is used, associated role information is defined on the controller or service platform when the user account is created.
- If RADIUS is used, role information is supplied by RADIUS using vendor-specific return attributes. If no role information is supplied by RADIUS, the controller or service platform applies default read-only permissions.

Administrators can limit users to specific management interfaces. During authentication, the controller or service platform looks at the user's access assignment to determine if the user has permissions to access an interface:

- If local authentication is used, role information is defined on the controller or service platform when the user account is created.
- If RADIUS is used, role information is supplied by RADIUS using vendor-specific return attributes.

The controller or service platform authenticates users using the integrated local database. When user credentials are presented the controller or service platform validates the username and password against the local database and assigns permissions based on the associated roles assigned. The controller or service platform can also deny the authentication request if the user is attempting to access a management interface not specified in the account's access mode list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
user <USERNAME> password [0 <PASSWORD>|1 <SHA1-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
  role [device-provisioning-admin|helpdesk|monitor|network-admin|security-admin|
  superuser|system-admin|vendor-admin|web-user-admin]
```

```
user <USERNAME> password [0 <PASSWORD>|1 <SHA1-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
  role [device-provisioning-admin|helpdesk|monitor|network-admin|security-admin|
  superuser|system-admin|web-user-admin] access [all|console|ssh|telnet|web]
  ({allowed-locations <ALLOWED-LOCATIONS>})
```

```
user <USERNAME> password [0 <PASSWORD>|1 <SHA1-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>] role vendor-admin
  group <VENDOR-GROUP-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- user <USERNAME> password [0 <PASSWORD>|1 <SHA1-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>] role [device-provisioning-admin|helpdesk|monitor|network-admin|security-admin|superuser|system-admin|web-user-admin] access [all|console|ssh|telnet|web] ({allowed-locations <ALLOWED-LOCATIONS>})

user <USERNAME>	<p>Adds a new user account to this management policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USERNAME&gt; – Sets the username. This is a mandatory field and cannot exceed 32 characters. Assign a name representative of the user and the intended role.</li> </ul>
-----------------	---

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password [0 <PASSWORD>  1 <SHA1- PASSWORD>  <PASSWORD>]	Configures a password <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets a clear text password</li> <li>• 1 &lt;SHA1-PASSWORD&gt; – Sets the SHA1 hash of the password</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets the password</li> </ul>
role	Configures the user role. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device-provisioning-admin – Device provisioning administrator. Has privileges to update (provision) device configuration files or firmware. Such updates run the risk of overwriting and losing a devices existing configuration unless the configuration is properly archived.</li> <li>• helpdesk – Helpdesk administrator. Performs troubleshooting tasks, such as run troubleshooting utilities (like a sniffer), view/retrieve logs, clear statistics, reboot, create and copy technical support dumps. The helpdesk administrator can also create a guest user account and password for registration. However, the helpdesk admin cannot execute controller or service platform reloads.</li> <li>• monitor – Monitor. Has read-only access to the system. Can view configuration and statistics except for secret information.</li> <li>• network-admin – Network administrator. Manages layer 2, layer 3, Wireless, RADIUS server, DHCP server, and Smart RF</li> <li>• security-admin – Security administrator. Modifies WLAN keys and passphrases</li> <li>• superuser – Superuser. Has full access, including halt and delete startup-config</li> <li>• system-admin – System administrator. Upgrades image, boot partition, time, and manages admin access</li> <li>• web-user-admin – Web user administrator. This role is used to create guest users and credentials. The Web user admin can access only the custom GUI screen and does not have access to the normal CLI and GUI.</li> </ul>
access [all console ssh  telnet web]	Configures the access type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Allows all types of access: console, SSH, Telnet, and Web</li> <li>• console – Allows console access only</li> <li>• ssh – Allows SSH access only</li> <li>• telnet – Allows Telnet access only</li> <li>• web – Allows Web access only</li> </ul>
allowed-locations <ALLOWED- LOCATIONS>	Optional. This keyword is recursive and optional. It configures a list of locations (either as a path or a RF Domain) to which this user is allowed access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ALLOWED-LOCATIONS&gt; – Specify the allowed locations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use this option to configure a list of RF Domains or its tree nodes to which this user is allowed access with respect to the Nsight policy.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is not applicable to the user role 'web-user-admin'.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• user &lt;USERNAME&gt; password [0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; 1 &lt;SHA1-PASSWORD&gt; &lt;PASSWORD&gt;] role vendor-admin group &lt;VENDOR-GROUP-ADMIN&gt;</li> </ul>	
user <USERNAME>	Adds a new user account to this management policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USERNAME&gt; – Sets the username. This is a mandatory field and cannot exceed 32 characters. Assign a name representative of the user and the intended role.</li> </ul>
password [0 <PASSWORD>  1 <SHA1- PASSWORD>  <PASSWORD>]	Configures a password <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets a clear text password</li> <li>• 1 &lt;SHA1-PASSWORD&gt; – Sets the SHA1 hash of the password</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets the password</li> </ul>

<p>role vendor-admin</p>	<p>Configures this user's role as vendor-admin. Once created, the vendor-admin can access the online device-registration portal to add devices to the RADIUS vendor group to which he/she belongs. Vendor-admins have <i>only</i> Web access to the device registration portal.</p> <p>The WiNG software allows multiple vendors to securely on-board their devices through a single SSID. Each vendor has a 'vendor-admin' user who is assigned a unique, username/password credential for RADIUS server validation. Successfully validated vendor-admins can on-board their devices, which are, on completion of the on-boarding process, immediately placed on the vendor-allowed VLAN. On subsequent associations with this SSID, registered devices are dynamically placed into the vendor-allowed VLAN.</p> <p>If assigning the vendor-admin role, provide the vendor's group name for RADIUS authentication. The vendor's group takes precedence over the statically configured group for device registration.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the <code>service &gt; show &gt; wireless &gt; credential-cache</code> command to view on-boarded device's VLAN assignment.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Ensure that the REST server is enabled, to allow vendor users access to the online device registration portal. Note, by default the REST server is enabled. For more information, see <a href="#">rest-server</a>.</p>
<p>group &lt;VENDOR-GROUP&gt;</p>	<p>Associates this vendor-admin user with a vendor group, required for RADIUS authentication. The vendor group should be existing and configured in the RADIUS group policy. For more information on configuring RADIUS groups, see <a href="#">radius-group</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VENDOR-GROUP&gt; – Provide the vendor group name. In case of multiple allowed groups, provide a list of comma-separated group names.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#user TESTER password test123 role
superuser access all

rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#show context
management-policy test
telnet port 200
no http server
https server
ftp username superuser password 1
f617ca50c59fb47028f96db4baab5f3d8f03c03ab257960b0fd127c69f02cd7e rootdir dir
ssh port 162
user TESTER password 1 b6b37c51405f4e93c67fe8af82d450c9fd6af69324cd56a55055cefe695b6a14
role superuser access all
snmp-server community snmp1 ro
snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 encrypted des auth md5 0 test@123
snmp-server host 172.16.10.23 v3 162
aaa-login radius external
aaa-login radius policy test
idle-session-timeout 0
restrict-access host 172.16.10.2 log all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-OB)#user test password 0 test123 role vendor-  
admin group Apple,Sony,Samsung  
  
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-OB)#user Samsung password 0 samsung  
role vendor-admin group Samsung  
  
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-OB)#show context  
management-policy OB  
no telnet  
no http server  
https server  
rest-server  
ssh  
user admin password 1 d9849649218dcaa79109fbd47bbf1a24ecdf1edda220d21f76ce4c15a4e7e696  
role superuser access all  
user test password 1 62fca173a1ffc0e9cc4eef782b1978a5e0c47f66bc57a32992f03e3e00fe0bc4  
role vendor-admin group Apple,Sony,Samsung  
user Samsung password 1  
39cb036b8e09c2ec625ebcda6e4001f4584263ed86fa69fc1f6b284113772eb0 role vendor-admin  
group Samsung  
nx9500-6C8809(config-management-policy-OB)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a user account
-----------	------------------------

## 15.1.18 service

► [management-policy](#)

Invokes service commands

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
service [prompt|show]
service [prompt crash-info|show cli]
```

### Parameters

- service [prompt crash-info|show cli]

service prompt crash-info	Updates CLI prompt settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• crash-info – Includes an asterisk at the end of the prompt if the device has crash files in the flash:/crashinfo folder</li> </ul>
service show cli	Displays running system information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cli – Displays the current mode’s CLI tree</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-management-policy-test)#service show cli
Management Mode mode:
+-help [help]
  +-search
    +-WORD [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
    +-detailed [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
    +-only-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
    +-skip-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
    +-skip-no [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
+-show
  +-commands [show commands]
  +-simulate
    +-stats [show simulate stats]
  +-eval
    +-WORD [show eval WORD]
  +-debugging [show debugging (|(on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME))]
    +-cfgd [show debugging cfgd]
    +-on
      +-DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME [show debugging (|(on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME))]
    +-fib [show debugging fib(|(on DEVICE-NAME))]
      +-on
        +-DEVICE-NAME [show debugging fib(|(on DEVICE-NAME))]
    +-wireless [show debugging wireless (|(on DEVICE-OR-DOMAIN-NAME))]
      +-on
    --More--
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the inclusion of an asterisk indicator notifying the presence of crash files
--------------------	---



# CHAPTER 16

## RADIUS-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the RADIUS group, server, and user policy commands in the CLI command structure. *Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service* (RADIUS) is a client/server protocol and software that enables remote access servers to authenticate users and authorize their access to the network. RADIUS is a distributed client/server system that secures networks against unauthorized access. RADIUS clients send authentication requests to the local RADIUS server containing user authentication and network service access information.

RADIUS enables centralized management of authentication data (usernames and passwords). When a client attempts to associate to a network, the authentication request is sent to the local RADIUS server. The authentication and encryption of communications takes place through the use of a shared secret password (not transmitted over the network).

The local RADIUS server stores the user database locally, and can optionally use a remote user database. It ensures higher accounting performance. It allows the configuration of multiple users, and assigns policies for group authorization.

Controllers and access points allow enforcement of user-based policies. User policies include dynamic VLAN assignment and access based on time of day. A certificate is required for EAP TTLS, PEAP, and TLS RADIUS authentication (configured with the RADIUS service).

Dynamic VLAN assignment is achieved based on the RADIUS server response. A user who associates to WLAN1 (mapped to VLAN1) can be assigned a different VLAN after RADIUS server authentication. This dynamic VLAN assignment overrides the WLAN's VLAN ID to which the user associates.

The chapter is organized into the following sections:

- [radius-group](#)
- [radius-server-policy](#)
- [radius-user-pool-policy](#)



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( \_ ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 16.1 radius-group

### ► RADIUS-POLICY

This section describes RADIUS user group configuration commands.

The local RADIUS server allows the configuration of user groups with common user policies. User group names and associated users are stored in the local database. The user ID in the received access request is mapped to the associated wireless group for authentication. The configuration of groups allows enforcement of the following policies that control user access:

- Assign a VLAN to the user upon successful authentication
- Define start and end of time (HH:MM) when the user is allowed to authenticate
- Define the SSID list to which a user, belonging to this group, is allowed to associate
- Define the days of the week the user is allowed to login
- Rate limit traffic (for non-management users)

RADIUS users are categorized into three groups: normal user, management user, and guest user. A RADIUS group not configured as management or guest is a normal user group. User access and role settings depends on the RADIUS group the user belongs.

Use the (config) instance to configure RADIUS group commands. This command creates a group within the existing RADIUS group. To navigate to the RADIUS group instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#radius-group <GROUP-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radius-group test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#?
Radius user group configuration commands:
  guest      Make this group a Guest group
  no         Negate a command or set its defaults
  policy     Radius group access policy configuration
  rate-limit Set rate limit for group

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  do        Run commands from Exec mode
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The RADIUS group name cannot exceed 32 characters, and cannot be modified as part of the group edit process.

---



---



The following table summarizes RADIUS group configuration commands:

**Table 16.1** RADIUS-Group-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>guest</i>	Enables guest access for the newly created group	<a href="#">page 16-4</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 16-10</a>
<i>policy</i>	Configures RADIUS group access policy parameters	<a href="#">page 16-5</a>
<i>rate-limit</i>	Sets the default rate limit per user in Kbps, and applies it to all enabled WLANs	<a href="#">page 16-9</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 16.1.1 *guest*

#### ▶ *radius-group*

Configures this group as a guest (non-management) group. A guest user group has temporary permissions to the controller's local RADIUS server. You can configure multiple guest user groups, each having a unique set of settings. Guest user groups cannot be made management groups with access and role permissions.

Guest users and policies are used for captive portal authorization to the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

`guest`

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#guest
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#show context  
radius-group test
```

```
  guest
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#
```

#### **Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Makes this group a non-guest group
-----------------	------------------------------------

## 16.1.2 policy

### ► radius-group

Sets a RADIUS group's authorization settings, such as access day/time, WLANs, etc.



**NOTE:** A user-based VLAN is effective only if dynamic VLAN authorization is enabled for the WLAN.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
policy [access|day|inactivity-timeout|role|session-time|ssid|time|vlan]
policy vlan <1-4094>

policy access [all|console|ssh|telnet|web]
policy access [all|console|ssh|telnet|web] {(all/console/ssh/telnet/web)}

policy day [all|fr|mo|sa|su|th|tu|we|weekdays] {(fr/mo/sa/su/th/tu/we/weekdays)}

policy inactivity-timeout <60-86400>

policy role [device-provisioning-admin|helpdesk|monitor|network-admin|security-admin|
superuser|system-admin|web-user-admin]

policy session-time <5-144000>

policy ssid <SSID>

policy time start <HH:MM> end <HH:MM>
```



**NOTE:** Access and role settings are applicable only to a management group. They cannot be configured for a RADIUS non-management group.

### Parameters

- `policy vlan <1-4094>`

vlan <1-4094>	<p>Sets the guest RADIUS group's VLAN ID from 1 - 4094. The VLAN ID is representative of the shared SSID each group member (user) employs to interoperate within the network (once authenticated by the local RADIUS server).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This option applicable to a guest user group, which has guest access and temporary permissions to the local RADIUS server. The terms of the guest access can be set uniquely for each group. Guest user groups cannot be made management groups with unique access and role permissions.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Enable dynamic VLAN assignment for the WLAN for the VLAN assignment to take effect.</p>
---------------	--

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- `policy access [all|console|ssh|telnet|web] {(all|console|ssh|telnet|web)}`

access	<p>Configures access type for a management group. Management groups can be assigned unique access and role permissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Allows all access. Wireless client access to the console, ssh, telnet, and/or Web</li> <li>• console – Allows console access only</li> <li>• ssh – Allows SSH access only</li> <li>• telnet – Allows Telnet access only</li> <li>• web – Allows Web access only</li> </ul> <p>These parameters are recursive, and you can provide access to more than one component.</p>
--------	---

- `policy role [device-provisioning-admin|helpdesk|monitor|network-admin|security-admin|superuser|system-admin|web-user-admin]`

role [device-provisioning-admin helpdesk monitor network-admin security-admin superuser system-admin web-user-admin]	<p>Configures the role assigned to a management RADIUS group. If a group is listed as a management group, it may also have a unique role assigned. Available roles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• device-provisioning-admin – Device provisioning administrator. Has privileges to update (provision) device configuration files or firmware. Such updates run the risk of overwriting and losing a devices existing configuration unless the configuration is properly archived.</li> <li>• helpdesk – Helpdesk administrator. Performs troubleshooting tasks, such as clear statistics, reboot, create and copy tech support dumps. The helpdesk administrator can also create a guest user account and password for registration. These details can be e-mailed or sent as SMS to a mobile phone.</li> <li>• monitor – Monitor. Has read-only access to the network. Can view configuration and statistics except for secret information</li> <li>• network-admin – Network administrator. has wired and wireless access to the network. Manages layer 2, layer 3, Wireless, RADIUS server, DHCP server, and Smart RF</li> <li>• security-admin – Security administrator. Has full read/write access to the network. Modifies WLAN keys and passphrases</li> <li>• superuser – Superuser. Has full access, including halt and delete startup config</li> <li>• system-admin – System administrator. Upgrades image, boot partition, time, and manages admin access</li> <li>• web-user-admin – Web user administrator. This role is used to create guest users and credentials. The web-user-admin can access only the custom GUI screen and does not have access to the normal CLI and GUI.</li> </ul>
---	---

- `policy inactivity-timeout <60-86400>`

inactivity-timeout <60-86400>	<p>Configures the inactivity time for this RADIUS group users. If a frame is not received from a client for the specified period, then the client's session is removed. When defined, this value is used instead of the captive-portal inactivity timeout. If the inactivity timeout is not configured in the radius-group context or the captive-portal context, the default timeout (60 seconds) is applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	--

- `policy session-time <5-144000>`

<code>session-time &lt;5-144000&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the session duration for client's belonging to a specific vendor group. Once configured, this is the duration for which over-the-air, on-boarded, successfully authenticated devices, belonging to a vendor group, get online access. The session is removed on completion of this duration. The vendor's RADIUS group takes precedence over statically configured group for device registration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;5-144000&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 5 - 144000 minutes. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information, see <a href="#">configuring device registration with dynamic VLAN assignment</a>.</p>
--	--

- `policy ssid <SSID>`

<code>ssid &lt;SSID&gt;</code>	<p>Sets the <i>Service Set Identifier</i> (SSID) for this guest RADIUS group. Use this command to assign SSIDs that users within this RADIUS group are allowed to associate. Assign SSIDs of those WLANs only that the guest users need to access. This option is not available for a management group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;SSID&gt;</code> – Specify a case-sensitive alphanumeric SSID, not exceeding 32 characters.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	--

- `policy day [all|fr|mo|sa|su|th|tu|we|weekdays] { (fr|mo|sa|su|th|tu|we|weekdays) }`

<code>day [all fr mo sa su th tu we weekdays]</code>	<p>Configures the days on which this guest RADIUS group members can access the local RADIUS resources. The options are recursive, and you can provide access on multiple days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>fr</code> – Allows access on Friday only</li> <li>• <code>mo</code> – Allows access on Mondays only</li> <li>• <code>sa</code> – Allows access on Saturdays only</li> <li>• <code>su</code> – Allows access on Sundays only</li> <li>• <code>th</code> – Allows access on Thursdays only</li> <li>• <code>tu</code> – Allows access on Tuesdays only</li> <li>• <code>we</code> – Allows access on Wednesdays only</li> <li>• <code>weekdays</code> – Allows access on weekdays only (Monday to Friday)</li> </ul>
--	--

- `policy time start <HH:MM> end <HH:MM>`

<code>time start&lt;HH:MM&gt; end &lt;HH:MM&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the time when this RADIUS group can access the network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>start &lt;HH:MM&gt;</code> – Sets the start time in the HH:MM format (for example, 13:30 means the user can login only after 1:30 PM). Specifies the time users, within each listed group, can access the local RADIUS resources.</li> <li>• <code>end &lt;HH:MM&gt;</code> – Sets the end time in the HH:MM format (for example, 17:30 means the user is allowed to remain logged in until 5:30 PM). Specifies the time users, within each listed group, lose access to the local RADIUS resources.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Usage Guidelines

A management group access policy provides:

- access details
- user roles
- policy's start and end time

The SSID, day, and VLAN settings are not applicable to a management user group.

### Examples

The following example shows a RADIUS guest group settings:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#policy time start 13:30 end 17:30
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#policy day all
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#policy vlan 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#policy ssid test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#show context
radius-group test
  guest
  policy vlan 1
  policy ssid test
  policy day mo
  policy day tu
  policy day we
  policy day th
  policy day fr
  policy day sa
  policy day su
  policy time start 13:30 end 17:30
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#
```

The following example shows a RADIUS management group settings:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-management)#policy access console ssh telnet
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-management)#policy role network-admin
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-management)#policy time start 9:30 end 20:30

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-management)#show context
radius-group management
  policy time start 9:30 end 20:30
  policy access console ssh telnet web
  policy role network-admin
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-management)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or modifies a RADIUS group's access settings
-----------	--

### 16.1.3 rate-limit

► *radius-group*

Sets the rate limit for the guest RADIUS server group

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
rate-limit [from-air|to-air] <100-1000000>
```



**NOTE:** The rate-limit setting is not applicable to a management group.

#### Parameters

- `rate-limit [from-air|to-air] <100-1000000>`

to-air <100-1000000>	Sets the rate limit in the downlink direction, from the network to the wireless client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;100-1000000&gt; – Specify the rate from 100 - 1000000 Kbps.</li> </ul>
from-air <100-1000000>	Sets the rate limit in the uplink direction, from the wireless client to the network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;100-1000000&gt; – Specify the rate from 100 - 1000000 Kbps.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#rate-limit to-air 200
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#show context
radius-group test
  guest
  policy vlan 1
  policy ssid test
  policy day mo
  policy day tu
  policy day we
  policy day th
  policy day fr
  policy day sa
  policy day su
  rate-limit to-air 200
  policy time start 13:30 end 17:30
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the RADIUS guest group's rate limits
-----------	--

## 16.1.4 no

### ▶ radius-group

Negates a command or sets its default. Removes or modifies the RADIUS group policy settings. When used in the config RADIUS group mode, the `no` command removes or modifies the following settings: access type, access days, role type, VLAN ID, and SSID.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [guest|policy|rate-limit]
```

```
no policy [access|day|inactivity-timeout|role|session-time|ssid|time|vlan]
```

```
no policy access [all|console|ssh|telnet|web]
no policy day [all|fr|mo|sa|su|th|tu|we|weekdays]
no policy session-time
no policy ssid [<SSID>|all]
no policy [inactivity-timeout|role|time|vlan]
```

```
no rate-limit [from-air|to-air]
```

### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or sets its default. Removes or modifies the RADIUS group policy settings. When used in the config RADIUS group mode, the <code>no</code> command removes or modifies the following settings: access type, access days, role type, VLAN ID, and SSID.
-----------------	---

### Examples

The following example shows the RADIUS guest group 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#show context
radius-group test
  guest
  policy vlan 1
  policy ssid test
  policy day mo
  policy day tu
  policy day we
  policy day th
  policy day fr
  policy day sa
  policy day su
  rate-limit to-air 200
  policy time start 13:30 end 17:30
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#no guest
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#no rate-limit to-air
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#no policy day all
```



The following example shows the RADIUS guest group 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#show context
radius-group test
  policy vlan 1
  policy ssid test
  policy time start 13:30 end 17:30
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-group-test)#
```

## 16.2 radius-server-policy

### ► RADIUS-POLICY

Creates an onboard device RADIUS server policy and enters its configuration mode

A RADIUS server policy is a unique authentication and authorization configuration that receives user connection requests, authenticates users, and returns configuration information necessary for the RADIUS client to deliver service to the user. The client is the entity with authentication information requiring validation. The local RADIUS server has access to a database of authentication information used to validate the client's authentication request.

The local RADIUS server uses authentication schemes like PAP, CHAP, or EAP to verify and confirm information provided by a user. The user's proof of identification is verified, along with, optionally, other information. A local RADIUS server policy can also be configured to refer to an external *Lightweight Directory Access Protocol* (LDAP) resource to verify a user's credentials.

Use the (config) instance to configure RADIUS-Server-Policy related parameters. To navigate to the RADIUS-Server-Policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#radius-server-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radius-server-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#?
Radius Configuration commands:
 authentication          RADIUS authentication
 bypass                  Bypass Certificate Revocation List( CRL ) check
 chase-referral          Enable chasing referrals from LDAP server
 crl-check               Enable Certificate Revocation List( CRL ) check
 ldap-agent              LDAP Agent configuration parameters
 ldap-group-verification Enable LDAP Group Verification setting
 ldap-server             LDAP server parameters
 local                   RADIUS local realm
 nas                     RADIUS client
 no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
 proxy                   RADIUS proxy server
 session-resumption      Enable session resumption/fast reauthentication by
                          using cached attributes
 termination             Enable Eap termination for proxy requests
 use                     Set setting to use

 clrscr                  Clears the display screen
 commit                  Commit all changes made in this session
 do                      Run commands from Exec mode
 end                     End current mode and change to EXEC mode
 exit                    End current mode and down to previous mode
 help                    Description of the interactive help system
 revert                  Revert changes
 service                 Service Commands
 show                    Show running system information
 write                   Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

The following table summarizes RADIUS server policy configuration commands:

**Table 16.2** RADIUS-Server-Policy-Config Commands

Commands	Description	Reference
<a href="#">authentication</a>	Configures RADIUS authentication settings	<a href="#">page 16-14</a>
<a href="#">bypass</a>	Enables bypassing of CRL check	<a href="#">page 16-16</a>
<a href="#">chase-referral</a>	Enables LDAP server referral chasing	<a href="#">page 16-17</a>
<a href="#">crl-check</a>	Enables a <i>certificate revocation list</i> (CRL) check	<a href="#">page 16-18</a>

**Table 16.2** RADIUS-Server-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ldap-agent</i>	Configures the LDAP agent's settings	<a href="#">page 16-19</a>
<i>ldap-group-verification</i>	Enables LDAP group verification	<a href="#">page 16-21</a>
<i>ldap-server</i>	Configures the LDAP server's settings	<a href="#">page 16-22</a>
<i>local</i>	Configures a local RADIUS realm	<a href="#">page 16-25</a>
<i>nas</i>	Configures the key sent to a RADIUS client	<a href="#">page 16-26</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or resets the RADIUS server policy's settings	<a href="#">page 16-27</a>
<i>proxy</i>	Configures the RADIUS proxy server's settings	<a href="#">page 16-29</a>
<i>session-resumption</i>	Enables session resumption	<a href="#">page 16-31</a>
<i>termination</i>	Enables EAP termination on this current RADIUS server policy. When enabled, EAP authentication is terminated at the controller level.	<a href="#">page 16-32</a>
<i>use</i>	Defines settings used with the RADIUS server policy	<a href="#">page 16-33</a>

## 16.2.1 authentication

### ► radius-server-policy

Specifies the RADIUS datasource used for user authentication. Options include local for the local user database or LDAP for a remote LDAP resource.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
authentication [data-source|eap-auth-type]
```

```
authentication data-source [ldap|local]
```

```
authentication data-source [ldap {fallback}|local] {(ssid <SSID> precedence <1-5000>)}
```

```
authentication eap-auth-type [all|peap-gtc|peap-mschapv2|tls|ttls-md5|ttls-mschapv2|ttls-pap]
```

### Parameters

- authentication data-source [ldap {fallback}|local] {(ssid <SSID> precedence <1-5000>)}

data-source	The RADIUS sever can either use the local database or an external LDAP server to authenticate a user. It is necessary to specify the data source. The options are: LDAP and local.
ldap fallback	Uses a remote LDAP server as the data source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fallback – Optional. Enables fallback to local authentication. This feature ensures that if the designated external LDAP resource were to fail or become unavailable, the client is authenticated against the local RADIUS resource. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When using LDAP as the authentication external source, PEAP-MSCHAPv2 authentication type can be used only if the LDAP server returns the password as plain-text. PEAP-MSCHAPv2 authentication is not supported if the LDAP server returns encrypted passwords. This restriction does not apply for Microsoft's Active Directory server.</p>
local	Uses the local user database to authenticate a user. This is the default setting.
ssid <SSID> precedence <1-5000>	The following keywords are recursive and common to both 'ldap' and 'local' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ssid – Optional. Associates the data source, selected in the previous step, with a SSID</li> <li>• &lt;SSID&gt; – Specify the SSID for this authentication data source. The SSID is case sensitive and should not exceed 32 characters in length. Do not use any of the following characters (&lt; &gt;   " &amp; \ ? ,).</li> <li>• precedence &lt;SSID&gt; – Sets the precedence for this authentication rule. The precedence value allows systematic evaluation and application of rules. Rules with the lowest precedence receive the highest priority.</li> <li>• &lt;1-5000&gt; – Specify a precedence from 1- 5000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Specifying the SSID allows the RADIUS server to use the SSID attribute in access requests to determine the data source to use. This option is applicable to onboard RADIUS servers only.</p>

- authentication eap-auth-type [all|peap-gtc|peap-mschapv2|tls|ttls-md5|ttls-mschapv2|ttls-pap]

eap-auth-type	Uses <i>Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (EAP), with this RADIUS server policy, for user authentication The EAP authentication types supported by the local RADIUS server are: all, peap-gtc, peap-mschapv2, tls, ttls-md5, ttls-mschapv2, ttls-pap.
all	Enables both TTLS and PEAP authentication. This is the default setting.
peap-gtc	Enables PEAP with default authentication using GTC
peap-mschapv2	Enables PEAP with default authentication using MSCHAPv2 <b>Note:</b> When using LDAP as the authentication external source, PEAP-MSCHAPv2 authentication type can be used only if the LDAP server returns the password as plain-text. PEAP-MSCHAPv2 authentication is not supported if the LDAP server returns encrypted passwords. This restriction does not apply for Microsoft's Active Directory server.
tls	Enables TLS as the EAP type
ttls-md5	Enables TTLS with default authentication using md5
ttls-mschapv2	Enables TTLS with default authentication using MSCHAPv2
ttls-pap	Enables TTLS with default authentication using PAP

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#authentication eap-auth-type tls
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
  authentication eap-auth-type tls
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the RADIUS authentication settings
-----------	--

## 16.2.2 *bypass*

### ▶ *radius-server-policy*

Enables bypassing a CRL check. When enabled, this feature bypasses checks for missing and expired CRLs. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
bypass [crl-check|expired-crl]
```

### Parameters

- `bypass [crl-check|expired-crl]`

<pre>bypass [crl-check expired-crl]</pre>	<p>Bypasses CRL check based on the parameters passed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>crl-check</code> – Bypasses CRL check of missing CRLs</li> <li>• <code>expired-crl</code> – Bypasses CRL check of expired CRLs</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A CRL is a list of certificates that have been revoked or are no longer valid.</p>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#bypass crl-check
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#no bypass crl-check
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
  no bypass crl-check
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables bypassing of checking for missing CRLs or expired CRLs
-----------	---

### 16.2.3 chase-referral

#### ▶ radius-server-policy

Enables chasing of referrals from an external LDAP server resource

An LDAP referral is a controller or service platform's way of indicating to a client it does not hold the section of the directory tree where a requested content object resides. The referral is the controller or service platform's direction to the client a different location is more likely to hold the object, which the client uses as the basis for a DNS search for a domain controller. Ideally, referrals always reference a domain controller that indeed holds the object. However, it is possible for the domain controller to generate another referral, although it usually does not take long to discover the object does not exist and inform the client.

This feature is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
chase-referral
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#chase-referral
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables LDAP server referral chasing
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 16.2.4 *crl-check*

### ▶ *radius-server-policy*

Enables a *certificate revocation list* (CRL) check on this RADIUS server policy

A CRL is a list of revoked certificates issued and subsequently revoked by a *Certification Authority* (CA). Certificates can be revoked for a number of reasons including failure or compromise of a device using a certificate, a compromise of a certificate key pair or errors within an issued certificate. The mechanism used for certificate revocation depends on the CA.

This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
crl-check
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#crl-check
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
 authentication eap-auth-type tls
 crl-check
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables CRL check on a RADIUS server policy
-----------	--



## 16.2.5 Ildap-agent

### ► radius-server-policy

Configures the LDAP agent's settings in the RADIUS server policy context

When a user's credentials are stored on an external LDAP server, the local RADIUS server cannot successfully conduct PEAP-MSCHAPv2 authentication, since it is not aware of the user's credentials maintained on the external LDAP server resource. Therefore, up to two LDAP agents can be provided locally so remote LDAP authentication can be successfully accomplished on the remote LDAP resource (using credentials maintained locally).

This feature is available to all controller, service platforms and access point models, with the exception of AP6511 and AP6521 models running in standalone AP or virtual controller AP mode. However, this feature is supported by dependent mode AP6511 and AP6521 model access points when adopted and managed by a controller or service platform.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ldap-agent [join|join-retry-timeout|primary|secondary]
```

```
ldap-agent [join {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|join-retry-timeout <60-300>]
```

```
ldap-agent [primary|secondary] domain-name <LDAP-DOMAIN-NAME> domain-admin-user
<ADMIN-USER-NAME> domain-admin-password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]
```

### Parameters

- ldap-agent [join {on <DEVICE-NAME>}|join-retry-timeout <60-300>]

ldap-agent	Configures the LDAP agent's settings
join {on <DEVICE-NAME>}	<p>Initiates the join process, which binds the RADIUS server with the LDAP server's (Windows) domain. When successful, the hostname (name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform) is added to the LDAP server's Active Directory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the device name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To confirm the join status of a controller, use the <code>show &gt; ldap-agent &gt; join-status</code> command.</p>
join-retry-timeout <60-300>	<p>If the join process fails (i.e. the RADIUS server fails to join the LDAP server's domain), the process is retried after a specified interval. This command configures the interval (in seconds) between two successive join attempts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-300&gt; – Set the timeout value from 60 - 300 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A retry timer is initiated as soon as the join process starts, which tracks the time lapse in case of a failure.</p>

- ldap-agent [primary|secondary] domain-name <LDAP-DOMAIN-NAME> domain-admin-user <ADMIN-USER-NAME> domain-admin-password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]

ldap-agent	Configures the LDAP agent's settings
primary	Configures the primary LDAP server details, such as domain name, user name, and password. The RADIUS server uses these credentials to bind with the primary LDAP server.

secondary	Configures the secondary LDAP server details, such as domain name, user name, and password. The RADIUS server uses these credentials to bind with the secondary LDAP server.
domain-name <LDAP-DOMAIN-NAME>	This keyword is common to both the 'primary' and 'secondary' parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>domain-name – Configures the primary or secondary LDAP server's domain name</li> <li>&lt;LDAP-DOMAIN-NAME&gt; – Specify the domain name.</li> </ul>
domain-admin-user <ADMIN-USER-NAME>	This keyword is common to both the 'primary' and 'secondary' parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>domain-admin-user – Configures the primary or secondary LDAP server's admin user name</li> <li>&lt;ADMIN-USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the admin user's name.</li> </ul>
domain-admin-password [0 <WORD>] 2 <WORD>]	This keyword is common to both the 'primary' and 'secondary' parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>domain-admin-password – Configures the primary or secondary LDAP server's admin user password</li> <li>0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Specifies the password in the unencrypted format</li> <li>2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Specifies the password in the encrypted format</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-server-policy-test)#ldap-agent primary domain-name
test domain-admin-user Administrator domain-admin-password 0 test@123
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
  ldap-agent primary domain-name test domain-admin-user Administrator domain-admin-
password 0 test@123
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes LDAP agent settings from this RADIUS server policy
-----------	--

## 16.2.6 *ldap-group-verification*

### ▶ *radius-server-policy*

Enables LDAP group verification settings on this RADIUS server policy. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

`ldap-group-verification`

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#ldap-group-verification
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables LDAP group verification settings
-----------	---

## 16.2.7 ldap-server

### ► radius-server-policy

Configures the LDAP server's settings. Configuring LDAP server allows users to login and authenticate from anywhere on the network.

Administrators have the option of using the local RADIUS server to authenticate users against an external LDAP server resource. Using an external LDAP user database allows the centralization of user information and reduces administrative user management overhead making RADIUS authorization more secure and efficient.

RADIUS is not just a database. It is a protocol for asking intelligent questions to a user database (like LDAP). LDAP however is just a database of user credentials used optionally with the local RADIUS server to free up resources and manage user credentials from a secure remote location. It is the local RADIUS resources that provide the tools to perform user authentication and authorize users based on complex checks and logic. A LDAP user database alone cannot perform such complex authorization checks.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ldap-server [dead-period|primary|secondary]
```

```
ldap-server dead-period <0-600>
```

```
ldap-server [primary|secondary] host <IP> port <1-65535> login <LOGIN-NAME>
  bind-dn <BIND-DN> base-dn <BASE-DN> passwd [0 <PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|
  <PASSWORD>] passwd-attr <ATTR> group-attr <ATTR> group-filter <FILTER>
  group-membership <WORD> {net-timeout <1-10>|start-tls net-timeout <1-10>|
  tls-mode net-timeout <1-10>}}
```

### Parameters

- ldap-server dead-period <0-600>

dead-period <0-600>	<p>Sets an interval, in seconds, during which the local server will not contact its LDAP server resource once its been defined as unavailable. A dead period is only implemented when additional LDAP servers are configured and available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 600 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul>
<pre>• ldap-server [primary secondary] host &lt;IP&gt; port &lt;1-65535&gt; login &lt;LOGIN-NAME&gt;   bind-dn &lt;BIND-DN&gt; base-dn &lt;BASE-DN&gt; passwd [0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; 2 &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt;    &lt;PASSWORD&gt;] passwd-attr &lt;ATTR&gt; group-attr &lt;ATTR&gt; group-filter &lt;FILTER&gt;   group-membership &lt;WORD&gt; {net-timeout &lt;1-10&gt; start-tls net-timeout &lt;1-10&gt;    tls-mode net-timeout &lt;1-10&gt;}}</pre>	
ldap primary	Configures the primary LDAP server settings
ldap secondary	Configures the secondary LDAP server settings
host <IP>	<p>Specifies the LDAP host's IP address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the LDAP server's IP address.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	<p>Configures the LDAP server port</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a port between 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
login <LOGIN-NAME>	<p>Configures the login name of a user to access the LDAP server</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LOGIN-NAME&gt; – Specify a login ID (should not exceed 127 characters).</li> </ul>

bind-dn <BIND-DN>	<p>Configures a distinguished bind name. This is the <i>distinguished name</i> (DN) used to bind with the LDAP server. The DN is the name that uniquely identifies an entry in the LDAP directory. A DN is made up of attribute value pairs, separated by commas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;BIND-DN&gt; – Specify a bind name (should not exceed 127 characters).</li> </ul>
base-dn <BASE-DN>	<p>Configures a distinguished base name. This is the DN that establishes the base object for the search. The base object is the point in the LDAP tree at which to start searching. LDAP DNs begin with a specific attribute (usually some sort of name), and continue with progressively broader attributes, often ending with a country attribute. The first component of the DN is referred to as the <i>Relative Distinguished Name</i> (RDN). It identifies an entry distinctly from any other entries that have the same parent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;BASE-DN&gt; – Specify a base name (should not exceed 127 characters).</li> </ul>
passwd [0 <PASSWORD>  2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>  <PASSWORD>]	<p>Sets a valid password for the LDAP server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets an UNENCRYPTED password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; – Sets an ENCRYPTED password</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets the LDAP server bind password, specified UNENCRYPTED, with a maximum size of 31 characters</li> </ul>
passwd-attr <ATTR>	Specify the LDAP server password attribute (should not exceed 63 characters).
group-attr <ATTR>	<p>Specify a name to configure group attributes (should not exceed 31 characters). LDAP systems have the facility to poll dynamic groups. In an LDAP dynamic group an administrator can specify search criteria. All users matching the search criteria are considered a member of this dynamic group. Specify a group attribute used by the LDAP server. An attribute could be a group name, group ID, password or group membership name.</p>
group-filter <FILTER>	<p>Specify a name for the group filter attribute (should not exceed 255 characters). This filter is typically used for security role-to-group assignments and specifies the property to look up groups in the directory service.</p>
group-membership <WORD>	<p>Specify a name for the group membership attribute (should not exceed 63 characters). This attribute is sent to the LDAP server when authenticating users.</p>
net-time <1-10>	<p>Optional. Select a value from 1 - 10 to configure the network timeout (number of seconds to wait for a response from the target primary or secondary LDAP server). The default is 10 seconds.</p>
start-tls net-timeout <1-10>	<p>Optional. Select a value from 1 - 10 to configure the network timeout for secure communication using start_tls support on the external LDAP server.</p>
tls-mode net-timeout <1-10>	<p>Optional. Select a value from 1 - 10 to configure the network timeout for secure communication using tls_mode support on the external LDAP server.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#ldap-server dead-period 100

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#ldap-server primary host 172.16
.10.19 port 162 login test bind-dn bind-dn1 base-dn base-dn1 passwd 0 test@123 passwd-
attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter groupfilter1
group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
authentication eap-auth-type tls
crl-check
ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
"base-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
"groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
ldap-server dead-period 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the LDAP server parameters
-----------	-------------------------------------

## 16.2.8 local

### ▶ radius-server-policy

Configures a local RADIUS realm on this RADIUS server policy

When the local RADIUS server receives a request for a user name with a realm, the server references a table of realms. If the realm is known, the server proxies the request to the RADIUS server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
local realm <RADIUS-REALM>
```

### Parameters

- local realm <RADIUS-REALM>

realm <RADIUS-REALM>	Configures a local RADIUS realm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RADIUS-REALM&gt; – Sets a local RADIUS realm name (a string not exceeding 50 characters)</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#local realm realm1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
 authentication eap-auth-type tls
  crl-check
  local realm realm1
  ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
  "base-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
  "groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
  ldap-server dead-period 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the RADIUS local realm
-----------	--------------------------------

## 16.2.9 nas

### ▸ radius-server-policy

Configures the key sent to a RADIUS client

A RADIUS client is a mechanism to communicate with a central server to authenticate users and authorize access to the controller, service platform or Access Point managed network.

The client and server share a secret (a password). That shared secret followed by the request authenticator is put through a MD5 hash algorithm to create a 16 octet value which is XORed with the password entered by the user. If the user password is greater than 16 octets, additional MD5 calculations are performed, using the previous ciphertext instead of the request authenticator. The server receives a RADIUS access request packet and verifies the server possesses a shared secret for the client. If the server does not possess a shared secret for the client, the request is dropped. If the client received a verified access accept packet, the username and password are considered correct, and the user is authenticated. If the client receives a verified access reject message, the username and password are considered to be incorrect, and the user is not authenticated.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
nas <IP/M> secret [0|2|<LINE>]
```

```
nas <IP/M> secret [0 <LINE>|2 <LINE>|<LINE>]
```

### Parameters

- nas <IP/M> secret [0 <LINE>|2<LINE>]

<IP/M>	Sets the RADIUS client's IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Sets the RADIUS client's IP address in the A.B.C.D/M format</li> </ul>
secret [0 <LINE> 2 <LINE>  <LINE>]	Sets the RADIUS client's shared secret. Use one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;LINE&gt; – Sets an UNENCRYPTED secret</li> <li>• 2 &lt;LINE&gt; – Sets an ENCRYPTED secret</li> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Defines the secret (client shared secret) up to 64 characters</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#nas 172.16.10.10/24 secret 0  
wirelesswell
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context  
radius-server-policy test  
authentication eap-auth-type tls  
crl-check  
nas 172.16.10.10/24 secret 0 wirelesswell  
local realm realm1  
ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn  
"base-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter  
"groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2  
ldap-server dead-period 100  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a RADIUS server's client on a RADIUS server policy
-----------	--



## 16.2.10 no

### ▶ radius-server-policy

Negates a command or reverts back to default settings. When used with in the config RADIUS server policy mode, the `no` command removes settings, such as `crl-check`, LDAP group verification, RADIUS client, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [authentication|bypass|chase-referral|crl-check|ldap-agent|ldap-group-verification|
    ldap-server|local|nas|proxy|session-resumption|termination|use]

no bypass [crl-check|expired-crl]

no authentication [data-source|eap]
no authentication [data-source {ldap {fallback}/local/ssid}|eap configuration]

no [chase-referral|crl-check|ldap-group-verification|nas <IP/M>|session-resumption]

no ldap-agent [join-retry-timeout|primary|secondary]

no local realm [<REALM-NAME>|all]

no proxy [realm <REALM-NAME>|retry-count|retry-delay]

no ldap-server [dead-period|primary|secondary]

no termination

no use [radius-group [<RAD-GROUP-NAME>|all]|radius-user-pool-policy
    [<RAD-USER-POOL-NAME>|all]]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or reverts back to default settings. When used with in the config RADIUS server policy mode, the <code>no</code> command removes settings, such as <code>crl-check</code> , LDAP group verification, RADIUS client etc
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the RADIUS server policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
 authentication eap-auth-type tls
 crl-check
 nas 172.16.10.10/24 secret 0 wirelesswell
 local realm realm1
 ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
 "bas-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
 "groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
 ldap-server dead-period 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#no authentication eap configuration
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#no crl-check
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#no local realm realm1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#no nas 172.16.10.10/24
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#no ldap-server dead-period
```

The following example shows the RADIUS server policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
  ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
  "bas-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
  "groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

## 16.2.11 proxy

### ▶ radius-server-policy

Configures a proxy RADIUS server based on the realm/suffix. The realm identifies where the RADIUS server forwards AAA requests for processing.

A user's access request is sent to a proxy RADIUS server if it cannot be authenticated by the local RADIUS resources. The proxy server checks the information in the user access request and either accepts or rejects the request. If the proxy server accepts the request, it returns configuration information specifying the type of connection service required to authenticate the user.

The RADIUS proxy appears to act as a RADIUS server to NAS, whereas the proxy appears to act as a RADIUS client to the RADIUS server.

When the proxy server receives a request for a user name with a realm, the server references a table of realms. If the realm is known, the server proxies the request to the RADIUS server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
proxy [realm|retry-count|retry-delay]
```

```
proxy realm <REALM-NAME> server <IP> port <1024-65535> secret  
[0 <PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
```

```
proxy retry-count <3-6>
```

```
proxy retry-delay <5-10>
```

### Parameters

- proxy realm <REALM-NAME> server <IP> port <1024-65535> secret  
[0 <PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]

proxy realm <REALM-NAME>	Configures the realm name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REALM-NAME&gt; – Specify the realm name. The name should not exceed 50 characters.</li> </ul>
server <IP>	Configures the proxy server's IP address. This is the address of server checking the information in the user access request and either accepting or rejecting the request on behalf of the local RADIUS server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Sets the proxy server's IP address</li> </ul>
port <1024-65535>	Configures the proxy server's port. This is the TCP/IP port number for the server that acts as a data source for the proxy server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1024-65535&gt; – Sets the proxy server's port from 1024 - 65535 (default port is 1812)</li> </ul>
secret [0 <PASSWORD>  2 <ENCRYPTED- PASSWORD>  <PASSWORD>	Sets the proxy server secret string. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets an UNENCRYPTED password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; – Sets an ENCRYPTED password</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets the proxy server shared secret value</li> </ul>

- proxy retry-count <3-6>

retry-count <3-6>	<p>Sets the proxy server's retry count. This is the maximum number attempts made by a controller's RADIUS server to connect to the proxy server.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-6&gt; – Sets a value from 3 - 6 (default is 3 counts)</li> </ul>
-------------------	--

- proxy retry-delay <5-10>

retry-delay <5-10>	<p>Sets the proxy server's retry delay count. This is the interval the controller's RADIUS server waits before making an additional connection attempt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-10&gt; – Sets a value from 5 - 10 seconds (default is 5 seconds)</li> </ul>
--------------------	--

### Usage Guidelines

A maximum of five RADIUS proxy servers can be configured. The proxy server attempts six retries before it times out. The retry count defines the number of times RADIUS requests are transmitted before giving up. The timeout value defines the interval between successive retransmission of a RADIUS request (in case of no reply).

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#proxy realm test1 server 172.16
.10.7 port 1025 secret 0 test1123

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#proxy retry-count 4

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#proxy retry-delay 8

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
  proxy retry-delay 8
  proxy retry-count 4
  proxy realm test1 server 172.16.10.7 port 1025 secret 0 test1123
  ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
"bas-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
"groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets the RADIUS proxy server's settings
-----------	--

## 16.2.12 session-resumption

### ▶ radius-server-policy

Enables session resumption or fast re-authentication by using cached attributes. This feature controls the volume and duration cached data is maintained by the server policy, upon termination of a server policy session. The availability and quick retrieval of the cached data speeds up session resumption.

This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
session-resumption {lifetime|max-entries}
```

```
session-resumption {lifetime <1-24> {max-entries <10-1024>}/max-entries <10-1024>}
```

### Parameters

- session-resumption {lifetime <1-24> {max-entries <10-1024>}/max-entries <10-1024>}

lifetime <1-24> {max-entries <10-1024>}	Optional. Sets the lifetime of cached entries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-24&gt; – Specify the lifetime period from 1 - 24 hours (default is 1 hour) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max-entries – Optional. Configures the maximum number of entries in the cache <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-1024&gt; – Sets the maximum number of entries in the cache from 10 - 1024 (default is 128 entries)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
max-entries <10-1024>	Optional. Configures the maximum number of entries in the cache <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-1024&gt; – Sets the maximum number of entries in the cache from 10 - 1024 (default is 128 entries)</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#session-resumption lifetime 10
max-entries 11
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
 proxy retry-delay 8
 proxy retry-count 4
 proxy realm test1 server 172.16.10.7 port 1025 secret 0 test1123
 ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
 "bas-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
 "groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
 session-resumption lifetime 10 max-entries 11
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables session resumption on this RADIUS server policy
-----------	--

### 16.2.13 termination

▶ *radius-server-policy*

Enables EAP termination on this RADIUS server policy. When enabled, EAP authentication is terminated at the controller level. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

termination

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#termination
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
  termination
  no bypass crl-check
nx9500-6C8809(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables EAP termination on this RADIUS server policy
-----------	---

## 16.2.14 use

### ► *radius-server-policy*

Defines settings used with the RADIUS server policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use [radius-group <RAD-GROUP-NAME1> {RAD-GROUP-NAME2}|radius-user-pool-policy
<RAD-USER-POOL-NAME>]
```

### Parameters

- use [radius-group <RAD-GROUP-NAME1> {RAD-GROUP-NAME2}|radius-user-pool-policy <RAD-USER-POOL-NAME>]

radius-group <RAD-GROUP-NAME1> {RAD-GROUP-NAME2}	Associates a specified RADIUS group (for LDAP users) with this RADIUS server policy You can optionally associate two RADIUS groups with one RADIUS server policy.
radius-user-pool-policy <RAD-USER-POOL-NAME>	Associates a specified RADIUS user pool with this RADIUS server policy. Specify a user pool name.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#use radius-group test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#show context
radius-server-policy test
 proxy retry-delay 8
 proxy retry-count 4
 proxy realm test1 server 172.16.10.7 port 1025 secret 0 test1123
 ldap-server primary host 172.16.10.19 port 162 login "test" bind-dn "bind-dn1" base-dn
 "bas-dn1" passwd 0 test@123 passwd-attr test123 group-attr group1 group-filter
 "groupfilter1" group-membership groupmembership1 net-timeout 2
 use radius-group test
 session-resumption lifetime 10 max-entries 11
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-server-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disassociates a RADIUS group or a RADIUS user pool policy from this RADIUS server policy
-----------	--

## 16.3 radius-user-pool-policy

### ► RADIUS-POLICY

Configures a RADIUS user pool policy and enters its configuration mode

A user pool defines policies for individual user access to the internal RADIUS resources. User pool policies define unique permissions (either temporary or permanent) that control user access to the local RADIUS resources. A pool can contain a single user or multiple users.

Use the (config) instance to configure RADIUS user pool policy commands. To navigate to the radius-user-pool-policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#radius-user-pool-policy <POOL-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radius-user-pool-policy testuser
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-user-pool-testuser)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-user-pool-testuser)#?
Radius User Pool Mode commands:
  duration  Set a guest user's access duration
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults
  user      Radius user configuration

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  do        Run commands from Exec mode
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radius-user-pool-testuser)#
```

The following table summarizes RADIUS user pool policy configuration commands:

**Table 16.3 RADIUS-User-Pool-Policy-Config Commands**

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>duration</i>	Modifies a guest user's duration of captive-portal access	<a href="#">page 16-35</a>
<i>user</i>	Configures the RADIUS user parameters	<a href="#">page 16-36</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 16-39</a>



## 16.3.1 duration

### ▶ radius-user-pool-policy

Modifies the duration, in minutes, that a guest user can access the captive portal

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
duration <GUEST-USER-NAME> <0-525600>
```

### Parameters

- duration <GUEST-USER-NAME> <0-525600>

<pre>duration &lt;GUEST-USER-NAME&gt; &lt;0-525600&gt;</pre>	<p>Modifies the duration of captive-portal access (in minutes) for the guest user identified by the &lt;GUEST-USER-NAME&gt; keyword</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;GUEST-USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the guest user's name.</li> <li>• &lt;0-525600&gt; – Specify the access duration from 0 - 525600 minutes. A value of "0" indicates unlimited access. The default is 1440 minutes.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#show context
radius-user-pool-policy wdws
 user guestuser1 password 0 guestuser@1 group wdws guest expiry-time 12:30 expiry-date
12/15/2014 access-duration 500
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#

rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#duration guestuser1 200

rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#show context
radius-user-pool-policy wdws
 user guestuser1 password 0 guestuser@1 group wdws guest expiry-time 12:30 expiry-date
12/15/2014 access-duration 200
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#
```

## 16.3.2 user

### ▶ radius-user-pool-policy

Configures RADIUS user parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
user <USERNAME> password [0 <UNENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
  {group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>} {guest}
```

```
user <USERNAME> password [0 <UNENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
  {group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>} {guest expiry-time <HH:MM> expiry-date <MM/DD/YYYY>
  {access-duration <0-525600>|data-limit <1-102400> committed-downlink <100-1000000>
  start-date <MM/DD/YYY>|telephone <TELEPHONE-NUMBER>}}
```

```
user <USERNAME> password [0 <UNENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>]
  {group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>} {guest expiry-time <HH:MM> expiry-date <MM/DD/YYYY>
  committed-uplink <100-1000000> reduced-downlink <100-1000000> reduced-uplink
  <100-1000000>|email-id <EMAIL-ID>|start-time <HH:MM> start-date <MM/DD/YYY>|
  telephone <TELEPHONE-NUMBER>}}
```

### Parameters

- user <USERNAME> password [0 <UNENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>|<PASSWORD>] {group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>} {guest expiry-time <HH:MM> expiry-date <MM:DD:YYY> {access-duration <0-525600>|data-limit <1-102400> committed-downlink <100-1000000> committed-uplink <100-1000000> reduced-downlink <100-1000000> reduced-uplink <100-1000000>|email-id <EMAIL-ID>|start-time <HH:MM> start-date <MM/DD/YYY>|telephone <TELEPHONE-NUMBER>}}

user <USERNAME>	<p>Adds a new RADIUS user to the RADIUS user pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USERNAME&gt; – Specify the name of the user. The username should not exceed 64 characters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The username is a unique alphanumeric string identifying this user, and cannot be modified with the rest of the configuration.</p>
passwd [0 <UNENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>  2 <ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD>  <PASSWORD>]	<p>Configures the user password (provide a password unique to this user)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;UNENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; – Sets an unencrypted password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;ENCRYPTED-PASSWORD&gt; – Sets an encrypted password</li> <li>• &lt;PASSWORD&gt; – Sets a password (specified unencrypted) up to 21 characters</li> </ul>
group <RAD-GROUP-NAME>	<p>Optional. Configures the RADIUS server group of which this user is a member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;RAD-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the group name in the local database.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the user is a guest, assign the user a group with temporary access privileges.</p>
guest	<p>Optional. Specifies that this user is a guest user. Guest users have restricted access. After enabling a guest user account, specify the expiry time and date for this account.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A guest user can be assigned only to a guest user group.</p>
expiry-time <HH:MM>	<p>Specify the user account expiry time in the HH:MM format (for example, 12:30 means 30 minutes after 12:00 the user login will expire).</p>

<p>expiry-date &lt;MM:DD:YYYY&gt;</p>	<p>Specify the user account expiry date in the MM:DD:YYYY format (for example. 02:15:2014).</p>
<p>{access-duration &lt;0-525600&gt; data-limit &lt;1-102400&gt; committed-downlink &lt;100-1000000&gt; committed-uplink &lt;100-1000000&gt; reduced-downlink &lt;100-1000000&gt; reduced-uplink &lt;100-1000000&gt;  email-id &lt;EMAIL-ID&gt;  start-time &lt;HH:MM&gt; start-date &lt;MM:DD:YYYY&gt;  telephone &lt;TELEPHONE- NUMBER&gt;}</p>	<p>After configuring the above user details, optionally configure the following user information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• access-duration &lt;0-525600&gt; – Configures the duration, in minutes, for which this guest user can access the captive portal.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-525600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 525600 minutes.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• data-limit &lt;1-102400&gt; – Configures the data limit for which this guest user can access the captive portal. Specify a value from 1 - 102400 bytes.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• committed-downlink &lt;100-1000000&gt; – Configures committed download bandwidth until data limit is reached. This value represents the download speed (in kilobits per second) allocated to the guest user. When bandwidth is available, the user can download data at the specified rate. If a guest user has a bandwidth based policy and exceeds the specified data limit, the speed is throttled to the <i>reduced downlink rate</i> (specified using this command). Specify a value from 100 - 1000000 Kbps.</li> <li>• committed-uplink &lt;100-1000000&gt; – Configures committed uplink bandwidth until data limit is reached. This value represents the upload speed (in kilobits per second) allocated to the guest user. When bandwidth is available, the user can upload data at the specified rate. If a guest user has a bandwidth based policy and exceeds the specified data limit, the speed is throttled to the <i>reduced uplink rate</i> (specified using this command). Specify a value from 100 - 1000000 Kbps.</li> <li>• reduced-downlink &lt;100-1000000&gt; – Configures reduced download bandwidth after data Limit is reached. This value represents the reduced speed the guest utilizes (in kilobits per second) when exceeding the specified data limit, if applicable. If a guest user has a bandwidth based policy and exceeds the specified data limit, the speed is throttled to the <i>reduced downlink rate</i> specified here. Specify a value from 100-1000000 Kbps.</li> <li>• reduced-uplink &lt;100-1000000&gt; – Configures reduced uplink bandwidth after data Limit is reached. This value represents the reduced speed the guest utilizes (in kilobits per second) when exceeding the specified data limit, if applicable. If a guest user has a bandwidth based policy and exceeds the specified data limit, the speed is throttled to the <i>reduced uplink rate</i> specified here. Specify a value from 100 - 1000000 Kbps.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• email-id – Optional. User’s e-mail ID</li> <li>• start-time – Optional. User’s account activation time. After specifying the activation time, specify the activation date.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start-date – User’s account activation date</li> </ul> </li> <li>• telephone – Optional. User’s telephone number (should include the area code)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> To view access details of guest users on a RADIUS server, in the Priv Executable Configuration mode, use the following command:</p> <pre>show &gt; radius &gt; guest-users rfs7000-37FABE#show radius guest-users time           TIME (min:sec)           USED      REMAINING      GUEST USER           0:00      500:00      user1 Current time: 09:03:07 rfs7000-37FABE#</pre>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#user guestuser1 password 0 guestuser@1
group wdws guest expiry-time 12:30 expiry-date 12/15/2014 access-duration 500
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#show context
radius-user-pool-policy wdws
  user guestuser1 password 0 guestuser@1 group wdws guest expiry-time 12:30 expiry-date
  12/15/2014 access-duration 500
rfs4000-229D58(config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-radius-user-pool-pool1)#user word password 0 word group gro
up1 guest expiry-time 11:10 expiry-date 12/12/2014 data-limit 10 committed-downl
ink 103 committed-uplink 100 reduced-downlink 102 reduced-uplink 101
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-radius-user-pool-pool1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Deletes a user from a RADIUS user pool
-----------	--

### 16.3.3 no

► *radius-user-pool-policy*

Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the RADIUS user pool policy mode, the `no` command deletes a user from a RADIUS user pool

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no user <USERNAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `no user <USERNAME>`

<code>no user &lt;USERNAME&gt;</code>	Deletes a RADIUS user <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;USERNAME&gt;</code> – Specify the user name.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows the RADIUS user pool 'wdws' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#show context
radius-user-pool-policy wdws
  user guestuser1 password 0 guestuser@1 group wdws guest expiry-time 12:30 expiry-date
  12/15/2014 access-duration 500
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#no user guestuser1
```

The following example shows the RADIUS user pool 'wdws' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#show context
radius-user-pool-policy wdws
rfs4000-229D58 (config-radius-user-pool-wdws)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>user</i></a>	Configures the RADIUS user parameters
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# CHAPTER 17

## RADIO-QOS-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the radio QoS policy in the CLI command structure.

Configuring and implementing a radio QoS policy is essential for WLANs with heavy traffic and less bandwidth. The policy enables you to provide preferential service to selected network traffic by controlling bandwidth allocation. The radio QoS policy can be applied to VLANs configured on an access point. In case no VLANs are configured, the radio QoS policy can be applied to an access point's Ethernet and radio ports.

Without a dedicated QoS policy, a network operates on a best-effort delivery basis, meaning all traffic has equal priority and an equal chance of being delivered in a timely manner. When congestion occurs, all traffic has an equal chance of being dropped!

When configuring a QoS policy for a radio, select specific network traffic, prioritize it, and use congestion-management and congestion-avoidance techniques to provide deployment customizations best suited to each QoS policy's intended wireless client base.

A well designed QoS policy should:

- Classify and mark data traffic to accurately prioritize and segregate it (by access category) throughout the network.
- Minimize network delay and jitter for latency sensitive traffic.
- Ensure higher priority traffic has a better likelihood of delivery in the event of network congestion.
- Prevent ineffective utilization of access points degrading session quality by configuring admission control mechanisms within each radio QoS policy.

Within a managed wireless network, wireless clients supporting low and high priority traffic contend with one another for access and data resources. The IEEE 802.11e amendment has defined *Enhanced Distributed Channel Access* (EDCA) mechanisms stating high priority traffic can access the network sooner than lower priority traffic. The EDCA defines four traffic classes (or access categories); voice (highest), video (next highest), best effort, and background (lowest). The EDCA has defined a time interval for each traffic class, known as the *Transmit Opportunity* (TXOP). The TXOP prevents traffic of a higher priority from completely dominating the wireless medium, thus ensuring lower priority traffic is still supported.

IEEE 802.11e includes an advanced power saving technique called *Unscheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery* (U-APSD) that provides a mechanism for wireless clients to retrieve packets buffered by an access point. U-APSD reduces the amount of signaling frames sent from a client to retrieve buffered data from an access point. U-APSD also allows access points to deliver buffered data frames as *bursts*, without backing-off between data frames. These improvements are useful for voice clients, as they provide improved battery life and call quality.

The Wi-Fi alliance has created *Wireless Multimedia* (WMM) and *WMM Power Save* (WMM-PS) certification programs to ensure interoperability between 802.11e WLAN infrastructure implementations and wireless clients. A managed wireless network supports both WMM and WMM-Power Save techniques. WMM and WMM-PS (U-APSD) are enabled by default in each WLAN profile.

Enabling WMM support on a WLAN just advertises the WLAN's WMM capability and radio configuration to wireless clients. The wireless clients must also support WMM and use the values correctly while accessing the WLAN to benefit.

WMM includes advanced parameters (CWMin, CWMax, AIFSN and TXOP) specifying back-off duration and inter-frame spacing when accessing the network. These parameters are relevant to both connected access point radios and their wireless clients. Parameters impacting access point transmissions to their clients are controlled using per radio WMM settings, while parameters used by wireless clients are controlled by a WLAN's WMM settings.

Wireless network controllers (access points, controllers, and service platforms) include a *Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)*, *Skinny Call Control Protocol (SCCP)* and *Application Layer Gateway (ALG)* enabling devices to identify voice streams and dynamically set voice call bandwidth.

Wireless network controllers also support static QoS mechanisms per WLAN to provide prioritization of WLAN traffic when legacy (non WMM) clients are deployed. When enabled on a WLAN, traffic forwarded to a client is prioritized and forwarded based on the WLAN's WMM access control setting.



**NOTE:** Statistically setting a WLAN WMM access category value only prioritizes traffic to the client.

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Wireless network administrators can also assign weights to each WLAN in relation to user priority levels. The lower the weight, the lower the priority. Use a weighted technique to achieve different QoS levels across WLANs.

All devices rate-limit bandwidth for WLAN sessions. This form of per-user rate limiting enables administrators to define uplink and downlink bandwidth limits for users and clients. This sets the level of traffic a user or client can forward and receive over the WLAN. If the user or client exceeds the limit, excessive traffic is dropped.

Rate limits can be applied to WLANs using groups defined locally or externally from a RADIUS server using *Vendor Specific Attributes (VSAs)*. Rate limits can be applied to users authenticating using 802.1X, captive portal authentication, and devices using MAC authentication.

Use the (config) instance to configure radios QoS policy related configuration commands. To navigate to the radio QoS policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#radio-qos-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#radio-qos-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#?
```

Radio QoS Mode commands:

accelerated-multicast	Configure multicast streams for acceleration
admission-control	Configure admission-control on this radio for one or more access categories
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
smart-aggregation	Configure smart aggregation parameters
wmm	Configure 802.11e/Wireless MultiMedia parameters

clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#
```





**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 17.1 radio-qos-policy

### ▶ RADIO-QOS-POLICY

The following table summarizes radio QoS policy configuration commands:

**Table 17.1** Radio-QoS-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">accelerated-multicast</a>	Configures multicast streams for acceleration	<a href="#">page 17-5</a>
<a href="#">admission-control</a>	Enables admission control across all radios for one or more access categories	<a href="#">page 17-6</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default	<a href="#">page 17-9</a>
<a href="#">smart-aggregation</a>	Configures smart aggregation parameters	<a href="#">page 17-11</a>
<a href="#">service</a>	Invokes service commands in the radio QoS configuration mode	<a href="#">page 17-13</a>
<a href="#">wmm</a>	Configures 802.11e/wireless multimedia parameters	<a href="#">page 17-14</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 17.1.1 accelerated-multicast

### ▶ radio-qos-policy

Configures multicast streams for acceleration. Multicasting allows group transmission of data streams.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
accelerated-multicast [client-timeout|max-client-streams|max-streams|overflow-policy|
  stream-threshold]
```

```
accelerated-multicast [client-timeout <5-6000>|max-client-streams <1-4>|
  max-streams <0-256>|overflow-policy [reject|revert]|stream-threshold <1-500>]
```

### Parameters

- accelerated-multicast [client-timeout <5-6000>|max-client-streams <1-4>|max-streams <0-256>|overflow-policy [reject|revert]|stream-threshold <1-500>]

client-timeout <5-6000>	Configures a timeout period in seconds for wireless clients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-6000&gt; – Specify a value from 5 - 6000 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
max-client-streams <1-4>	Configures the maximum number of accelerated multicast streams per client <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 4. The default is 2.</li> </ul>
max-streams <0-256>	Configures the maximum number of accelerated multicast streams per radio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-256&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 256. The default is 25.</li> </ul>
overflow-policy [reject revert]	Specifies the policy in case too many clients register simultaneously. The radio QOS policy can be configured to follow one of the following courses of action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reject – Rejects new clients. The default overflow policy is reject.</li> <li>• revert – Reverts to regular multicast delivery</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When the number of wireless clients using accelerated multicast exceeds the configured value (max-streams), the radio can either reject new wireless clients or revert existing clients to a non-accelerated state.</p>
stream-threshold <1-500>	Configures the number of multicast packets per second threshold value. Once this threshold is crossed, the system triggers streams to accelerate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-500&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 500. The default is 25 packets per second.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#accelerated-multicast client-timeout 500
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#accelerated-multicast stream-threshold 15
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  accelerated-multicast stream-threshold 15
  accelerated-multicast client-timeout 500
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts accelerated multicasting settings to their default
-----------	--

## 17.1.2 admission-control

### ▶ radio-qos-policy

Enables admission control across all radios for one or more access categories. Enabling admission control for an access category, ensures clients associated to an access point and complete WMM admission control before using that access category.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
admission-control [background|best-effort|firewall-detected-traffic|implicit-tspec|
video|voice]
```

```
admission-control [firewall-detected-traffic|implicit-tspec]
```

```
admission-control [background|best-effort|video|voice] {max-airtime-percent /
max-clients|max-roamed-clients/reserved-for-roam-percent}
```

```
admission-control [background|best-effort|video|voice] {max-airtime-percent <0-150> /
max-clients <0-256>/max-roamed-clients <0-256>/reserved-for-roam-percent <0-150>}
```

### Parameters

- admission-control [firewall-detected-traffic|implicit-tspec]

admission-control firewall-detected-traffic	Enforces admission control for traffic whose access category is detected by the firewall ALG. For example, SIP voice calls. This feature is enabled by default.  When enabled, the firewall simulates reception of frames for voice traffic when the voice traffic was originated via SIP or SCCP control traffic. If a client exceeds configured values, the call is stopped and/or received voice frames are forwarded at the next non admission controlled traffic class priority. This applies to clients that do not send TSPEC frames only.
admission-control implicit-tspec	Enables implicit traffic specifiers for clients that do not support WMM TSPEC, but are accessing admission-controlled access categories. This feature is enabled by default.  This feature requires wireless clients to send their traffic specifications to an access point before they can transmit or receive data. If enabled, this setting applies to this radio QoS policy. When enabled, the access point simulates the reception of frames for any traffic class by looking at the amount of traffic the client is receiving and sending. If the client sends more traffic than has been configured for an admission controlled traffic class, the traffic is forwarded at the priority of the next non admission controlled traffic class. This applies to clients that do not send TSPEC frames only.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• admission-control [background best-effort video voice] {max-airtime-percent &lt;0-150&gt;/max-clients &lt;0-256&gt;/max-roamed-clients &lt;0-256&gt;/reserved-for-roam-percent &lt;0-150&gt;}</li> </ul>	
admission-control background	Configures background access category admission control parameters
admission-control best- effort	Configures best effort access category admission control parameters
admission-control video	Configures video access category admission control parameters

admission-control voice	Configures voice access category admission control parameters
max-airtime-percent <0-150>	<p>Optional. Specifies the maximum percentage of airtime, including oversubscription, for the following access category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets the maximum airtime (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for low (background) client traffic. Background traffic only needs a short radio airtime to process, so set an intermediate airtime value if this radio QoS policy is reserved to support background data.</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets the maximum airtime (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for normal (best-effort) client traffic. Normal best effort traffic needs a short radio airtime to process, so set an intermediate airtime value if this radio QoS policy is reserved for best effort data support.</li> <li>• video – Sets the maximum airtime (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for voice supported client traffic. Video traffic requires longer radio airtime to process, so set a longer airtime value if this radio QoS policy is intended to support video.</li> <li>• voice – Sets the maximum airtime (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for voice supported client traffic. Voice traffic requires longer radio airtime to process, so set a longer airtime value if this radio QoS policy is intended to support voice.</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-150&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 150. This is the maximum percentage of airtime, including oversubscription, for the selected access category. The default is 75%.</li> </ul>
max-clients <0-256>	<p>Optional. Specifies the maximum number of wireless clients admitted to the following access categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets the number of wireless clients supporting low (background) traffic allowed to exist (and consume bandwidth) within the radio's QoS policy</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets the number of wireless clients supporting normal (best-effort) traffic allowed to exist (and consume bandwidth) within the radio's QoS policy</li> <li>• video – Sets the number of video supported wireless clients allowed to exist (and consume bandwidth) within the radio's QoS policy.</li> <li>• voice – Sets the number of voice supported wireless clients allowed to exist (and consume bandwidth) within the radio's QoS policy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Since voice and video supported wireless clients use a greater portion of a controller's resources than lower bandwidth traffic (like low and best effort categories), consider setting the max-client value proportionally to the number of other QoS policies supporting voice access category clients.</p> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-256&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 256. This is the maximum number of wireless clients admitted to the selected access category. The default is 100 clients.</li> </ul>

## 17-8 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

<p>max-roamed-clients &lt;0-256&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Specifies the maximum number of roaming wireless clients admitted to the selected access category</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets the number of low (background) supported wireless clients allowed to roam to a different access point radio</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets the number of normal (best-effort) supported wireless clients allowed to roam to a different access point radio</li> <li>• video – Sets the number of video supported wireless clients allowed to roam to a different access point radio</li> <li>• voice – Sets the number of voice supported wireless clients allowed to roam to a different access point radio</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-256&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 256. This is the maximum number of roaming wireless clients admitted to the selected access category. The default is 10 roamed clients.</li> </ul>
<p>reserved-for-roam-percent &lt;0-150&gt;</p>	<p>Optional. Calculates the percentage of air time, including oversubscription, allocated exclusively for roaming clients. This value is calculated relative to the configured max air time for this access category.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets the roam utilization (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for low (background) supported clients who have roamed to a different radio.</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets the roam utilization (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for normal (best-effort) supported clients who have roamed to a different radio.</li> <li>• video – Sets the roam utilization (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for video supported clients who have roamed to a different radio.</li> <li>• voice – Sets the roam utilization (in the form of a percentage of the radio's bandwidth) allotted to admission control for voice supported clients who have roamed to a different radio.</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-150&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 150. This is the percentage of air time, including oversubscription, allocated exclusively for roaming clients associated with the selected access category. The default is 10%.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#admission-control best-effort max-clients 200
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#admission-control voice reserved-for-roam-percent 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#admission-control voice max-airtime-percent 9

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  admission-control voice max-airtime-percent 9
  admission-control voice reserved-for-roam-percent 8
  admission-control best-effort max-clients 200
  accelerated-multicast stream-threshold 15
  accelerated-multicast client-timeout 500
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Reverts or resets admission control settings to their default</p>
------------------	--

### 17.1.3 no

#### ▶ radio-qos-policy

Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default. When used in the radio QOS policy mode, the `no` command enables the resetting of accelerated multicast parameters, admission control parameters, and MultiMedia parameters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [accelerated-multicast|admission-control|smart-aggregation|wmm|service]
no accelerated-multicast [client-timeout|max-client-streams|max-streams|
overflow-policy|stream-threshold]
no admission-control [firewall-detected-traffic|implicit-tspec|background|
best-effort|video|voice]
no admission-control [firewall-detected-traffic|implicit-tspec]
no admission-control [background|best-effort|video|voice] {max-airtime-percent|
max-clients|max-roamed-clients|reserved-for-roam-percent}
no smart-aggregation {delay|max-mesh-hops|min-aggregation-limit}
no smart-aggregation {delay [background|best-effort|streaming-video|
video-conferencing|voice] |max-mesh-hops|min-aggregation-limit}
no wmm [background|best-effort|video|voice] [aifsn|cw-max|cw-min|txop-limit]
no service admission-control across-reassoc
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default. When used in the radio QOS policy mode, the <code>no</code> command enables the resetting of accelerated multicast parameters, admission control parameters, and MultiMedia parameters.
-----------------	---

#### Examples

The following example shows the Radio-qos-policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
admission-control voice max-airtime-percent 9
admission-control voice reserved-for-roam-percent 8
admission-control best-effort max-clients 200
accelerated-multicast stream-threshold 15
accelerated-multicast client-timeout 500
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#no admission-control best-effort max-clients
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#no accelerated-multicast client-timeout
```

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The following example shows the Radio-qos-policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  admission-control voice max-airtime-percent 9
  admission-control voice reserved-for-roam-percent 8
  accelerated-multicast stream-threshold 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  service admission-control across-reassoc
rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#no service admission-control across-reassoc

rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#
```



## 17.1.4 smart-aggregation

### ▶ radio-qos-policy

Configures smart aggregation parameters on this Radio QoS policy. Smart aggregation is disabled by default.

Smart aggregation enhances frame aggregation by dynamically selecting the time when the aggregated frame is transmitted. In a frame's typical aggregation, an aggregated frame is sent when:

- A pre-configured number of aggregated frames is reached
- An administrator-defined interval has elapsed since the first frame (of a set of frames to be aggregated) was received
- An administrator-defined interval has elapsed since the last frame (not necessarily the final frame) of a set of frames to be aggregated was received

With this enhancement, an aggregation delay is set uniquely for each traffic class. For example, voice traffic might not be aggregated, but sent immediately. Whereas, background data traffic is set a delay for aggregating frames, and these aggregated frames are sent.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
smart-aggregation {delay|max-mesh-hops|min-aggregation-limit}
```

```
smart-aggregation {delay [background|best-effort|streaming-video|video-conferencing|voice] <0-1000>}
```

```
smart-aggregation {max-mesh-hops <1-10>}
```

```
smart-aggregation {min-aggregation-limit <0-64>}
```

### Parameters

- smart-aggregation {delay [background|best-effort|streaming-video|video-conferencing|voice] <0-1000>}

delay	Optional. Configures the maximum delay parameter for each traffic type This is the maximum delay, in milliseconds, in the transmission of the first frame received.
background	Configures the maximum delay parameter, in milliseconds, for background traffic (250 msec)
best-effort	Configures the maximum delay parameter, in milliseconds, for best effort traffic (150 msec)
streaming-video	Configures the maximum delay parameter, in milliseconds, for streaming video traffic (150 msec)
video-conferencing	Configures the maximum delay parameter, in milliseconds, for video conference traffic (40 msec)
voice	Configures the maximum delay parameter, in milliseconds, for voice traffic (0 msec)
<0-1000>	This parameter is common to all of the above traffic types. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-1000&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 1000 msec.</li> </ul>

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- `smart-aggregation {max-mesh-hops <1-10>}`

<code>max-mesh-hops &lt;1-10&gt;</code>	Optional. Sets the maximum number of expected hops to the destination within a mesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;1-10&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 10. The default is 3 hops.</li></ul>
---	---

- `smart-aggregation {min-aggregation-limit <0-64>}`

<code>min-aggregation-limit &lt;0-64&gt;</code>	Optional. Sets the minimum number of aggregates buffered before an aggregate is sent <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;0-64&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 0 - 64. The default is 8 frames.</li></ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#smart-aggregation delay voice 50
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#smart-aggregation delay background 100
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  smart-aggregation delay voice 50
  smart-aggregation delay background 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the minimum aggregation limit
-----------------	--------------------------------------

## 17.1.5 service

► [radio-qos-policy](#)

Invokes service commands in the radio QoS configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
service [admission-control|show]
service admission-control across-reassoc
service show cli
```

### Parameters

- service admission-control across-reassoc

service	Invokes service commands
admission-control across-reassoc	Retains previously negotiated TSPEC parameters across re-associations on the radio <b>Note:</b> For more information on admission-control parameters, see <a href="#">admission-control</a> .
• service show cli	
service show cli	Displays running system information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cli – Displays the Radio QoS mode's CLI tree</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#service admission-control across-reassoc

rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  service admission-control across-reassoc
rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-radio-qos-test)#service show cli
Radio QoS Mode mode:
+-help [help]
+-search
  +-WORD [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
  +-detailed [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
  +-only-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
  +-skip-show [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
  +-skip-no [help search WORD (|detailed|only-show|skip-show|skip-no)]
+-show
  +-commands [show commands]
  +-adoption
  +-log
--More--]
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables retention of previously negotiated TSPEC parameters across re-associations on the radio
--------------------	--

## 17.1.6 wmm

### ▶ radio-qos-policy

Configures 802.11e *wireless multimedia* (wmm) parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
wmm [background|best-effort|video|voice]
```

```
wmm [background|best-effort|video|voice] [aifsn <1-15>|cw-max <0-15>|cw-min <0-15>|txop-limit <0-65535>]
```

### Parameters

- wmm [background|best-effort|video|voice] [aifsn <1-15>|cw-max <0-15>|cw-min <0-15>|txop-limit <0-65535>]

wmm background	Configures background access category wireless multimedia settings
wmm best-effort	Configures best effort access category wireless multimedia settings
wmm video	Configures video access category wireless multimedia settings
wmm voice	Configures voice access category wireless multimedia settings
aifsn <1-15>	<p>Configures <i>Arbitrary Inter-Frame Space Number</i> (AIFSN) as the wait time between data frames derived from the AIFSN and slot time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets the current AIFSN for low (background) traffic. The default is 7.</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets the current AIFSN for normal (best-effort) traffic. The default is 3.</li> <li>• video – Set the current AIFSN for video traffic. Higher-priority traffic video categories should have lower AIFSNs than lower-priority traffic categories. This causes lower-priority traffic to wait longer before attempting access. The default is 1.</li> <li>• voice – Sets the current AIFSN for voice traffic. Higher-priority traffic voice categories should have lower AIFSNs than lower-priority traffic categories. This causes lower-priority traffic to wait longer before attempting access. The default is 1.</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-15&gt; – Sets a value from 1 - 15</li> </ul>
cw-max <0-15>	<p>Clients pick a number between 0 and the min contention window to wait before retransmission. Clients then double their wait time on a collision, until it reaches the maximum contention window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets CW Max for low (background) traffic. The default is 10.</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets CW Max for normal (best effort) traffic. The default is 6.</li> <li>• voice – Sets CW Max for voice traffic. The default is 3.</li> <li>• video – Sets CW Max for video traffic. The default is 4</li> </ul> <p>Contd..</p>

	<p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-15&gt; – ECW: the contention window. The actual value used is <math>(2^{ECW} - 1)</math>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower values are used for higher priority traffic (like video and voice) and higher values are used for lower priority traffic (like background and best-effort).</p>
<p>cxw-min &lt;0-15&gt;</p>	<p>Clients select a number between 0 and the min contention window to wait before retransmission. Clients then double their wait time on a collision, until it reaches the maximum contention window.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets CW Min for low (background) traffic. The default is 4.</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets CW Min for normal (best effort) traffic. The default is 4.</li> <li>• voice – Sets CW Min for voice traffic. The default is 2.</li> <li>• video – Sets CW Min for video traffic. The default is 3.</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-15&gt; – ECW: the contention window. The actual value used is <math>(2^{ECW} - 1)</math>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower values are used for higher priority traffic (like video and voice) and higher values are used for lower priority traffic (like background and best-effort).</p>
<p>txop-limit &lt;0-65535&gt;</p>	<p>Set the interval, in microseconds, during which a particular client has the right to initiate transmissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background – Sets TXOP for low (background) traffic. The default is 0.</li> <li>• best-effort – Sets TXOP for normal (best effort) traffic. The default is 4.</li> <li>• voice – Sets TXOP for voice traffic. The default is 47.</li> <li>• video – Sets TXOP for video traffic. The default is 94.</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to all of the above traffic types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535 to configure the transmit opportunity limit in 32 microsecond units.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower values are used for higher priority traffic (like video and voice) and higher values are used for lower priority traffic (like background and best-effort).</p>

**Usage Guidelines**

Before defining a radio QoS policy, refer to the following deployment guidelines to ensure the configuration is optimally effective:

- To support QoS, each multimedia application, wireless client, and WLAN is required to support WMM.
- WMM enabled clients can co-exist with non-WMM clients on the same WLAN. Non-WMM clients are always assigned a Best Effort access category.
- Default WMM values are recommended for all deployments. Changing these values can lead to unexpected traffic blockages, and the blockages might be difficult to diagnose.
- Overloading an access point radio with too much high priority traffic (especially voice) degrades overall service quality for all users.
- TSPEC admission control is only available with newer voice over WLAN phones. Many legacy voice devices do not support TSPEC or even support WMM traffic prioritization.

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#wmm best-effort aifsn 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#wmm voice txop-limit 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#show context
radio-qos-policy test
  wmm best-effort aifsn 7
  wmm voice txop-limit 1
  admission-control voice max-airtime-percent 9
  admission-control voice reserved-for-roam-percent 8
  accelerated-multicast stream-threshold 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-radio-qos-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts or resets 802.11e/wireless multimedia settings to their default
--------------------	---

# CHAPTER 18

## ROLE-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the role policy commands in the CLI command structure.

A well defined role policy simplifies user management, and is a significant aspect of WLAN management. It acts as a role based firewall (much like ACLs) consisting of user-defined roles. Each role has a set of match criteria (filters) used to filter wireless clients. The action taken when a client matches the defined filters, is determined by the IP or MAC ACL associated with the user-defined role. Based on the conditions specified in the IP and/or MAC ACL, clients are granted or denied access to the controller managed network. The role policy also defines the VLAN and data rates assigned to clients provided network access.

A role policy also enables LDAP service, allowing controllers and access points to retrieve user information from the LDAP server. This information is matched with the user-defined role filters to determine if a client matches the role or not, and should be allowed or denied access to the controller managed network.

Use the (config-role-policy) instance to configure role policy related configuration commands. To navigate to the config-role instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#role-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#role-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#?
Role Policy Mode commands:
  default-role      Configuration for Wireless Clients not matching any role
  ldap-deadperiod  Ldap dead period interval
  ldap-query        Set the ldap query mode
  ldap-server       Add a ldap server
  ldap-timeout      Ldap query timeout interval
  no                Negate a command or set its defaults
  user-role         Create a role

  clrscr           Clears the display screen
  commit           Commit all changes made in this session
  do               Run commands from Exec mode
  end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
  help             Description of the interactive help system
  revert           Revert changes
  service          Service Commands
  show             Show running system information
  write            Write running configuration to memory or terminal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 18.1 role-policy

### ► *ROLE-POLICY*

The following table summarizes role policy configuration commands:

**Table 18.1** *Role-Policy-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>default-role</i>	Assigns the default role to clients not matching any of the user-defined roles defined in the role policy	<a href="#">page 18-3</a>
<i>ldap-deadperiod</i>	Configures the <i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i> (LDAP) deadperiod interval	<a href="#">page 18-5</a>
<i>ldap-query</i>	Enables LDAP service and specifies the LDAP server query mode	<a href="#">page 18-6</a>
<i>ldap-server</i>	Configures the LDAP server settings	<a href="#">page 18-7</a>
<i>ldap-timeout</i>	Configures the LDAP query timeout interval	<a href="#">page 18-9</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 18-10</a>
<i>user-role</i>	Creates a role and associates it to the newly created role policy	<a href="#">page 18-11</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).



### 18.1.1 default-role

► [role-policy](#)

Assigns a default role to a wireless client that fails to match any of the user-defined roles

When a wireless client accesses a network, the client's details, retrieved from the LDAP server, are matched against all user-defined roles within the role policy. If the client fails to match any of these user-defined role filters, the client is assigned the default role. The action taken (permit or deny access) is determined by the IP and/or MAC ACL associated with the default role.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
default-role use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list]
```

```
default-role use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list] [in|out]
<IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-100>
```

**Parameters**

- default-role use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list] [in|out] <IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-100>

default-role use	<p>Enables default role configuration. This role is applied to a wireless client not matching any of the user-defined roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use – Associates an IP, IPv6, or MAC access list with the default role</li> </ul>
<pre>[ip-access-list  ipv6-access-list  mac-access-list] [in out] &lt;IP/IPv6/MAC- ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Associates an IP access list, IPv6 access list, or a MAC access list with this default role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the rule (IP, IPv6, or MAC) to incoming packets</li> <li>• out – Applies the rule (IP, IPv6, or MAC) to outgoing packets</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> IP and MAC <i>access control lists</i> (ACLs) act as firewalls by blocking and/or permitting data traffic in both directions (inbound and outbound) within a managed network. IP ACLs use IP addresses for matching operations. Whereas, MAC ACLs use MAC addresses for matching operations. In case of a match (i.e. if a packet is received from or is destined for a specified IP or MAC address), an action is taken. This action is a typical allow, deny or mark designation to controller packet traffic. For more information on ACLs, see <a href="#">ACCESS-LIST</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the access list name.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The ACL applied determines the action applied to a client assigned the default role.</p>
precedence <1-100>	<p>The following keyword is common to the all of the above parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• precedence – Assigns a precedence value to the ACL identified in the previous step.</li> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a precedence from 1 - 100.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> ACLs are applied in increasing order of their precedence. Rules with lower precedence are given priority.</p>

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#default-role use ip-access-list in test  
precedence 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context  
role-policy test  
  default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets the default role configuration
-----------	--

## 18.1.2 *ldap-deadperiod*

▶ [role-policy](#)

Configures the LDAP deadperiod interval

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ldap-deadperiod <60-300>
```

### Parameters

- `ldap-deadperiod <60-300>`

<code>ldap-deadperiod &lt;60-300&gt;</code>	<p>Configures a LDAP dead period. When enabled, LDAP service allows the AP or controller to bind with the LDAP server and retrieve user details to match with user-defined role filters. The LDAP deadperiod is the interval between two consecutive attempts to bind with the LDAP server. To enable LDAP service, use the <a href="#">ldap-query</a> command.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;60-300&gt;</code> – Specify the interval from 60 - 300 seconds. The default is 120 seconds.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#ldap-deadperiod 100

rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test
 default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
 ldap-deadperiod 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes or resets the LDAP deadperiod interval
--------------------	--

### 18.1.3 *ldap-query*

▶ *role-policy*

Enables LDAP service and specifies the LDAP server query mode

Configuring the LDAP server query mode automatically enables LDAP service on this role policy. By default LDAP service is disabled.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ldap-query [self|through-controller]
```

#### Parameters

- `ldap-query [self|through-controller]`

self	Configures LDAP query mode as self. The AP directly queries the LDAP server for user information. Select 'self' to use local LDAP server resources configured using the <i>ldap-server</i> command.
through-controller	Configures LDAP query mode as through-controller. The AP queries the LDAP server, for user information, through the controller. <b>Note:</b> Use this option when the AP is layer 2 adopted to the controller.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#ldap-query self

rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test
 default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
  ldap-query self
  ldap-deadperiod 100
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables LDAP service on this role policy
-----------	---

## 18.1.4 ldap-server

▶ *role-policy*

Associates a specified LDAP server with this role policy. Use this command to configure the credentials needed to bind with the LDAP server.

When enabled, LDAP service allows the AP or controller to bind with the LDAP server and retrieve user details. This information is matched with the user-defined roles within the role policy. If a match is made, the user is assigned the role and allowed or denied access to the controller managed network.

You can associate two LDAP servers with a role policy, allowing failover in case the primary server is unreachable.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ldap-server <1-2> host [<IP>|<FQDN>] bind-dn <BIND-DN> base-dn <BASE-DN>
  bind-password <PASSWORD> {port <1-65535>} {(server-type [active-directory|
  openldap])}
```

### Parameters

```
• ldap-server <1-2> host [<IP>|<HOSTNAME>] bind-dn <BIND-DN> base-dn <BASE-DN>
  bind-password <PASSWORD> {port <1-65535>} {(server-type [active-directory|openldap])}
```

ldap-server <1-2>	Specify the LDAP server ID from 1 - 2. <b>Note:</b> The primary LDAP server (ID 1) is used to bind and query. The secondary LDAP server (ID 2) is for failover.
host [<IP> <FQDN>]	Specify the LDAP server's IP address or <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN).
bind-dn <BIND-DN>	Specify the bind distinguished name (used for binding with the server).
base-dn <BASE-DN>	Specify the base distinguished name (used for searching). This should not exceed 127 characters.
bind-password <PASSWORD>	Specify the LDAP server password associated with the bind DN.
port <1-65535>	Optional. Specify the LDAP server port from 1 - 65535. (default is 389).
server-type [active-directory openldap]	The following keywords are common to the 'port' parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• server-type – Optional. Specifies the LDAP server type <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active-directory – Enables support for active directory attribute search. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• openldap – Enables support for openLDAP attribute search</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Usage Guidelines

Use the ldap-query command to enable LDAP service on a role policy.

Use the show > role > ldap-stats command to view LDAP server status and state.

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#ldap-server 1 host 192.168.13.7 bind-dn
"CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=TechPub,DC=com" base-dn "CN=Administrator,CN=Users,
DC=TechPub,DC=com" bind-password 0 superuser port 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test
  default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
  ldap-query self
  ldap-deadperiod 100
  ldap-server 1 host 192.168.13.7 bind-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=TechPub,DC=com
  base-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=com bind-password 0 superuser port 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets the LDAP server settings
-----------	--

## 18.1.5 *ldap-timeout*

▶ *role-policy*

Configures the LDAP timeout interval. This is the interval after which a LDAP query is timed out.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

`ldap-timeout <1-5>`

**Parameters**

- `ldap-timeout <1-5>`

<code>ldap-timeout &lt;1-5&gt;</code>	Configures the LDAP query timeout interval from 1 - 5 seconds (default is 2 seconds) When enabled, LDAP service allows the AP or controller to bind with the LDAP server and query it for user details. The LDAP query timeout is the interval between a request to and the response from the LDAP server. Once this interval is exceeded, the LDAP bind and query is timed out.
---------------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#ldap-timeout 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
  ldap-query self
  ldap-timeout 1
  ldap-deadperiod 100
  ldap-server 1 host 192.168.13.7 bind-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=TechPub,DC=com
base-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=com bind-password 0 superuser port 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes or resets the LDAP query timeout to default (2 seconds)
-----------	---

## 18.1.6 no

### ▶ role-policy

Negates a command or resets settings to their default. When used in the config role policy mode, the *no* command removes or resets the role policy settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [default-role|ldap-deadperiod|ldap-query|ldap-server <1-2>|ldap-timeout|user-role]
```

```
no [ldap-deadperiod|ldap-query|ldap-server <1-2>|ldap-timeout]
```

```
no default-role use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list]
```

```
no default-role use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list] [in|out]
<IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-100>
```

```
no user-role <ROLE-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

```
no <PARAMETERS>
```

Negates a command or resets settings to their default. When used in the config role policy mode, the *no* command removes or resets the role policy settings.

---

### Examples

The following example shows the role policy 'test' setting before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test
 default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
 ldap-query self
 ldap-timeout 1
 ldap-deadperiod 100
 ldap-server 1 host 192.168.13.7 bind-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=TechPub,DC=com
 base-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=com bind-password 0 superuser port 2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#no ldap-deadperiod
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#no ldap-timeout
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#no ldap-server 1
```

The following example shows the role policy 'test' setting after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test
 default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
 ldap-query self
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```



## 18.1.7 user-role

### ▶ [role-policy](#)

This command creates a user-defined role. Each user-defined role has a set of Active Directory attributes. Each attribute is matched against the information returned by the LDAP server, until a complete match of role is found.

The following table summarizes user role configuration commands:

**Table 18.2** *User-Role-Config Commands*

<a href="#">user-role</a>	Creates a new user role and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 18-12</a>
<a href="#">user-role commands</a>	Summarizes user role configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 18-14</a>

### 18.1.7.1 user-role

#### ▶ user-role

Creates a user-defined role. Each role consists of a set of filters and action. The filters are match criteria used to filter wireless clients. And the action defines the action taken when a client matches the specified filters.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
user-role <ROLE-NAME> precedence <1-10000>
```

#### Parameters

- user-role <ROLE-NAME> precedence <1-10000>

user-role <ROLE-NAME>	Configures the user role name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROLE-NAME&gt; – Specify a name for this user role.</li> </ul>
precedence <1-10000>	Sets the precedence for this role <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the precedence, higher is the role priority. Precedence determines the order in which a role is applied. If a wireless client matches multiple roles, the role with the lower precedence is applied before those with higher precedence. While there is no default precedence for a role, two or more roles can share the same precedence.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#user-role testing precedence 10
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#show context
role-policy test
  user-role testing precedence 10
  default-role use ip-access-list in test precedence 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#?
```

Role Mode commands:

```
ap-location      AP Location configuration
assign           Assign parameters to the role
authentication-type  Type of Authentication
captive-portal   Captive-portal based Role Filter
city             City configuration
client-identity  Client identity
company          Company configuration
country          Country configuration
department       Department configuration
emailid          Emailid configuration
employee-type    Employee-type configuration
employeeid       Employeeid configuration
encryption-type  Type of encryption
group            Group configuration
memberOf         MemberOf configuration
mu-mac           MU MAC address configuration
no              Negate a command or set its defaults
radius-user      Radius-user configuration
ssid            SSID configuration
state           State configuration
title           Title configuration
use             Set setting to use
user-defined     User-defined configuration
clrscr          Clears the display screen
commit          Commit all changes made in this session
```

```

do                Run commands from Exec mode
end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit            End current mode and down to previous mode
help           Description of the interactive help system
revert         Revert changes
service       Service Commands
show          Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an existing user role
-----------	-------------------------------

## 18.1.7.2 user-role commands

▶ *user-role*

The following table summarizes user role configuration mode commands:

**Table 18.3** User-Role-Mode Commands

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ap-location</i>	Configures an AP deployment location based filter	<a href="#">page 18-15</a>
<i>assign</i>	Configures upstream/downstream rate limits and VLAN ID assigned to clients matching the filters defined in the user-defined role	<a href="#">page 18-16</a>
<i>authentication-type</i>	Configures an authentication type based filter	<a href="#">page 18-18</a>
<i>captive-portal</i>	Configures a captive portal based filter	<a href="#">page 18-19</a>
<i>city</i>	Configures a city name based filter	<a href="#">page 18-20</a>
<i>client-identity</i>	Associates a client-identity (device fingerprinting) based filter	<a href="#">page 18-21</a>
<i>company</i>	Configures a company name based filter	<a href="#">page 18-22</a>
<i>country</i>	Configures a country name based filter	<a href="#">page 18-23</a>
<i>department</i>	Configures a department name based filter	<a href="#">page 18-24</a>
<i>emailid</i>	Configures a e-mail ID based filter	<a href="#">page 18-26</a>
<i>employee-type</i>	Configures a employee type ID based filter	<a href="#">page 18-28</a>
<i>employeeid</i>	Configures a employee ID based filter	<a href="#">page 18-29</a>
<i>encryption-type</i>	Configures an encryption type filter	<a href="#">page 18-31</a>
<i>group</i>	Configures a RADIUS group based filter	<a href="#">page 18-33</a>
<i>memberOf</i>	Assigns an <i>Active Directory</i> (AD) group to this user-defined role	<a href="#">page 18-35</a>
<i>mu-mac</i>	Configures MAC address and mask based filter	<a href="#">page 18-36</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or resets the filters configured on this user-defined role	<a href="#">page 18-37</a>
<i>radius-user</i>	Configures a wireless client filter based on the RADIUS user name	<a href="#">page 18-39</a>
<i>ssid</i>	Configures a SSID based filter	<a href="#">page 18-41</a>
<i>state</i>	Configures a user role state to match	<a href="#">page 18-43</a>
<i>title</i>	Configures a 'title' string to match	<a href="#">page 18-44</a>
<i>use</i>	Associates a IP and/or MAC ACL with this role. These ACLs specify the action taken when a client matches this user-defined role.	<a href="#">page 18-45</a>
<i>user-defined</i>	Defines a filter based on an attribute defined in the Active Directory or the OpenLDAP server	<a href="#">page 18-48</a>

### 18.1.7.2.1 ap-location

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures an AP's deployment location based filter for this user-defined role

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ap-location [any|contains|exact|not-contains]

ap-location any

ap-location [contains|exact|not-contains] <WORD>

**Parameters**

- ap-location any

ap-location any	Specifies the AP location to match (in a RF Domain) or the AP's resident configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any – Defines an AP's location as any</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

- ap-location [contains|exact|not-contains] <WORD>

ap-location	Specifies the AP location to match (in a RF Domain) or the AP's resident configuration. Select one of the following filter options: contains, exact, or not-contains.
contains <WORD>	Applies role if the associating AP's location contains the location string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the location string to match.</li> </ul>
exact <WORD>	Applies role if the associating AP's location exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact location string to match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	Applies role if the associating AP's location does not contain the location string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the location string not to match.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#ap-location contains office
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
  ap-location contains office
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an AP's deployment location string from this user-defined role
-----------	--

### 18.1.7.2.2 assign

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures upstream/downstream rate limits and VLAN ID. Clients matching this user-defined role filters are associated with the specified VLAN, and assigned the specified data rates.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
assign [rate-limit|VLAN]
```

```
assign rate-limit [from-client|to-client] <1-65536>
assign vlan <1-4094>
```

#### Parameters

- assign rate-limit [from-client|to-client] <1-65536>

<pre>assign rate-limit [from-client to-client] &lt;1-65536&gt;</pre>	<p>Assigns an upstream and downstream traffic rate limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from-client – Assigns a rate limit, in Kbps, for the upstream (from client) traffic</li> <li>• to-client – Assigns a rate limit, in Kbps, for the downstream (to client) traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65536&gt; – Specify upstream and/or downstream rate limits from 1 - 65536 Kbps.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Wireless clients matching this user-defined role are assigned the configured rate limits.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assign vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>assign vlan &lt;1-4094&gt;</pre>	<p>Assigns a VLAN (identified by VLAN's ID). Clients matching this user-defined role are associated with the specified VLAN. The VLAN ID represents the shared SSID each user employs to interoperate within the network (once authenticated by the local RADIUS server).</p> <p>This feature is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A wireless client that fails to match any user-defined role is assigned to the default role (configured as a role policy setting) and is mapped to the default VLAN under the WLAN.</p>

#### Usage Guidelines

ACLs can only be used with tunnel or isolated-tunnel modes. They do not work with the local and automatic modes.

In case of bridge VLAN, the default bridging mode is 'auto'. Change the bridging mode to 'tunnel'. This extends the controller's existing VLAN onto the AP and ensures that wireless clients are served IP addresses.

The VLAN configured under the user-defined role need not exist under the WLAN. But, when using tunneled VLAN bridges, configure an additional bridge VLAN. If the VLAN bridging mode is 'local', no additional VLAN configuration is required.

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#assign rate-limit to-client 200
rfs4000-229D58(config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#commit
rfs4000-229D58(config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#show context
user-role test precedence 1
  assign vlan 1
  assign rate-limit to-client 200
rfs4000-229D58(config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#
```

The following examples define a role used to forward the IP traffic from all engineers in Test\_Company, Santa Clara, USA onto VLAN 2.

1. Create a new role policy with name 'test-policy'.  
 <DEVICE>(config)#role-policy test-policy
2. Specify the LDAP server used for this role policy.  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy)#ldap-query self  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy)#ldap-server 1 host 192.160.1.1 bind-dn  
 CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=testtest,DC=com base-dn CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=com bind-  
 password 0 test port 389  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy)#ldap-timeout 2
3. Create a user defined role.  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy)#user-role SCEngineer precedence 100
4. Define the role by adding appropriate values and match operators.  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy-user-role-SCEngineer)#city exact santa-clara  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy-user-role-SCEngineer)#company exact ExampleCompany  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy-user-role-SCEngineer)#country exact usa  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy-user-role-SCEngineer)#title contains engineer  
 <DEVICE>(config-role-policy-test-policy-user-role-SCEngineer)#assign vlan-id 2
5. Apply role policy to an access point.  
 ap7131-99BFA8(config-device-ap7131)# use role-policy test-policy

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the upstream and/or downstream rate limits applied to this user-defined role. Also removes the VLAN ID.
-----------	---

## 18.1.7.2.3 authentication-type

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures the authentication type based filter for this user-defined role

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
authentication-type [any|eq|neq]
authentication-type any
authentication-type [eq|neq] [eap|kerberos|mac-auth|none]
    { (eap|kerberos|mac-auth|none) }
```

**Parameters**

- authentication-type any

any	The authentication type is any (eq or neq). This is the default setting.
• authentication-type [eq neq] [eap kerberos mac-auth none] { (eap kerberos mac-auth none) }	
eq [eap kerberos  mac-auth none]	The role is applied only when the authentication type matches (equals) one or more than one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eap – Extensible authentication protocol</li> <li>• kerberos – Kerberos authentication</li> <li>• mac-auth – MAC authentication protocol</li> <li>• none – no authentication used</li> </ul> These parameters are recursive, and you can configure more than one unique authentication type for this user-defined role.
neq [eap kerberos  mac-auth none]	The role is applied only when the authentication type does not match (not equals) any of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eap – Extensible authentication protocol</li> <li>• kerberos – Kerberos authentication</li> <li>• mac-auth – MAC authentication protocol</li> <li>• none – no authentication used</li> </ul> These parameters are recursive, and you can configure more than one unique 'not equal to' authentication type for this user-defined role.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#authentication-type eq
kerberos
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
  authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the authentication type filter configured for this user-defined role
-----------	--



### 18.1.7.2.4 captive-portal

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a captive portal based filter for this user-defined role. A captive portal is a guest access policy that provides temporary and restrictive access to the wireless network. When applied to a WLAN, a captive portal policy ensures secure guest access.

This command defines user-defined role filters based on a wireless client's state of authentication.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
captive-portal authentication-state [any|post-login|pre-login]
```

**Parameters**

- captive-portal authentication-state [any|post-login|pre-login]

authentication-state	Defines the authentication state of a client connecting to a captive portal
any	Specifies any authentication state (authenticated and pending authentication). This is the default setting. This option makes no distinction on whether authentication is conducted before or after the wireless client has logged in.
post-login	Specifies authentication is completed successfully This option requires the wireless client to share authentication credentials after logging into the managed network.
pre-login	Specifies authentication is pending This option enables captive portal client authentication before the client is logged into the controller.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the captive portal based role filter settings
-----------	---

## 18.1.7.2.5 city

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the city name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
city [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
city [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- city [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

city	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'city' name, returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains.
any	No specific city associated with this user-defined role. This role can be applied to any wireless client from any city.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the city name, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the city name returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the city name, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the city name returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the city name, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the city name returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#city exact SanJose
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the city name configured with this user-defined role
-----------	--

### 18.1.7.2.6 client-identity

▶ *user-role commands*

Associates a client-identity (device fingerprinting) based filter. The role is assigned to a wireless client matching any of the defined client identities.

For more information on configuring client identity fingerprints, see [client-identity](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> {<CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME>}
```

**Parameters**

- `client-identity <CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME> {<CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME>}`

<code>client-identity &lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME&gt;</code>	Specifies the client-identity fingerprint to match (should be existing and configured) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;CLIENT-IDENTITY-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the client identity signature name.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Multiple client identities can be configured with a role policy.
---	--

**Usage Guidelines**

When associating a single or multiple client identities with a role policy, ensure that in a client identity group, all the client identities used by the role policy, is attached to the device or profile using the role policy. In other words, group all the client identities (used in this role policy) in a client identity group, and associate this group to the profile or device using this role policy.

For more information on configuring client identities and client identity groups, see [client-identity](#), and [client-identity-group](#).

For more information on associating a client identity group and a role policy to a profile or a device, see [use](#).

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#client-identity
TestClientIdentity
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#commit

rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#client-identity
ClientIdentityWindows
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#

rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#show context
user-role test precedence 1
  client-identity TestClientIdentity
  client-identity ClientIdentityWindows
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	Removes the client identities associated with this role policy
-----------------	--

## 18.1.7.2.7 company

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the company name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
company [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
company [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- company [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

company	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'company' name, returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains
any	No specific company associated with this user-defined role. This role is applied to any wireless client from any company (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the company name, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the company name returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the company name, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the company name returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the company name, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the company name returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#company exact ExampleCompany
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the company name configured with this user-defined role
-----------	---

### 18.1.7.2.8 country

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the country name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
country [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
country [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- country [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

country	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'country' name, returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains
any	No specific country associated with this user-defined role. This role is applied to any wireless client from any country (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the country name, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the country name returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the country name, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the country name returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the country name, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the country name returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#country exact America
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact Examplecompany
country exact America
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the country name configured with this user-defined role
-----------	---

### 18.1.7.2.9 department

#### ▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the department name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
department [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
department [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- department [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

department	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'department' name, returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains
any	No specific department associated with this user-defined role. This role can be applied to any wireless client from any department (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the department name, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the department name returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the department name, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the department name returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the department name, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the department name returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#department exact TnV
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the department name configured with this user-defined role
-----------	--

## 18.1.7.2.10 emailid

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the e-mail ID

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
emailid [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
emailid [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- emailid [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

emailid	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'e-mail ID', returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains
any	No specific e-mail ID associated with this user-defined role. This role can be applied to any wireless client having any e-mail ID (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the e-mail ID, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the e-mail ID returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the e-mail ID, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the e-mail ID returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the e-mail ID, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the e-mail ID returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#emailid exact testing@
examplecompany.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```



**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the e-mail ID configured with this user-defined role
-----------	--

### 18.1.7.2.11 employee-type

#### ▲ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the employee type

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
employee-type [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
employee-type [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

#### Parameters

- employee-type [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

employee-type	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'employee type', returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains.
any	No specific employee type associated with this user-defined role. This role can be applied to any wireless client having any employee type (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the employee type, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the employee type returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the employee type, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the employee type returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the employee type, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the employee type returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test1)#employee-type exact consultant
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-user1)#show context
user-role user1 precedence 1
  employee-type exact consultant
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-user1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the employee type filter configured with this user-defined role
-----------	---

### 18.1.7.2.12 employeeid

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the employee ID

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
employeeid [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
employeeid [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- employeeid [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

employeeid	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'employee ID', returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains.
any	No specific employee ID associated with this user-defined role. This role can be applied to any wireless client having any employee ID (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the employee ID, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the employee ID returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact	The role is applied only when the employee ID, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the employee ID returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the employee ID, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the employee ID returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#employeeid contains TnVTest1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
employeeid contains TnVTest1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

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### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the employee ID configured with this user-defined role
-----------	--

### 18.1.7.2.13 encryption-type

▶ *user-role commands*

Selects the encryption type for this user-defined role. Encryption ensures privacy between access points and wireless clients. There are various modes of encrypting communication on a WLAN, such as *Counter-mode CBC-MAC Protocol (CCMP)*, *Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)*, *keyguard*, *Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)*, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
encryption-type [any|eq|neq]
```

```
encryption-type any
```

```
encryption-type [eq|neq] [ccmp|keyguard|none|tkip|wep128|wep64]
{ (ccmp|keyguard|none|tkip|tkip-ccmp|wep128|wep64) }
```

**Parameters**

- encryption-type any

any	The encryption type can be any one of the listed options (ccmp keyguard tkip wep128 wep64). This is the default setting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encryption-type [eq neq] [ccmp keyguard none tkip wep128 wep64] { (ccmp keyguard none tkip tkip-ccmp wep128 wep64) }</li> </ul>	
eq [ccmp keyguard none tkip wep128 wep64]	<p>The role is applied only if the encryption type equals to one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ccmp – Encryption mode is CCMP</li> <li>• keyguard – Encryption mode is keyguard. Keyguard encryption shields the master encryption keys from being discovered.</li> <li>• none – No encryption mode specified</li> <li>• tkip – Encryption mode is TKIP</li> <li>• wep128 – Encryption mode is WEP128</li> <li>• wep64 – Encryption mode is WEP64</li> </ul> <p>These parameters are recursive, and you can configure more than one encryption type for this user-defined role.</p>
neq [ccmp keyguard none tkip wep128 wep64]	<p>The role is applied only if encryption type is not equal to any of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ccmp – Encryption mode is not equal to CCMP</li> <li>• keyguard – Encryption mode is not equal to keyguard</li> <li>• none: Encryption mode is not equal to none</li> <li>• tkip – Encryption mode is not equal to TKIP</li> <li>• wep128 – Encryption mode is not equal to WEP128</li> <li>• wep64 – Encryption mode is not equal to WEP64</li> </ul> <p>These parameters are recursive, and you can configure more than one 'not equal to' encryption type for this user-defined role.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#encryption-type eq wep128
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
```

```
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
encryption-type eq wep128
ap-location contains office
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
employeeid contains TnVTest1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the encryption type configured for this user-defined role
-----------	---

### 18.1.7.2.14 group

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the RADIUS group name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
group [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
group [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- group [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

group	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the RADIUS group name matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains
any	This user-defined role can fit into any group (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the RADIUS group name contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the group name returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact <WORD>	The role is applied only when the RADIUS group name exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the group name returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the RADIUS group name does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the group name returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#group contains testgroup
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
encryption-type eq wep128
ap-location contains office
group contains testgroup
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact Example_company
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
employeeid contains TnVTest1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the group configured for this user-defined role
-----------	---



### 18.1.7.2.15 memberOf

▶ *user-role commands*

Applies an *Active Directory* (AD) group filter to this user-defined role. A wireless client can be a member of more than one group within the AD database. This command applies a AD group based firewall, which applies a role to a wireless client only if it belongs to the specified AD group.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
memberOf <AD-GROUP-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- `memberOf <AD-GROUP-NAME>`

<code>memberOf &lt;AD-GROUP-NAME&gt;</code>	Applies this user-defined role to a client only if the client belongs to the specified AD group • <code>&lt;AD-GROUP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the AD group name.
---	--

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#memberOf ADTestgroup

rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#show context
user-role test precedence 1
  assign vlan 1
  assign rate-limit to-client 200
  memberOf ADTestgroup
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the AD group assigned to this user-defined role
-----------	---

## 18.1.7.2.16 mu-mac

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a MAC address and mask based filter for this role policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
mu-mac [<MAC>|any]
```

```
mu-mac any
```

```
mu-mac <MAC> {mask <MAC>}
```

**Parameters**

- mu-mac any

any	Applies role to any wireless client (no MAC address to match). This is the default setting.
• mu-mac <MAC> {mask <MAC>}	
<MAC>	Applies role to the wireless client having specified MAC address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC&gt; – Sets the MAC address in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format</li> </ul>
mask <MAC>	Optional. After specifying the client's MAC address, specify the mask in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF format. The role is applied to the wireless client exactly matching the specified MAC address and MAC mask.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#mu-mac 11-22-33-44-55-66
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
```

```
user-role testing precedence 10
authentication-type eq kerberos
encryption-type eq wep128
ap-location contains office
mu-mac 11-22-33-44-55-66
group contains testgroup
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
employeeid contains TnVTest1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the MAC address and mask for this user-defined role
-----------	---

### 18.1.7.2.17 no

▶ *user-role commands*

Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default. When used in the config role policy user-defined role mode, the `no` command removes or resets settings, such as AP location, authentication type, encryption type, captive portal, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [ap-location|assign|authentication-type|captive-portal|city|client-identity|
company|country|department|emailid|employee-type|employeeid|encryption-type|
group|memberOf|mu-mac|radius-user|ssid|state|title|use|user-defined]
```

```
no [ap-location|assign|authentication-type|city|client-identity|company|country|
department|emailid|employee-type|employeeid|encryption-type|group|mu-mac|memberOf|
ssid|radius-user|state|title|user-defined]
```

```
no captive-portal authentication-state
```

```
no use [application-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|ip-access-list|
ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list|url-filter]
```

```
no use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|mac-access-list] [in|out]
<IP/IPv6/MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-100>
```

```
no use [application-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|url-filter]
```

#### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

<pre>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</pre>	<p>Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default. When used in the config role policy user-defined role mode, the <code>no</code> command removes or resets settings, such as AP location, authentication type, encryption type, captive portal, etc.</p>
----------------------------------	--

#### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

#### Examples

The following example shows the Role Policy ‘test’ User Role ‘testing’ configuration before the ‘no’ commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
 authentication-type eq kerberos
 encryption-type eq wep128
 ap-location contains office
 mu-mac 11-22-33-44-55-66
 group contains testgroup
 captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
 city exact SanJose
 company exact ExampleCompany
 country exact America
 department exact TnV
 emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
 employeeid contains TnVTest1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#no authentication-type
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#no encryption-type
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#no group
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#no mu-mac
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#no ap-location
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#no employeeid
```

The following example shows the Role Policy 'test' User Role 'testing' configuration after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
  captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
  city exact SanJose
  company exact ExampleCompany
  country exact America
  department exact TnV
  emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

### 18.1.7.2.18 radius-user

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a wireless client filter based on the RADIUS user name

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

radius-user [any|contains|ends-with|exact|not-contains|starts-with]

**Parameters**

- radius-user [any|contains|ends-with|exact|not-contains|starts-with]

radius-user	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the 'radius-user' name, returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains.
any	No specific RADIUS user name associated with this user-defined role. This role can be applied to any wireless client (no strings to match). This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the 'radius-user' name, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the 'radius-user' name returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can use the realm or any sub-string of the user name.</p>
ends-with <WORD>	Enables role assignment on the basis of the wireless client's "department" and/or "group" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string (could be department/group code). For example: 1005000<b>002</b>. In this the last three digits represent the department/group code. The remaining digits represent user's badge number.</li> </ul> <p>The role is applied only when the 'radius-user' name, returned by the RADIUS server, ends with the string specified here.</p>
exact <WORD>	The role is applied only when the 'radius-user' name, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the 'radius-user' name returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Provide the complete user name along with the realm.</p>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the 'radius-user' name, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the 'radius-user' name returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

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starts-with <WORD>	<p>Enables role assignment on the basis of the wireless client's "department" and/or "group" code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string (could be department/group code). For example: <b>0026100573</b>. The first three digits represent the department/group code. The remaining digits represent user's badge number.</li></ul> <p>The role is applied only when the 'radius-user' name, returned by the RADIUS server, starts with the string specified here.</p>
--------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#radius-user contains test.com
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 1
radius-user contains test.com
company exact ExampleCompany
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the radius-user filter
-----------	--------------------------------

### 18.1.7.2.19 ssid

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a SSID based filter

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ssid [any|exact|contains|not-contains]

ssid any

ssid [exact|contains|not-contains] <WORD>

**Parameters**

- ssid any

ssid any	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the SSID is specified in a WLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any – The role is applied to any SSID location. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
• ssid [exact contains not-contains] <WORD>	
ssid	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the SSID is specified in a WLAN. This options are: contains, exact, or not-contains
exact <WORD>	The role is applied only when the SSID, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the SSID string to match. The SSID is case sensitive and is compared against the SSID configured for the WLAN.</li> </ul>
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the SSID, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the SSID string to match. The SSID is case sensitive and is compared against the SSID configured for the WLAN.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the SSID, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the SSID string not to match. The SSID is case sensitive and is compared against the SSID configured for the WLAN.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#ssid not-contains DevUser

rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
  ssid not-contains DevUser
  captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
  city exact SanJose
  company exact ExampleCompany
  country exact America
  department exact TnV
  emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#]
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the SSID configured for a user-defined role
-----------	---



### 18.1.7.2.20 state

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a user role state to match with this user-defined role

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
state [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
state [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- state [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

state	Specifies a wireless client filter option based on how the RADIUS state matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains.
any	This user role can fit any wireless client irrespective of the state (no strings to match).
contains <WORD>	The user role is applied only when the RADIUS state contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the state returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact <WORD>	The role is applied only when the RADIUS state exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the state returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the RADIUS state does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the state returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#state exact active
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
ssid not-contains DevUser
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
state exact active
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the 'state' filter string associated with a user role
-----------	---

## 18.1.7.2.21 title

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures a 'title' string to match

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
title [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
title [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- title [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

title	Specifies a wireless client filter based on how the title string, returned by the RADIUS server, matches the provided expression. Select one of the following options: any, contains, exact, or not-contains.
any	This user role can fit any wireless client irrespective of the title (no strings to match).
contains <WORD>	The user role is applied only when the title string, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the title returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact <WORD>	The role is applied only when the title string, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the title returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the title string, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the title returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#title any
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the 'title' filter string configured with a user role
-----------	---

### 18.1.7.2.22 use

▶ *user-role commands*

Configures an access list based firewall with this user role

A firewall is a mechanism enforcing access control, and is considered a first line of defense in protecting proprietary information within the network. The means by which this is accomplished varies, but in principle, firewalls are mechanisms both *blocking* and *permitting* data traffic based on inbound and outbound IP and MAC rules.

IP based firewall rules are specific to source and destination IP addresses and the unique rules and precedence orders assigned. Both IP and non-IP traffic on the same layer 2 interface can be filtered by applying both an IP ACL and a MAC.

A MAC firewall rule uses source and destination MAC addresses for matching operations, where the result is a typical allow, deny or mark designation to packet traffic.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
use [application-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy|ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list|
    mac-access-list|url-filter]
```

```
use bonjour-gw-discovery-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

```
use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list] [in|out] <IP/IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
    precedence <1-100>
```

```
use mac-access-list [in|out] <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-100>
```

```
use url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>
```

**Parameters**

- use application-policy|bonjour-gw-discovery-policy] <POLICY-NAME>

<p>application-policy &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Uses an existing Application policy with a user role. When associated, the Application policy enforces application assurance for all users using this role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Application policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on Application policy, see <a href="#">application</a>.</p>
<p>bonjour-gw-discovery-policy &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt;</p>	<p>Uses an existing Bonjour GW Discovery policy with a user role. When associated, the Bonjour GW Discovery policy is applied for the Bonjour requests coming from this specific user roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the Bonjour GW Discovery policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information on Bonjour GW Discovery policy, see <a href="#">bonjour-gw-discovery-policy</a>.</p>
<p>ip-access-list [in out]</p>	<p>Uses an IPv4 or IPv6 ACL with this user role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the rule to incoming packets</li> <li>• out – Applies the rule to outgoing packets</li> </ul>

```
• use [ip-access-list|ipv6-access-list] [in|out] <IP/IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence
<1-100>
```

<IPv4/IPv6-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Specify the IPv4/IPv6 access list name.
precedence <1-100>	After specifying the name of the access list, specify the precedence applied to it. Based on the packets received, a lower precedence value is evaluated first. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Sets a precedence from 1 - 100</li> </ul>
• use mac-access-list [in out] <MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> precedence <1-100>	
mac-access-list [in out]	Uses a MAC access list with this user role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in – Applies the rule to incoming packets</li> <li>• out – Applies the rule to outgoing packets</li> </ul>
<MAC-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Specify the MAC access list name.
precedence <1-100>	After specifying the name of the access list, specify the precedence applied to it. Based on the packets received, a lower precedence value is evaluated first <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Sets a precedence from 1 - 100</li> </ul>
• use url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>	
use url-filter <URL-FILTER-NAME>	Uses an existing URL filter that acts as a Web content filter firewall rule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the URL filter name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#use ip-access-list in
test precedence 9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#show context
user-role testing precedence 10
ssid not-contains DevUser
captive-portal authentication-state pre-login
city exact SanJose
company exact ExampleCompany
country exact America
department exact TnV
emailid exact testing@examplecompany.com
state exact active
use ip-access-list in test precedence 9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-test-user-role-testing)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-bonjour_test-user-role-bonjour_user1)#use bonjour-gw
-discovery-policy role2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-bonjour_test-user-role-bonjour_user1)#show context
user-role bonjour_user1 precedence 2
use bonjour-gw-discovery-policy role2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-bonjour_test-user-role-bonjour_user1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-bonjour_test)#show context
role-policy bonjour_test
user-role bonjour_user precedence 1
mu-mac A4-D1-D2-BF-3D-19
use bonjour-gw-discovery-policy role1
user-role bonjour_user1 precedence 2
mu-mac B0-65-BD-4B-BC-09
use bonjour-gw-discovery-policy role2
```

```
.....
rfs7000-37FABE(config-role-policy-bonjour_test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes an IP, MAC access list, or a Bonjour GW Discovery policy from use with a user role
-----------	--

## 18.1.7.2.23 user-defined

▶ *user-role commands*

Enables you to define a filter based on an attribute defined in the Active Directory or the OpenLDAP server

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
user-defined <ATTR-STRING> [any|contains|exact|not-contains]
```

```
user-defined <ATTR-STRING> [any|contains <WORD>|exact <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]
```

**Parameters**

- user-defined <ATTR-STRING> [any|exact <WORD>|contains <WORD>|not-contains <WORD>]

user-defined <ATTR-STRING>	Specify a filter based on an attribute defined in the AD or OpenLDAP server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ATTR-NAME&gt; – Specify the attribute string.</li> </ul> After specifying the attribute name, specify the match type.
any	No specific string to match. This role can be applied to any wireless client. This is the default setting.
contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the user-defined attribute value, returned by the RADIUS server, contains the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the value returned by the RADIUS server). It should contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>
exact <WORD>	The role is applied only when the user-defined attribute value, returned by the RADIUS server, exactly matches the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the exact string to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the value returned by the RADIUS server). It should be an exact match.</li> </ul>
not-contains <WORD>	The role is applied only when the user-defined attribute value, returned by the RADIUS server, does not contain the string specified in the role. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the string not to match (this is case sensitive, and is compared against the value returned by the RADIUS server). It should not contain the provided expression.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-user1)#user-defined office-location exact EcoSpace
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-user1)#show context
user-role user1 precedence 1
employee-type exact consultant
user-defined office-location exact EcoSpace
rfs4000-229D58 (config-role-policy-test-user-role-user1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the user-defined filter configured with this user role
-----------	--

# CHAPTER 19

## SMART-RF-POLICY

This chapter summarizes *Self Monitoring at Run Time RF* (Smart RF) management policy commands in the CLI command structure.

A Smart RF management policy defines operating and recovery parameters that can be assigned to groups of access points. A Smart RF policy is designed to scan the network to identify the best channel and transmit power for each access point radio.

A Smart RF policy reduces deployment costs by scanning the RF environment to determine the best channel and transmit power configuration for each managed radio. Smart RF policies when applied to specific RF Domains, apply site specific deployment configurations and self-healing values to groups of devices within pre-defined physical RF coverage areas.

Smart RF centralizes the decision process and makes intelligent RF configuration decisions using information obtained from the RF environment. Smart RF helps reduce ongoing management and maintenance costs through the periodic re-calibration of the network. Re-calibration can be initiated manually or can be automatically scheduled to ensure the RF configuration is optimized to factor for RF environment changes (such as new sources of interference, or neighboring access points).

Smart RF also provides self-healing functions by monitoring the network in real-time, and provides automatic mitigation from potentially problematic events such as radio interference, coverage holes and radio failures. Smart RF employs self-healing to enable a WLAN to better maintain wireless client performance and site coverage during dynamic RF environment changes, which typically require manual re-configuration to resolve.

Smart RF is supported on any RF Domain manager. In standalone environments, an individual wireless controller manages the calibration and monitoring phases. In clustered environments, a single wireless controller is elected a Smart RF master and the remaining cluster members operate as Smart RF clients. In cluster operation, the Smart RF master co-ordinates the calibration and configuration and during the monitoring phase receives information from the Smart RF clients.

Before defining a Smart RF policy, refer to the following deployment guidelines to ensure the configuration is optimally effective:

- The Smart RF calibration process impacts associated users and should not be run during business or production hours. The calibration process should be performed during scheduled maintenance intervals or non-business hours.
- For Smart RF to provide effective recovery, RF planning must be performed to ensure overlapping coverage exists at the deployment site. Smart RF can only provide recovery when access points are deployed appropriately. Smart RF is not a solution, it's a temporary measure. Administrators need to determine the root cause of RF deterioration and fix it. Smart RF history/events can assist.

Keep in mind that if a Smart RF managed radio is operating in WLAN mode on a channel requiring DFS, it will switch channels if radar is detected.

- If Smart RF is enabled, the radio picks a channel defined in the Smart RF policy.
- If Smart RF is disabled, but a Smart RF policy is mapped, the radio picks channels specified in the Smart RF policy
- If no SMART RF policy is mapped, the radio selects a random channel

If the radio is a dedicated sensor, it stops termination on that channel if a neighboring access point detect radar. The access point attempts to come back to its original channel (statically configured or selected by Smart RF) after the channel evacuation period has expired.

Change this behavior using the [dfs-rehome](#) command from the controller or service platform CLI. This keeps the radio on the newly selected channel and prevents the radio from coming back to the original channel, even after the channel evacuation period.



**NOTE:** Perform RF planning to ensure overlapping coverage exists at a deployment site, for Smart RF to be a viable network performance tool. Smart RF can only provide recovery when access points are deployed appropriately. Smart RF is not a solution, it is a temporary measure. You need to determine the root cause of RF deterioration and fix it. Smart RF history/events can assist in trouble shooting.

Use the (config) instance to configure Smart RF Policy related configuration commands. To navigate to the Smart RF policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#smart-rf-policy <POLICY-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#smart-rf-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#?
```

Smart RF Mode commands:

area	Specify channel list/ power for an area
assignable-power	Specify the assignable power during power-assignment
avoidance-time	Time to avoid a channel once dfs/adaptivity avoidance is necessary
channel-list	Select channel list for smart-rf
channel-width	Select channel width for smart-rf
coverage-hole-recovery	Recover from coverage hole
enable	Enable this smart-rf policy
group-by	Configure grouping parameters
interference-recovery	Recover issues due to excessive noise and interference
neighbor-recovery	Recover issues due to faulty neighbor radios
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
sensitivity	Configure smart-rf sensitivity (Modifies various other smart-rf configuration items)
smart-ocs-monitoring	Smart off channel scanning
clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.



## 19.1 smart-rf-policy

### ▶ SMART-RF-POLICY

The following table summarizes Smart RF policy configuration commands:

**Table 19.1** Smart-RF-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>area</i>	Configures the channel list and power for a specified area	<a href="#">page 19-4</a>
<i>assignable-power</i>	Specifies the power range during power assignment	<a href="#">page 19-5</a>
<i>avoidance-time</i>	Allows Smart RF-enabled radios to avoid <i>Dynamic Frequency Selection</i> (DFS) and/or <i>adaptivity</i> regulated channels on detection of interference or radar. This command configures the period for which the channel is avoided.	<a href="#">page 19-5</a>
<i>channel-list</i>	Assigns the channel list for the selected frequency	<a href="#">page 19-8</a>
<i>channel-width</i>	Selects the channel width for Smart RF configuration	<a href="#">page 19-9</a>
<i>coverage-hole-recovery</i>	Enables recovery from errors	<a href="#">page 19-11</a>
<i>enable</i>	Enables a Smart RF policy	<a href="#">page 19-13</a>
<i>group-by</i>	Configures grouping parameters	<a href="#">page 19-14</a>
<i>interference-recovery</i>	Recovers issues due to excessive noise and interference	<a href="#">page 19-15</a>
<i>neighbor-recovery</i>	Enables recovery from errors due to faulty neighbor radios	<a href="#">page 19-17</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 19-19</a>
<i>sensitivity</i>	Configures Smart RF sensitivity	<a href="#">page 19-21</a>
<i>smart-ocs-monitoring</i>	Applies smart off-channel scanning instead of dedicated detectors	<a href="#">page 19-22</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 19.1.1 area

#### ▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Configures the channel list and power for a specified area

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
area <AREA-NAME> channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <CHANNEL-LIST>
```

#### Parameters

- area <AREA-NAME> channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <CHANNEL-LIST>

area <AREA-NAME>	Specify the area name.
channel-list [2.4GHz 5GHz] <CHANNEL-LIST>	<p>Selects the channels for the specified area in the 2.4 GHz or 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Selects the channels for the specified area in the 2.4 GHz band</li> <li>• 5GHz – Selects the channels for the specified area in the 5.0 GHz band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CHANNEL-LIST&gt; – Enter a comma-separated list of channels for the selected band.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
  area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes channel list/power configuration for an area
-----------	--

## 19.1.2 assignable-power

### ▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Configures the Smart RF power settings over both 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz radios

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
assignable-power [2.4GHz|5GHz] [max|min] <1-20>
```

### Parameters

- assignable-power [2.4GHz|5GHz] [max|min] <1-20>

2.4GHz [max min] <1-20>	<p>Assigns a power range on the 2.4 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max &lt;1-20&gt; – Sets the upper limit in the range from 1 dBm - 20 dBm (default is 17 dBm)</li> <li>• min &lt;1-20&gt; – Sets the lower limit in the range from 1 dBm - 20 dBm (default is 4 dBm)</li> </ul>
5GHz [max min] <1-20>	<p>Assigns a power range on the 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• max &lt;1-20&gt; – Sets the upper limit in the range from 1 dBm - 20 dBm (default is 17 dBm)</li> <li>• min &lt;1-20&gt; – Sets the lower limit in the range from 1 dBm - 20 dBm (default is 4 dBm)</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#assignable-power 5GHz max 20
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#assignable-power 5GHz min 8
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets assignable power to its default
-----------	--

### 19.1.3 avoidance-time

▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Allows *Smart-RF enabled* radios to avoid channels with high levels of *interference* and channels where *radar* has been detected

This command configures the interval for which a channel is avoided on detection of interference or radar, and is applicable only if the channel selection mode is set to Smart and a Smart-RF policy is applied to the access point's RF Domain. For more information on configuring a radio's channel of operation, see [channel](#).

Certain 5.0 GHz channels are subject to FCC / ETSI DFS regulations that require channels transmitting critical radar signals to be free of interference from radio signals. Consequently, DFS-enabled 5.0 GHz radios scan and switch channels if radar is detected on their current channel of operation. If radar-free channels are not available, the radio stops transmitting until it identifies a radar-free channel.

Adaptivity is a new *European Union (EU)* stipulation that requires access points to monitor interference levels on their current channel of operation, and stop functioning on channels with interference levels exceeding ETSI-specified threshold values. When enabled, this feature ensures recovery by switching the radio to a new channel with less interference.

Once adaptivity or DFS is triggered, the radio's channel is switched based on the channel selection mode specified. If the channel is fixed, the radio attempts to come back to its specified channel of operation after the DFS/adaptivity channel evacuation period has expired.



**NOTE:** To optionally disable the radio from switching back to its original channel of operation, execute the `no > dfs-rehome` command in the radio interface configuration mode of the access point's profile or device. For more information, see [dfs-rehome](#).



**NOTE:** For radio's having channel selection mode set to ACS, Random, or Fixed adaptivity timeout can be configured in the access point's radio interface mode. For more information, see [adaptivity](#).

On the other hand, if the radio's channel selection mode is set to Smart or ACS, once adaptivity or DFS is triggered, the channel is avoided until the avoidance-time, specified here, expires. Once the evacuation period has expired, the channel is free for use by both Smart-RF and ACS.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

avoidance-time [adaptivity|dfs] <30-3600>

**Parameters**

- avoidance-time [adaptivity|dfs] <30-3600>

<p>avoidance-time [adaptivity dfs]</p>	<p>Configures the time for which a channel is avoided after dfs or adaptivity is triggered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adaptivity – Sets the time, in minutes, for which a radio avoids an adaptivity-regulated channel detected with interference</li> <li>• dfs – Sets the time, in minutes, for which a radio avoids a DFS-regulated channel detected with radar                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;30-3600&gt; – Specify a value from 30 - 3600 minutes. The default for both parameters is 90 minutes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#avoidance-time adaptivity 200
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#avoidance-time dfs 300
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
```

```
smart-rf-policy test
```

```
  avoidance-time dfs 300
```

```
  avoidance-time adaptivity 200
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#no avoidance-time adaptivity
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context include-factory | include
```

```
avoidance-time
```

```
  avoidance-time dfs 300
```

```
  avoidance-time adaptivity 90
```

```
nx4500-5CFA2B(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Reverts the DFS/adaptivity regulated channel avoidance time to default (90 minutes)
-----------	---

## 19.1.4 channel-list

### ▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Assigns a list of channels, for the selected frequency, used in Smart RF scans

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <WORD>
```

### Parameters

- channel-list [2.4GHz|5GHz] <WORD>

2.4GHz <WORD>	Assigns a channel list for the 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a comma separated list of channels</li> </ul>
5GHz <WORD>	Assigns a channel list for the 5.0 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify a comma separated list of channels</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the channel list for the selected frequency
-----------	---

## 19.1.5 channel-width

### ▶ smart-rf-policy

Selects the channel width for Smart RF configuration



**NOTE:** In addition to 20 MHz and 40 MHz, AP82XX also provides support for 80 MHz channels.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
channel-width [2.4GHz|5GHz]
```

```
channel-width 2.4GHz [20MHz|40MHz|auto]
```

```
channel-width 5GHz [20MHz|40MHz|80MHz|auto]
```

### Parameters

- channel-width 2.4GHz [20MHz|40MHz|auto]

2.4GHz [20MHz 40MHz  auto]	<p>Assigns the channel width for the 2.4 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20MHz – Assigns the 20 MHz channel width. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• 40MHz – Assigns the 40 MHz channel width</li> <li>• auto – Assigns the best possible channel in the 20 MHz or 40 MHz channel width</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	--

- channel-width 5GHz [20MHz|40MHz|auto]

5GHz [20MHz 40MHz 80MHz  auto]	<p>Assigns the channel width for the 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20MHz – Assigns the 20 MHz channel width</li> <li>• 40MHz – Assigns the 40 MHz channel width. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• 80MHz – Assigns the 80 MHz channel width (supported only on AP8232)</li> <li>• auto – Assigns the best possible channel in the 20 MHz, 40 MHz, or 80 MHz channel width</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	--

### Usage Guidelines

The 20/40 MHz operation allows the access point to receive packets from clients using 20 MHz, and transmit using 40 MHz. This mode is supported for 802.11n users on both the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz radios. If an 802.11n user selects two channels (a primary and secondary channel), the system is configured for dynamic 20/40 operation. When 20/40 is selected, clients can take advantage of wider channels. 802.11n clients experience improved throughput using 40 MHz while legacy clients (either 802.11a or 802.11b/g depending on the radio selected) can still be serviced without interruption using 20 MHz. Select *auto* to enable automatic assignment of channels to working radios to avoid channel overlap and avoid interference from external RF sources.

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#channel-width 5GHz auto
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
```

```
smart-rf-policy test
```

```
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
```

```
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
```

```
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
```

```
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
```

```
channel-width 5GHz auto
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets channel width for the selected frequency to its default
-----------	--



## 19.1.6 coverage-hole-recovery

### ▶ smart-rf-policy

Enables recovery from coverage hole errors detected by Smart RF. Use this command to configure the coverage hole recovery settings.

When coverage hole recovery is enabled, on detection of a coverage hole, Smart RF first determines the power increase needed based on the *signal-to-noise ratio* (SNR) for a client as seen by the access point radio. If a client's SNR is above the specified threshold, the transmit power is increased until the SNR falls below the threshold.



**NOTE:** The coverage-hole-recovery parameters can be modified only if the sensitivity level is set to 'custom'. For more information, see [sensitivity](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
coverage-hole-recovery {client-threshold|coverage-interval|interval|snr-threshold}
```

```
coverage-hole-recovery {client-threshold [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-255>}
```

```
coverage-hole-recovery {coverage-interval|interval} [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-120>
```

```
coverage-hole-recovery {snr-threshold [2.4Ghz|5Ghz] <1-75>}
```

### Parameters

- coverage-hole-recovery {client-threshold [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-255>}

client-threshold	Optional. Specifies the minimum number of clients associated to a radio in order to trigger coverage hole recovery.
2.4GHz <1-255>	Specifies the minimum number of clients on the 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Sets a value from 1 - 255. The default is 1.</li> </ul>
5GHz <1-255>	Specifies the minimum number of clients on the 5.0 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Sets a value from 1 - 255. The default is 1.</li> </ul>

- coverage-hole-recovery {coverage-interval|interval} [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-120>

coverage-interval	Optional. Specifies the interval between the discovery of a coverage hole and the initiation of coverage hole recovery
interval	Optional. Specifies the interval at which coverage hole recovery is performed even before a coverage hole is detected
2.4GHz <1-120>	The following keywords are common to the 'coverage-interval' and 'interval' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz &lt;1-120&gt; – Specifies the coverage hole recovery interval on the 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 120 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> coverage-interval – The default is 10 seconds.  <b>Note:</b> interval – The default is 30 seconds.</p>

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5GHz <1-120>	<p>The following keywords are common to the 'coverage-interval' and 'interval' parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5GHz &lt;1-120&gt; – Specifies a coverage hole recovery interval on the 5.0 GHz band</li><li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 120 seconds.</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> coverage-interval – The default is 10 seconds. <b>Note:</b> interval – The default is 30 seconds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• coverage-hole-recovery {snr-threshold} [2.4Ghz 5Ghz] &lt;1-75&gt;</li></ul>	
snr-threshold	Optional. Specifies the SNR threshold. This value is the SNR threshold for an associated client as seen by its associated AP radio. When the SNR threshold is exceeded, the radio increases its transmit power to increase coverage for the associated client.
2.4GHz <1-75>	<p>Specifies SNR threshold on the 2.4 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1-75&gt; – Sets a value from 1 dB - 75 dB. The default is 20 dB.</li></ul>
5GHz <1-75>	<p>Specifies SNR threshold on the 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1-75&gt; – Sets a value from 1 - 75. The default is 20 dB.</li></ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
sensitivity custom
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables recovery from coverage hole errors
-----------	---

## 19.1.7 enable

### ▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Enables a Smart RF policy

Use this command to enable this Smart RF policy. Once enabled, the policy can be assigned to a RF Domain supporting a network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

enable

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#enable
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables a Smart RF policy
-----------	----------------------------

## 19.1.8 group-by

### ▶ smart-rf-policy

Enables grouping of APs on the basis of their location in a building (floor) or an area

Within a large RD Domain, grouping of APs (within an area or on the same floor in a building) facilitates statistics gathering and troubleshooting.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
group-by [area|floor]
```

### Parameters

- group-by [area|floor]

area	Groups radios based on their area of location
floor	Groups radios based on their floor location <b>Note:</b> Both options are disabled by default.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#group-by floor
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
group-by floor
sensitivity custom
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes Smart RF group settings
-----------	---------------------------------

## 19.1.9 interference-recovery

### ▶ [smart-rf-policy](#)

Enables interference recovery from neighboring radios and other sources of WiFi and non-WiFi interference. Interference is the excess noise detected within the Smart RF supported radio coverage area. Smart RF provides mitigation from interfering sources by monitoring the noise levels and other RF parameters on an access point radio's current channel. When a noise threshold is exceeded, Smart RF selects an alternative channel with less interference. To avoid channel flapping a hold timer is defined, which disables interference avoidance for a specific period of time upon detection. Interference recovery is enabled by default.



**NOTE:** The interference-recovery parameters can be modified only if the sensitivity level is set to 'custom'. For more information, see [sensitivity](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
interference-recovery {channel-hold-time|channel-switch-delta|client-threshold|
interference|neighbor-offset|noise|noise-factor}
```

```
interference-recovery {channel-switch-delta [2.4GHZ|5GHZ] <5-35>}
```

```
interference-recovery {channel-hold-time <0-86400>|client-threshold <1-255>|
interference|neighbor-offset <3-10>|noise|noise-factor <1.0-3.0>}
```

### Parameters

- `interference-recovery {channel-switch-delta [2.4GHZ|5GHZ] <5-35>}`

channel-switch-delta	Optional. Configures a threshold value for the difference between interference levels on the current channel and the prospective channel needed to trigger a channel change. If the difference in noise levels on the current channel and the prospective channel is below the configured threshold, the channel is not changed.
[2.4GHZ 5GHZ]	Selects the band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Selects the 2.4 GHz band</li> <li>• 5GHz – Selects the 5.0 GHz band</li> </ul>
<5-35>	Specifies the threshold value for the difference between the current and prospective channel interference levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-35&gt; – Sets a value from 5 dBm - 35 dBm. The default setting is 20 dBm for both 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands.</li> </ul>
channel-hold-time <0-86400>	Optional. Defines the minimum time between two channel change recoveries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-86400&gt; – Sets the time, in seconds, between channel change assignments based on interference or noise. The default is 7,200 seconds.</li> </ul>

```
• interference-recovery {channel-hold-time <0-86400>|client-threshold <1-255>|
interference|neighbor-offset <3-10>|noise|noise-factor <1.0-3.0>}
```

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client-threshold <1-255>	Optional. Specifies client thresholds needed to avoid channel change. If the specified threshold number of clients are connected to a radio, the radio avoids changing channels even if the Smart RF master determines that a channel change is required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Sets the number of clients from 1 - 255. The default is 50.</li></ul>
interference	Optional. Considers external interference values to perform interference recovery. This feature allows the Smart RF policy to scan for excess interference from supported radio devices. WLANs are susceptible to sources of interference, such as neighboring radios, cordless phones, microwave ovens and Bluetooth devices. When interference for WiFi sources is detected, Smart RF supported devices can change the channel and move to a cleaner channel. This feature is enabled by default.
neighbor-offset <3-10>	Optional. Configures a noise factor value, which is taken into consideration when switching channels to avoid interference from neighboring access points. Smart RF enabled access points consider the difference in noise between candidate channels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;3-10&gt; – Specify a noise factor value from 3 - 10.</li></ul>
noise	Optional. Considers noise values to perform interference recovery. This feature allows the Smart RF policy to scan for excess noise from WiFi devices. When detected, Smart RF supported devices can change their channel and move to a cleaner channel. This feature is enabled by default.
noise-factor <1.0-3.0>	Optional. Configures additional noise factor (the level of network interference detected) for non WiFi interference <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;1.0-3.0&gt; – Specify the noise factor from 1.0 - 3.0. The default is 1.50.</li></ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#interference-recovery channel-switch-delta 5GHz 5
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
group-by floor
sensitivity custom
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
interference-recovery channel-switch-delta 5GHz 5
coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables recovery from excessive noise and interference
-----------------	---

## 19.1.10 neighbor-recovery

### ▶ smart-rf-policy

Enables recovery from errors due to faulty neighboring radios. Enabling neighbor recovery ensures automatic recovery from failed radios within the radio coverage area. Smart RF instructs neighboring access points to increase their transmit power to compensate for the failed radio. Neighbor recovery is enabled by default when the sensitivity setting is medium.



**NOTE:** The neighbor-recovery parameters can be modified only if the sensitivity level is set to 'custom'. For more information, see [sensitivity](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
neighbor-recovery {dynamic-sampling|power-hold-time|power-threshold}
```

```
neighbor-recovery {dynamic-sampling} {retries <1-10>|threshold <1-30>}
```

```
neighbor-recovery {power-hold-time <0-3600>}
```

```
neighbor-recovery {power-threshold [2.4Ghz|5Ghz] <-85--55>}
```

### Parameters

- neighbor-recovery {dynamic-sampling} {retries <1-10>|threshold <1-30>}

dynamic-sampling	Optional. Enables dynamic sampling on this Smart RF policy. Dynamic sampling allows you to define how Smart RF adjustments are triggered by locking the 'retry' and 'threshold' values. Dynamic sampling is disabled by default.
retries <1-10>	Optional. Specifies the number of retries before allowing a power level adjustments to compensate for a potential coverage hole. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Sets the number of retries from 1 - 10. The default is 3.</li> </ul>
threshold <1-30>	Optional. Specifies the minimum number of sample reports before which a power change requires dynamic sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-30&gt; – Sets the minimum number of reports from 1 - 30. The default is 5.</li> </ul>

- neighbor-recovery {power-hold-time <0-3600>}

power-hold-time	Optional. Specifies the minimum time, in seconds, between two power changes on a radio during neighbor-recovery
<0-3600>	Sets the time from 0 - 3600 sec. The default is 0 seconds.

- neighbor-recovery {power-threshold [2.4Ghz|5Ghz] <-85--55>}

power-threshold	Optional. Specifies the power threshold based on which recovery is performed The 2.4 GHz/5.0 GHz radio uses the value specified here as the maximum power increase threshold if the radio is required to increase its output power to compensate for a failed radio within its coverage area.
-----------------	--

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[2.4GHz 5GHz]	Selects the band <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2.4GHz – Selects the 2.4 GHz band</li><li>• 5GHz – Selects the 5.0 GHz band</li></ul>
<-85--55>	Specify the threshold value <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• &lt;-85--55&gt; – Sets the power threshold from -85 dBm - -55 dBm. The default is -70 dBm for both the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands.</li></ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#neighbor-recovery power-threshold 2.4GHz -82

rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#neighbor-recovery power-threshold 5GHz -65

rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
group-by floor
sensitivity custom
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
interference-recovery channel-switch-delta 5GHz 5
neighbor-recovery power-threshold 5GHz -65
neighbor-recovery power-threshold 2.4GHz -82
coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables recovery from faulty neighbor radios
-----------	---



## 19.1.11 no

### ▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the config Smart RF policy mode, the `no` command disables or resets Smart RF settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [area|assignable-power|avoidance-time|channel-list|channel-width|
coverage-hole-recovery|enable|group-by|interference-recovery|neighbor-recovery|
smart-ocs-monitoring]

no area <AREA-NAME> channel-list [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]

no assignable-power [2.4GHZ|5GHZ] [max|min]

no [channel-list|channel-width] [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]

no coverage-hole-recovery [client-threshold|coverage-interval|interval|snr-threshold]
[2.4GHZ|5GHZ]

no avoidance-time [adaptivity|dfs]

no enable

no group-by [area|floor]

no interference-recovery {channel-hold-time|channel-switch-delta [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|
client-threshold|interference|neighbor-offset|noise|noise-factor}

no neighbor-recovery {dynamic-sampling {retries|threshold}|power-hold-time|
power-threshold [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]}

no smart-rf-monitoring {awareness-override [schedule <1-3>|threshold]|
client-aware [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|extended-scan-frequency [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|
frequency [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|off-channel-duration [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|
power-save-aware [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|sample-count [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]|voice-aware [2.4GHZ|5GHZ]}
```

### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

<code>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</code>	Negates a command or sets its default. When used in the config Smart RF policy mode, the <code>no</code> command disables or resets the Smart RF policy settings.
------------------------------------	---

### Examples

The following example shows the Smart RF policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
group-by floor
sensitivity custom
assignable-power 5GHz min 8
assignable-power 5GHz max 20
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
interference-recovery channel-switch-delta 5GHz 5
neighbor-recovery power-threshold 5GHz -65
neighbor-recovery power-threshold 2.4GHz -82
coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#no interference-recovery channel-switch-
delta 5GHz
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#no neighbor-recovery power-threshold 2.4GHz
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#no neighbor-recovery power-threshold 5GHz
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#no assignable-power 5GHz min
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#no assignable-power 5GHz max
```

The following example shows the Smart RF policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
 area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
 group-by floor
 sensitivity custom
 channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
 channel-width 5GHz auto
 coverage-hole-recovery snr-threshold 5GHz 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

## 19.1.12 sensitivity

### ▶ *smart-rf-policy*

Configures Smart RF sensitivity level. The sensitivity level determines Smart RF scanning and sampling aggressiveness. For example, a low sensitivity level indicates a less aggressive Smart-RF policy. This translates to fewer samples taken during off-channel scanning and short off-channel durations. When the sensitivity level is set to high, Smart-RF collects more samples, and remains off-channel longer.

The Smart RF sensitivity level options include low, medium, high, and custom. Medium, is the default setting. The custom option allows an administrator to adjust the parameters and thresholds for interference recovery, coverage hole recovery, and neighbor recovery. However, the low, medium, and high settings still allow utilization of these features.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
sensitivity [custom|high|low|medium]
```

### Parameters

- `sensitivity` [custom|high|low|medium]

sensitivity	Configures Smart RF sensitivity levels. The options available are: custom, high, low, and medium.
custom	Enables custom interference recovery, coverage hole recovery, and neighbor recovery as additional Smart RF options
high	High sensitivity
low	Low sensitivity
medium	Medium sensitivity. This is the default setting.

### Usage Guidelines

To enable the *power* and *channel setting* parameters, set *sensitivity* to *custom* or *medium*.

To enable the *monitoring* and *scanning* parameters, set *sensitivity* to *custom*.

To enable the *neighbor recovery*, *interference* and *coverage hole recovery* parameters, set *sensitivity* to *custom*.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#sensitivity high
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
group-by floor
sensitivity high
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
smart-ocs-monitoring frequency 5GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring frequency 2.4GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring sample-count 5GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring sample-count 2.4GHz 3
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

### 19.1.13 smart-ocs-monitoring

#### ► smart-rf-policy

Applies smart *Off Channel Scanning* (OCS) instead of dedicated detectors

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {awareness-override/client-aware/extended-scan-frequency/
  frequency/off-channel-duration/power-save-aware/sample-count/tx-load-aware/
  voice-aware}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {awareness-override [schedule/threshold]}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {awareness-override schedule <1-3> <START-TIME> <END-TIME> <DAY>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {awareness-override threshold <10-10000>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {client-aware [2.4GHz/5GHz] <1-255>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {extended-scan-frequency [2.4GHz/5GHz] <0-50>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {frequency [2.4GHz/5GHz] <1-120>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {off-channel-duration [2.4GHz/5GHz] <20-150>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {power-save-aware [2.4GHz/5GHz] [disable/dynamic/strict]}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {sample-count [2.4GHz/5GHz] <1-15>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {tx-load-aware [2.4GHz/5GHz] <1-100>}
```

```
smart-ocs-monitoring {voice-aware [2.4GHz/5GHz] [disable/dynamic/strict]}
```

#### Parameters

- smart-ocs-monitoring {awareness-override schedule <1-3> <START-TIME> <END-TIME> <DAY>}

awareness-override	Optional. Use this parameter to configure client awareness settings overrides
schedule <1-3> <START-TIME> <END-TIME> {<DAY>}	Configures a time and day schedule when awareness settings are overridden <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Sets the awareness override schedule index. A maximum of three overrides can be configured.</li> <li>• &lt;START-TIME&gt; – Sets the override start time in HH:MM format</li> <li>• &lt;END-TIME&gt; – Sets the override end time in HH:MM format</li> <li>• DAY – Optional. Set the day when the override is active. Use one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all – Override is active on all days</li> <li>• sun – Override is active only on Sundays</li> <li>• mon – Override is active only on Mondays</li> <li>• tue – Override is active only on Tuesdays</li> <li>• wed – Override is active only on Wednesdays</li> <li>• thu – Override is active only on Thursdays</li> <li>• fri – Override is active only on Fridays</li> <li>• sat – Override is active only on Saturdays</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `smart-ocs-monitoring {awareness-override threshold <10-10000>}`

awareness-override threshold <10-10000>	Optional. Use this parameter to configure client awareness settings overrides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• threshold – Specifies the threshold after which client awareness settings are overridden. When the specified threshold is reached, awareness settings are overridden. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-10000&gt; – Specify a threshold value from 10 -10000. The default is 10.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

- `smart-ocs-monitoring {client-aware [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-255>}`

client-aware	Optional. Enables client aware scanning on this Smart RF policy Use this parameter to configure a client threshold number. When the number of clients connected to a radio equals this threshold number, the radio avoids channel scanning. This feature is disabled by default.
2.4GHz <1-255>	Enables client aware scanning on the 2.4 GHz band Avoids radio scanning when a specified minimum number of clients are present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Sets the minimum number of clients from 1 - 255. The default is 1 client.</li> </ul>
5GHz <1-255>	Enables client aware scanning on the 5.0 GHz band Avoids radio scanning when a specified minimum number of clients are present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Sets the minimum number of clients from 1 - 255. The default is 1 client.</li> </ul>

- `smart-ocs-monitoring {extended-scan-frequency [2.4GHz|5GHz] <0-50>}`

extended-scan-frequency	Optional. Enables an extended scan, as opposed to a neighbor only scan, on this Smart RF policy. This is the frequency radios use to scan for non-peer radios.
2.4GHz <0-50>	Enables extended scan on the 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-50&gt; – Sets the number of trails from 0 - 50. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
5GHz <0-50>	Enables extended scan on the 5.0 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-50&gt; – Sets the number of trails from 0 - 50. The default is 5.</li> </ul>

- `smart-ocs-monitoring {frequency [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-120>}`

frequency	Optional. Specifies the scan frequency. This is the frequency, in seconds, in which smart-ocs-monitoring changes channels for an off channel scan.
2.4GHz <1-120>	Selects the 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Sets a scan frequency from 1 - 120 sec. The default is 6 seconds.</li> </ul>
5GHz <1-120>	Selects the 5.0 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-120&gt; – Sets a scan frequency from 1 - 120 sec. The default is 6 seconds.</li> </ul>

- `smart-ocs-monitoring {off-channel-duration [2.4GHz|5GHz] <20-150>}`

off-channel-duration	Optional. Specifies the duration to scan off channel This is the duration access point radios use to monitor devices within the network and, if necessary, perform self healing and neighbor recovery to compensate for coverage area losses within a RF Domain.
2.4GHz <20-150>	Selects the 2.4 GHz band (in milliseconds) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;20-150&gt; – Sets the off channel duration from 20 - 150 msec. The default is 50 milliseconds.</li> </ul>

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5GHz <20-150>	<p>Selects the 5.0 GHz band (in milliseconds)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;20-150&gt; – Sets the off channel duration from 20 - 150 msec. The default is 50 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>smart-ocs-monitoring {power-save-aware [2.4GHz 5GHz] [disable dynamic strict]}</code></li> </ul>	
power-save-aware	<p>Optional. Enables power save awareness scanning mode on this Smart RF policy. The options are: disable, dynamic, and strict.</p> <p>This setting allows Smart RF to detect power save clients and take them into consideration when performing off channel scans.</p> <p>Strict disables smart monitoring as long as a power save capable client is associated to a radio. Dynamic disables smart monitoring as long as there is data buffered for a power save client at the radio.</p>
2.4GHz [disable dynamic strict]	<p>Sets power save awareness scanning mode on the 2.4 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disable – Disables power save awareness scanning</li> <li>• dynamic – Dynamically avoids scanning based on traffic for power save (PSP) clients</li> <li>• strict – Strictly avoids scanning when PSP clients are present</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The default is dynamic.</p>
5GHz [disable dynamic strict]	<p>Sets power save awareness scanning mode on the 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disable – Disables power save awareness scanning</li> <li>• dynamic – Dynamically avoids scanning based on traffic for PSP clients</li> <li>• strict – Strictly avoids scanning when PSP clients are present</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The default is dynamic.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>smart-ocs-monitoring {sample-count [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;1-15&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
sample-count	<p>Optional. Specifies the number of samples to collect before reporting an issue to the Smart RF master</p>
2.4GHz <1-15>	<p>Selects the 2.4 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-15&gt; – Specifies the number of samples to collect from 1 - 15. The default is 10.</li> </ul>
5GHz <1-15>	<p>Selects the 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-15&gt; – Specifies the number of samples to collect from 1 - 15. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>smart-ocs-monitoring {tx-load-aware [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;1-100&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
tx-load-aware	<p>Optional. Specifies a transmit load percentage that serves as a threshold before scanning is avoided for an access point's 2.4 GHz or 5.0 GHz band. This option is disabled for both 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz bands.</p>
2.4GHz <1-100>	<p>Selects the 2.4 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a transmit load percentage from 1 - 100%. When enabled, the default is 1%.</li> </ul>
5GHz <1-100>	<p>Selects the 5.0 GHz band</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a transmit load percentage from 1 - 100%. When enabled, the default is 1%.</li> </ul>

- `smart-ocs-monitoring {voice-aware [2.4GHz|5GHz] [disable|dynamic|strict]}`

voice-aware	Optional. Enables voice awareness scanning mode on this Smart RF policy. The options are: disable, dynamic, and strict. Strict disables smart monitoring as long as a voice client is associated to a radio. Dynamic disables smart monitoring as long as there is data buffered for a voice client at the radio.
2.4GHz [disable dynamic strict]	Specifies the scanning mode on the 2.4 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disable – Disables voice awareness scanning</li> <li>• dynamic – Dynamically avoids scanning based on traffic for voice clients</li> <li>• strict – Strictly avoids scanning when voice clients are present</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The default is dynamic.
5GHz [disable dynamic strict]	Specifies the scanning mode on the 5.0 GHz band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disable – Disables voice awareness scanning</li> <li>• dynamic – Dynamically avoids scanning based on traffic for voice clients</li> <li>• strict – Strictly avoids scanning when voice clients are present.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The default is dynamic.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#smart-ocs-monitoring extended-scan-
frequency 2.4GHz 9
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#smart-ocs-monitoring sample-count 2.4GHz 3

rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#show context
smart-rf-policy test
area test channel-list 2.4GHz 1,2,3
group-by floor
sensitivity custom
channel-list 2.4GHz 1,12
channel-width 5GHz auto
smart-ocs-monitoring off-channel-duration 2.4GHz 25
smart-ocs-monitoring frequency 5GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring frequency 2.4GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring sample-count 5GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring sample-count 2.4GHz 3
smart-ocs-monitoring extended-scan-frequency 5GHz 0
smart-ocs-monitoring extended-scan-frequency 2.4GHz 9
root-recovery root-path-metric-threshold 800
--More--
rfs7000-37FABE(config-smart-rf-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables off channel monitoring
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# CHAPTER 20

## WIPS-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the *Wireless Intrusion Protection Systems* (WIPS) policy commands in the CLI command structure.

WIPS is an additional measure of security designed to continuously monitor the network for threats and intrusions. Along with wireless VPNs, encryptions, and authentication policies WIPS enhances the security of a WLAN.

The WIPS policy enables detection of intrusions and threats that a managed network is likely to encounter. However, the WIPS policy does not include threat mitigation configurations. These intrusions and threats are available within the WIPS policy configuration mode as pre configured, fixed events. Each event consists of a set of frames or anomalies that may be harmful to the managed network. You can enable/disable various aspects of each individual event.

Events are broadly grouped into the following three categories:

- **Excessive/Thresholdable events:** These events detect DOS attacks, like excessive deauths, EAP floods, etc. Threshold limits for such events can be configured for *mobile units* (MU) and radios. Once these threshold limits are exceeded, an event is triggered. Stations triggering an event are usually filtered. You can configure a filter ageout specifying the time for which the station, triggering the event, is filtered. However, the filter ageout only applies when the MU-threshold is exceeded. When radio threshold is reached, the system raises a warning about the same and updates event history with event details.
- **Station/MU anomalies:** These events are triggered when a MU performs suspicious activities that can compromise the security and stability of the managed network. You can configure a filter ageout, similar to the above class of events, to filter the station triggering such events.
- **AP/neighbor anomalies:** These events are triggered when an AP or neighbor sends suspicious frames. The system cannot filter APs or neighbors triggering such events. However, the system warns you about such attacks, allowing you to take further actions against such APs and neighbors.

In addition to event monitoring configuration, the WIPS policy allows you to configure a list of signatures. Unlike events, signatures are not fixed. You are free to define your own signatures based on a specific set of parameters. A signature is a rule, consisting of a set of fields to match and a corresponding set of actions in case of a match. By default, whenever a signature is matched an event log is triggered. This event log is similar to the one triggered upon an event. In addition to an event log, you can also configure other actions. Signatures have all the features supported by events. In fact most events are internally implemented as signatures.

Signature rules are of the following three types:

- **ssid, ssid length rule:** This signature matches a specified SSID or SSID length. It is mandatory to configure the frame type to match for this signature. When configured, only frame types allowed are beacons, probe requests, and probe responses. Example rule: `ssid : AirJack and frame type beacon` : Signature for AirJack attack.

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- payload rule: This signature matches a particular payload at a particular frame offset. You can restrict these matches based on frame type. Example rule: Payload : 0x00601d Offset 3 : Netstumbler
- address-match rule: This signature matches one or more address fields. The address fields supported are BSSID, source-MAC, and destination-MAC. You can also specify frame types to match. The frame types supported are assoc, auth, beacon, data, deauth, disassoc, mgmt, probe-request, and probe-response.

A WIPS policy, once configured, has to be attached to a RF Domain to take effect. Multiple WIPS policies can be configured at the same time, but only one policy can be attached to a given RF Domain at any time.



**NOTE:** To attach a WIPS policy to a RF Domain, in the RF Domain configuration mode, execute the `use > wips-policy <WIPS-POLICY-NAME>` command. For more information, see [use](#).



**NOTE:** With this most recent release, AP7522 and AP7532 model Access Points can provide enhanced sensor support. AP7522 and AP7532 sensors can send data from off-channel-scans while in radio-share promiscuous/inline mode, in addition to the on-channel data captured in radio-share mode. ADSP uses the off-channel-scan data (in addition to the on-channel data) to monitor for rogue intrusions and trigger alarms. OTA Termination is triggered from ADSP to the appropriate radio-share AP to initiate termination.



**NOTE:** AP7522 and AP7532 models also support shared part-time scanning using WIPS in WiNG (using off-channel-scans) and no ADSP. WIPS on WiNG was enhanced to add rogue detection/classification (wired side detection based of MAC Address Offset) and *over-the-air* (OTA) termination for AP7522 and AP7532 deployments.

Use the (config) instance to configure WIPS policy commands. To navigate to the WIPS policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#wips-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#wips-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#?
Wips Policy Mode commands:
  ap-detection          Rogue AP detection
  enable                Enable this wips policy
  event                 Configure an event
  history-throttle-duration  Configure the duration for which event duplicates
                           are not stored in history
  interference-event    Specify events which will contribute to smart-rf
                           wifi interference calculations
  no                    Negate a command or set its defaults
  signature              Signature to configure
  use                    Set setting to use
  clrscr                Clears the display screen
  commit                Commit all changes made in this session
  do                     Run commands from Exec mode
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                  Description of the interactive help system
  revert                Revert changes
  service                Service Commands
  show                  Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 20.1 wips-policy

### ► WIPS-POLICY

The following table summarizes WIPS policy configuration commands:

**Table 20.1** WIPS-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ap-detection</i>	Defines the WIPS AP detection configuration	<a href="#">page 20-5</a>
<i>enable</i>	Enables a WIPS policy	<a href="#">page 20-7</a>
<i>event</i>	Configures events	<a href="#">page 20-8</a>
<i>history-throttle-duration</i>	Configures the duration event duplicates are omitted from the event history	<a href="#">page 20-12</a>
<i>interference-event</i>	Specifies events contributing to the Smart RF WiFi interference calculations	<a href="#">page 20-13</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 20-14</a>
<i>signature</i>	Configures a WIPS policy signature and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 20-16</a>
<i>use</i>	Defines a WIPS policy settings	<a href="#">page 20-32</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 20.1.1 ap-detection

### ► wips-policy

Enables the detection of unauthorized or unsanctioned APs. Unauthorized APs are untrusted access points connected to an access point managed network. These untrusted APs accept wireless client associations. It is important to detect such rogue APs and declare them unauthorized. Rogue AP detection is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX6500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ap-detection {ageout|air-termination|interferer-threshold|recurring-event-interval|
  wait-time}
```

```
ap-detection {ageout <30-86400>|interferer-threshold <-100--10>|
  recurring-event-interval <0-10000>|wait-time <10-600>}
```

```
ap-detection air-termination {allow-channel-switch|mode [auto|manual]}
```

### Parameters

- ap-detection {ageout <30-86400>|interferer-threshold <-100--10>|recurring-event-interval <0-10000>|wait-time <10-600>}

ap-detection	Enables detection of unauthorized or unsanctioned APs
ageout <30-86400>	Optional. Configures the unauthorized AP ageout interval. The WIPS policy uses this value to ageout unauthorized APs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;30-86400&gt; – Sets an ageout interval from 30 - 86400 seconds. The default is 5 minutes (300 seconds).</li> </ul>
recurring-event-interval <0-10000>	Configures recurring event interval help of unauthorized APs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-10000&gt; – Configures the recurring interval between 0 - 10000 seconds. The default is 300 seconds.</li> </ul>
interferer-threshold <-100--10>	Configures RSSI threshold value to determine if an unsanctioned ap is an interferer or not <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-100--10&gt; – Configures the rssi threshold between -100 - -10 dBm. The default is -75 dBm.</li> </ul>
wait-time <10-600>	Optional. Configures the wait time before a detected AP is declared as unauthorized and potentially removed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;10-600&gt; – Sets a wait time from 10 - 600 seconds. The default is 1 minute (60 seconds).</li> </ul>

- ap-detection air-termination {allow-channel-switch|mode [auto|manual]}

ap-detection	Enables detection of unauthorized or unsanctioned APs
air-termination {allow-channel-switch  mode [auto manual]}	Enables air termination of unauthorized APs. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allow-channel-switch – Optional. Allows channel switch of unauthorized APs based on the channel mode. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• mode [auto manual] – Optional. Select the mode as auto or manual to configure. The default setting is manual.</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#ap-detection wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#ap-detection age-out 50
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  ap-detection-age-out 50
  ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wips-policy-test)#ap-detection recurring-event-interval 10
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  ap-detection recurring-event-interval 10
nx9500-6C8809(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets unauthorized or unsanctioned AP detection settings to default
-----------	--

## 20.1.2 enable

### ▶ *wips-policy*

Enables this WIPS policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

enable

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#enable
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables a WIPS policy
-----------	------------------------

### 20.1.3 event

► *wips-policy*

Configures events, filters and threshold values for this WIPS policy. Events are grouped into three categories, AP anomaly, client anomaly, and excessive. WLANs are baselined for matching criteria. Any deviation from this baseline is considered an anomaly and logged as an event.



**NOTE:** By default all event monitoring is disabled.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
event [ap-anomaly|client-anomaly|enable-all-events|excessive]
```

```
event ap-anomaly [ad-hoc-violation|airjack|ap-ssid-broadcast-in-beacon|asleep|
  impersonation-attack|null-probe-response|transmitting-device-using-invalid-mac|
  unencrypted-wired-leakage|wireless-bridge]
```

```
event client-anomaly [dos-broadcast-deauth|fuzzing-all-zero-macs|
  fuzzing-invalid-frame-type|fuzzing-invalid-mgmt-frames|fuzzing-invalid-seq-num|
  identical-src-and-dest-addr|invalid-8021x-frames|netstumbler-generic|
  non-conforming-data|wellenreiter] {filter-ageout <0-86400>}
```

```
event enable-all-events
```

```
event excessive [80211-replay-check-failure|aggressive-scanning|auth-server-failures|
  decryption-failures|dos-assoc-or-auth-flood|dos-eapol-start-storm|
  dos-unicast-deauth-or-disassoc|eap-flood|eap-nak-flood|frames-from-unassoc-station]
  {filter-ageout <0-86400>|threshold-client <0-65535>|threshold-radio <0-65535>}
```

#### Parameters

- event ap-anomaly [ad-hoc-violation|airjack|ap-ssid-broadcast-in-beacon|asleep|impersonation-attack|null-probe-response|transmitting-device-using-invalid-mac|unencrypted-wired-leakage|wireless-bridge]

ap-anomaly	Enables AP anomaly event tracking An AP anomaly event refers to suspicious frames sent by neighboring APs. An administrator enables the filtering of each listed event and sets the thresholds for the generation of event notification and filtering.
ad-hoc-violation	Tracks ad-hoc network violations
airjack	Tracks AirJack attacks
ap-ssid-broadcast-in-beacon	Tracks AP SSID broadcasts in beacon events
asleep	Tracks ASLEAP attacks. These attacks break <i>Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (LEAP) passwords
impersonation-attack	Tracks impersonation attacks. These are also referred to as spoofing attacks, where the attacker assumes the address of an authorized device.
null-probe-response	Tracks null probe response attacks



transmitting-device-using-invalid-mac	Tracks the transmitting device using an invalid MAC attacks
unencrypted-wired-leakage	Tracks unencrypted wired leakage
wireless-bridge	Tracks <i>wireless bridge</i> (WDS) frames
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• event client-anomaly [dos-broadcast-death fuzzing-all-zero-macs fuzzing-invalid-frame-type fuzzing-invalid-mgmt-frames fuzzing-invalid-seq-num identical-src-and-dest-addr invalid-8021x-frames netstumbler-generic non-conforming-data wellenreiter] {filter-ageout &lt;0-86400&gt;}</li> </ul>	
client-anomaly	<p>Enables client anomaly event tracking</p> <p>These are suspicious events performed by wireless clients compromising the security of the network. An administrator can enable or disable filtering of each listed event and set the thresholds required for the generation of the event notification and filtering action applied.</p>
dos-broadcast-death	Tracks DoS broadcast deauthentication events
fuzzing-all-zero-macs	Tracks Fuzzing: All zero MAC addresses observed
fuzzing-invalid-frame-type	Tracks Fuzzing: Invalid frame type detected
fuzzing-invalid-mgmt-frames	Tracks Fuzzing: Invalid management frame detected
fuzzing-invalid-seq-num	Tracks Fuzzing: Invalid sequence number detected
identical-src-and-dest-addr	Tracks identical source and destination addresses detection
invalid-8021x-frames	Tracks Fuzzing: Invalid 802.1x frames detected
netstumbler-generic	Tracks Netstumbler (v3.2.0, 3.2.3, 3.3.0) events
non-conforming-data	Tracks non conforming data packets
wellenreiter	Tracks Wellenreiter events
filter-ageout <0-86400>	<p>The following keywords are common to all of the above client anomaly events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filter-ageout &lt;0-86400&gt; – Optional. Configures the filter expiration interval in seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-86400&gt; – Sets the filter ageout interval from 0 - 86400 seconds. The default is 0 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For each violation define a filter time in seconds, which determines how long the packets (received from an attacking device) are ignored once a violation has been triggered. Ignoring frames from an attacking device minimizes the effectiveness of the attack and the impact to the site until permanent mitigation can be performed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The filter ageout value is applicable across the entire RF Domain using this WIPS policy. If an MU is detected performing an attack and is filtered by one of the APs, the information is passed on to all APs and controllers within the RF Domain through the domain manager. Consequently the MU is filtered, for the specified period of time, across all devices.</p>

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- event enable-all-events

enable-all-events	Enables tracking of all intrusion events (client anomaly and excessive events)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• event excessive [80211-replay-check-failure aggressive-scanning auth-server-failures decryption-failures dos-assoc-or-auth-flood dos-eapol-start-storm  dos-unicast-deauth-or-disassoc eap-flood eap-nak-flood frames-from-unassoc-station] {filter-ageout [&lt;0-86400&gt;] threshold-client [&lt;0-5535&gt;] threshold-radio &lt;0-65535&gt;}</li> </ul>	
excessive	Enables the tracking of excessive events. Excessive events are actions performed continuously and repetitively. These events can impact the performance of the controller managed network. DoS attacks come under this category.
80211-replay-check-failure	Tracks 802.11 replay check failure
aggressive-scanning	Tracks aggressive scanning events
auth-server-failures	Tracks failures reported by authentication servers
decryption-failures	Tracks decryption failures
dos-assoc-or-auth-flood	Tracks DoS association or authentication floods
dos-eapol-start-storm	Tracks DoS EAPOL start storms
dos-unicast-deauth-or-disassoc	Tracks DoS dissociation or deauthentication floods
eap-flood	Tracks EAP floods
eap-nak-flood	Tracks EAP NAK floods
frames-from-unassoc-station	Tracks frames from unassociated clients
filter-ageout <0-86400>	<p>The following keywords are common to all excessive events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• filter-ageout &lt;0-86400&gt; – Optional. Configures a filter expiration interval in seconds. It sets the duration for which the client is filtered. The client is added to a ACL as a special entry and frames received from this client are dropped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-86400&gt; – Sets a filter ageout interval from 0 - 86400 seconds. The default is 0 seconds.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This value is applicable across the RF Domain. If a client is detected performing an attack and is filtered by one of the APs, the information is passed to the domain controller. The domain controller then propagates this information to all APs and wireless controllers in the RF Domain.</p>
threshold-client <0-65535>	<p>The following keywords are common to all excessive events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• threshold-client &lt;0-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures a client threshold value after which the filter is triggered and an event is recorded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Sets a wireless client threshold value from 0 - 65535 seconds</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
threshold-radio <0-65535>	<p>The following keywords are common to all excessive events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• threshold-radio &lt;0-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures a radio threshold value after which the filter is triggered and an event is recorded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Sets a radio threshold value from 0 - 65535 seconds</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure
filter-ageout 9 threshold-client 8 threshold-radio 99
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
  filter-ageout 9
  event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
  ap-detection-ageout 50
  ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables WIPS policy events tracking
-----------	--------------------------------------

## 20.1.4 history-throttle-duration

### ► wips-policy

Configures the duration event duplicates are omitted from the event history

The system maintains a history of all events that have occurred, on each device, within a RF Domain. Sometimes an event occurs for a prolonged period of time and tends to fill up the event history list. In such a scenario, duplicate information added to the event history list can be throttled for a specified period of time. Once this period is over, duplicate entries are once again allowed.

Event history statistics are periodically sent to the domain manager, which can be queried to ascertain the general health of the domain.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
history-throttle-duration <30-86400>
```

### Parameters

- history-throttle-duration <30-86400>

history-throttle-duration <30-86400>	Configures the duration event duplicates are omitted from the event history • <30-86400> – Sets a value from 30 - 86400 seconds. The default is 120 seconds.
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#history-throttle-duration 77
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  history-throttle-duration 77
  event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
  filter-ageout 9
  event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
  ap-detection-ageout 50
  ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the history throttle duration to its default (120 seconds)
-----------	---

## 20.1.5 interference-event

### ▸ [wips-policy](#)

Specifies events contributing to the Smart RF WiFi interference calculations

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
interference-event [non-conforming-data|wireless-bridge]
```

### Parameters

- `interference-event [non-conforming-data|wireless-bridge]`

<code>non-conforming-data</code>	Considers non conforming data packets when calculating Smart RF interference
<code>wireless-bridge</code>	Considers Wireless Bridge (WDS) frames when calculating Smart RF interference

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#interference-event non-conforming-data

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  history-throttle-duration 77
  event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
  filter-ageout 9
  event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
  interference-event non-conforming-data
  ap-detection-ageout 50
  ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables this WIPS policy signature as a Smart RF interference source
-----------------	---

## 20.1.6 no

### ► wips-policy

Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default. When used in the config WIPS policy mode, the `no` command negates or resets filters and thresholds.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [ap-detection|enable|event|history-throttle-duration|interference-event|
signature|use]

no [enable|history-throttle-duration]

no ap-detection {ageout {<LINE-SINK>}|air-termination|interferer-threshold <-100--10>|
recurring-event-interval <0-10000>wait-time {<LINE-SINK>}}

no event [ap-anomaly|client-anomaly|enable-all-events|excessive]

no event ap-anomaly [ad-hoc-violation|airjack|ap-ssid-broadcast-in-beacon|asleep|
impersonation-attack|null-porbe-response|transmitting-device-using-invalid-mac|
unencrypted-wired-leakage|wireless-bridge]

no event client-anomaly [dos-broadcast-death|fuzzing-all-zero-macs|
fuzzing-invalid-frame-type|fuzzing-invalid-mgmt-frames|fuzzing-invalid-seq-num|
identical-src-and-dest-addr|invalid-8021x-frames|netstumbler-generic|
non-conforming-data|wellenreiter] {filter-ageout <0-86400>}

no event excessive [80211-replay-check-failure|aggressive-scanning|
auth-server-failures|decryption-failures|dos-assoc-or-auth-flood|
dos-eapol-start-storm|dos-unicast-death-or-disassoc|eap-flood|eap-nak-flood|
frames-from-unassoc-station] {filter-ageout <0-86400>|threshold-client <0-65535>|
threshold-radio <0-65535>}

no interference-event [non-conforming-data|wireless-bridge]

no signature <WIPS-SIGNATURE>

no use device-categorization
```

### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

<code>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</code>	Negates a command or resets configured settings to their default. When used in the config WIPS policy mode, the <code>no</code> command negates or resets filters and thresholds.
------------------------------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

The following example shows the WIPS Policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  history-throttle-duration 77
  event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
  filter-ageout 9
  event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
  interference-event non-conforming-data
  ap-detection-ageout 50
  ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#no event client-anomaly wellenreiter
filter-ageout 99
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#no interference-event non-conforming-data
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#no history-throttle-duration
```

The following example shows the WIPS Policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
  filter-ageout 9
  no event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
  ap-detection-ageout 50
  ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### 20.1.7 signature

▶ [wips-policy](#)

Attack and intrusion patterns are identified and configured as signatures in a WIPS policy. The WIPS policy compares packets in the network with pre configured signatures to identify threats.

The following table summarizes WIPS policy signature configuration commands:

**Table 20.2** WIPS-Policy-Signature-Config Commands

<a href="#">signature</a>	Configures a WIPS policy signature and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 20-17</a>
<a href="#">signature mode commands</a>	Summarizes WIPS signature configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 20-19</a>



### 20.1.7.1 signature

#### ▸ signature

Configures a WIPS policy signature. A WIPS signature is the set of parameters or patterns used by WIPS to identify and categorize particular sets of attack behaviors in order to classify them.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
signature <SIGNATURE-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- signature <SIGNATURE-NAME>

signature <SIGNATURE-NAME>	Configures a WIPS policy signature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SIGNATURE-NAME&gt; – Enter a name for the WIPS policy signature. The name should not exceed 64 characters.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#signature test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#?
```

Wips Signature Mode commands:

```
bssid          Bssid mac address
dst-mac        Destination mac address
filter-ageout  Configure filter ageout
frame-type     Configure frame-type to match
interference-event Signature is a smart-rf interference source
mode          Enable/Disable signature
no            Negate a command or set its defaults
payload       Configure a payload
src-mac       Source mac address
ssid-match    Match based on ssid
threshold-client Configure client threshold limit
threshold-radio Configure radio threshold limit
```

```
clrscr        Clears the display screen
commit       Commit all changes made in this session
do           Run commands from Exec mode
end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
help        Description of the interactive help system
revert      Revert changes
service     Service Commands
show        Show running system information
write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
  event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
  filter-ageout 9
  no event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
  signature test
    interference-event
    bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
    dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
    frame-type reassoc
    filter-ageout 8
    threshold-client 88
    payload 1 pattern test offset 1
    ap-detection-ageout 50
    ap-detection-wait-time 15
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Deletes a WIPS policy signature
---------------------------	---------------------------------

### 20.1.7.2 signature mode commands

▶ [signature](#)

The following table summarizes WIPS policy signature configuration mode commands:

**Table 20.3** WIPS-Policy-Signature-Mode Commands

<b>Commands</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">bssid</a>	Configures the BSSID MAC address	<a href="#">page 20-20</a>
<a href="#">dst-mac</a>	Configures the destination MAC address	<a href="#">page 20-21</a>
<a href="#">filter-ageout</a>	Configures the filter ageout interval	<a href="#">page 20-22</a>
<a href="#">frame-type</a>	Configures the frame type used for matching	<a href="#">page 20-23</a>
<a href="#">interference-event</a>	Configures this WIPS policy signature as the Smart RF interference source	<a href="#">page 20-24</a>
<a href="#">mode</a>	Enables the signature mode	<a href="#">page 20-25</a>
<a href="#">payload</a>	Configures payload settings	<a href="#">page 20-26</a>
<a href="#">src-mac</a>	Configures the source MAC address	<a href="#">page 20-27</a>
<a href="#">ssid-match</a>	Configures a match based on SSID	<a href="#">page 20-28</a>
<a href="#">threshold-client</a>	Configures the wireless client threshold limit	<a href="#">page 20-29</a>
<a href="#">threshold-radio</a>	Configures the radio threshold limit	<a href="#">page 20-30</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 20-31</a>

### 20.1.7.2.1 bssid

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures a BSSID MAC address with this WIPS signature for matching

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
bssid <MAC>
```

#### Parameters

- `bssid <MAC>`

<code>bssid &lt;MAC&gt;</code>	Configures a BSSID MAC address to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Specify the MAC address.</li></ul>
--------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Disables a WIPS signature BSS ID
-----------------	----------------------------------

### 20.1.7.2.2 dst-mac

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures a destination MAC address for the packet examined for matching

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
dst-mac <MAC>
```

#### Parameters

- `dst-mac <MAC>`

<code>dst-mac &lt;MAC&gt;</code>	Configures a destination MAC address to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Specify the destination MAC address.</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
```

```
signature test
```

```
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
```

```
    dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables a WIPS signature destination MAC address
-----------	---

### 20.1.7.2.3 filter-ageout

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures the filter ageout interval in seconds. This is the duration a client, triggering a WIPS event, is excluded from RF Domain manager radio association.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
filter-ageout <1-86400>
```

#### Parameters

- filter-ageout <1-86400>

filter-ageout <1-86400>	Configures the filter ageout interval from 1 - 86400 seconds
----------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#filter-ageout 8
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  filter-ageout 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured filter ageout interval
-----------	---

### 20.1.7.2.4 frame-type

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures the frame type used for matching with this WIPS policy signature

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
frame-type [all|assoc|auth|beacon|data|deauth|disassoc|mgmt|probe-req|probe-resp|reassoc]
```

#### Parameters

- frame-type [all|assoc|auth|beacon|data|deauth|disassoc|mgmt|probe-req|probe-resp|reassoc]

frame-type	Configures the frame type used for matching
all	Configures all frame type matching
assoc	Configures association frame matching
auth	Configures authentication frame matching
beacon	Configures beacon frame matching
data	Configures data frame matching
deauth	Configures deauthentication frame matching
disassoc	Configures disassociation frame matching
mgmt	Configures management frame matching
probe-req	Configures probe request frame matching
probe-resp	Configures probe response frame matching
reassoc	Configures re-association frame matching

#### Usage Guidelines

The frame type configured determines the SSID match type configured. To configure the SSID match type as SSID, the frame type must be beacon, probe-req or probe-resp.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#frame-type reassoc
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type reassoc
  filter-ageout 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets a WIPS signature frame type
-----------	------------------------------------

### 20.1.7.2.5 interference-event

#### ▸ *signature mode commands*

Configures this WIPS policy signature as Smart RF interference source

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
interference-event
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#interference-event
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  interference-event
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type reassoc
  filter-ageout 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables this WIPS policy signature as Smart RF interference source
-----------	---



### 20.1.7.2.6 mode

▶ *signature mode commands*

Enables a WIPS policy signature

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

mode enable

#### Parameters

- mode enable

mode enable	Enables this WIPS signature
-------------	-----------------------------

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#mode enable
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables a WIPS signature
-----------	---------------------------

### 20.1.7.2.7 payload

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures payload settings. The payload command sets a numerical index pattern and offset for this WIPS signature.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
payload <1-3> pattern <WORD> offset <0-255>
```

#### Parameters

```
payload <1-3> pattern <WORD> offset <0-255>
```

payload <1-3>	Configures payload settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Sets the payload index from 1 - 3.</li> </ul>
pattern <WORD>	Specifies the pattern to match: hex or string <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Sets the pattern name</li> </ul>
offset <0-255>	Specifies the payload offset to start the pattern match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Sets the offset value from 0 - 255</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#payload 1 pattern test offset 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type assoc
  filter-ageout 8
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes payload and associated settings
-----------	---

### 20.1.7.2.8 src-mac

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures a source MAC address for a packet examined for matching

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
src-mac <MAC>
```

#### Parameters

- `src-mac <MAC>`

<code>src-mac &lt;MAC&gt;</code>	Configures the source MAC address to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MAC&gt;</code> – Specify the source MAC address.</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#src-mac 00-1E-E5-EA-1D-60
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  src-mac 00-1E-E5-EA-1D-60
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type assoc
  filter-ageout 8
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a WIPS signature source MAC address
-----------	---

### 20.1.7.2.9 ssid-match

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures the SSID (and its character length) used for matching

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
ssid-match [ssid|ssid-len]
```

```
ssid-match [ssid <SSID>|ssid-len <0-32>]
```

#### Parameters

- `ssid-match [ssid <SSID>|ssid-len <0-32>]`

ssid <SSID>	Specifies the SSID match string <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;SSID&gt; – Specify the SSID string.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Specify the correct SSID to ensure proper filtering.
ssid-len <0-32>	Specifies the length of the SSID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-32&gt; – Specify the SSID length from 0 - 32 characters.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#ssid-match ssid PrinterLan
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  src-mac 00-1E-E5-EA-1D-60
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type beacon
  ssid-match ssid PrinterLan
  filter-ageout 8
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured SSID
-----------	-----------------------------

### 20.1.7.2.10 threshold-client

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures the wireless client threshold limit. When the wireless client exceeds the specified limit, an event is triggered.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
threshold-client <1-65535>
```

#### Parameters

- `threshold-client <1-65535>`

<pre>threshold-client &lt;1-65535&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the wireless client threshold limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> – Sets the threshold limit for a 60 second window from 1 - 65535</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#threshold-client 88
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  src-mac 00-1E-E5-EA-1D-60
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type beacon
  ssid-match ssid PrinterLan
  filter-ageout 8
  threshold-client 88
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<pre><i>no</i></pre>	<p>Removes the wireless client threshold limit configured with a WIPS policy signature</p>
----------------------	--

### 20.1.7.2.11 threshold-radio

▶ *signature mode commands*

Configures the radio's threshold limit. When the radio exceeds the specified limit, an event is triggered.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510

#### Syntax

```
threshold-radio <1-65535>
```

#### Parameters

- `threshold-radio <1-65535>`

<code>threshold-radio &lt;1-65535&gt;</code>	Configures the radio's threshold limit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-65535&gt;</code> – Specify the threshold limit for a 60 second window from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#threshold-radio 88
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  src-mac 00-1E-E5-EA-1D-60
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type beacon
  ssid-match ssid PrinterLan
  filter-ageout 8
  threshold-client 88
  threshold-radio 88
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the radio's threshold limit configured with a WIPS policy signature
-----------	---

## 20.1.7.2.12 no

### ▸ *signature mode commands*

Negates a command or resets settings to their default. When used in the config WIPS policy signature mode, the `no` command resets or removes WIPS signature settings.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [bssid|dst-mac|filter-ageout|frame-type|interference-event|mode|payload|src-mac|
    ssid-match|threshold-client|threshold-radio]
```

```
no [bssid|dst-mac|filter-ageout|frame-type|interference-event|mode enable|
    payload <1-3>|src-mac|ssid-match [ssid|ssid-len]|threshold-client|threshold-radio]
```

### Parameters

- `no` <PARAMETERS>

<code>no</code> <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or resets settings to their default
------------------------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

The following is the WIPS signature 'test' settings before the execution of the 'no' command:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#show context
signature test
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  src-mac 00-1E-E5-EA-1D-60
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type beacon
  ssid-match ssid PrinterLan
  filter-ageout 8
  threshold-client 88
  threshold-radio 88
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
```

The following is the WIPS signature 'test' settings after the execution of the 'no' command:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no mode enable
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no bssid
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no dst-mac
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no src-mac
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no filter-ageout
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no threshold-client
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#no threshold-radio

rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)#
signature test
  no mode enable
  frame-type beacon
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-test-signature-test)
```

## 20.1.8 use

### ► *wips-policy*

Enables device categorization on this WIPS policy. This command uses an existing device categorization list. The list categorizes devices as authorized or unauthorized.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use device-categorization <DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION>
```

### Parameters

- use device-categorization <DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION>

device-categorization <DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION>	Configures a device categorization list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DEVICE-CATEGORIZATION&gt; – Specify the device categorization object name to associate with this profile</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#use device-categorization test

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#show context
wips-policy test
 event excessive 80211-replay-check-failure threshold-client 10 threshold-radio 99
 filter-ageout 9
 no event client-anomaly wellenreiter filter-ageout 99
 signature test
 interference-event
  bssid 11-22-33-44-55-66
  dst-mac 55-66-77-88-99-00
  frame-type reassoc
  filter-ageout 8
  threshold-client 88
  payload 1 pattern test offset 1
 ap-detection-ageout 50
 ap-detection-wait-time 15
 use device-categorization test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wips-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the use of a device categorization policy with a WIPS policy
-----------	---



# CHAPTER 21

## WLAN-QOS-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the WLAN QoS policy in the CLI command structure.

A WLAN QoS policy increases network efficiency by prioritizing data traffic. Prioritization reduces congestion. This is essential because of the lack of bandwidth for all users and applications. QoS helps ensure each WLAN on the wireless controller receives a fair share of the overall bandwidth, either equally or as per the proportion configured. Packets directed towards clients are classified into categories such as Video, Voice and Data. Packets within each category are processed based on the weights defined for each WLAN

Each WLAN QoS policy has a set of parameters which it groups into categories, such as management, voice and data. Packets within each category are processed based on the weights defined for each WLAN.

Use the (config) instance to configure WLAN QoS policy commands. To navigate to the WLAN QoS policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#wlan-qos-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#wlan-qos-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#?
WLAN QoS Mode commands:
  accelerated-multicast  Configure accelerated multicast streams address and
                        forwarding QoS classification
  classification         Select how traffic on this WLAN must be classified
                        (relative prioritization on the radio)
  multicast-mask        Egress multicast mask (frames that match bypass the
                        PSPqueue. This permits intercom mode operation
                        without delay even in the presence of PSP clients)
  no                    Negate a command or set its defaults
  qos                   Quality of service
  rate-limit            Configure traffic rate-limiting parameters on a
                        per-wlan/per-client basis
  svp-prioritization    Enable spectralink voice protocol support on this wlan
  voice-prioritization  Prioritize voice client over other client (for
                        non-WMM clients)
  wmm                   Configure 802.11e/Wireless MultiMedia parameters

  clrscr                Clears the display screen
  commit                Commit all changes made in this session
  do                    Run commands from Exec mode
  end                   End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                  Description of the interactive help system
  revert                Revert changes
  service               Service Commands
  show                  Show running system information
  write                 Write running configuration to memory or terminal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 21.1 wlan-qos-policy

### ► [WLAN-QOS-POLICY](#)

WLAN QoS configurations differ significantly from QoS policies configured for radios. WLAN QoS configurations are designed to support the data requirements of wireless clients, including the data types they support and their network permissions. Radio QoS policies are specific to the transmit and receive characteristics of the connected radio's themselves, independent from the wireless clients these access point radios support.

The following table summarizes WLAN QoS policy configuration commands:

**Table 21.1** *WLAN-QoS-Policy-Config Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">accelerated-multicast</a>	Configures accelerated multicast stream addresses and forwards QoS classifications	<a href="#">page 21-4</a>
<a href="#">classification</a>	Classifies WLAN traffic based on priority	<a href="#">page 21-6</a>
<a href="#">multicast-mask</a>	Configures the egress prioritization multicast mask	<a href="#">page 21-8</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 21-9</a>
<a href="#">qos</a>	Defines the QoS configuration	<a href="#">page 21-10</a>
<a href="#">rate-limit</a>	Configures the WLAN traffic rate limit using a WLAN QoS policy	<a href="#">page 21-11</a>
<a href="#">svp-prioritization</a>	Enables Spectralink voice protocol support on a WLAN	<a href="#">page 21-14</a>
<a href="#">voice-prioritization</a>	Prioritizes voice client over other clients	<a href="#">page 21-15</a>
<a href="#">wmm</a>	Configures 802.11e/wireless multimedia parameters	<a href="#">page 21-16</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 21.1.1 *accelerated-multicast*

#### ▶ *wlan-qos-policy*

Configures the accelerated multicast stream address and forwarding QoS classification settings

Enabling this option allows the system to automatically detect and convert multicast streams to unicast streams. When a stream is converted and queued up for transmission, there are a number of classification mechanisms that can be applied to the stream. Use the classification options to specify the traffic type to prioritize.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
accelerated-multicast [<IP>|autodetect]
```

```
accelerated-multicast [<IP>|autodetect] {classification [background|best-effort|trust|video|voice]}
```

#### Parameters

- `accelerated-multicast [<IP>|autodetect] {classification [background|best-effort|trust|video|voice]}`

<code>accelerated-multicast</code>	Configures the accelerated multicast stream address and forwarding QoS classification
<code>&lt;IP&gt;</code>	Configures a multicast IP address in the A.B.C.D format. The system can configure up to 32 IP addresses for each WLAN QoS policy
<code>autodetect</code>	Allows the system to automatically detect multicast streams to be accelerated. This parameter allows the system to convert multicast streams to unicast, or to specify multicast streams converted to unicast.
<code>classification</code>	Optional. Configures the QoS classification (traffic class) settings. When the stream is converted and queued for transmission, specify the type of classification applied to the stream. The options are: background, best-effort, trust, voice, and video.
<code>background</code>	Forwards streams with background (low) priority. This parameter is common to both <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> and <code>auto detect</code> .
<code>best-effort</code>	Forwards streams with best effort (normal) priority. This parameter is common to both <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> and <code>autodetect</code> .
<code>trust</code>	No change to the streams forwarding traffic class. This parameter is common to both <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> and <code>autodetect</code> .
<code>video</code>	Forwards streams with video traffic priority. This parameter is common to both <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> and <code>autodetect</code> .
<code>voice</code>	Forwards streams with voice traffic priority. This parameter is common to both <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> and <code>autodetect</code> .

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#accelerated-multicast autodetect classification  
voice
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context  
wlan-qos-policy test  
qos trust dscp  
qos trust wmm  
accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

## 21.1.2 classification

### ► wlan-qos-policy

Specifies how traffic on this WLAN is classified. This classification is based on relative prioritization on the radio.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
classification [low|non-unicast|non-wmm|normal|video|voice|wmm]
```

```
classification [low|normal|video|voice|wmm]
```

```
classification non-unicast [voice|video|normal|low|default]
```

```
classification non-wmm [voice|video|normal|low]
```

### Parameters

- classification [low|normal|video|voice|wmm]

low	Optimized for background traffic. Implies all traffic on this WLAN is low priority on the radio
normal	Optimized for best effort traffic. Implies all traffic on this WLAN is prioritized as best effort traffic on the radio
video	Optimized for video traffic. Implies all traffic on this WLAN is prioritized as video traffic on the radio
voice	Optimized for voice traffic. Implies all traffic on this WLAN is prioritized as voice traffic on the radio
wmm	Uses WMM based classification, using DSCP or 802.1p tags, to classify traffic into different queues Implies WiFi Multimedia QoS extensions are enabled on this radio. This allows different traffic streams between the wireless client and the access point to be prioritized according to the type of traffic (voice, video etc). The WMM classification supports high throughput data rates required for 802.11n device support. This is the default setting.

- classification non-unicast [voice|video|normal|low|default]

non-unicast	Optimized for non-unicast traffic. Implies all traffic on this WLAN is designed for broadcast or multiple destinations
video	Optimized for non-unicast video traffic. Implies all WLAN non-unicast traffic is classified and treated as video packets
voice	Optimized for non-unicast voice traffic. Implies all WLAN non-unicast traffic is classified and treated as voice packets
normal	Optimized for non-unicast best effort traffic. Implies all WLAN non-unicast traffic is classified and treated as normal priority packets (best effort).

low	Optimized for non-unicast background traffic. Implies all WLAN non-unicast traffic is classified and treated as low priority packets (background)
default	Uses the default classification mode (same as unicast classification if WMM is disabled, normal if unicast classification is WMM). This is the default setting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>classification non-wmm [voice video normal low]</code></li> </ul>	
non-wmm	Specifies how traffic from non-WMM clients is classified
voice	Optimized for non-WMM voice traffic. Implies all WLAN non-WMM client traffic is classified and treated as voice packets
video	Optimized for non-WMM video traffic. Implies all WLAN non-WMM client traffic is classified and treated as video packets
normal	Optimized for non-WMM best effort traffic. Implies all WLAN non-WMM client traffic is classified and treated as normal priority packets (best effort). This is the default setting.
low	Optimized for non-WMM background traffic. Implies all WLAN non-WMM client traffic is classified and treated as low priority packets (background)

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#classification wmm
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#classification non-wmm video
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#classification non-unicast normal
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
  classification non-wmm video
  classification non-unicast normal
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust wmm
  accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

### 21.1.3 multicast-mask

► *wlan-qos-policy*

Configures an egress prioritization multicast mask for this WLAN QoS policy

Normally all multicast and broadcast packets are buffered until the periodic DTIM interval (indicated in the 802.11 beacon frame), when clients in power save mode wake to check for frames. However, for certain applications and traffic types, the administrator may want the frames transmitted immediately, without waiting for the DTIM interval. By configuring a primary or secondary prioritization multicast mask, the network administrator can indicate which packets are transmitted immediately.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
multicast-mask [primary|secondary] <MAC/MASK>
```

#### Parameters

- multicast-mask [primary|secondary] <MAC/MASK>

primary <MAC/MASK>	<p>Configures the primary egress prioritization multicast mask</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/MASK&gt; – Provide the MAC address and the mask in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF /XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX format. The default value is 00-00-00-00-00-00/FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Setting masks is optional and only needed if there are traffic types requiring special handling.</p>
secondary <MAC/MASK>	<p>Configures the secondary egress prioritization multicast mask</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MAC/MASK&gt; – Provide the MAC address and the mask in the AA-BB-CC-DD-EE-FF /XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX format. The default value is 00-00-00-00-00-00/FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
classification non-wmm video
multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
classification non-unicast normal
qos trust dscp
qos trust wmm
accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```



## 21.1.4 no

### ▸ wlan-qos-policy

Negates a command or resets settings to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [accelerated-multicast|classification|multicast-mask|qos|rate-limit|
    svp-prioritization|voice-prioritization|wmm]
```

```
no [accelerated-multicast [<IP>|autodetect]|classification {non-unicast/non-wmm}|
    multicast-mask [primary|secondary]|qos trust [dscp|wmm]|svp-prioritization|
    voice-prioritization]
```

```
no rate-limit [client|wlan] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size/rate/red-threshold}
no rate-limit [client|wlan] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size/rate/
    red-threshold [background|best-effort/video/voice]}
```

```
no wmm [background|best-effort|power-save|qbss-load-element|video|voice]
no wmm [power-save|qbss-load-element]
no wmm [backgorund|best-effort|video|voice] [aifsn|cw-max|cw-min|txop-limit]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or resets settings to their default
-----------------	---

### Examples

The following example shows the WLAN QoS Policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
  classification non-wmm video
  multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
  classification non-unicast normal
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust wmm
  accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#no classification non-wmm
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#no multicast-mask primary
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#no qos trust dscp
```

The following example shows the WLAN QoS Policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
  classification non-unicast normal
  no qos trust dscp
  qos trust wmm
  accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

### 21.1.5 qos

#### ▶ wlan-qos-policy

Enables QoS on this WLAN

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
qos trust [dscp|wmm]
```

#### Parameters

- qos trust [dscp|wmm]

trust [dscp wmm]	<p>Trusts the QoS values of ingress packets. Both these options are enabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dscp – Trusts the IP DSCP values of ingress packets</li> <li>• wmm – Trusts the 802.11 WMM QoS values of ingress packets</li> </ul>
------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#qos trust wmm
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#qos trust dscp

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
classification non-unicast normal
qos trust dscp
qos trust wmm
accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

## 21.1.6 rate-limit

### ► wlan-qos-policy

Configures the WLAN traffic rate limits using the WLAN QoS policy

Excessive traffic causes performance issues or brings down the network entirely. Excessive traffic can be caused by numerous sources including network loops, faulty devices or malicious software such as a worm or virus that has infected one or more devices at the branch. Rate limiting limits the maximum rate sent to or received from the wireless network (and WLAN) per wireless client. It prevents any single user from overwhelming the wireless network. It can also provide differential service for service providers. The uplink and downlink rate limits are usually configured on a RADIUS server using vendor specific attributes. Rate limits are extracted from the RADIUS server's response. When such attributes are not present, settings defined on the controller (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) are applied. An administrator can set separate QoS rate limits for upstream (data transmitted from the managed network) and downstream (data transmitted to the managed network).

Before defining rate limit thresholds for WLAN upstream and downstream traffic, it is recommended that you define the normal number of ARP, broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast packets that typically transmit and receive from each supported WMM access category. If thresholds are defined too low, normal network traffic (required by end-user devices) are dropped resulting in intermittent outages and performance problems.

Connected wireless clients can also have QoS rate limit settings defined in both the upstream and downstream direction.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rate-limit [client|wlan] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size|rate|red-threshold}
```

```
rate-limit [client|wlan] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size <2-1024>|rate <50-1000000>}
```

```
rate-limit [client|wlan] [from-air|to-air] {red-threshold [background <0-100>|  
best-effort <0-100>|video <0-100>|voice <0-100>]}
```

### Parameters

- rate-limit [client|wlan] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size <2-1024>|rate <50-1000000>}

rate-limit	Configures traffic rate limit parameters
client	Configures traffic rate limiting parameters on a per-client basis
wlan	Configures traffic rate limiting parameters on a per-WLAN basis
from-air	Configures traffic rate limiting from a wireless client to the network
to-air	Configures the traffic rate limit from the network to a wireless client
max-burst-size <2-1024>	Optional. Sets the maximum burst size from 2 - 1024 kbytes. The chances of the upstream or downstream packet transmission getting congested for the WLAN's client destination are reduced for smaller burst sizes. The default values are: - WLAN 'to-air' and 'from-air': 320 kbytes - Client 'to-air' and 'from-air': 64 kbytes

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	<p><b>Note:</b> Smaller the burst, lesser are the chances of upstream packet transmission resulting in congestion for the WLAN's client destinations. By trending the typical number of ARP, broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast packets over a period of time, the average rate for each access category can be obtained. Once a baseline is obtained, administrators should then add a 10% margin (minimally) to allow for traffic bursts at the site.</p>
rate <50-1000000>	<p>Optional. Sets the traffic rate from 50 - 1000000 Kbps. This limit is the threshold value for the maximum number of packets received or transmitted over the WLAN from all access categories. Any traffic that exceeds the specified rate is dropped and a log message is generated. The default values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WLAN 'to-air' and 'from-air': 5000 kbytes</li> <li>- Client 'to-air' and 'from-air': 1000 kbytes</li> </ul>
<pre>• rate-limit [client wlan] [from-air to-air] {red-threshold [background &lt;0-100&gt;  best-effort &lt;0-100&gt; video &lt;0-100&gt; voice &lt;0-100&gt;]}</pre>	
rate-limit	Configures traffic rate limit parameters
client	Configures traffic rate limiting parameters on a per-client basis
wlan	Configures traffic rate limiting parameters on a per-WLAN basis
from-air	Configures traffic rate limiting from a wireless client to the network
to-air	Configures the traffic rate limit from the network to a wireless client
red-threshold	Configures random early detection threshold values for a designated traffic class
background <0-100>	<p>Optional. Sets the maximum burst size from 2 - 1024 kbytes. The chances of the upstream or downstream packet transmission getting congested for the WLAN's client destination are reduced for smaller burst sizes. The default values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WLAN 'to-air' and 'from-air': 320 kbytes</li> <li>- Client 'to-air' and 'from-air': 64 kbytes</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Smaller the burst, lesser are the chances of upstream packet transmission resulting in congestion for the WLAN's client destinations. By trending the typical number of ARP, broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast packets over a period of time, the average rate for each access category can be obtained. Once a baseline is obtained, administrators should then add a 10% margin (minimally) to allow for traffic bursts at the site.</p>
best-effort <0-100>	<p>The following is common to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' parameters:</p> <p>Optional. Sets a percentage value for best effort traffic in the upstream or downstream direction. Best effort traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. The default threshold values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WLAN 'to-air' and 'from-air': 50%</li> <li>- Client 'to-air' and 'from-air': 50%</li> </ul>
video <0-100>	<p>The following is common to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' parameters:</p> <p>Optional. Sets a percentage value for video traffic in the upstream or downstream direction. Video traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. The default threshold values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WLAN 'to-air' and 'from-air': 25%</li> <li>- Client 'to-air' and 'from-air': 25%</li> </ul>

voice <0-100>	<p>The following is common to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' parameters:</p> <p>Optional. Sets a percentage value for voice traffic in the upstream or downstream direction. Voice traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. The default threshold values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WLAN 'to-air' and 'from-air': 0%</li> <li>- Client 'to-air' and 'from-air': 0%</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A value of 0% means no early random drops.</p>
---------------	--

#### Usage Guidelines

The following information should be taken into account when configuring rate limits:

- Background traffic consumes the least bandwidth, so this value can be set to a lower value once a general downstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis).
- Best effort traffic consumes little bandwidth, so this value can be set to a lower value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis).
- Video traffic consumes significant bandwidth, so this value can be set to a higher value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis).
- Voice applications consume significant bandwidth, so this value can be set to a higher value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis).

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#rate-limit wlan from-air max-burst-size 6
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#rate-limit wlan from-air rate 55
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#rate-limit wlan from-air red-threshold best-effort 10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#rate-limit client from-air red-threshold background 3
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
  classification non-wmm video
  multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
  classification non-unicast normal
  rate-limit wlan from-air rate 55
  rate-limit wlan from-air max-burst-size 6
  rate-limit wlan from-air red-threshold best-effort 10
  rate-limit client from-air red-threshold background 3
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust wmm
  accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

### 21.1.7 *svp-prioritization*

#### ▶ *wlan-qos-policy*

Enables WLAN SVP support on this WLAN QoS policy. SVP support enables the identification and prioritization of traffic from Spectralink/Ploycomm phones. This gives priority to voice, with voice management packets supported only on certain legacy VOIP phones. If the wireless client classification is WMM, non-WMM devices recognized as voice devices have all their traffic transmitted at voice priority. Devices are classified as voice, when they emit SIP, SCCP, or H323 traffic. Thus, selecting this option has no effect on devices supporting WMM.

This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### **Syntax**

```
svp-prioritization
```

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#svp-prioritization

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
  classification non-wmm video
  svp-prioritization
  multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
  classification non-unicast normal
  rate-limit wlan from-air rate 55
  rate-limit wlan from-air max-burst-size 6
  rate-limit wlan from-air red-threshold best-effort 10
  rate-limit client from-air red-threshold background 3
  qos trust dscp
  qos trust wmm
  accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

## 21.1.8 voice-prioritization

### ▶ [wlan-qos-policy](#)

Prioritizes voice clients over other clients (for non-WMM clients). This gives priority to voice and voice management packets and is supported only on certain legacy VOIP phones. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
voice-prioritization
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#voice-prioritization

rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
classification non-wmm video
svp-prioritization
voice-prioritization
multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
classification non-unicast normal
rate-limit wlan from-air rate 55
rate-limit wlan from-air max-burst-size 6
rate-limit wlan from-air red-threshold best-effort 10
rate-limit client from-air red-threshold background 3
qos trust dscp
qos trust wmm
accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

### 21.1.9 wmm

#### ▶ wlan-qos-policy

Configures 802.11e/*Wireless Multimedia* (WMM) parameters for this WLAN QoS policy

WMM makes it possible for both home networks and Enterprises to decide which data streams are most important and assign them a higher traffic priority.

WMM's prioritization capabilities are based on the four access categories (background, best-effort, video, and voice). Higher the *Access Category* (AC) higher is the transmission probability over the controller managed WLAN. ACs correspond to the 802.1d priorities, facilitating interoperability with QoS policy management mechanisms. WMM enabled controllers coexist with legacy devices (not WMM-enabled).

Packets not assigned to a specific access category are categorized as best effort by default. Applications assign each data packet to a given access category. Categorized packets are added to one of four independent transmit queues (one per access category). The client has an internal collision resolution mechanism to address collision among different queues, which selects the frames with the highest priority to transmit.

The same mechanism deals with external collision, to determine which client should be granted the *Opportunity to Transmit* (TXOP). The collision resolution algorithm responsible for traffic prioritization is probabilistic and depends on two timing parameters that vary for each access category. These parameters are:

- The minimum interframe space, or *Arbitrary Inter-Frame Space Number* (AIFSN)
- The contention window, sometimes referred to as the random back off wait

Both values are smaller for high-priority traffic. The value of the contention window varies through time. Initially the contention window is set to a value that depends on the AC. As frames with the highest AC tend to have the lowest back off values, they are more likely to get a TXOP.

After each collision the contention window is doubled until a maximum value (also dependent on the AC) is reached. After successful transmission, the contention window is reset to its initial, AC dependant value. The AC with the lowest back off value gets the TXOP.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
wmm [background|best-effort|power-save|qbss-load-element|video|voice]
```

```
wmm [power-save|qbss-load-element]
```

```
wmm [background|best-effort|video|voice] [aifsn <2-15>|cw-max <0-15>|cw-min <0-15>|txop-limit <0-65535>]
```

#### Parameters

- wmm [power-save|qbss-load-element]

wmm	Configures 802.11e/wireless multimedia parameters
power-save	Enables support for the WMM-Powersave mechanism. This mechanism, also known as <i>Unscheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery</i> (U-APSD), is specifically designed for WMM voice devices. This feature is enabled by default.
qbss-load-element	Enables support for the QOS <i>Basic Service Set</i> (QBSS) load information element in beacons and probe response packets advertised by access packets. This feature is enabled by default.



- wmm [background|best-effort|video|voice] [aifsn <2-15>|cw-max <0-15>|cw-min <0-15>|txop-limit <0-65535>]

wmm	Configures 802.11e/wireless multimedia parameters. This parameter enables the configuration of four access categories. Applications assign each data packet to one of these four access categories and queues them for transmission.
background	Configures background access category parameters
best-effort	Configures best effort access category parameters. Packets not assigned to any particular access category are categorized by default as having best effort priority
video	Configures video access category parameters
voice	Configures voice access category parameters
aifsn <2-15>	<p>Configures <i>Arbitrary Inter-Frame Space Number</i> (AIFSN) from 2 - 15. AIFSN is the wait time between data frames. This parameter is common to background, best effort, video and voice.</p> <p>The default for traffic voice categories is 2  The default for traffic video categories is 2  The default for traffic best effort (normal) categories is 3  The default for traffic background (low) categories is 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-15&gt; – Sets a value from 2 - 15</li> </ul>
cw-max <0-15>	<p>Configures the maximum contention window. Wireless clients pick a number between 0 and the minimum contention window to wait before retransmission. Wireless clients then double their wait time on a collision, until it reaches the maximum contention window. This parameter is common to background, best effort, video and voice.</p> <p>The default for traffic voice categories is 3  The default for traffic video categories is 4  The default for traffic best effort (normal) categories 10  The default for traffic background (low) categories is 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-15&gt; – ECW: the contention window. The actual value used is <math>(2^{ECW} - 1)</math>. Set a value from 0 - 15.</li> </ul>
cw-min <0-15>	<p>Configures the minimum contention window. Wireless clients pick a number between 0 and the min contention window to wait before retransmission. Wireless clients then double their wait time on a collision, until it reaches the maximum contention window. This parameter is common to background, best effort, video and voice.</p> <p>The default for traffic voice categories is 2  The default for traffic video categories is 3  The default for traffic best effort (normal) categories is 4  The default for traffic background (low) categories is 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-15&gt; – ECW: the contention window. The actual value used is <math>(2^{ECW} - 1)</math>. Set a value from 0 - 15.</li> </ul>

<code>txop-limit &lt;0-65535&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the transmit-opportunity (the interval of time during which a particular client has the right to initiate transmissions). This parameter is common to background, best effort, video and voice.</p> <p>The default for traffic voice categories is 47</p> <p>The default for traffic video categories is 94</p> <p>The default for traffic best effort (normal) categories is 0</p> <p>The default for traffic background (low) categories is 0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code> – Set a value from 0 - 65535 to configure the transmit-opportunity in 32 microsecond units.</li></ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#wmm video txop-limit 9
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#wmm voice cw-min 6
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#show context
wlan-qos-policy test
classification non-wmm video
svp-prioritization
voice-prioritization
wmm video txop-limit 9
wmm voice cw-min 6
multicast-mask primary 11-22-33-44-55-66/22-33-44-55-66-77
classification non-unicast normal
rate-limit wlan from-air rate 55
rate-limit wlan from-air max-burst-size 6
rate-limit wlan from-air red-threshold best-effort 10
rate-limit client from-air red-threshold background 3
qos trust dscp
qos trust wmm
accelerated-multicast autodetect classification voice
rfs7000-37FABE(config-wlan-qos-test)#
```

# CHAPTER 22

## L2TPV3-POLICY

This chapter summarizes *Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol Version 3* (L2TPv3) policy commands in the CLI command structure.

The L2TPv3 policy defines control and encapsulation protocols for tunneling different types of layer 2 frames between two IP nodes. The L2TPv3 control protocol controls dynamic creation, maintenance, and tear down of L2TP sessions. The L2TPv3 encapsulation protocol is used to multiplex and de-multiplex L2 data streams between two L2TP nodes across an IP network.

L2TPv3 is an IETF standard used for transporting different types of layer 2 frames over an intermediate IP network. L2TPv3 defines control and encapsulation protocols for tunneling layer 2 frames between two IP nodes. Use L2TPv3 to create tunnels for transporting layer 2 frames. L2TPv3 enables WING supported controllers and access points to create tunnels for transporting Ethernet frames to and from bridge VLANs and physical ports. L2TPv3 tunnels can be defined between WING devices and other vendor devices supporting the L2TPv3 protocol.

Multiple pseudowires can be created within an L2TPv3 tunnel. WING supported devices support an Ethernet VLAN pseudowire type exclusively. A pseudowire is an emulation of a layer 2 point-to-point connection over a *packet-switching network* (PSN). A pseudowire was developed out of the necessity to encapsulate and tunnel layer 2 protocols across a layer 3 network. Ethernet VLAN pseudowires transport Ethernet frames to and from a specified VLAN. One or more L2TPv3 tunnels can be defined between tunnel end points. Each tunnel can have one or more L2TPv3 sessions. Each tunnel session corresponds to one pseudowire. An L2TPv3 control connection (an L2TPv3 tunnel) needs to be established between the tunneling entities before creating a session.



**NOTE:** A pseudowire is an emulation of a layer 2 point-to-point connection over a *packet-switching network* (PSN). A pseudowire was developed out of the necessity to encapsulate and tunnel layer 2 protocols across a layer 3 network.

---

---

Ethernet VLAN pseudowires transport Ethernet frames to and from a specified VLAN. One or more L2TPv3 tunnels can be defined between tunnel end points. Each tunnel can have one or more L2TPv3 sessions. Each tunnel session corresponds to one pseudowire. An L2TPv3 control connection (a L2TPv3 tunnel) needs to be established between the tunneling entities before creating a session.

For optimal pseudowire operation, both the L2TPv3 session originator and responder need to know the pseudowire type and identifier. These two parameters are communicated during L2TPv3 session establishment. An L2TPv3 session created within an L2TPv3 connection also specifies multiplexing parameters for identifying a pseudowire type and ID.

The working status of a pseudowire is reflected by the state of the L2TPv3 session. If a L2TPv3 session is down, the pseudowire associated with it must be shut down. The L2TPv3 control connection keep-alive mechanism can serve as a monitoring mechanism for the pseudowires associated with a control connection.

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**NOTE:** If connecting an Ethernet port to another Ethernet port, the pseudowire type must be *Ethernet port*, if connecting an Ethernet VLAN to another Ethernet VLAN, the pseudowire type must be *Ethernet VLAN*.

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This chapter is organized into the following sections:

- [l2tpv3-policy-commands](#)
  - [l2tpv3-tunnel-commands](#)
  - [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)
- 
- 



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

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## 22.1 l2tpv3-policy-commands

### ► L2TPV3-POLICY

Use the (config) instance to configure L2TPv3 policy parameters. To navigate to the L2TPv3 policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#l2tpv3 policy <L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#?
L2tpv3 Policy Mode commands:
  cookie-size           Size of the cookie field present in each l2tpv3 data
                        message
  failover-delay        Time interval for re-establishing the tunnel after
                        the failover (RF-Domain
                        manager/VRRP-master/Cluster-master failover)
  force-l2-path-recovery Enables force learning of servers, gateways etc.,
                        behind the l2tpv3 tunnel when the tunnel is
                        established
  hello-interval        Configure the time interval (in seconds) between
                        l2tpv3 Hello keep-alive messages exchanged in l2tpv3
                        control connection
  no                     Negate a command or set its defaults
  reconnect-attempts    Maximum number of attempts to reestablish the
                        tunnel.
  reconnect-interval    Time interval between the successive attempts to
                        reestablish the l2tpv3 tunnel
  retry-attempts        Configure the maximum number of retransmissions for
                        signaling message
  retry-interval        Time interval (in seconds) before the initiating a
                        retransmission of any l2tpv3 signaling message
  rx-window-size        Number of signaling messages that can be received
                        without sending the acknowledgment
  tx-window-size        Number of signaling messages that can be sent
                        without receiving the acknowledgment

  clrscr                Clears the display screen
  commit                Commit all changes made in this session
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                  Description of the interactive help system
  revert                Revert changes
  service               Service Commands
  show                  Show running system information
  write                 Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

The following table summarizes L2TPv3 policy configuration commands:

**Table 22.1 L2TPV3-Tunnel-Policy-Config Commands**

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">cookie-size</a>	Configures the cookie field size for each L2TPv3 data packet	<a href="#">page 22-5</a>
<a href="#">failover-delay</a>	Configures the L2TPv3 tunnel failover delay in seconds	<a href="#">page 22-6</a>
<a href="#">force-l2-path-recovery</a>	Enables the forced detection of servers and gateways behind the L2TPv3 tunnel	<a href="#">page 22-7</a>
<a href="#">hello-interval</a>	Configures the interval, in seconds, between L2TPv3 “Hello” keep-alive messages exchanged in the L2TPv3 control connection	<a href="#">page 22-8</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates or reverts L2TPv3 tunnel commands	<a href="#">page 22-9</a>

**Table 22.1** L2TPV3-Tunnel-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">reconnect-attempts</a>	Configures the maximum number of retransmissions for signalling messages	<a href="#">page 22-10</a>
<a href="#">reconnect-interval</a>	Configures the interval, in seconds, between successive attempts to re-establish a failed tunnel connection	<a href="#">page 22-11</a>
<a href="#">retry-attempts</a>	Configures the maximum number of retransmissions of signalling messages	<a href="#">page 22-12</a>
<a href="#">retry-interval</a>	Configures the interval, in seconds, before initiating a retransmission of any L2TPv3 signalling message	<a href="#">page 22-13</a>
<a href="#">rx-window-size</a>	Configures the number of signalling messages received without sending an acknowledgment	<a href="#">page 22-14</a>
<a href="#">tx-window-size</a>	Configures the number of signalling messages transmitted without receiving an acknowledgment	<a href="#">page 22-15</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 22.1.1 cookie-size

### ▸ [l2tpv3-policy-commands](#)

Configures the size of the cookie field present in each L2TPv3 data packet. L2TPv3 data packets contain a session cookie that identifies the session (pseudowire) corresponding to it. In a tunnel, the cookie is a 4-byte or 8-byte signature shared between the two tunnel endpoints. This signature is configured at both the source and destination routers. If the signature at both ends do not match, the data is dropped. All sessions within a tunnel have the same session cookie size.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
cookie-size [0|4|8]
```

### Parameters

- `cookie-size [0|4|8]`

<code>cookie-size [0 4 8]</code>	Configures the cookie-field size for each data packet. Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 – No cookie field present in each L2TPv3 data message (this is the default setting)</li> <li>• 4 – 4 byte cookie field present in each L2TPv3 data message</li> <li>• 8 – 8 byte cookie field present in each L2TPv3 data message</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#cookie-size 8

rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
  cookie-size 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the cookie-field size to its default (0 - no cookie field present in each L2TPv3 data packet)
-----------------	--

## 22.1.2 failover-delay

### ► [l2tpv3-policy-commands](#)

Configures the L2TPv3 tunnel failover delay in seconds. This is the interval after which a failed over tunnel is re-established.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
failover-delay <5-60>
```

### Parameters

- failover-delay <5-60>

failover-delay <5-60>	Sets the delay interval to re-establish a failed L2TPv3 tunnel (RF-Domain manager/VRRP-master/Cluster-master failover) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-60&gt; – Specify a failover delay from 5 - 60 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#failover-delay 30
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
failover-delay 30
retry-attempts 10
retry-interval 30
cookie-size 8
rx-window-size 9
tx-window-size 9
reconnect-interval 100
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the failover interval to its default (5 seconds)
--------------------	---



### 22.1.3 force-l2-path-recovery

#### ▸ l2tpv3-policy-commands

Enables the forced detection of servers and gateways behind the L2TPv3 tunnel. This feature is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
force-l2-path-recovery
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#force-l2-path-recovery
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
```

```
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
```

```
hello-interval 200
```

```
failover-delay 30
```

```
retry-attempts 10
```

```
retry-interval 30
```

```
cookie-size 8
```

```
rx-window-size 9
```

```
tx-window-size 9
```

```
reconnect-interval 100
```

```
reconnect-attempts 8
```

```
force-l2-path-recovery
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the forced detection of servers and gateways behind the L2TPv3 tunnel
-----------	--

## 22.1.4 hello-interval

### ▸ [l2tpv3-policy-commands](#)

Configures the interval, in seconds, between L2TPv3 “Hello” keep-alive messages exchanged in a L2TPv3 control connection.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
hello-interval <1-3600>
```

### Parameters

- hello-interval <1-3600>

hello-interval <1-3600>	Configures the interval for L2TPv3 “Hello” keep-alive messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3600&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 3600 seconds (default is 60 seconds).</li> </ul>
-------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#hello-interval 200
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
  hello-interval 200
  cookie-size 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the “Hello” keep-alive message interval to its default of 60 seconds
--------------------	---

## 22.1.5 no

### ▸ l2tpv3-policy-commands

Negates or reverts L2TPv3 policy settings to default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [cookie-size|failover-delay|force-l2-path-recovery|hello-interval|
    reconnect-attempts|reconnect-interval|retry-attempts|retry-interval|rx-window-size|
    tx-window-size]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates or reverts L2TPv3 policy settings to default
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the l2tpv3 policy 'L2TPV3Policy1' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
  hello-interval 200
  retry-attempts 10
  retry-interval 30
  cookie-size 8
  reconnect-interval 100
  reconnect-attempts 50
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#no hello-interval
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#no reconnect-attempts
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#no reconnect-interval
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#no retry-attempts
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#no retry-interval
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#no cookie-size
```

The following example shows the l2tpv3 policy 'L2TPV3Policy1' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

## 22.1.6 reconnect-attempts

### ▸ l2tpv3-policy-commands

Configures the maximum number of attempts made to re-establish a tunnel connection

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
reconnect-attempts <0-8>
```

### Parameters

- `reconnect-attempts <0-8>`

<code>reconnect-attempts &lt;0-8&gt;</code>	Configures the maximum number of attempts made to re-establish a tunnel connection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;0-8&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 0 - 8 (default is 0: configures infinite reconnect attempts).</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#reconnect-attempts 8
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
cookie-size 8
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the maximum number of reconnect attempts to default (0: configures infinite reconnect attempts)
-----------------	--

## 22.1.7 reconnect-interval

### ▸ [l2tpv3-policy-commands](#)

Configures the interval, in seconds, between two successive attempts to re-establish a failed tunnel connection

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
reconnect-interval <1-3600>
```

### Parameters

- `reconnect-interval <1-3600>`

<pre>reconnect-interval &lt;1-3600&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the interval between successive attempts to re-establish a failed tunnel connection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-3600&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 3600 seconds (default is 120 seconds).</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#reconnect-interval 100
```

```
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
cookie-size 8
reconnect-interval 100
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<pre><i>no</i></pre>	<p>Resets the interval between successive attempts to re-establish a failed tunnel connection to default (120 seconds)</p>
----------------------	--

## 22.1.8 *retry-attempts*

### ▸ *l2tpv3-policy-commands*

Configures the maximum number of attempts made to retransmit signalling messages. Use this command to specify how many retransmission cycles occur before determining the target tunnel peer is not reachable.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
retry-attempts <1-10>
```

### Parameters

- `retry-attempts <1-10>`

<code>retry-attempts &lt;1-10&gt;</code>	Configures the maximum number of attempts made to retransmit signalling messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-10&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 10 (default is 5 attempts).</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#retry-attempts 10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
retry-attempts 10
cookie-size 8
reconnect-interval 100
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the maximum number of retransmissions of signalling messages to default (5 attempts)
-----------------	---

## 22.1.9 *retry-interval*

### ► *l2tpv3-policy-commands*

Configures the interval, in seconds, between two successive attempts at retransmitting a L2TPv3 signalling message

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
retry-interval <1-250>
```

### Parameters

- `retry-interval <1-250>`

<code>retry-interval &lt;1-250&gt;</code>	Configures the interval, in seconds, between two successive retransmission attempts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-250&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 250 seconds (default is 5 seconds).</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#retry-interval 30
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
retry-attempts 10
retry-interval 30
cookie-size 8
reconnect-interval 100
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the retry interval to default (5 seconds)
-----------------	--

## 22.1.10 rx-window-size

### ▸ l2tpv3-policy-commands

Configures the number of signalling packets received without sending an acknowledgment

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rx-window-size <1-15>
```

### Parameters

- rx-window-size <1-15>

rx-window-size <1-15>	Configures the number of packets received without sending an acknowledgment • <1-15> – Specify a value from 1 - 15 (default is 10 packets).
--------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#rx-window-size 9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
retry-attempts 10
retry-interval 30
cookie-size 8
rx-window-size 9
reconnect-interval 100
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the number of packets received without sending an acknowledgment to default (10 packets)
-----------	---



## 22.1.11 tx-window-size

### ▸ l2tpv3-policy-commands

Configures the number of signalling packets transmitted without receiving an acknowledgment

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
tx-window-size <1-15>
```

### Parameters

- tx-window-size <1-15>

tx-window-size <1-15>	Configures the number of packets transmitted without receiving an acknowledgment • <1-15> – Specify a value from 1 - 15 (default is 10 packets).
--------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#tx-window-size 9
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#show context
l2tpv3 policy L2TPV3Policy1
hello-interval 200
retry-attempts 10
retry-interval 30
cookie-size 8
rx-window-size 9
tx-window-size 9
reconnect-interval 100
reconnect-attempts 8
rfs7000-37FABE(config-l2tpv3-policy-L2TPV3Policy1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the number of packets transmitted without receiving an acknowledgment to default (10 packets)
-----------	--

## 22.2 l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

### ► L2TPV3-POLICY

Use the (profile or device context) instance to configure a L2TPv3 tunnel. To navigate to the tunnel configuration mode, use the following command in the profile context:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l2tpv3 tunnel <TUNNEL-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#?
L2tpv3 Tunnel Mode commands:
  establishment-criteria  Set tunnel establishment criteria
  fast-failover           Configure fast failover for l2tpv3 tunnels
  hostname                Tunnel specific local hostname
  local-ip-address        Configure the IP address for tunnel. If not
                          specified, tunnel source ip address would be chosen
                          automatically based on the tunnel peer ip address

  mtu                     Configure the mtu size for the tunnel
  no                       Negate a command or set its defaults
  peer                    Configure the l2tpv3 tunnel peers. At least one peer
                          must be specified
  router-id               Tunnel specific local router ID
  session                  Create / modify the specified l2tpv3 session
  use                      Set setting to use

  clrscr                  Clears the display screen
  commit                  Commit all changes made in this session
  end                      End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                     End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                    Description of the interactive help system
  revert                  Revert changes
  service                  Service Commands
  show                     Show running system information
  write                    Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

The following table summarizes L2TPv3 tunnel configuration commands:

**Table 22.2 L2TPV3-Tunnel-Config Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">establishment-criteria</a>	Configures L2TPv3 tunnel establishment criteria	<a href="#">page 22-17</a>
<a href="#">fast-failover</a>	Configures fast-failover support on the L2TPv3 tunnel	<a href="#">page 22-18</a>
<a href="#">hostname</a>	Configures tunnel specific local hostname	<a href="#">page 22-19</a>
<a href="#">local-ip-address</a>	Configures the tunnel's IP address	<a href="#">page 22-20</a>
<a href="#">mtu</a>	Configures the tunnel's <i>Maximum Transmission Unit</i> (MTU) size	<a href="#">page 22-21</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates or reverts L2TPv3 tunnel commands	<a href="#">page 22-22</a>
<a href="#">peer</a>	Configures the tunnel's peers	<a href="#">page 22-23</a>
<a href="#">router-id</a>	Configures the tunnel's local router ID	<a href="#">page 22-26</a>
<a href="#">session</a>	Creates/modifies specified L2TPv3 session	<a href="#">page 22-27</a>
<a href="#">use</a>	Configures a tunnel to use a specified L2TPv3 tunnel policy	<a href="#">page 22-29</a>

## 22.2.1 establishment-criteria

### ▸ l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Configures L2TPv3 tunnel establishment criteria

A L2TPv3 tunnel is established from the current device to the NOC controller when the current device becomes the VRRP master, cluster master, or RF Domain manager. Similarly, the L2TPv3 tunnel is closed when the current device switches to standby or backup mode.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
establishment-criteria [always|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master <1-255>]
```

### Parameters

- establishment-criteria [always|cluster-master|rf-domain-manager|vrrp-master <1-255>]

always	Always establishes a L2TPv3 tunnel from the current device to the NOC controller. This is the default setting. <b>Note:</b> The 'always' option indicates the device need not be a cluster-master, rf-domain-manager, or vrrp-master to establish a tunnel.
cluster-master	Establishes a L2TPv3 tunnel from the current device to the NOC controller, only when the current device becomes the cluster master <b>Note:</b> The L2TPv3 tunnel is closed when the current device switches back the standby or backup mode.
rf-domain-manager	Establishes a L2TPv3 tunnel from the current device to the NOC controller, only when the current device becomes the RF Domain manager <b>Note:</b> The L2TPv3 tunnel is closed when the current device switches back the standby or backup mode.
vrrp-master <1-255>	Establishes a L2TPv3 tunnel from the current device to the NOC controller, only when the current device becomes the VRRP master • <1-255> – Specify the VRRP group number from 1 - 255. <b>Note:</b> The L2TPv3 tunnel is closed when the current device switches back the standby or backup mode.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#establishment-criteria cluster-master
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets to default (always)
-----------	----------------------------

## 22.2.2 fast-failover

### ► [l2tpv3-tunnel-commands](#)

Configures fast-failover support on the L2TPv3 tunnel. When configured, devices, using this profile, send tunnel requests to both peers, and in turn, establish tunnels with both peers. If not configured, tunnel establishment occurs on one peer, with failover and other functionality the same as legacy behavior. In case fast failover is configured when an active tunnel, with one peer, already exists, the tunnel establishment process is re-initiated with both peers. Of the two tunnels established, one is marked active while the other is standby. The sessions and routes from the active tunnel are only pushed to the dataplane, resulting in creation of data sessions. However, if the active tunnel fails, sessions and routes from the standby tunnel are pushed to the dataplane thereby providing almost immediate fail over. Both tunnels individually perform connection health checkups through hello intervals. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
fast-failover {aggressive}
```

### Parameters

- `fast-failover {aggressive}`

fast-failover	Configures fast-failover support on the L2TPv3 tunnel
aggressive	Optional. When enabled, tunnel initiation hello requests are set to zero. For failure detections, hello attempts are not retried, regardless of the number of retry attempts configured. This option is disabled by default.  <b>Note:</b> The <i>hello-interval</i> and <i>retry-attempts</i> parameters are defined in the L2TPv3 Policy context. For more information on configuring an L2TPv3 policy, see <a href="#">l2tpv3-policy-commands</a> . For more information on associating an L2TPv3 policy to an L2TPv3 tunnel, see <a href="#">use</a> .

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-l2tpv3-tunnel-TestTunnel2)#show context
include-factory | include fast-failover
  no fast-failover
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-l2tpv3-tunnel-TestTunnel2)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-l2tpv3-tunnel-TestTunnel2)#fast-failover
aggressive

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-l2tpv3-tunnel-TestTunnel2)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel TestTunnel2
  fast-failover aggressive
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-l2tpv3-tunnel-TestTunnel2)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes fast-failover support on the L2TPv3 tunnel
--------------------	--

## 22.2.3 hostname

### ► [l2tpv3-tunnel-commands](#)

Configures the tunnel's local hostname

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
hostname <WORD>
```

### Parameters

- hostname <WORD>

hostname <WORD>	Configures the tunnel's local hostname <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the tunnel's local hostname.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#hostname TunnelHost1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
```

```
hostname TunnelHost1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the tunnel's local hostname
--------------------	-------------------------------------

## 22.2.4 local-ip-address

### ▶ l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Configures the tunnel's source IP address. If no IP address is specified, the tunnel's source IP address is automatically configured based on the tunnel's peer IP address.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
local-ip-address <IP>
```

### Parameters

- local-ip-address <IP>

local-ip-address <IP>	Configures the L2TPv3 tunnel's source IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the tunnel's IP address. Ensure the IP address is available (or will become available - virtual IP) on an interface. Modifying a tunnel's local IP address re-establishes the tunnel.</li> </ul>
--------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#local-ip-address 172.16.10.2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  local-ip-address 172.16.10.2
  hostname TunnelHost1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the tunnel's local IP address and re-establishes the tunnel
-----------	--

## 22.2.5 mtu

### ▸ [l2tpv3-tunnel-commands](#)

Configures the MTU size for this tunnel. This value determines the packet size transmitted over this tunnel.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mtu <128-1460>
```

### Parameters

- `mtu <128-1460>`

<code>mtu &lt;128-1460&gt;</code>	Configures the MTU size for this tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;128-1460&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 128 - 1460 bytes (default is 1460 bytes).</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#mtu 1280
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  local-ip-address 172.16.10.2
  mtu 1280
  hostname TunnelHost1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Resets the MTU size for this tunnel to default (1460 bytes)
-----------------	---

## 22.2.6 no

### ▸ l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Negates or reverts a L2TPv3 tunnel settings to default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [establishment-criteria|fast-failover|hostname|local-ip-address|mtu|peer <1-2>|
router-id|session|use]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates or reverts a L2TPv3 tunnel settings to default
-----------------	--

### Examples

The tunnel settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  local-ip-address 172.16.10.2
  mtu 1280
  hostname TunnelHost1
  establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

The tunnel settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#no local-ip
-address
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#no mtu
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#no hostname

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```



## 22.2.7 peer

### ► l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Configures the L2TPv3 tunnel's peers. At least one peer must be specified.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
peer <1-2> {hostname/ip-address/ipsec-secure/router-id/udp}
peer <1-2> {hostname [<HOSTNAME>/any]} {ipsec-secure/router-id/udp}
peer <1-2> {ip-address <IP>} {hostname/ipsec-secure/router-id/udp}
peer <1-2> {ipsec-secure} {gw [<IP>/<WORD>]}
peer <1-2> {router-id [<IP>/<WORD>/any]} {ipsec-secure/udp}
peer <1-2> {udp} {ipsec-secure/port <1-65535>}
```

### Parameters

- peer <1-2> {hostname [<HOSTNAME>/any]} {ipsec-secure/router-id/udp}

peer <1-2>	<p>Configures the tunnel's peer ID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the ID from 1 - 2. The peer ID identifies the primary (ID 1) secondary (ID 2) peers. The L2TPv3 tunnel is established with the primary peer. The secondary peer is used for tunnel failover. If the peer is not specified, tunnel establishment does not occur.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> At any time the tunnel is established with only one peer, unless fast-failover support is configured on the L2TPv3 tunnel. For more information, see <a href="#">fast-failover</a>.</p>
hostname [<HOSTNAME>/any]	<p>Optional. Configures the peers' hostname. The hostname options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;HOSTNAME&gt; – Specifies the hostname as <i>Fully Qualified Domain Name</i> (FQDN) or partial DN or any other name</li> <li>• any – Peer name is not specified. If the hostname is 'any' this tunnel is considered as responder only and will allow incoming connection from any host.</li> </ul>
ipsec-secure {gw [<IP>/<WORD>]}	<p>After specifying the peer hostname, optionally specify the IPSec settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure – Optional. Enables auto IPSec on the L2TPv3 tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gw – Optional. Configures the IPSec gateway. Use one of the following options to configure the IPSec gateway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Configures IPSec gateway's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures IPSec gateway's hostname</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
router-id [<IP>/<WORD>/any]	<p>After specifying the peer hostname, optionally specify router ID settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• router-id – Optional. Configures the peer's router ID in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Peer router ID in the IP address (A.B.C.D) format</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Peer router ID range (for example, 100-120)</li> <li>• any – Peer router ID is not specified. This allows incoming connection from any router ID.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<pre>udp {ipsec-secure gw  port &lt;1-65535&gt; {ipsec-secure}}</pre>	<p>After specifying the peer hostname, optionally specify UDP settings: The UDP option configures the encapsulation mode for this tunnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UDP – Optional. Configures UDP encapsulation (default encapsulation is IP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure gw – Optional. Enables auto IPsec</li> <li>• port &lt;1-65535&gt; {ipsec-secure} – Optional. Configures the peer's UDP port running the L2TPv3 service from 1 - 65535. After specifying the peer UDP port, optionally configure the IPsec settings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peer &lt;1-2&gt; {ip-address &lt;IP&gt;} {hostname/ipsec-secure/router-id/udp}</li> </ul>	
peer <1-2>	Configures the tunnel's peer ID from 1 - 2. At any time the tunnel is established with only one peer.
ip-address <IP>	Optional. Configures the peer's IP address in the A.B.C.D format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the peer's IP address.</li> </ul>
hostname [<FQDN> any]	After specifying the peer IP address, optionally specify the peer's hostname: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hostname – Optional. Configures the peers' hostname. The hostname options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specifies the hostname as FQDN or partial DN</li> <li>• any – Peer name is not specified. If the hostname is 'any' this tunnel is considered as responder only and will allow incoming connection from any host.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ipsec-secure {gw [<IP> <WORD>]}	After specifying the peer IP address, optionally specify the IPsec settings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure – Optional. Enables auto IPsec</li> <li>• gw – Optional. Configures the IPsec gateway. Use one of the following options to configure the IPsec gateway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Configures IPsec gateway's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures IPsec gateway's hostname</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
router-id [<A.B.C.D> <WORD>  any]	After specifying the peer IP address, optionally specify the router ID using one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• router-id – Optional. Configures the peer's router-id in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;A.B.C.D&gt; – Peer router ID in the IP address (A.B.C.D) format</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Peer router ID range (for example, 100-120)</li> <li>• any – Peer router ID is not specified. This allows incoming connection from any router ID.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
udp {ipsec-secure gw  port <1-65535> {ipsec-secure}}	After specifying the peer IP address, optionally specify the peer's UDP port settings: The UDP option configures the encapsulation mode for this tunnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UDP – Optional. Configures UDP encapsulation (default encapsulation is IP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure gw – Optional. Enables auto IPsec</li> <li>• port &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the peer's UDP port running the L2TPv3 service from 1 - 65535. After specifying the peer UDP port, optionally configure the IPsec settings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peer &lt;1-2&gt; {ipsec-secure} {gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;]}</li> </ul>	
peer <1-2>	Configures the tunnel's peer ID from 1 - 2. At any time the tunnel is established with only one peer.
ipsec-secure {gw [<IP> <WORD>]}	Optional. Enables auto IPsec for this peer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gw – Optional. Configures the IPsec gateway. Use one of the following options to configure the IPsec gateway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Configures IPsec gateway's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures IPsec gateway's hostname</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `peer <1-2> {router-id [<IP>|<WORD>|any]} {ipsec-secure|udp}`

<code>peer &lt;1-2&gt;</code>	Configures the tunnel peer ID from 1 - 2. At any time the tunnel is established with only one peer.
<code>router-id [&lt;A.B.C.D&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;  any]</code>	Optional. Configures the peer's router-id in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;A.B.C.D&gt; – Peer router ID in the IP address (A.B.C.D) format</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Peer router ID range (for example, 100-120)</li> <li>• any – Peer router ID is not specified. This allows incoming connection from any router ID.</li> </ul>
<code>ipsec-secure {gw [&lt;IP&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;]}</code>	After specifying the peer's router ID, optionally specify the IPsec settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure – Optional. Enables auto IPsec <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gw – Optional. Configures the IPsec gateway. Use one of the following options to configure the IPsec gateway: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Configures IPsec gateway's IP address</li> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures IPsec gateway's hostname</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<code>udp {ipsec-secure gw  port &lt;1-65535&gt;  {ipsec-secure}}</code>	After specifying the peer's router ID, optionally specify the IPsec settings. The UDP option configures the encapsulation mode for this tunnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UDP – Optional. Configures UDP encapsulation (default encapsulation is IP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure gw – Optional. Enables auto IPsec</li> <li>• port &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the peer's UDP port running the L2TPv3 service from 1 - 65535. After specifying the peer UDP port, optionally configure the IPsec settings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- `peer <1-2> {udp} {ipsec-secure|port <1-65535>}`

<code>peer &lt;1-2&gt;</code>	Configures the tunnel peer ID from 1 - 2. At any time the tunnel is established with only one peer.
<code>udp {ipsec-secure  port &lt;1-65535&gt;  {ipsec-secure}}</code>	Optional. Configures UDP encapsulation for this tunnel's peer (default encapsulation is IP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipsec-secure – Optional. Configures IPsec gateway on this peer UDP port</li> <li>• port &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the peer's UDP port running the L2TPv3 service from 1 - 65535. After specifying the peer UDP port, optionally configure the IPsec settings.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#peer 2
hostname tunnel1peer1 udp port 100
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
```

```
peer 2 hostname tunnel1peer1 udp port 100
establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the peer configured for this tunnel
-----------------	---

## 22.2.8 router-id

### ► l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Configures the tunnel's local router ID

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
router-id [<1-4294967295>|<IP>]
```

### Parameters

- router-id [<1-4294967295>|<IP>]

router-id [<1-4294967295> <IP>]	Configures the tunnel's local router ID in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Router ID in the number format (from 1 - 4294967295)</li> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Router ID in IP address format (A.B.C.D)</li> </ul>
------------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#router-id 2000

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  peer 2 hostname tunnel1peer1 udp port 100
  router-id 2000
  establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the tunnel's router ID
-----------	--------------------------------

## 22.2.9 session

### ▸ l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Configures a session's pseudowire ID, which describes the session's purpose. The session established message sends this pseudowire ID to the L2TPv3 peer.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME> [pseudowire-id|rate-limit]
session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME> pseudowire-id <1-4294967295> traffic-source
  vlan <VLAN-ID-RANGE> {native-vlan <1-4094>}
session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME> rate-limit [egress|ingress] rate <50-1000000>
  max-burst-size <2-1024>
```

### Parameters

- session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME> pseudowire-id <1-4294967295> traffic-source vlan <VLAN-ID-RANGE> {native-vlan <1-4094>}

session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME>	Configures this session's name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME&gt; – Specify the L2TPV3 session name (should not exceed 31 characters in length). A tunnel is usable only if it has one or more session(s) (having specific session names) configured. The L2TPv3 tunnel has no idle timeout, it closes when the last tunnel session is closed.</li> </ul>
pseudowire-id <1-4294967295>	Configures the pseudowire ID for this session from 1- 4204067295 A pseudowire is an emulation of a layer 2 point-to-point connection over a <i>packet-switching network</i> (PSN). A pseudowire is needed to encapsulate and tunnel layer 2 protocols across a layer 3 network.
traffic-source vlan <VLAN-ID-RANGE>	Configures VLAN as the traffic source for this tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID-RANGE&gt; – Configures VLAN range list of traffic source. Specify the VLAN IDs as a range (for example, 10-20, 25, 30-35).</li> </ul>
native-vlan <1-4094>	Optional – Configures the native VLAN ID for this session, which is not tagged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the native VLAN ID from 1- 4094.</li> </ul>

- session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME> rate-limit [egress|ingress] rate <50-1000000> max-burst-size <2-1024>

session <L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME>	Configures this session's name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-SESSION-NAME&gt; – Specify the L2TPV3 session name (should not exceed 31 characters in length). A tunnel is usable only if it has one or more session(s) (having specific session names) configured. The L2TPv3 tunnel has no idle timeout, it closes when the last tunnel session is closed.</li> </ul>
----------------------------------	---

rate-limit [egress ingress]	Configures a rate for incoming and/or outgoing traffic on this L2TPv3 tunnel. When configured, this option limits the rate at which data is sent to or received from L2TPv3 tunnel members. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• egress – Applies the specified rate to outbound traffic, from the L2TPv3 tunnel (going out from access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms) to the network</li> <li>• ingress – Applies the specified rate to inbound traffic, from the network to the L2TPv3 tunnel (coming in to access points, wireless controllers, and service platforms)</li> </ul>
rate <50-1000000>	Specify the data rate, in kilobits per second, for the incoming and/or outgoing traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-1000000&gt; – Specify a value from 50 - 1000000 kbps. The default is 5000 Kbps.</li> </ul>
max-burst-size <2-1024>	Configures the maximum burst size, in kilobytes, for incoming/outgoing traffic rate limiting (depending on the direction selected) on a L2TPv3 tunnel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;2-1024&gt; – Specify the maximum burst size from 2 - 1024 kbytes. Smaller the burst size, lesser are the chances of the upstream packet transmission resulting in congestion of the L2TPv3 tunnel traffic. The default setting is 320 kbytes.</li> </ul>

**Usage Guidelines**

The working status of a pseudowire is reflected by the state of the L2TPv3 session. If the corresponding session is L2TPv3 down, the pseudowire associated with it must be shut down.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#session
tunnellpeer1session1 pseudowire-id 5000 traffic-source vlan 10-20 native-vlan 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
peer 2 hostname tunnellpeer1 udp port 100
session tunnellpeer1session1 pseudowire-id 5000 traffic-source vlan 10-20 native-vlan 1
router-id 2000
establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a session
-----------	-------------------

## 22.2.10 use

### ▸ l2tpv3-tunnel-commands

Configures a tunnel to use a specified L2TPv3 tunnel policy and specified critical resources

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use [critical-resource|l2tpv3-policy]
use critical-resource <CRM-NAME1> {<CRM-NAME2>} <CRM-NAME3>} <CRM-NAME4>}
use l2tpv3-policy <L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- use critical-resource <CRM-NAME1> {<CRM-NAME2>} {<CRM-NAME3>} {<CRM-NAME4>}

<pre>use critical-resource &lt;CRM-NAME1&gt; {&lt;CRM-NAME2&gt;} {&lt;CRM-NAME3&gt;} {&lt;CRM-NAME4&gt;}</pre>	<p>Specifies the critical resource(s) to use with this tunnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CRM1-NAME&gt; – Specify the first critical resource name (should be existing).</li> <li>• &lt;CRM-NAME2/3/4&gt; – Optional. Specify the second/third/fourth critical resource names. Maximum of four critical resources can be monitored.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of tunnel initiator, L2TPv3 tunnel is established only if the critical resources identified by the &lt;CRM-NAME1&gt;..... &lt;CRM-NAME4&gt; arguments are available at the time of tunnel establishment.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In case of L2TPv3 tunnel termination, all incoming tunnel establishment requests are rejected if the critical resources specified by the &lt;CRM-NAME1&gt;..... &lt;CRM-NAME4&gt; arguments are not available.</p>
<pre>• use l2tpv3-policy &lt;L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	
<pre>use l2tpv3-policy &lt;L2TPV3-POLICY- NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Associates a specified L2TPv3 policy with this tunnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;L2TPV3-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#use l2tpv3-
policy L2TPV3Policy1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#show context
l2tpv3 tunnel Tunnel1
  peer 2 hostname tunnel1peer1 udp port 100
  use l2tpv3-policy L2TPV3Policy1
  session tunnel1peer1session1 pseudowire-id 5000 traffic-source vlan 10-20 native-vlan 1
  router-id 2000
  establishment-criteria cluster-master
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-tunnel-Tunnel1)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the L2TPv3 policy configured with a tunnel and reverts to the default tunnel policy
-----------	---

## 22.3 l2tpv3-manual-session-commands

### ► L2TPV3-POLICY

After a successful tunnel connection and establishment, individual sessions can be created. Each session is a single data stream. After successful session establishment, data corresponding to that session (pseudowire) can be transferred. If a session is down, the pseudowire associated with it is shut down as well.

Use the (profile-context) instance to manually configure a L2TPv3 session. To navigate to the L2TPv3 manual session configuration mode, use the following command in the profile context:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l2tpv3 manual-session <SESSION-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#l2tpv3 manual-session test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#?
L2tpv3 Manual Session Mode commands:
```

```
local-cookie      The local cookie for the session
local-ip-address  Configure the IP address for tunnel. If not specified,
                  tunnel source ip address would be chosen automatically
                  based on the tunnel peer ip address
local-session-id  Local session id for the session
mtu               Configure the mtu size for the tunnel
no               Negate a command or set its defaults
peer             Configure L2TPv3 manual session peer
remote-cookie     The remote cookie for the session
remote-session-id Remote session id for the session
traffic-source    Traffic that is tunneled

clrscr           Clears the display screen
commit           Commit all changes made in this session
end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit             End current mode and down to previous mode
help            Description of the interactive help system
revert          Revert changes
service         Service Commands
show            Show running system information
write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

The following table summarizes L2TPv3 manual session configuration commands:

**Table 22.3 L2TPV3-Manual-Session-Config Commands**

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">local-cookie</a>	Configures the manual session's local cookie field size	<a href="#">page 22-31</a>
<a href="#">local-ip-address</a>	Configures the manual session's local source IP address	<a href="#">page 22-32</a>
<a href="#">local-session-id</a>	Configures the manual session's local session ID	<a href="#">page 22-33</a>
<a href="#">mtu</a>	Configures the MTU size for the manual session tunnel	<a href="#">page 22-34</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates or reverts L2TPv3 manual session commands to default	<a href="#">page 22-22</a>
<a href="#">peer</a>	Configures the manual session's peers	<a href="#">page 22-36</a>
<a href="#">remote-cookie</a>	Configures the remote cookie for the manual session	<a href="#">page 22-37</a>
<a href="#">remote-session-id</a>	Configures the manual session's remote session ID	<a href="#">page 22-38</a>
<a href="#">traffic-source</a>	Configures the traffic source tunneled by the manual session	<a href="#">page 22-39</a>



## 22.3.1 local-cookie

### ► [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures the local cookie field size for the manual session

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
local-cookie size [4|8] <1-4294967295> {<1-4294967295>}
```

### Parameters

- local-cookie size [4|8] <1-4294967295> {<1-4294967295>}

local-cookie size [4 8]	Configures the local cookie field size for this manual session. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 – 4 byte local cookie field</li> <li>• 8 – 8 byte local cookie field</li> </ul>
<1-4294967295>	Configures the local cookie value first word. Applies to both the 4 byte and 8 byte local cookies
<1-4294967295>	Optional – Configures the local cookie value second word. Applicable to only 8 byte cookies. This parameter is ignored for 4 byte cookies.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#local-cookie
size 8 200 300
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
```

```
local-cookie size 8 200 300
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the local cookie size configured for a manual session
--------------------	---

## 22.3.2 local-ip-address

### ▶ [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures the manual session's source IP address. If no IP address is specified, the tunnel's source IP address is automatically configured based on the tunnel peer IP address. This parameter is applicable when establishing the session and responding to incoming requests.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
local-ip-address <IP>
```

### Parameters

- local-ip-address <IP>

local-ip-address <IP>	Configures the manual session's source IP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
local-cookie size 8 200 300
local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the manual session's local source IP address. This re-establishes the session.
--------------------	---

### 22.3.3 local-session-id

► [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures the manual session's local session ID

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
local-session-id <1-63>
```

#### Parameters

- local-session-id <1-63>

local-session-id <1-63>	Configures this manual session's local session ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-63&gt; – Specify the ID from 1 - 63. This is the pseudowire ID for the session. This pseudowire ID is sent in a session establishment message to the L2TP peer.</li> </ul>
----------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#local-session-id 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
  local-cookie size 8 200 300
  local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
  local-session-id 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the manual session's local session ID
--------------------	---

## 22.3.4 mtu

### ▶ [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures the MTU size for the manual session tunnel. The MTU is the size (in bytes) of the largest protocol data unit the layer can pass between tunnel peers in this session. A larger MTU means processing fewer packets for the same amount of data.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
mtu <128-1460>
```

### Parameters

- mtu <128-1460>

mtu <128-1460>	Configures the MTU size for this manual session tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;128-1460&gt; – Specify a value from 128 - 1460 bytes (default is 1460 bytes).</li> </ul>
----------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#mtu 200
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
  local-cookie size 8 200 300
  local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
  mtu 200
  local-session-id 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the MTU size for this manual session to default (1460 bytes)
--------------------	---

## 22.3.5 no

### ▸ [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Negates or reverts L2TPv3 manual session settings to default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [local-cookie|local-ip-address|local-session-id|mtu|peer|remote-cookie|
    remote-session-id|traffic-source]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates or reverts L2TPv3 manual session settings to default
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the manual session 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
  local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
  peer ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150
  traffic-source vlan 50-60 native-vlan 2
  local-session-id 1
  remote-session-id 200
  remote-cookie size 8 400 700
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#no local-ip-
address
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#no local-
session-id
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#no remote-
session-id
```

The following example shows the manual session 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
  peer ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150
  traffic-source vlan 50-60 native-vlan 2
  remote-cookie size 8 400 700
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

## 22.3.6 peer

### ► [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures peer(s) allowed to establish the manual session tunnel. The peers are identified by their IP addresses.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600. VX9000

### Syntax

```
peer ip-address <IP> {udp {port <1-65535>}}
```

### Parameters

- peer ip-address <IP> {udp {port <1-65535>}}

peer ip-address <IP>	Configures the tunnel's peer IP address in the A.B.C.D format
udp {port <1-65535>}	Optional. Configures the UDP encapsulation mode for this tunnel (default encapsulation is IP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• port &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Configures the peer's UDP port running the L2TPv3 service.</li> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#peer
ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
local-cookie size 8 200 300
local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
peer ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150
mtu 200
local-session-id 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the manual session's peer
-----------	-----------------------------------

## 22.3.7 remote-cookie

### ► [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures the manual session's remote cookie field size

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
remote-cookie size [4|8] <1-4294967295> {<1-4294967295>}
```

### Parameters

- remote-cookie size [4|8] <1-4294967295> {<1-4294967295>}

remote-cookie size [4 8]	Configures the remote cookie field size for this manual session. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 – 4 byte remote cookie field</li> <li>• 8 – 8 byte remote cookie field</li> </ul>
<1-4294967295>	Configures the remote cookie value first word. Applies to both the 4 byte and 8 byte local cookies
<1-4294967295>	Optional – Configures the remote cookie value second word. Applicable to only 8 byte cookies. This parameter is ignored for 4 byte cookies.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#remote-cookie size 8 400 700
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
  local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
  peer ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150
  mtu 200
  local-session-id 1
  remote-cookie size 8 400 700
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the manual session's remote cookie field size
--------------------	---

## 22.3.8 remote-session-id

### ► l2tpv3-manual-session-commands

Configures the manual session's remote ID. This ID is passed in the establishment of the tunnel session.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
remote-session-id <1-4294967295>
```

### Parameters

- remote-session-id <1-4294967295>

remote-session-id <1-4294967295>	Configures this manual session's remote ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 4294967295.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#remote-session-id 200
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context
l2tpv3 manual-session test
 local-ip-address 1.2.3.4
 peer ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150
 local-session-id 1
 remote-session-id 200
 remote-cookie size 8 400 700
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the manual session's remote ID
-----------	--



## 22.3.9 traffic-source

### ▸ [l2tpv3-manual-session-commands](#)

Configures the traffic source tunneled by this session

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
traffic-source vlan <VLAN-ID-RANGE> {native-vlan <1-4094>}
```

### Parameters

- traffic-source vlan <VLAN-ID-RANGE> {native-vlan <1-4094>}

traffic-source vlan <VLAN-ID-RANGE>	Configures VLAN as the traffic source for this tunnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID-RANGE&gt; – Configures VLAN range list of traffic source. Specify the VLAN IDs as a range (for example, 10-20, 25, 30-35)</li> </ul>
native-vlan <1-4094>	Optional – Configures the native VLAN ID for this session, which is not tagged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the native VLAN ID from 1- 4094.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#traffic-  
source vlan 50-60 native-vlan 2
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#show context  
l2tpv3 manual-session test  
local-ip-address 1.2.3.4  
peer ip-address 5.6.7.8 udp port 150  
traffic-source vlan 50-60 native-vlan 2  
local-session-id 1  
remote-session-id 200  
remote-cookie size 8 400 700  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-l2tpv3-manual-session-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the traffic source configured for a tunnel
-----------	--



# CHAPTER 23

## ROUTER-MODE COMMANDS

This chapter summarizes *Open Shortest Path First* (OSPF) router mode commands in the CLI command structure. All router-mode commands are available on both device and profile modes.

OSPF is an *interior gateway protocol* (IGP) used within large autonomous systems to distribute routing information. OSPF routes IP packets within a single routing domain (autonomous system), like an enterprise LAN. OSPF gathers link state information from neighbor routers and constructs a network topology. The topology determines the routing table presented to the Internet Layer, which makes routing decisions based solely on the destination IP address found in IP packets.

OSPF detects changes in the topology, like a link failure, and plots a new loop-free routing structure. It computes the shortest path for each route using a shortest path first algorithm. Link state data is maintained on each router and is periodically updated on all OSPF member routers. This enables routers to synchronize routing tables.

OSPF uses a route table managed by the link cost (external metrics) defined for each routing interface. The cost could be the distance of a router (round-trip time), link throughput or link availability.

Use the (config) instance to configure router commands. To navigate to the (config-router-mode) instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#router ospf
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-ospf)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-default-rfs7000)#router ospf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#?
Router OSPF Mode commands:
  area                OSPF area
  auto-cost            OSPF auto-cost
  default-information  Distribution of default information
  ip                  Internet Protocol (IP)
  network             OSPF network
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  ospf                OSPF
  passive             Make OSPF Interface as passive
  redistribute         Route types redistributed by OSPF
  route-limit         Limit for number of routes handled OSPF process
  router-id           Router ID

  clrscr              Clears the display screen
  commit              Commit all changes made in this session
  do                  Run commands from Exec mode
  end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                Description of the interactive help system
```

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revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 23.1 router-mode

### ► ROUTER-MODE COMMANDS

The following table summarizes router configuration commands:

**Table 23.1** OSPF-Router Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">area</a>	Specifies OSPF enabled interfaces	<a href="#">page 23-4</a>
<a href="#">auto-cost</a>	Specifies the reference bandwidth in terms of Mbits per second	<a href="#">page 23-13</a>
<a href="#">default-information</a>	Controls the distribution of default information	<a href="#">page 23-14</a>
<a href="#">ip</a>	Configures <i>Internet Protocol</i> (IP) default gateway priority	<a href="#">page 23-15</a>
<a href="#">network</a>	Defines OSPF network settings	<a href="#">page 23-16</a>
<a href="#">ospf</a>	Enables OSPF	<a href="#">page 23-17</a>
<a href="#">passive</a>	Specifies the configured OSPF interface as passive interface	<a href="#">page 23-18</a>
<a href="#">redistribute</a>	Specifies the route types redistributed by OSPF	<a href="#">page 23-19</a>
<a href="#">route-limit</a>	Specifies the limit for the number of routes managed by OSPF	<a href="#">page 23-20</a>
<a href="#">router-id</a>	Specifies the router ID for OSPF	<a href="#">page 23-21</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its defaults	<a href="#">page 23-22</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 23.1.1 area

▶ *router-mode*

Configures OSPF network area (OSPF enabled interfaces) settings

The following table lists the OSPF Area configuration mode commands:

**Table 23.2** OSPF Area Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>area</i>	Creates a new OSPF area and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 23-5</a>
<i>OSPF-area-mode</i>	Summarizes OSPF area configuration commands	<a href="#">page 23-7</a>

### 23.1.1.1 area

▶ [area](#)

Configures OSPF network areas (OSPF enables interfaces)

An OSPF network can be subdivided into routing areas to simplify administration and optimize traffic utilization. Areas are logical groupings of hosts and networks, including routers having interfaces connected to an included network. Each area maintains a separate link state database whose information may be summarized towards the rest of the network by the connecting router. Areas are identified by 32-bit IDs, expressed either in decimal, or octet-based dot-decimal notation. Areas can be defined as: *stub area*, *totally-stub*, *non-stub*, *nssa*, *totally nssa*. Each of these area types has been discussed further in the [area-type](#) section of this chapter.

At least one default area, bearing number '0', should be configured for every OSPF network. In case of multiple areas, the default area 0 forms the backbone of the network. The default area 0 is used as a link to the other areas. Each area has its own link-state database.

A router running OSPF sends hello packets to discover neighbors and elect a designated router. The hello packet includes link state information and list of neighbors. OSPF is savvy with layer 2 topologies. If on a point-to-point link, OSPF knows it is sufficient, and the link stays up. If on a broadcast link, the router waits for election before determining if the link is functional.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

**Syntax**

```
area [<0-4294967295>|<IP>]
```

**Parameters**

- area [<0-4294967295>|<IP>]

area	Defines an OSPF area
<0-4294967295>	Defines an OSPF area in the form of a 32 bit integer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify the value from 0 - 4294967295.</li> </ul>
<IP>	Defines an OSPF area in the form of an IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#area 4 ?
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.4)#?
Router OSPF Area Mode commands:
  area-type           OSPF area type
  authentication      Authentication scheme for OSPF area
  no                  Negate a command or set its defaults
  range              Routes matching this range are considered for summarization
                    (ABR only)

  clrscr             Clears the display screen
  commit             Commit all changes made in this session
  do                 Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit              End current mode and down to previous mode
  help              Description of the interactive help system
  revert            Revert changes
  service           Service Commands
  show              Show running system information
  write             Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.4)#
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.4)#show context
  area 0.0.0.4
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.4)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes area configuration settings
-----------	-------------------------------------



### 23.1.1.2 OSPF-area-mode

▶ [area](#)

The following table summarizes OSPF area mode configuration commands:

**Table 23.3** OSPF-Area-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">area-type</a>	Configures a particular OSPF area as STUB or NSSA	<a href="#">page 23-8</a>
<a href="#">authentication</a>	Specifies the authentication scheme used for the OSPF area	<a href="#">page 23-10</a>
<a href="#">range</a>	Specifies the routes matching address/mask for summarization	<a href="#">page 23-11</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its defaults	<a href="#">page 23-12</a>

### 23.1.1.2.1 area-type

#### ▶ *OSPF-area-mode*

Configures a particular OSPF area type as STUB, Totally STUB, NSSA or Totally NSSA

Areas can be defined as:

- stub area - Is an area that does not receive route advertisements external to the *autonomous system* (AS), and routing from within the area is based entirely on a default route.
- totally-stub - Is an area that does not allow summary routes and external routes. A default route is the only way to route traffic outside of the area. When there is only one route out of the area, fewer routing decisions are needed, lowering system resource utilization.
- non-stub - Is an area that imports autonomous system external routes and forwards to other areas. However, it still cannot receive external routes from other areas.
- nssa - A *Not-So-Stubby Area* (NSSA) is an extension of a stub that allows the injection of limited external routes into a stub area. If selecting NSSA, no external routes, except a default route, enter the area.
- totally-nssa - Is a NSSA using 3 and 4 summary routes are not flooded into this type of area. It is also possible to declare an area both totally stubby and not-so-stubby, which means that the area will receive only the default route from area 0.0.0.0, but can also contain an *Autonomous System Boundary Router* (ASBR) that accepts external routing information and injects it into the local area, and from the local area into area 0.0.0.0.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
area-type [nssa|stub]
```

```
area-type nssa {default-cost/no-summary/translate-always/translate-candidate/  
translate-never}
```

```
area-type nssa {default-cost <0-16777215> {no-summary}|no-summary {default-cost  
<0-16777215>}}
```

```
area-type nssa {translate-always/translate-candidate/translate-never}  
{(default-cost <0-16777215>|no-summary)}
```

```
area-type stub {default-cost <0-16777215> {no-summary}|no-summary {default-cost  
<0-16777215>}}
```

#### Parameters

- area-type [nssa|stub] {default-cost/no-summary/translate-always/translate-candidate/  
translate-never}

area-type	Configures a particular OSPF area type as STUB, Totally STUB, NSSA or Totally NSSA
nssa	Configures the OSPF area as NSSA
stub	Configures the OSPF area as <i>Stubby Area</i> (STUB)
default-cost <0-16777215>	Specifies the default summary cost that will be advertised, if the OSPF area is a STUB or NSSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-16777215&gt; – Specify the default summary cost value from 0 - 16777215.</li> </ul>
no-summary	Configures the OSPF area as totally STUB if the area-type is STUB or totally NSSA if the area-type is NSSA
translate-always	Always translates type-7 <i>Link State Advertisements</i> (LSAs) into type-5 LSAs

translate-candidate	Defines it as default behavior
translate-never	Never translates type-7 LSAs into type-5 LSAs

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#area-type stub
default-cost 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#show context
area 0.0.0.1
```

```
    area-type stub default-cost 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes configured area-type settings
-----------	---------------------------------------

**23.1.1.2.2 authentication**▶ *OSPF-area-mode*

Specifies an authentication scheme used for an OSPF area used with the OSPF dynamic route

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

**Syntax**

```
authentication [message-digest | simple-password]
```

**Parameters**

- authentication [message-digest | simple-password]

message-digest	Configures the message-digest (MD-5) authentication scheme
simple-password	Configures the simple password authentication scheme

**Usage Guidelines**

OSPF packet authentication enables routers to use predefined passwords and participate within a routing domain. The two authentication modes are:

- MD-5 – MD-5 authentication is a cryptographic authentication mode, where every router has a key (password) and key-id configured on it. This key and key-id together form the message digest that is appended to the OSPF packet.
- Simple Password – Simple password authentication allows a password (key) to be configured per area. Routers in the same area and participating in the routing domain have to be configured with the same key.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#authentication
simple-password
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#show context
area 0.0.0.1
  authentication simple-password
  area-type stub default-cost 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the authentication scheme
-----------	-----------------------------------

### 23.1.1.2.3 range

▶ *OSPF-area-mode*

Specifies a range of addresses for routes matching address/mask for OSPF summarization

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

range <IP/M>

#### Parameters

- range <IP/M>

<IP/M>	Specifies the routes matching address/mask for summarization. <b>Note:</b> This command is applicable for a <i>Area Border Router (ABR)</i> only.
--------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#range
172.16.10.0/24
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#show context
area 0.0.0.1
  authentication simple-password
  range 172.16.10.0/24
  area-type stub default-cost 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured network IP range
-----------	---

### 23.1.1.2.4 no

#### ▶ *OSPF-area-mode*

Negates a command or set its defaults

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
no [area-type|authentication|range]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or set its defaults
-----------------	---------------------------------------

#### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

#### Examples

The following example shows the OSPF router settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#show context
  area 0.0.0.1
    authentication simple-password
    range 172.16.10.0/24
    area-type stub default-cost 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#no
authentication
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#no range
172.16.10.0/24
```

The following example shows the OSPF router settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#show context
  area 0.0.0.1
    area-type stub default-cost 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf-area-0.0.0.1)#
```

### 23.1.2 auto-cost

▶ *router-mode*

Configures the reference bandwidth in terms of megabits per second. Specifying the reference bandwidth allows you to control the default metrics for an interface, which is calculated by OSPF.

The formula used to calculate default metrics is: *ref-bw* divided by the *bandwidth*.

Use the '*no > auto-cost > reference-bandwidth*' command to configure default metrics calculation based on interface type.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
auto-cost reference-bandwidth <1-4294967>
```

#### Parameters

- auto-cost reference-bandwidth <1-4294967>

reference-bandwidth <1-4294967>	Defines the reference bandwidth in Mbps • <1-4294967> – Specify the reference bandwidth value from 1 - 4294967.
------------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
```

Ensure that the auto-cost reference-bandwidth is configured uniformly on all routers.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
 area 0.0.0.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes auto-cost reference bandwidth settings
-----------	--

### 23.1.3 default-information

#### ▸ router-mode

Controls the distribution of default route information. Use the *default-information > originate* command to advertise a default route in the routing table.

This option is disabled by default. When enabled, the default route becomes a distributed route.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
default-information originate {always|metric|metric-type}
default-information originate {always|metric <0-16777214>|metric-type [1|2]}
{(metric <0-16777214>|metric-type [1|2])}
```

#### Parameters

- `default-information originate {always|metric <0-16777214>|metric-type [1|2]} {(metric <0-16777214>|metric-type [1|2])}`

originate	Originates default route information. Enabling this feature makes the default route a distributed route. This option is disabled by default.
always	Optional. Always distributes default route information (will continue to advertise default route information even if that information has been removed from the routing table for some reason). This option is disabled by default.
metric <0-16777214>	This is a recursive parameter and can be optionally configured along with the metric-type option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>metric &lt;0-16777214&gt;</code> – Optional. Specifies OSPF metric value for redistributed routes (this value is used to generate the default route)</li> <li>• <code>&lt;0-16777214&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 0 - 16777214.</li> </ul>
metric-type [1 2]	This is a recursive parameter and can be optionally configured along with the metric option. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>metric-type [1 2]</code> – Optional. Sets OSPF exterior metric type for redistributed routes (this information is advertised with the OSPF routing domain) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Sets OSPF external type 1 metrics</li> <li>• 2 – Sets OSPF external type 2 metrics</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#default-information
originate metric-type 2 metric 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
 area 0.0.0.4
 auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
 default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables advertising of default route information available in the routing table
-----------	--



### 23.1.4 ip

▶ *router-mode*

Configures IP default gateway priority

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

`ip default-gateway priority <1-8000>`

#### Parameters

- `ip default-gateway priority <1-8000>`

<code>default-gateway</code>	Configures the default gateway
<code>priority &lt;1-8000&gt;</code>	Sets the priority for the default gateway acquired via OSPF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-8000&gt;</code> – Specify an integer from 1 - 8000. The default is 7000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the value, higher is the priority.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#ip default-gateway priority 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
 area 0.0.0.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
  ip default-gateway priority 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes default gateway priority settings
-----------	---

## 23.1.5 network

### ▶ router-mode

Assigns networks to specified areas (defines the OSPF interfaces and their associated area IDs)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

### Syntax

```
network <IP/M> area [<0-4294967295>|<IP>]
```

### Parameters

- network <IP/M> area [<0-4294967295>|<IP>]

<IP/M>	Specifies an OSPF network address/mask value. Defines networks (IP addresses and mask) participating in OSPF.
area [<0-4294967295> <IP>]	Specifies an OSPF area, associated with the OSPF address range, in one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specifies a 32 bit OSPF area ID from 0 - 4294967295</li> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Defines an OSPF area ID in the form of an IPv4 address</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
```

```
network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
area 0.0.0.4
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the OSPF network to area ID association
-----------	---

## 23.1.6 ospf

▶ *router-mode*

Enables OSPF routing on a profile or device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

### Syntax

ospf enable

### Parameters

- ospf enable

ospf enable	Enables OSPF routing on devices using this profile. This option is disabled by default.
-------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#ospf enable
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
```

```
router ospf
```

```
  ospf enable
```

```
  network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
```

```
  area 0.0.0.4
```

```
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
```

```
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
```

```
  ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables OSPF routing on a profile or device
-----------	--

### 23.1.7 *passive*

▶ *router-mode*

Configures specified OSPF interface as passive. This option is disabled by default.

A passive interface receives routing updates, but does not transmit them.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
passive [<WORD>|all|vlan <1-4094>]
```

#### Parameters

- `passive [<WORD>|all|vlan <1-4094>]`

<WORD>	Enables the OSPF passive mode on the interface specified by the <WORD> parameter
all	Enables the OSPF passive mode on all the L3 interfaces
vlan <1-4094>	Enables the OSPF passive mode on the specified VLAN interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the VLAN interface ID from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#passive vlan 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
```

```
router ospf
  ospf enable
  network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
  area 0.0.0.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
  passive vlan1
  ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the OSPF passive mode on a specified interface
-----------	---

### 23.1.8 redistribute

▶ *router-mode*

Specifies the route types redistributed by OSPF

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

**Syntax**

```
redistribute [bgp|connected|kernel|static] {metric <0-16777214>|metric-type [1|2]}
```

**Parameters**

- redistribute [connected|kernel|static] {metric <0-16777214>|metric-type [1|2]}

bgp	Redistributes all BGP routes by OSPF
connected	Redistributes all connected interface routes by OSPF
kernel	Redistributes all routes that are neither connected, static, dynamic, nor bgp
static	Redistributes static routes by OSPF
metric <0-16777214>	The following keywords are common to the 'bgp', 'connected', 'kernel', and 'static' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metric &lt;0-16777214&gt; – Optional. Specifies the OSPF metric value for redistributed routes.</li> <li>• &lt;0-16777214&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 16777214.</li> </ul>
metric-type [1 2]	The following keywords are common to the 'connected', 'kernel', and 'static' parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metric-type [1 2] – Optional. Sets the OSPF exterior metric type for redistributed routes                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Sets the OSPF external type 1 metrics</li> <li>• 2 – Sets the OSPF external type 2 metrics</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#redistribute static metric-type 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
  ospf enable
  network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
  area 0.0.0.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
  redistribute static metric-type 1
  passive vlan1
  ip default-gateway priority 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the OSPF redistribution of various route types
-----------	--

### 23.1.9 route-limit

► *router-mode*

Limits the number of routes managed by OSPF. The maximum limit supported by the platform is the default configuration defined under the router-ospf context.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

#### Syntax

```
route-limit [num-routes|reset-time|retry-count|retry-timeout]
```

```
route-limit [num-routes <DYNAMIC-ROUTE-LIMIT>|reset-time <1-86400>|
  retry-count <1-32>|retry-timeout <1-3600>] { (num-routes|reset-time|retry-count|
  retry-timeout) }
```

#### Parameters

- route-limit [num-routes <DYNAMIC-ROUTE-LIMIT>|reset-time <1-86400>|retry-count <1-32>|retry-timeout <1-3600>] { (num-routes|reset-time|retry-count|retry-timeout) }

num-routes <DYNAMIC-ROUTE-LIMIT>	Specifies the maximum number of non self-generated LSAs this process can receive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DYNAMIC-ROUTE-LIMIT&gt; – Specify the dynamic route limit.</li> </ul>
reset-time <1-86400>	Specifies the time, in seconds, after which the retry-count is reset to zero <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 86400 seconds. The default is 360 seconds.</li> </ul>
retry-count <1-32>	Specifies the maximum number of times adjacencies can be suppressed. Each time OSPF gets into an ignore state, a counter increments. If the counter exceeds the timeout configured by the retry-count parameter, OSPF stays in the same ignore state. Manual intervention is required to get OSPF out of the ignore state. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-32&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 32. The default is 5.</li> </ul>
retry-timeout <1-3600>	Specifies the retry time in seconds. During this time, OSPF remains in ignore state and all adjacencies are suppressed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3600&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 3600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#route-limit num-routes 10
retry-count 5 retry-timeout 60 reset-time 10
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
  ospf enable
  network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
  area 0.0.0.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
  redistribute static metric-type 1
  passive vlan1
  route-limit num-routes 10 retry-count 5 retry-timeout 60 reset-time 10
  ip default-gateway priority 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the limit on the number of routes managed by OSPF
-----------	---

### 23.1.10 router-id

▶ *router-mode*

Specifies the OSPF router ID

This ID must be established in every OSPF instance. If not explicitly configured, the highest logical IP address is duplicated as the router identifier. However, since the router identifier is not an IP address, it does not have to be a part of any routable subnet in the network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

**Syntax**

router-id <IP>

**Parameters**

- router-id <IP>

<IP>	Identifies the OSPF router by its IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the router ID in the IP &lt;A.B.C.D&gt; format</li> </ul>
------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#router-id 172.16.10.8
```

Reload, or execute "clear ip ospf process" command, for this to take effect

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured OSPF router ID
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 23.1.11 no

### ▶ router-mode

Negates a command or reverts settings to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000

### Syntax

```
no [area|auto-cost|default-information|ip|network|ospf|passive|redistribute|
    route-limit|router-id]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or set its defaults
-----------------	---------------------------------------

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

The following example shows the OSPF router interface settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
  network 1.2.3.0/24 area 4.5.6.7
  area 0.0.0.4
  auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
  redistribute static metric-type 1
  passive vlan1
  route-limit num-routes 10 reset-time 10
  ip default-gateway priority 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#no area 4
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#no auto-cost reference-
bandwidth
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#no network 1.2.3.0/24 area
4.5.6.7
```

The following example shows the OSPF router interface settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#show context
router ospf
  default-information originate metric 1 metric-type 2
  redistribute static metric-type 1
  passive vlan1
  route-limit num-routes 10 reset-time 10
  ip default-gateway priority 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile default-rfs7000-router-ospf)#
```



# CHAPTER 24

## ROUTING-POLICY

This chapter summarizes routing-policy commands in the CLI command structure.

Routing policies enable network administrators to control data packet routing and forwarding. *Policy-based routing* (PBR) always overrides protocol-based routing. Network administrators can define routing policies based on parameters, such as access lists, packet size, etc. For example, a routing policy can be configured to route packets along user-defined routes.

In addition to the above, PBR facilitates the provisioning of preferential service to specific traffic. PBR minimally provides the following:

- A means to use source address, protocol, application, and traffic class as traffic routing criteria
- A means to load balance multiple WAN uplinks
- A means to selectively mark traffic for *Quality of Service* (QoS) optimization

Use the (config) instance to configure router-policy commands. To navigate to the (config-routing-policy mode) instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#routing-policy <ROUTING-POLICY-NAME>
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#routing-policy testpolicy
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#?
Routing Policy Mode commands:
  apply-to-local-packets  Use Policy Based Routing for packets generated by
                          the device
  logging                 Enable logging for this Route Map
  no                      Negate a command or set its defaults
  route-map              Create a Route Map
  use                     Set setting to use

  clrscr                 Clears the display screen
  commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
  do                     Run commands from Exec mode
  end                    End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                   End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                   Description of the interactive help system
  revert                 Revert changes
  service                Service Commands
  show                   Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 24.1 routing-policy-commands

### ► ROUTING-POLICY

The following table summarizes routing policy configuration commands:

**Table 24.1** Routing-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>apply-to-local-packets</i>	Enables PBR for locally generated packets	<a href="#">page 24-4</a>
<i>logging</i>	Enables logging for a specified route map	<a href="#">page 24-5</a>
<i>route-map</i>	Creates a route map entry	<a href="#">page 24-6</a>
<i>use</i>	Defines default settings to use	<a href="#">page 24-16</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or sets its defaults	<a href="#">page 24-17</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clear, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 24.1.1 *apply-to-local-packets*

▶ [routing-policy-commands](#)

Enables PBR for locally generated packets (packets generated by the device). When enabled, this option implements the match and action clauses defined within route maps. This option is enabled by default.

To disable PBR, use the *no* > *apply-to-local-packets* command.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
apply-to-local-packets
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#apply-to-local-packets  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables PBR for locally generated packets
--------------------	--

## 24.1.2 logging

### ▸ [routing-policy-commands](#)

Enables logging for a specified route map. When enabled, this option logs events generated by the enforcement of route-maps. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

logging

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#logging
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#show context
routing-policy testpolicy
```

#### logging

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables route map logging
--------------------	----------------------------

### 24.1.3 route-map

#### ► [routing-policy-commands](#)

Creates a route map entry and enters the route map configuration mode

In *policy-based routing* (PBR), route maps control the flow of traffic within the network. They override route tables and direct traffic along a specific path.

Route-maps contain a set of filters that select traffic (*match* clauses) and associated actions (*mark* clauses) for routing. Every route-map entry has a precedence value. Lower the precedence, higher is the route-map's priority. All incoming packets are matched against these route-maps entries. The route-map entry with highest precedence (lowest numerical value) is applied first. In case of a match, action is taken based on the mark clause specified in the route-map. In case of no match, the route-map entry with the next highest precedence is applied. If the incoming packet does not match any of the route-map entries, it is subjected to typical destination-based routing. Each route-map entry can optionally enable/disable logging.

The following criteria can optionally be used as traffic selection segregation criteria:

- *IP Access List* - A typical IP ACL can be used for routing traffic. The mark and log actions in ACL rules however are neglected. Route-map entries have separate logging. Only one ACL can be configured per route map entry. ACL rules configured under route map entries merge to create a single ACL. Route map precedence values determine the prioritization of the rules in this merged ACL. An IP DSCP value is also added to the ACL rules.
- *IP DSCP* - Packet filtering can be performed by traffic class, as determined from the IP *Differentiated Services Code Point* (DSCP) field. One DSCP value can be configured per route map entry. If IP ACLs on a WLAN, ports or SVI mark packets, the new/marked DSCP value is used for matching.
- *Incoming WLAN* - Packets can be filtered on the basis of the incoming WLAN. Depending on whether the receiving device has an onboard radio or not, the following two scenarios are possible:
  - Device *with* an onboard radio: If a device having an onboard radio and capable of PBR receives a packet on a local WLAN, this WLAN is used for selection.
  - Device *without* an onboard radio: If a device, without an onboard radio, capable of PBR receives a packet from an extended VLAN, it passes the WLAN information in the MiNT packet to the PBR router. The PBR router uses this information as match criteria.
- *Client role* - The client role can be used as match criteria, similar to a WLAN. Each device has to agree on a unique identifier for role definition and pass the same MINT tunneled packets.
- *Incoming SVI* - A source IP address qualifier in an ACL typically satisfies filter requirements. But if the source host (where the packet originates) is multiple hops away, the incoming SVI can be used as match criteria. In this context the SVI refers to the device interface performing PBR, and not to the source device.

Mark (or action) clauses determine the routing function when a packet satisfies match criteria. If no mark clauses are defined, the default is to fallback to destination-based routing for packets satisfying the match criteria. If no mark clause is configured and fallback to destination-based routing is disabled, then the packet is dropped. The mark clause defines one of following actions:

- *Next hop* - The IP address of the next hop or the outgoing interface through which the packet should be routed. Up to two next hops can be specified. The outgoing interface should be a PPP, a tunnel interface or a SVI which has DHCP client configured. The first reachable hop should be used. But if all next hops are unreachable, typical destination-based route lookup is performed.
- *Default next hop* - If a packet subjected to PBR does not have an explicit route to the destination, the configured default next hop is used. This can be either the IP address of the next hop or the outgoing interface. Only one default next hop can be defined. The difference between the *next hop* and the *default next-hop* is: in case of the former, PBR occurs first, then destination-based routing. In case of the latter, the order is reversed. In both cases:
  - a. If a defined next hop is reachable, it is used. If fallback is configured refer to (b).
  - b. Perform normal destination-based route lookup. If a next hop is found, it is used, if not refer to (c).
  - c. If default next hop is configured and reachable, it is used, if not, packet is dropped.

- *Fallback* - Enables fallback to destination-based routing if none of the configured next hops are reachable (or not configured). This is enabled by default.
- *Mark IP DSCP* - Configures IP DSCP bits for QoS using an ACL. The mark action of the route maps takes precedence over the mark action of an ACL.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

route-map <1-100>

**Parameters**

- route-map <1-100>

route-map <1-100>	<p>Creates a route map entry, sets a precedence value for the route map, and enters the route map configuration mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a precedence value from 1 - 100.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Lower the sequence number, higher is the precedence.</p>
-------------------	--

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#route-map 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#show context
routing-policy testpolicy
  logging
  route-map 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#route-map 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#?
Route Map Mode commands:
  default-next-hop  Default next-hop configuration (aka
                    gateway-of-last-resort)
  fallback          Fallback to destination based routing if no next-hop is
                    configured or all are unreachable
  mark              Mark action for route map
  match             Match clause configuration for Route Map
  next-hop          Next-hop configuration
  no                Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr            Clears the display screen
  commit            Commit all changes made in this session
  do                Run commands from Exec mode
  end               End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit              End current mode and down to previous mode
  help              Description of the interactive help system
  revert            Revert changes
  service           Service Commands
  show              Show running system information
  write             Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes a route map
-----------	---------------------

## 24.1.4 route-map-mode

### ▶ route-map

The following table summarizes route-map configuration commands:

**Table 24.2** Route-Map-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">default-next-hop</a>	Sets the default next hop for packets satisfying match criteria	<a href="#">page 24-9</a>
<a href="#">fallback</a>	Configures a fallback to the next destination	<a href="#">page 24-10</a>
<a href="#">mark</a>	Marks action clause for packets satisfying match criteria	<a href="#">page 24-11</a>
<a href="#">match</a>	Sets match clauses for the route map	<a href="#">page 24-12</a>
<a href="#">next-hop</a>	Sets the next hop for packets satisfying match criteria	<a href="#">page 24-14</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 24-15</a>



### 24.1.4.1 default-next-hop

#### ▶ *route-map-mode*

Sets the default next hop for packets satisfying match criteria

If a packet, subjected to PBR, does not have an explicit route to the destination, the configured default next hop is used. This value is set as either the IP address of the next hop or the outgoing interface. Only one default next hop can be defined. The difference between the next hop and the default next-hop is: in case of the former, PBR occurs first, then destination-based routing. In case of the latter, the order is reverse. Use this command to set either the default next hop IP address or define either a WWAN1, PPPoE1, or VLAN interface.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
default-next-hop [<IP>|<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID>
<CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1]
```

#### Parameters

- default-next-hop [<IP>|<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|pppoe1|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1]

default-next-hop	Sets the next hop router to which packets are sent in case the next hop is not the adjacent router
<IP>	Specifies next hop router's IP address
<ROUTER-IF-NAME>	Specifies the outgoing interface name (router interface name)
pppoe1	Specifies the PPPoE interface
serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>	Specifies the serial interface's slot, port, and channel group IDs
vlan <1-4094>	Specifies a VLAN interface ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 4094.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Specifies the WAN interface

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#default-next-hop wwan1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#show context
route-map 1
  default-next-hop wwan1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes default next hop router settings
-----------	--

### 24.1.4.2 fallback

▶ *route-map-mode*

Enables fallback to destination-based routing. This option is enabled by default. To disable fallback, use the *no > fallback* command.

The action taken for packets satisfying the match criteria is determined by the mark (action) clauses. If no action is defined, the default is to fallback to destination-based routing.



**NOTE:** If no mark clause is configured and fallback to destination-based routing is disabled, then the packet is dropped.

---

---

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

fallback

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#fallback  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

---

<i>no</i>	Disables fallback to destination-based routing, if no next hop is configured or are unreachable
-----------	---

---

### 24.1.4.3 mark

#### ▶ *route-map-mode*

Enables the marking of the DSCP field in the IP header

Use this command to set the IP DSCP bits for QoS using an ACL. The mark action of the route maps takes precedence over the mark action of an ACL.

The DSCP field in an IP header enables packet classification. Packet filtering can be done based on traffic class, determined from the IP DSCP field. One DSCP value can be configured per route map entry.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
mark ip dscp <0-63>
```

#### Parameters

- mark ip dscp <0-63>

ip dscp <0-63>	Marks the DSCP field in the IP header <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-63&gt; – Specify a DSCP value from 0 - 63.</li> </ul>
----------------	--

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#mark ip dscp 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#show context
route-map 1
  default-next-hop wwan1
  mark ip dscp 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables marking of IP packets
-----------	--------------------------------

### 24.1.4.4 match

#### ► *route-map-mode*

Sets the match clauses

Each route map entry has a set of *match* clauses used to segregate and filter packets. Packets can be segregated using any one of the following criteria:

- *IP Access List* - A typical IP ACL can be used for routing traffic. The mark and log actions in ACL rules however are neglected. Route-map entries have separate logging. Only one ACL can be configured per route map entry. ACL rules configured under route map entries merge to create a single ACL. Route map precedence values determine the prioritization of the rules in this merged ACL. An IP DSCP value is also added to the ACL rules.
- *IP DSCP* - Packet filtering can be performed by traffic class, as determined from the IP *Differentiated Services Code Point* (DSCP) field. One DSCP value can be configured per route map entry. If IP ACLs on a WLAN, ports or SVI mark packets, the new/marked DSCP value is used for matching.
- *Incoming WLAN* - Packets can be filtered on the basis of the incoming WLAN. Depending on whether the receiving device has an onboard radio or not, the following two scenarios are possible:
  - Device *with* an onboard radio: If a device having an onboard radio and capable of PBR receives a packet on a local WLAN, this WLAN is used for selection.
  - Device *without* an onboard radio: If a device, without an onboard radio, capable of PBR receives a packet from an extended VLAN, it passes the WLAN information in the MiNT packet to the PBR router. The PBR router uses this information as match criteria.
- *Client role* - The client role can be used as match criteria, similar to a WLAN. Each device has to agree on a unique identifier for role definition and pass the same MINT tunneled packets.
- *Incoming SVI* - A source IP address qualifier in an ACL typically satisfies filter requirements. But if the source host (where the packet originates) is multiple hops away, the incoming SVI can be used as match criteria. In this context the SVI refers to the device interface performing PBR, and not to the source device.

The action taken for filtered packets is determined by the mark (action) clauses. If no action is defined, the default is to fallback to destination-based routing for packets satisfying the match criteria. For more information on configuring mark clauses, see [mark](#). And for more information on fallback action, see [fallback](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
match [incoming-interface|ip|ip-access-list|wireless-client-role|wlan]
match incoming-interface [<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID>
  <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1]
match ip dscp <0-63>
match ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>
match wireless-client-role <ROLE-POLICY-NAME> <ROLE-NAME>
match wlan <WLAN-NAME>
```

#### Parameters

- match incoming-interface [<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial<SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwan1]

incoming-interface	Sets the incoming SVI match clause. Specify an interface name.
<ROUTER-IF-NAME>	Specifies the layer 3 interface name (route interface)
pppoe1	Specifies the PPP over Ethernet interface

serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>	Specifies the serial interface's slot, port, and channel group IDs.
vlan <1-4094>	Specifies the VLAN interface ID • <1-4094> – Specify a VLAN ID from 1 - 4094.
wwan1	Specifies the WAN interface name
• match ip dscp <0-63>	
ip dscp <0-63>	Sets the DSCP match clause • <0-63> – Specify a value from 0 - 63. The defined DSCP value is used as a matching clause for this route map.
• match ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	
ip-access-list <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME>	Sets the match clause using a pre-configured IP access list • <IP-ACCESS-LIST-NAME> – Specify a pre-configured IP access list name.
• match wireless-client-role <ROLE-POLICY-NAME> <ROLE-NAME>	
wireless-client-role <ROLE-POLICY-NAME> <ROLE-NAME>	Sets the wireless client role match clause • <ROLE-POLICY-NAME> – Specify a pre-configured role policy. • <ROLE-NAME> – Specify a pre-configured role within it.
• match wlan <WLAN-NAME>	
wlan <WLAN-NAME>	Sets the incoming WLAN match clause • <WLAN-NAME> – Specify a WLAN name.

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#match incoming-interface pppoe1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#show context
route-map 1
  match incoming-interface pppoe1
  default-next-hop wwan1
  mark ip dscp 7
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables match clause settings for this route map
-----------	---

### 24.1.4.5 next-hop

#### ▶ route-map-mode

Sets the next hop for packets satisfying match criteria

This command allows you to configure the primary and secondary hop priority requests.

Define the primary and secondary hop settings. When defined, the primary hop resource is used with no additional considerations when ever it is available.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
next-hop [<IP>|<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwlan1] {<IP>|<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwlan1}
```

#### Parameters

- next-hop [<IP>|<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwlan1] {<IP>|<ROUTER-IF-NAME>|pppoe1|serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>|vlan <1-4094>|wwlan1}

next-hop	Sets the next hop (primary and secondary) for packets satisfying match criteria <b>Note:</b> It is not mandatory to define the secondary hop interface. The secondary hop is used in case the primary hop is unavailable.
<IP>	Specifies the primary and secondary next hop router's IP address
<WORD>	Specifies the layer 3 Interface name (router interface)
pppoe1	Specifies the PPP over Ethernet interface
serial <SLOT-ID> <PORT-ID> <CHANNEL-GROUP-ID>	Specifies the serial interface's slot, port, and channel group IDs.
vlan <1-4094>	Specifies the VLAN interface ID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify a VLAN ID from 1 - 4094. The VLAN interface should be a DHCP client.</li> </ul>
wwan1	Specifies the WAN interface

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#next-hop vlan 1
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#show context
route-map 1
  match incoming-interface pppoe1
  next-hop vlan1
  default-next-hop wwan1
  mark ip dscp 7
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the next hop router settings
-----------	---------------------------------------

## 24.1.4.6 no

▶ *route-map-mode*

Negates a command or sets its defaults

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [default-next-hop|fallback|mark|match|next-hop]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or set its defaults
-----------------	---------------------------------------

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

The following example shows the route-map '1' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#show context
route-map 1
  match incoming-interface pppoe1
  next-hop vlan1
  default-next-hop wwan1
  mark ip dscp 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#no default-next-hop
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#no next-hop
```

The following example shows the route-map '1' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#show context
route-map 1
  match incoming-interface pppoe1
  mark ip dscp 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy-route-map-1)#
```

## 24.1.5 use

### ► [routing-policy-commands](#)

Uses *Critical Resource Management* (CRM) to monitor link status

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use critical-resource-monitoring
```

### Parameters

- use critical-resource-monitoring

use critical-resource-monitoring	Uses CRM to monitor the status of a link. Selecting this option determines the disposition of the route-map next hop via monitored critical resources. Link monitoring is the function used to determine a potential fail over to the secondary next hop. This option is enabled by default.
----------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#use critical-resource-monitoring
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables CRM link status monitoring
--------------------	-------------------------------------



## 24.1.6 no

### ▸ [routing-policy-commands](#)

Negates a command or sets its defaults

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [apply-to-local-packets|logging|route-map|use]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Negates a command or set its defaults
-----------------	---------------------------------------

### Usage Guidelines

The `no` command negates any command associated with it. Wherever required, use the same parameters associated with the command getting negated.

### Examples

The following example shows the routing policy ‘testpolicy’ settings before the ‘no’ commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#show context
routing-policy testpolicy
  logging
  route-map 1
    match incoming-interface pppoe1
    default-next-hop wwan1 mark ip dscp 7
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#no logging
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#no route-map 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#no apply-to-local-packets
```

The following example shows the routing policy ‘testpolicy’ settings after the ‘no’ commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#show context
routing-policy testpolicy
  no apply-to-local-packets
rfs7000-37FABE(config-routing-policy-testpolicy)#
```



# CHAPTER 25

## AAA-TACACS-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the *accounting, authentication, and authorization (AAA) Terminal Access Control Access-Control System (TACACS)* policy commands in the CLI command structure.

TACACS is a network security application that provides additional network security by providing a centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting platform. TACACS implementation requires configuration of the TACACS authentication server and database.

Use the (config) instance to configure AAA-TACACS policy commands. To navigate to the config-aaa-tacacs-policy instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#aaa-tacacs-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#aaa-tacacs-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#?
AAA TACACS Policy Mode commands:
  accounting      Configure accounting parameters
  authentication   Configure authentication parameters
  authorization    Configure authorization parameters
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  do              Run commands from Exec mode
  end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit            End current mode and down to previous mode
  help            Description of the interactive help system
  revert          Revert changes
  service         Service Commands
  show            Show running system information
  write           Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 25.1 aaa-tacacs-policy

### ▶ AAA-TACACS-POLICY

The following table summarizes AAA-TACACS policy configuration commands:

**Table 25.1** AAA-TACACS-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">accounting</a>	Configures TACACS accounting parameters	<a href="#">page 25-3</a>
<a href="#">authentication</a>	Configures TACACS authentication parameters	<a href="#">page 25-6</a>
<a href="#">authorization</a>	Configures TACACS authorization parameters	<a href="#">page 25-9</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or sets its default	<a href="#">page 25-12</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 25.1.1 accounting

### ▶ *aaa-tacacs-policy*

Configures the server type and interval at which interim accounting updates are sent to the server. Up to 2 accounting servers can be configured.

This feature tracks user activities on the network, and provides information such as, resources used and usage time. This information can be used for audit and billing purposes.

TACACS accounting tracks user activity and is useful for security audit purposes.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
accounting [access-method|auth-fail|commands|server|session]
accounting access-method [all|console|ssh|telnet] {(console|ssh|telnet)}
accounting [auth-fail|commands|session]
accounting server [<1-2>|preference]
accounting server preference [authenticated-server-host|authenticated-server-number|
  authorized-server-host|authorized-server-number|none]
accounting server <1-2> [host|retry-timeout-factor <50-200>|timeout]
accounting server <1-2> host <IP/HOSTNAME> {secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]}
  {port <1-65535>}
accounting server <1-2> timeout <3-5> {attempts <1-3>}
```

### Parameters

- accounting access-method [all|console|ssh|telnet] {(console|ssh|telnet)}

access-method	Configures TACACS accounting access mode. The options are: console, SSH, Telnet, and all.
all	Configures TACACS accounting for all access modes
console	Configures TACACS accounting for console access only
ssh	Configures TACACS accounting for SSH access only
telnet	Configures TACACS accounting for Telnet access only

- accounting [auth-fail|commands|session]

auth-fail	Enables accounting for authentication fail details. This option is disabled by default.
commands	Enables accounting of commands executed. This option is disabled by default.
session	Enables accounting for session start and stop details. This option is disabled by default.

- accounting server preference [authenticated-server-host|authenticated-server-number|authorized-server-host|authorized-server-number|none]

server	Configures a TACACS accounting server
--------	---------------------------------------

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preference	Configures the accounting server preference (specifies the method of selecting a server, from the pool, to send the request)
authenticated-server-host	Sets the authentication server as the accounting server. This is the default setting. This parameter indicates the same server is used for authentication and accounting. The server is referred to by its hostname.
authenticated-server-number	Sets the authentication server as the accounting server This parameter indicates the same server is used for authentication and accounting. The server is referred to by its index or number.
authorized-server-host	Sets the authorization server as the accounting server This parameter indicates the same server is used for authorization and accounting. The server is referred to by its hostname.
authorized-server-number	Sets the authorized server as the accounting server This parameter indicates the same server is used for authorization and accounting. The server is referred to by its index number.
none	Indicates the accounting server is independent of the authentication and authorization servers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>accounting server &lt;1-2&gt; retry-timeout-factor &lt;50-200&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 2 accounting servers can be configured
retry-timeout-factor <50-200>	<p>Sets the scaling factor for retry timeouts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-200&gt; – Specify a value from 50 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p>A value of 100 indicates the time gap between two consecutive retries remains the same irrespective of the number of retries.</p> <p>A value lesser than 100 indicates the time gap between two consecutive retries reduces with each successive retry.</p> <p>A value greater than 100 indicates the time gap between two consecutive retries increases with each successive retry.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>accounting server &lt;1-2&gt; host &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; {secret [0 &lt;SECRET&gt; 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; &lt;SECRET&gt;]} {port &lt;1-65535&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 2 accounting servers can be configured
host <IP/HOSTNAME>	Configures the accounting server's IP address or hostname
secret [0 <SECRET> 2 <SECRET> <SECRET>]	<p>Optional. Configures a common secret key used to authenticate with the accounting server</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures a clear text secret key</li> <li>• 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures an encrypted secret key</li> <li>• &lt;SECRET&gt; – Specify the secret key. This shared secret should not exceed 127 characters.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	<p>Optional. Configures the accounting server port (the port used to connect to the accounting server)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the TCP accounting port number from 1 - 65535. The default port is 49.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>accounting server &lt;1-2&gt; timeout &lt;3-5&gt; {attempts &lt;1-3&gt;}</code></li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures an accounting server. Up to 2 accounting servers can be configured

timeout <3-5>	Configures the timeout for each request sent to the TACACS accounting server. This is the time allowed to elapse before another request is sent to the TACACS accounting server. If a response is received from the server within this time, no retry is attempted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-5&gt; – Specify a value from 3 - 5 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> </ul>
attempts <1-3>	Optional. Specifies the number of times a transmission request is attempted. This is the maximum number of times a request is sent to the TACACS accounting server before getting discarded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 3. The default is 3.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#accounting auth-fail
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#accounting commands
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#accounting server preference
authorized-server-number

rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#show context
aaa-tacacs-policy test
  accounting server preference authorized-server-number
  accounting auth-fail
  accounting commands
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables commands
-----------	------------------------------------

## 25.1.2 authentication

### ▶ *aaa-tacacs-policy*

Configures user authentication parameters. Users are allowed or denied access to the network based on the authentication parameters set.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
authentication [access-method|directed-request|server|service]
authentication access-method [all|console|ssh|telnet|web] {(console|ssh|telnet|web)}
authentication directed-request
authentication server <1-2> [host|retry-timeout-factor|timeout]
authentication server <1-2> host <IP/HOSTNAME> {secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]}
    {port <1-65535>}
authentication server <1-2> retry-timeout-factor <50-200>
authentication server <1-2> timeout <3-60> {attempts <1-10>}
authentication service <SERVICE-NAME> {protocol <AUTHENTICATION-PROTO-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- authentication access-method [all|console|ssh|telnet|web] {(console|ssh|telnet)}

access-method	Configures access modes for TACACS authentication. The options are: console, SSH, Telnet, Web, and all.
all	Authenticates users using all access modes (console, SSH, and Telnet)
console	Authenticates users using console access only
ssh	Authenticates users using SSH access only
telnet	Authenticates users using Telnet access only
web	Authenticates users using Web interface only

- authentication directed-request

directed-request	Enables user to specify TACACS server to use with '@server'. This option is disabled by default. <b>Note:</b> The specified server should be present in the configured servers list.
------------------	---

- authentication server <1-2> host <IP/HOSTNAME> {secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]} {port <1-65535>}

server <1-2>	Configures a TACACS authentication server. Up to 2 TACACS servers can be configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the TACACS server index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
host <IP/HOSTNAME>	Sets the TACACS server's IP address or hostname



secret [0 <SECRET>  2 <SECRET>  <SECRET>]	Configures the secret key used to authenticate with the TACACS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures a clear text secret</li> <li>• 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures an encrypted secret</li> <li>• &lt;SECRET&gt; – Specify the secret key. The shared key should not exceed 127 characters.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Specifies the port used to connect to the TACACS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value for the TCP authentication port from 1 - 65535. The default port is 49.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-2&gt; retry-timeout-factor &lt;50-200&gt;</li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures a TACACS authentication server. Up to 2 TACACS servers can be configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the TACACS server index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
retry-timeout-factor <50-200>	Configures timeout scaling between two consecutive TACACS authentication retries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-200&gt; – Specify the scaling factor from 50 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p>A value of 100 indicates the interval between consecutive retries remains the same irrespective of the number of retries.</p> <p>A value lesser than 100 indicates the interval between consecutive retries reduces with each successive retry.</p> <p>A value greater than 100 indicates the interval between consecutive retries increases with each successive retry.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication server &lt;1-2&gt; timeout &lt;3-60&gt; {attempts &lt;1-10&gt;}</li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures a TACACS authentication server. Up to 2 TACACS servers can be configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the TACACS server index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
timeout <3-60>	Configures the timeout, in seconds, for each request sent to the TACACS server. This is the time allowed to elapse before another request is sent to the TACACS server. If a response is received from the TACACS server within this time, no retry is attempted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-60&gt; – Specify a value from 3- 60 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> </ul>
attempts <1-10>	Optional. Indicates the number of retry attempts to make before giving up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 -10. The default is 3.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authentication service &lt;SERVICE-NAME&gt; {protocol &lt;AUTHENTICATION-PROTO-NAME&gt;}</li> </ul>	
service <SERVICE-NAME>	Configures the TACACS authentication service name
protocol <AUTHENTICATION-PROTO-NAME>	Optional. Specify the authentication protocol used with this TACACS policy. <b>Note:</b> A maximum of five entries is allowed.

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#authentication directed-request
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#show context
```

```
aaa-tacacs-policy test
```

```
  authentication directed-request
```

```
  accounting server preference authorized-server-number
```

```
  accounting auth-fail
```

```
  accounting commands
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables commands
-----------	------------------------------------

## 25.1.3 authorization

### ► *aaa-tacacs-policy*

Configures authorization parameters

This feature allows network administrators to limit user accessibility and configure varying levels of accessibility for different users.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
authorization [access-method|allow-privileged-commands|server]
```

```
authorization access-method [all|console|telnet|ssh] {(console|ssh|telnet)}
```

```
authorization server [<1-2>|preference]
```

```
authorization server <1-2> [host|retry-timeout-factor|timeout]
```

```
authorizationserver <1-2> host <IP/HOSTNAME> {secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]}  
{port <1-65535>}
```

```
authorization server <1-2> retry-timeout-factor <50-200>
```

```
authorization server <1-2> timeout <3-5> {attempts <1-3>}
```

```
authorization server preference [authenticated-server-host|authenticated-server-number|  
none]
```

### Parameters

- authorization access-method [all|console|telnet|ssh] {(console|ssh|telnet)}

access-method	Configures the access method for command authorization
all	Authorizes commands from all access methods
console	Authorizes commands from the console only
telnet	Authorizes commands from Telnet only
ssh	Authorizes commands from SSH only
{console ssh telnet}	Optional. Configures more than one access method for command authorization

- authorization allow-privileged-commands

allow-privileged-commands	Allows privileged commands execution without command authorization. This option is disabled by default.
---------------------------	---

- authorization server <1-2> host <IP/HOSTNAME> {secret [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]}  
{port <1-65535>}

server <1-2>	Configures a TACACS authorization server. Up to 2 TACACS servers can be configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the TACACS server index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
host <IP/HOSTNAME>	Sets the TACACS server's IP address or hostname

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secret [0 <SECRET>  2 <SECRET>  <SECRET>]	Optional. Configures the secret used to authorize with the TACACS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures a clear text secret</li> <li>• 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures an encrypted secret</li> <li>• &lt;SECRET&gt; – Specify the secret key. The shared key should not exceed 127 characters.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Optional. Specifies the port used to connect to the TACACS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify a value for the TCP authorization port from 1 - 65535. The default port is 49.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorization server &lt;1-2&gt; retry-timeout-factor &lt;50-200&gt;</li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures a TACACS authorization server. Up to 2 TACACS servers can be configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the TACACS server index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
retry-timeout-factor <50-200>	Configures the scaling of timeouts between consecutive TACACS authorization retries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;50-200&gt; – Specify the scaling factor from 50 - 200. The default is 100.</li> </ul> <p>A value of 100 indicates the interval between consecutive retries remains the same irrespective of the number of retries.</p> <p>A value lesser than 100 indicates the interval between consecutive retries reduces with each successive retry.</p> <p>A value greater than 100 indicates the interval between consecutive retries increases with each successive retry.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorization server &lt;1-2&gt; timeout &lt;3-5&gt; {attempts &lt;1-3&gt;}</li> </ul>	
server <1-2>	Configures a TACACS authorization server. Up to 2 TACACS servers can be configured <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-2&gt; – Specify the TACACS server's index from 1 - 2.</li> </ul>
timeout <3-5>	Configures the timeout, in seconds, for each request sent to the TACACS server. This is the time allowed to elapse before another request is sent to the TACACS server. If a response is received from the TACACS server within this time, no retry is attempted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;3-5&gt; – Specify a value from 3 - 5 seconds. The default is 3 seconds.</li> </ul>
attempts <1-3>	Optional. Indicates the number of retry attempts to make before giving up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 3. The default is 3.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorization server preference [authenticated-server-host authenticated-server-number none]</li> </ul>	
preference	Configures the authorization server preference
authenticated-server-host	Sets the authentication server as the authorization server This parameter indicates the same server is used for authentication and authorization. The server is referred to by its hostname.
authenticated-server-number	Sets the authentication server as the authorization server This parameter indicates the same server is used for authentication and authorization. The server is referred to by its index or number.
none	Indicates the authorization server is independent of the authentication

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#authorization allow-privileged-commands
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#show context
aaa-tacacs-policy test
 authentication directed-request
 accounting server preference authorized-server-number
 authorization allow-privileged-commands
 accounting auth-fail
 accounting commands
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets values or disables commands
-----------	------------------------------------

## 25.1.4 no

### ▶ [aaa-tacacs-policy](#)

Negates a AAA TACACS policy command or sets its default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

no [accounting|authentication|authorization]

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Provide the parameters needed to reset or disable the desired AAA-TACACS policy setting.
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the AAA-TACACS policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#show context
aaa-tacacs-policy test
  authentication directed-request
  accounting server preference authorized-server-number
  authorization allow-privileged-commands
  accounting auth-fail
  accounting commands
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#no authentication directed-request
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#no accounting auth-fail
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#no authorization allow-privileged-
commands
```

The following example shows the AAA-TACACS policy 'test' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#show context
aaa-tacacs-policy test
  accounting server preference authorized-server-number
  accounting commands
rfs7000-37FABE(config-aaa-tacacs-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">accounting</a>	Configures TACACS accounting parameters
<a href="#">authentication</a>	Configures TACACS authentication parameters
<a href="#">authorization</a>	Configures TACACS authorization parameters

# CHAPTER 26

## MESHPOINT

This chapter summarizes the Meshpoint commands in the CLI command structure.

Meshpoints are detector radios that monitor their coverage areas for potential failed peers or coverage area holes requiring transmission adjustments for coverage compensation.

This chapter is organized as follows:

- *meshpoint-config-instance*
- *meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance*
- *meshpoint-device-config-instance*



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 26.1 meshpoint-config-instance

### ► MESHPOINT

*MeshConnex* (MCX) is a mesh networking technology that is comparable to the 802.11s mesh networking specification. MCX meshing uses a hybrid proactive/on-demand path selection protocol, similar to *Ad hoc On Demand Distance Vector* (AODV) routing protocols. This allows it to form efficient paths using multiple attachment points to a distribution WAN, or form purely ad-hoc peer-to-peer mesh networks in the absence of a WAN. Each device in the MCX mesh proactively manages its own path to the distribution WAN, but can also form peer-to-peer paths on demand to improve forwarding efficiency.

MCX is not compatible with MiNT Based meshing, though the two technologies can be enabled simultaneously in certain circumstances.

MCX is designed for large-scale, high-mobility outdoor mesh deployments. MCX continually gathers data from beacons and transmission attempts to estimate the efficiency and throughput of each MP-to-MP link. MCX uses this data to dynamically form and continually maintain paths for forwarding network frames.

In MCX systems, a *meshpoint* (MP) is a virtual mesh networking instance on a device, similar to a WLAN AP. On each device, up to 4 MPs can be created and 2 can be created per radio. MPs can be configured to use one or both radios in the device. If the MP is configured to use both radios, the path selection protocols will continually select the best radio to reach each destination. Each MP participates in a single Mesh Network, defined by the MeshID. The MeshID is typically a descriptive network name, similar to the SSID of a WLAN. All MPs configured to use the same MeshID attempt to form a mesh and interoperate. The MeshID allows overlapping mesh networks to discriminate and disregard MPs belonging to different networks.

Use the (config) instance to configure a meshpoint. To navigate to the meshpoint configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#meshpoint <MESHPOINT-NAME>
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#meshpoint test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#?
Mesh Point Mode commands:
  allowed-vlans      Set the allowed VLANs
  beacon-format      The beacon format of this meshpoint
  control-vlan       VLAN for meshpoint control traffic
  data-rates         Specify the 802.11 rates to be supported on this meshpoint
  description        Configure a description of the usage of this meshpoint
  force              Force suboptimal paths
  meshid             Configure the Service Set Identifier for this meshpoint
  neighbor           Configure neighbor specific parameters
  no                 Negate a command or set its defaults
  root               Set this meshpoint as root
  security-mode      The security mode of this meshpoint
  shutdown           Shutdown this meshpoint
  use                Set setting to use
  wpa2               Modify ccmp wpa2 related parameters

  clrscr             Clears the display screen
  commit             Commit all changes made in this session
  do                 Run commands from Exec mode
  end                End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit               End current mode and down to previous mode
  help              Description of the interactive help system
  revert             Revert changes
  service            Service Commands
  show               Show running system information
  write              Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```



The following table summarizes meshpoint configuration commands:

**Table 26.1** Meshpoint-Config commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>allowed-vlans</i>	Configures VLANs allowed on the meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-4</a>
<i>beacon-format</i>	Configures the beacon format for the meshpoint AP	<a href="#">page 26-5</a>
<i>control-vlan</i>	Configures the VLAN where meshpoint control traffic traverses	<a href="#">page 26-6</a>
<i>data-rates</i>	Configures the data rates supported per frequency band	<a href="#">page 26-7</a>
<i>description</i>	Configures a human friendly description for this meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-11</a>
<i>force</i>	Forces formation of sub-optimal paths through the meshpoint's root node	<a href="#">page 26-12</a>
<i>meshid</i>	Configures a unique ID for this meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-13</a>
<i>neighbor</i>	Configures the neighbor inactivity time out for this meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-14</a>
<i>no</i>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 26-15</a>
<i>root</i>	Configures a meshpoint as the root meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-17</a>
<i>security-mode</i>	Configures the security mode on the meshpoint.	<a href="#">page 26-19</a>
<i>service</i>	Allows only 802.11n capable neighbors to create a mesh connection	<a href="#">page 26-20</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Shuts down the meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-21</a>
<i>use</i>	Configures a QoS policy for use with this meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-22</a>
<i>wpa2</i>	Configures WPA2 encryption settings	<a href="#">page 26-23</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 26.1.1 allowed-vlans

### ▶ *meshpoint-config-instance*

Defines VLANs allowed on the mesh network. A VLAN must be added to the allowed VLANs list for data to be allowed across the mesh network. Use this command to remove VLANs from the list of allowed VLANs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
allowed-vlans [<VLAN-ID>|add <VLAN-ID>|remove <VLAN-ID>]
```

### Parameters

- allowed-vlans [<VLAN-ID>|add <VLAN-ID>|remove <VLAN-ID>]

allowed-vlans	Defines VLANs allowed access on the mesh network
<VLAN-ID>	The VLAN ID or the range of IDs to be managed. A single VLAN or multiple VLANs can be added to the list of allowed VLANs. When adding multiple VLANs, specify the range (for example, 10-20, 25, 30-35). Use this command to create a VLAN list on a new meshpoint.
add <VLAN-ID>	Adds a single VLAN or a range of VLANs to the list of allowed VLANs. To specify a range of VLANs, specify the first and last VLAN ID in the range separated by a hyphen (for example, 1-10). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID or the range of IDs to add.</li> </ul>
remove <VLAN-ID>	Removes a single VLAN or a range of VLANs from the list of allowed VLANs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VLAN-ID&gt; – Specify the VLAN ID or the range of IDs to remove.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#allowed-vlans 1
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#allowed-vlans add 10-23
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#allowed-vlans remove 17

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
security-mode none
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Clears the list of VLANs allowed access to the mesh network
-----------	---

## 26.1.2 beacon-format

### ▸ *meshpoint-config-instance*

Configures the beacon transmission format for this meshpoint. Beacons are transmitted periodically to advertise that a wireless network is available. It contains all the required information for a device to connect to the network.

The beacon format advertises how a mesh capable AP71XX acts. APs can act either as an access point or a meshpoint.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
beacon-format [access-point|mesh-point]
```

### Parameters

- beacon-format [access-point|mesh-point]

beacon-format	Configures how a mesh capable AP71XX acts in a mesh network
access-point	Uses access point style beacons
mesh-point	Uses meshpoint style beacons (this is the default setting)

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#beacon-format mesh-point
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
security-mode none
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the beacon format for this meshpoint to its default (mesh-point)
-----------	---

### 26.1.3 control-vlan

▶ *meshpoint-config-instance*

Configures a VLAN as the dedicated control VLAN

Mesh management traffic can be sent over a dedicated VLAN. This dedicated VLAN is known as a control VLAN, and should be configured in the backhaul port of all the access points configured as meshpoint roots. Once configured, the control VLAN enables communication between meshpoint's root APs.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
control-vlan <1-4094>
```

#### Parameters

- control-vlan <1-4094>

control-vlan	Configures a VLAN as a dedicated carrier of mesh management traffic
<1-4094>	Configures the control VLAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4094&gt; – Specify the control VLAN from 1 - 4094. The default is VLAN 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If VLAN 1 is configured as the control VLAN, ensure that the VLAN is configured in the wired port of all access points belonging to same meshpoint.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Control VLAN need not necessarily be added in the allowed VLAN list.</p>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#control-vlan 1

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
security-mode none
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the control VLAN for this meshpoint to its default of 1
-----------	--

## 26.1.4 data-rates

► [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Configures individual data rates for the 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz frequency bands



**NOTE:** Ensure that the basic data rates configured on a meshpoint's root and non-root access points is the same.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

`data-rates [2.4GHz|5GHz]`

```
data-rates 2.4GHz [b-only|bg|bgn|default|g-only|gn]
data-rates 2.4GHz custom (1|11|12|18|2|24|36|48|5.5|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|
    basic-12|basic-18|basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|basic-6|
    basic-9|mcs0-15|mcs0-7|mcs8-15|basic-mcs0-7)
```

```
data-rates 5GHz [a-only|an|default]
data-rates 5GHz custom (12|18|24|36|48|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|basic-12|basic-18|
    basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|basic-6|basic-9|mcs0-15|
    mcs0-7|mcs8-15|basic-mcs0-7)
```

### Parameters

- `data-rates 2.4GHz [b-only|bg|bgn|default|g-only|gn]`

<code>data-rates 2.4GHz</code>	Configures preset data rates for the 2.4 GHz frequency.
<code>b-only</code>	Configures data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11b only rates.
<code>bg</code>	Configures data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11b and 802.11g rates.
<code>default</code>	Configures data rate for the meshpoint at a pre-configured default rate for this frequency.
<code>g-only</code>	Configures data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11g only rates.
<code>gn</code>	Configures data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11g and 802.11n rates.

- `data-rates 2.4GHz custom (1|11|12|18|2|24|36|48|5.5|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|basic-12|basic-18|basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|basic-6|basic-9|mcs0-15|mcs0-7|mcs8-15|basic-mcs0-7)`

<code>data-rates 2.4GHz</code>	Configures the preset data rates for the 2.4 GHz frequency Define both minimum <i>Basic</i> and optimal <i>Supported</i> rates as required for the 802.11b rates, 802.11g rates and 802.11n rates supported by the 2.4 GHz band. These are the rates wireless client traffic is supported within this mesh point. If supporting 802.11n, select a supported MCS index. Set a <i>Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS)</i> in respect to the radio's channel width and guard interval. A MCS defines (based on RF channel conditions) an optimal combination of 8 data rates, bonded channels, multiple spatial streams, different guard intervals and modulation types. Contd..
--------------------------------	--

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	Meshpoints can communicate as long as they support the same basic MCS (as well as non-802.11n basic rates). The selected rates apply to associated client traffic within this mesh point only.
custom (1 11 12 18 2 24 36 48 5.5 54 6 9 basic-1 basic-11 basic-12 basic-18 basic-2 basic-24 basic-36 basic-48 basic-5.5 basic-54 basic-6 basic-9 mcs0-15 mcs0-7 mcs8-15 basic-mcs0-7)	Configures custom rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 – Configures the available rate at 1 Mbps</li> <li>• 2 – Configures the available rate at 2 Mbps</li> <li>• 5.5 – Configures the available rate at 5.5 Mbps</li> <li>• 6 – Configures the available rate at 6 Mbps</li> <li>• 9 – Configures the available rate at 9 Mbps</li> <li>• 11 – Configures the available rate at 11 Mbps</li> <li>• 12 – Configures the available rate at 12 Mbps</li> <li>• 18 – Configures the available rate at 18 Mbps</li> <li>• 24 – Configures the available rate at 24 Mbps</li> <li>• 36 – Configures the available rate at 36 Mbps</li> <li>• 48 – Configures the available rate at 48 Mbps</li> <li>• 54 – Configures the available rate at 54 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-1 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 1 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-2 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 2 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-5.5 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 5.5 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-6 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 6 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-9 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 9 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-11 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 11 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-12 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 12 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-18 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 18 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-24 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 24 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-36 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 36 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-48 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 48 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-54 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 54 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-mcs0-7 – Configures the MCS index range of 0 - 7 for basic rate</li> <li>• mcs0-7 – Configures the MCS index range of 0-7 as the data rate</li> <li>• mcs0-15 – Configures the MCS index range of 0-15 as the data rate</li> <li>• msc8-15 – Configures the MCS index range of 8-15 as the data rate</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Multiple choices can be made from the above list of rates.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• data-rates 5GHz [a-only an default]</li> </ul>	
data-rates 5GHz	Configures the preset data rates for the 5.0 GHz frequency
a-only	Configures the data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11a only rates
bn	Configures the data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11a and 802.11n rates
default	Configures the data rate for the meshpoint at a pre-configured default rate for this frequency
g-only	Configures the data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11g only rates
gn	Configures the data rate for the meshpoint using 802.11g and 802.11n rates

- data-rates 5GHz custom (12|18|24|36|48|54|6|9|basic-1|basic-11|basic-12|basic-18|basic-2|basic-24|basic-36|basic-48|basic-5.5|basic-54|basic-6|basic-9|mcs0-15|mcs0-7|mcs8-15|basic-mcs0-7)

<p>data-rates 5GHz</p>	<p>Configures the preset data rates for the 5.0 GHz frequency</p> <p>Define both minimum Basic and optimal Supported rates as required for 802.11a and 802.11n rates supported by the 5.0 GHz radio band. These are the rates wireless client traffic is supported within this mesh point.</p> <p>If supporting 802.11n, select a supported MCS index. Set a MCS in respect to the radio's channel width and guard interval. A MCS defines (based on RF channel conditions) an optimal combination of 8 data rates, bonded channels, multiple spatial streams, different guard intervals and modulation types. Mesh points can communicate as long as they support the same basic MCS (as well as non-802.11n basic rates). The selected rates apply to associated client traffic within this mesh point only.</p>
<p>custom (12 18 24 36 48 54 6 9 basic-1 basic-11 basic-12 basic-18 basic-2 basic-24 basic-36 basic-48 basic-5.5 basic-54 basic-6 basic-9 mcs0-15 mcs0-7 mcs8-15 basic-mcs0-7)</p>	<p>Configures custom rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 – Configures the available rate at 6 Mbps</li> <li>• 9 – Configures the available rate at 9 Mbps</li> <li>• 12 – Configures the available rate at 12 Mbps</li> <li>• 18 – Configures the available rate at 18 Mbps</li> <li>• 24 – Configures the available rate at 24 Mbps</li> <li>• 36 – Configures the available rate at 36 Mbps</li> <li>• 48 – Configures the available rate at 48 Mbps</li> <li>• 54 – Configures the available rate at 54 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-1 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 1 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-2 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 2 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-5.5 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 5.5 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-6 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 6 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-9 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 9 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-11 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 11 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-12 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 12 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-18 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 18 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-24 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 24 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-36 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 36 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-48 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 48 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-54 – Configures the available rate at a basic rate of 54 Mbps</li> <li>• basic-mcs0-7 – Configures the MCS index range of 0-7 for basic rate</li> <li>• mcs0-7 – Configures the MCS index range of 0-7 as the data rate</li> <li>• mcs0-15 – Configures the MCS index range of 0-15 as the data rate</li> <li>• mcs8-15 – Configures the MCS index range of 8-15 as the data rate</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Multiple choices can be made from the above list of rates.</p>

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#data-rates 5GHz an
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
```

```
meshpoint test
```

```
meshid test
```

```
beacon-format mesh-point
```

```
control-vlan 1
```

```
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
```

```
data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
```

```
data-rates 5GHz an
```

```
security-mode none
```

```
no root
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets data rates for each frequency band for this meshpoint
-----------	--



## 26.1.5 description

### ▸ [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Configures a brief description for this meshpoint. Use this command to describe this meshpoint and its features.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
description <DESCRIPTION>
```

### Parameters

- `description <DESCRIPTION>`

description	Configures a description for this meshpoint
<DESCRIPTION>	The text describing this meshpoint

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
  description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
  meshid test
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 1
  allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
  data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
  data-rates 5GHz an
  security-mode none
  no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the human friendly description provided for this meshpoint
--------------------	--

## 26.1.6 force

### ► *meshpoint-config-instance*

Forces formation of sub-optimal paths through the meshpoint's root node. As per legacy behavior, non-root devices under the same root, communicated by forming direct paths through the network. This option allows non-root devices, within the meshpoint, to communicate by forming paths through the root node.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
force peer-paths-through-root
```

### Parameters

- `force peer-paths-through-root`

<code>force</code>	Enables formation of sub-optimal paths through the meshpoint root node. This option is disabled by default
<code>peer-paths-through-root</code>	Enables non-root devices to communicate by forming sub-optimal paths through the root node

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#force peer-paths-through-root
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
 meshid test
 beacon-format mesh-point
 control-vlan 1
 security-mode none
 no root
 force peer-paths-through-root
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables formation of sub-optimal paths through the meshpoint's root node
-----------	---

## 26.1.7 meshid

### ► [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Configures a unique *Service Set Identifier* (SSID) for this meshpoint. This ID is used to uniquely identify this meshpoint.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
meshid <MESH-SSID>
```

### Parameters

- meshid <MESH-SSID>

meshid	Configures a unique SSID for the meshpoint
<MESH-SSID>	The unique SSID configured for this meshpoint <b>Note:</b> The mesh SSID is case sensitive and should not exceed 32 characters.

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#meshid TestingMeshPoint
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
meshid TestingMeshPoint
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
data-rates 5GHz an
security-mode none
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the SSID configured for this meshpoint
--------------------	--

## 26.1.8 neighbor

### ▸ *meshpoint-config-instance*

This command configures the inactivity time out value for neighboring devices. If a frame is not received from the neighbor device for the configured time, then client resources are removed.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
neighbor inactivity-timeout <60-86400>
```

### Parameters

- neighbor inactivity-timeout <60-86400>

neighbor inactivity-timeout <60-86400>	<p>Configures the neighbor inactivity timeout in seconds. This represents the allowed interval between frames received from a neighbor before their client privileges are revoked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;60-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 60 - 86400 seconds. The default is 120 seconds.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
meshid TestingMeshPoint
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
data-rates 5GHz an
security-mode none
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured neighbor inactivity time out value for this meshpoint
-----------	--

## 26.1.9 no

► *meshpoint-config-instance*

Negates meshpoint commands or resets their values to default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [allowed-vlans|beacon-format|control-vlan|description|force|meshid|root|
    security-mode|shutdown]
```

```
no data-rates [2.4GHz|5GHz]
no force peer-paths-through-root
no neighbor inactivity-timeout
no use [aaa-policy|meshpoint-qos-policy]
```

```
no wpa2 [eap|key-rotation|psk]
no wpa2 eap [auth-type|identity|peap-mschapv2|tls trustpoint]
no wpa2 key-rotation [broadcast|unicast]
no wpa2 psk
```

```
no service allow-ht-only
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this meshpoint settings to default based on the parameters passed
-----------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
  description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
  meshid TestingMeshPoint
  shutdown
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 1
  allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
  neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
  data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
  data-rates 5GHz an
  security-mode psk
  wpa2 psk 0 Test Company
  wpa2 key-rotation unicast 1200
  wpa2 key-rotation broadcast 600
  root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no allowed-vlans
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no beacon-format
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no control-vlan
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no description
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no meshid
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no security-mode
```

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```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
 beacon-format mesh-point
 control-vlan 1
 neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
 data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
 data-rates 5GHz an
 security-mode none
 wpa2 psk 0 Test Company
 wpa2 key-rotation unicast 1200
 wpa2 key-rotation broadcast 600
 no root
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no data-rates 2.4GHz
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#no data-rates 5GHz
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
 beacon-format mesh-point
 control-vlan 1
 neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
 security-mode none
 wpa2 psk 0 Test Company
 wpa2 key-rotation unicast 1200
 wpa2 key-rotation broadcast 600
 no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
 meshid test
 beacon-format mesh-point
 control-vlan 1
 security-mode none
 no root
 force peer-paths-through-root
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#no force peer-paths-through-root
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
 meshid test
 beacon-format mesh-point
 control-vlan 1
 security-mode none
 no root
nx9500-6C8809(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

## 26.1.10 root

### ▸ *meshpoint-config-instance*

Configures this meshpoint as the root meshpoint. Root meshpoints are generally tied to an Ethernet backhaul for wired connectivity. By default this option is disabled.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
root
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

There are two ways of configuring root access points within a meshpoint.

1. First method:

- Configure two meshpoints, having the **same meshid**, one with the **root** option enabled and the other configured as **no root**:
- Apply the **root** meshpoint to the **root** access point and the **no-root** meshpoint to the **non-root** access points.

The following examples show the configuration of a meshpoint for the **root** access point:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#meshpoint root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#meshid test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#security-mode eap
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#commit

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#show context
meshpoint test-root
  meshid test
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 1
  security-mode eap
  root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#
```

The following examples show the configuration of a meshpoint for **non-root** access points:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#meshpoint no-root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#meshid test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#security-mode eap

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#show context
meshpoint no-root
  meshid test
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 1
  security-mode eap
  no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#
```

## 2. Second method:

- Configure a **no-root** meshpoint and apply to all access points in the meshpoint.
- Log into the *meshpoint-device* > *no-root* configuration mode of the **root** access point and **enable root**.

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#show context
meshpoint no-root
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
security-mode eap
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-no-root)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#ap81xx B4-C7-99-71-17-28

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28)#meshpoint-device no-root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28-meshpoint-no-root)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28-meshpoint-no-root)#show context
meshpoint no-root
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
security-mode eap
no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28-meshpoint-no-root)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28-meshpoint-no-root)#root

rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28-meshpoint-no-root)#show context
meshpoint no-root
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
security-mode eap
root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-device-B4-C7-99-71-17-28-meshpoint-no-root)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the configuration of this meshpoint as a root meshpoint
-----------	---



## 26.1.11 security-mode

### ▸ [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Configures the security mode for this meshpoint

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
security-mode [eap|none|psk]
```

### Parameters

- security-mode [eap|none|psk]

security-mode	Configures the security mode for this meshpoint
eap	Uses 802.1X/EAP as the security mode. When using this option, use the <a href="#">wpa2</a> command to specify the EAP authentication type and related parameters.
none	No security is configured for this meshpoint
psk	Uses <i>Pre Shared Key</i> (PSK) as the security mode. When using this option, use the <a href="#">wpa2</a> command to enter a 64 character HEX or an 8-63 ASCII character passphrase used for authentication on the mesh point.

### Examples

The following example shows **root meshpoint** configuration with PSK authentication enabled:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#security-mode psk

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
meshid TestingMeshPoint
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
data-rates 5GHz an
security-mode psk
root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

The following example shows **root meshpoint** configuration with EAP authentication enabled:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#show context
meshpoint test
meshid test
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 101
allowed-vlans 101,103
use aaa-policy test
security-mode eap
root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets the security configuration for this meshpoint to “none”. This indicates that no security is configured for this meshpoint.
--------------------	---

## 26.1.12 service

### ▶ [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Use this command to allow only those neighbors who are capable of 802.11n data rates to associate with this meshpoint.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
service [allow-ht-only|show cli]
```

### Parameters

- `service [allow-ht-only|show cli]`

<code>service allow-ht-only</code>	Allows only those neighbors who are capable of high throughput data rates (802.11n data rates) to associate with the meshpoint
<code>service show cli</code>	Displays running system configuration

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#service allow-ht-only
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
meshid TestingMeshPoint
shutdown
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
data-rates 5GHz an
security-mode psk
wpa2 psk 0 Test Company
wpa2 key-rotation unicast 1200
wpa2 key-rotation broadcast 600
root
service allow-ht-only
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the restriction that only 802.11n capable neighbor devices can associate with this meshpoint
<a href="#">service</a>	Invokes service commands to troubleshoot or debug

### 26.1.13 shutdown

▶ [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Shuts down this meshpoint. Use this command to prevent an AP from participating in a mesh network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

shutdown

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE (config-meshpoint-test) #shutdown  
rfs7000-37FABE (config)
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Enables an AP as a meshpoint
--------------------	------------------------------

## 26.1.14 use

### ► [meshpoint-config-instance](#)

Uses a *Quality of Service* (QoS) policy defined specifically for meshpoints. To use this QoS policy, it must be defined. To define a meshpoint QoS policy, see [meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use [aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>|meshpoint-qos-policy <MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME>]
```

### Parameters

- use [aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>|meshpoint-qos-policy <MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME>]

use meshpoint-qos-policy <MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME>	Configures this meshpoint to use a predefined meshpoint QoS policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;MESHPOINT-QOS-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the meshpoint QoS policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
use aaa-policy <AAA-POLICY-NAME>	Configures this meshpoint to use a predefined aaa-policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AAA-POLICY-NAME&gt; – Specify the aaa-policy name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#use meshpoint-qos-policy test
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
meshid TestingMeshPoint
shutdown
beacon-format mesh-point
control-vlan 1
allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
data-rates 5GHz an
security-mode psk
root
use meshpoint-qos-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the meshpoint QoS policy associated with this meshpoint
<a href="#">meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance</a>	Creates and configures a meshpoint QoS policy

## 26.1.15 wpa2

### ▸ *meshpoint-config-instance*

Use this command to configure the parameters of authentication mode specified using the 'security-mode' keyword. This command also allows you to set a unicast and broadcast key rotation interval.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
wpa2 [eap|psk|key-rotation]
```

```
wpa2 key-rotation [broadcast|unicast] <30-86400>
```

```
wpa2 psk [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]
```

```
wpa2 eap [auth-type|identity|peap-mschapv2|tls]
```

```
wpa2 eap [auth-type [peap-mschapv2|tls]|identity <WORD>]
```

```
wpa2 eap peap-mschapv2 user <USER-NAME> password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>]
    {trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>}
```

```
wpa2 eap tls trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- wpa2 key-rotation [broadcast|unicast] <30-86400>

wpa2 key-rotation	Enables periodic rotation of encryption keys used for broadcast and unicast traffic
broadcast	Configures key rotation interval for broadcast and multicast traffic. This option is disabled by default. When enabled, the key indices used for encrypting/decrypting broadcast traffic is alternatively rotated based on the defined interval. Key rotation enhances the broadcast traffic security on the WLAN.
unicast	Configures key rotation interval for unicast traffic. This option is disabled by default.
<30-86400>	Configures key rotation interval from 30 - 86400 seconds for unicast or broadcast transmission

- wpa2 psk [0 <SECRET>|2 <SECRET>|<SECRET>]

wpa2 psk	Configures the shared key for authentication mode PSK. If the security mode is set as 'psk' using the 'security-mode' keyword, use this command to configure the pre-shared key.
secret [0 <SECRET> 2 <SECRET> <SECRET>]	Configures the PSK used to authenticate this meshpoint with other meshpoints in the network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures a clear text secret</li> <li>• 2 &lt;SECRET&gt; – Configures an encrypted secret</li> <li>• &lt;SECRET&gt; – Specify the secret key. The pre-shared key can be in ASCII (8 to 63 characters in length) or Hexadecimal (not exceeding 64 characters in length) formats.</li> </ul>

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- `wpa2 eap [auth-type [peap-mschapv2|tls] |identity <WORD>]`

wpa2 eap	Configures the 802.1X/EAP based authentication type for this meshpoint. If the security mode is set as 'eap' using the 'security-mode' keyword, use this command to specify the EAP type. The options are: peap-mschapv2 and tls.
auth-type [peap-mschapv2 tls]	Specifies the EAP authentication type. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peap-mschapv2 – Configures EAP authentication type as <i>Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (PEAP) with default auth type MSCHAPv2. This is the default setting. If using auth-type as 'peap-mschapv2', use the 'peap-mschapv2' keyword to configure user credentials and trustpoint details.</li> <li>• tls – Configures EAP authentication type as <i>Transport Layer Security</i> (TLS) If using auth-type as 'tls', use the 'tls' keyword to configure trustpoint details.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> The certificate should be issued from an Enterprise or public certificate authority to allow 802.1X clients to validate the identity of the authentication server prior to forwarding credentials.
identity <WORD>	Configures identity to be used during phase1 authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Enter a string up to 256 characters in length (this should not be actual identity of user but some anonymous/bogus username)</li> </ul>

- `wpa2 eap peap-mschapv2 user <USER-NAME> password [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>|<WORD>] {trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>}`

wpa2 eap peap-mschapv2	Configures PEAP-related user credentials and trustpoint details
user <USER-NAME> password [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD> <WORD>]	Specify the user credentials used for authentication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• user &lt;USER-NAME&gt; – Specify the user name.</li> <li>• password [0 &lt;WORD&gt; 2 &lt;WORD&gt; &lt;WORD&gt;] – Specify the password associated with the specified user.</li> </ul>
trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Optional. Associates a trustpoint used for installing CA certificate and verifying server certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

- `wpa2 eap tls trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>`

wpa2 eap tls	Configures TLS client related parameters
trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Configures trustpoint details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trustpoint &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Assigns a trustpoint to be used for installing TLS client certificate, client private key, and CA certificate</li> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint name (should be existing and configured)</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#wpa2 key-rotation broadcast 600
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#wpa2 key-rotation unicast 1200
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#wpa2 psk Test Company
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint test
  description "This is an example of a meshpoint description"
  meshid TestingMeshPoint
  shutdown
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 1
  allowed-vlans 1,10-16,18-23
  neighbor inactivity-timeout 300
  data-rates 2.4GHz bgn
  data-rates 5GHz an
  security-mode psk
  wpa2 psk 0 Test Company
  wpa2 key-rotation unicast 1200
  wpa2 key-rotation broadcast 600
  root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

The following example shows *root meshpoint* configuration with EAP authentication enabled:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-root)#show context
meshpoint test
  meshid test
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 101
  allowed-vlans 101,103
  use aaa-policy test
  security-mode eap
  root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-test)#
```

The following example shows *non-root meshpoint* configuration with *EAP PEAP-MSCHAPv2* authentication:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-testNoRoot)#show context
meshpoint testNoRoot
  meshid test
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 101
  allowed-vlans 101,103
  security-mode eap
  wpa2 eap peap-mschapv2 user tester123 password 0 testing1234 trustpoint mesh1
  wpa2 eap identity tester123
  no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-testNoRoot)#
```

The following example shows *non-root meshpoint* configuration with *EAP TLS* authentication:

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-testNoRoot)#show context
meshpoint testNoRoot
  meshid test
  beacon-format mesh-point
  control-vlan 101
  allowed-vlans 101,103
  security-mode eap
  wpa2 eap peap-mschapv2 user tester123 password 0 testing1234 trustpoint mesh1
  wpa2 eap tls trustpoint mesh1
  wpa2 eap identity tester123
  no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-testNoRoot)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Resets PSK configuration and key rotation duration
-----------	--

## 26.2 meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance

### ► MESHPOINT

Mesh QoS provides a data traffic prioritization scheme. QoS reduces congestion from excessive traffic. If there is enough bandwidth for all users and applications (unlikely because excessive bandwidth comes at a very high cost), then applying QoS has very little value. QoS provides policy enforcement for mission-critical applications and/or users that have critical bandwidth requirements when bandwidth is shared by different users and applications.

Mesh QoS helps ensure each mesh point on the mesh network receives a fair share of the overall bandwidth, either equally or as per the proportion configured. Packets directed towards clients are classified into categories such as video, voice and data. Packets within each category are processed based on the weights defined for each mesh point.

To create a meshpoint, see [meshpoint-config-instance](#). A meshpoint QoS policy is created from the (config) instance. To create a meshpoint QoS policy use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#meshpoint-qos-policy <POLICYNAME>

rfs7000-37FABE(config)#meshpoint-qos-policy test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#?
Mesh Point QoS Mode commands:
  accelerated-multicast  Configure accelerated multicast streams address and
                        forwarding QoS classification
  no                     Negate a command or set its defaults
  rate-limit             Configure traffic rate-limiting parameters on a
                        per-meshpoint/per-neighbor basis

  clrscr                 Clears the display screen
  commit                 Commit all changes made in this session
  do                     Run commands from Exec mode
  end                   End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit                  End current mode and down to previous mode
  help                  Description of the interactive help system
  revert                 Revert changes
  service               Service Commands
  show                  Show running system information
  write                  Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#
```

The following table summarizes the meshpoint-qos-policy configuration commands:

**Table 26.2** Meshpoint-QoS-Policy Config Commands

Command	Description	Reference
<a href="#">accelerated-multicast</a>	Configures accelerated multicast parameters	<a href="#">page 26-27</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates a command or reverts settings to their default	<a href="#">page 26-29</a>
<a href="#">rate-limit</a>	Configures the rate limits for this QoS policy	<a href="#">page 26-30</a>



## 26.2.1 accelerated-multicast

► [meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance](#)

Configures the accelerated multicast stream's address and forwarding QoS classification



**NOTE:** For accelerated multicast feature to work, IGMP querier must be enabled.

When a user joins a multicast stream, an entry is created in the device's (AP or wireless controller) snoop table and the entry is set to expire after a set time period. Multicast packets are forwarded to the appropriate wireless LAN or mesh until this entry is available in the snoop table.

Snoop querier keeps the snoop table current by updating entries that are set to expire. It also keeps an entry for each multicast stream till there are users registered for the stream.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
accelerated-multicast [<MULTICAST-IP>|autodetect] {classification [background|
best-effort|trust|video|voice]}
```

### Parameters

- accelerated-multicast [<MULTICAST-IP>|autodetect] {classification [background|best-effort|trust|video|voice]}

accelerated-multicast	Configures the accelerated multicast stream address and forwarding QoS classification
<MULTICAST-IP>	Specify a list of multicast addresses and classifications. Packets are accelerated when the destination address matches.
autodetect	Lets the system to automatically detect multicast streams to be accelerated This option allows the administrator to convert multicast packets to unicast in order to provide better overall airtime utilization and performance. The system can be configured to automatically detect multicast streams and convert them to unicast, or specify which multicast streams are to be converted to unicast. When the stream is converted and being queued up for transmission, there are a number of classification mechanisms applied to the stream and the administrator can select what type of classification they would want. Classification types are trust, voice, video, best effort, and background.
classification	Optional. Defines the QoS classification to apply to a multicast stream. The following options are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• background</li> <li>• best effort</li> <li>• trust</li> <li>• video</li> <li>• voice</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#accelerated-multicast 224.0.0.1  
classification video
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#show context  
meshpoint-qos-policy test  
  accelerated-multicast 224.0.0.1 classification video  
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets accelerated multicast configurations for this meshpoint QoS policy
-----------	---

## 26.2.2 no

### ▸ *meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance*

Negates the commands for meshpoint QoS policy or resets their values to their default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [accelerated-multicast|rate-limit]
```

```
no accelerated-multicast [<MULTICAST-IP>|autodetect]
```

```
no rate-limit [meshpoint|neighbor] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size|rate}
```

```
no rate-limit [meshpoint|neighbor] [from-air|to-air] {red-threshold [background|best-effort|video|voice]}
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this meshpoint QoS policy settings to default based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#show context
meshpoint-qos-policy test
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air rate 80000
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold video 80
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold voice 70
  accelerated-multicast 224.0.0.1 classification video
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#no rate-limit meshpoint from-air rate
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#no rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold
video 80
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#no rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold
voice 70
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#show context
meshpoint-qos-policy test
  accelerated-multicast 224.0.0.1 classification video
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#
```

## 26.2.3 rate-limit

### ► *meshpoint-qos-policy-config-instance*

Configures the rate limiting of traffic on a per meshpoint or per neighbor basis

Excessive traffic can cause performance issues or bring down the network entirely. Excessive traffic, bombardments and interference are caused by numerous sources, such as network loops, faulty devices, or malicious software (such as a worm or virus) that has infected one or more branch-level devices. Rate limiting limits the maximum rate sent to or received from the wireless network (and meshpoint) per neighbor. It prevents any single user from overwhelming the wireless network. It also provides differential service for service providers. An administrator can set separate QoS rate limit configurations for data transmitted from the network and data transmitted from a mesh point's neighbor.

Before defining rate limit thresholds for meshpoint transmit and receive traffic, it is recommended that you define the normal number of ARP, broadcast, multicast, and unknown unicast packets that typically transmit and receive from each supported WMM access category. If thresholds are defined too low, normal network traffic (required by end-user devices) is dropped, resulting in intermittent outages and performance problems.

A connected neighbor can also have QoS rate limit settings defined in both the transmit and receive direction.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650
- Wireless Controllers — RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX6524, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
rate-limit [meshpoint|neighbor]
```

```
rate-limit [meshpoint|neighbor] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size <2-1024>|
rate <50-1000000>}
```

```
rate-limit [meshpoint|neighbor] [from-air|to-air] {red-threshold [background <0-100>|
best-effort <0-100>|video <0-100>|voice <0-100>]}
```

### Parameters

- `rate-limit [meshpoint|neighbor] [from-air|to-air] {max-burst-size <2-1024>|rate <50-1000000>}`

meshpoint	Configures rate limit parameters for all data received from any meshpoint in the mesh network. This option is disabled by default.
neighbor	Configures rate limit parameters for neighboring meshpoint devices. Enables rate limiting for data transmitted from the client to its associated access point radio and connected controller. This option is disabled by default.
from-air	Configures rate limits for traffic from the wireless neighbor to the network.
to-air	Configures rate limits for traffic from the network to the wireless neighbor.

max-burst-size <2-1024>	<p>Optional. Configures the maximum burst size in kilobytes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;2-1024&gt; – Set a value from 2 - 1024 kbytes.</li> </ul> <p>For a meshpoint: The smaller the burst, the less likely that the transmit packet transmission results in congestion for the meshpoint's client destinations. By trending the typical number of ARP, broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast packets over a period of time, the average rate for each access category can be obtained. Once a baseline is obtained, administrators should then add a 10% margin (minimally) to allow for traffic bursts at the site. The default burst size is 320 kbytes.</p> <p>For a neighbor: The smaller the burst, the less likely the transmit packet transmission will result in congestion for the wireless client. The default burst size is 64 kbytes.</p>
rate <50-1000000>	<p>Optional. Defines a receive or transmit rate limit in kilobytes per second</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;50-1000000&gt; – Set a value from 50 - 1000000 kbps.</li> </ul> <p>For a meshpoint: This limit constitutes a threshold for the maximum the number of packets transmitted or received over the meshpoint (from all access categories). Traffic that exceeds the defined rate is dropped and a log message is generated. The default setting is 5000 kbps.</p> <p>For a neighbor: This limit constitutes a threshold for the maximum the number of packets transmitted or received (from all access categories). Traffic that exceeds the defined rate is dropped by the client and a log message is generated. The default rate is 1,000 kbps.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rate-limit [meshpoint neighbor] [from-air to-air] {red-threshold [background &lt;0-100&gt; best-effort &lt;0-100&gt; video &lt;0-100&gt; voice &lt;0-100&gt;]}</li> </ul>	
meshpoint	Configures rate limit parameters for a meshpoint
neighbor	Configures rate limit parameters for neighboring meshpoint devices
from-air	Configures rate limits for traffic from the wireless neighbor to the network
to-air	Configures rate limit value for traffic from the network to the wireless neighbor
red-threshold	Optional. Configures <i>random early detection</i> threshold (RED threshold) for traffic class
background <0-100>	<p>The following keyword is applicable to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' traffics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>background &lt;0-100&gt; – Configures the threshold for low priority (background) traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 100.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For a meshpoint: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for low priority traffic. Background traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. Background traffic consumes the least bandwidth of any access category, so this value can be set to a lower value once a general transmit rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default threshold is 50%.</p> <p>For a neighbor: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for low priority traffic. Background traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped by the client and a log message is generated. The default threshold is 50%.</p>

best-effort <0-100>	<p>The following keyword is applicable to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' traffics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• best-effort &lt;0-100&gt; – Configures the threshold for best effort traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 100.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For a meshpoint: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for normal priority traffic. Best effort traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. Best effort traffic consumes little bandwidth, so this value can be set to a lower value once a general transmit rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default threshold is 50%.</p> <p>For a neighbor: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for normal traffic. Best effort traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped by the client and a log message is generated. The default threshold is 50%.</p>
video <0-100>	<p>The following keyword is applicable to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' traffics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• video &lt;0-100&gt; – Configures the threshold for video traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 100.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For a meshpoint: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for video traffic. Video traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. Video traffic consumes significant bandwidth, so this value can be set to a higher value once a general transmit rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default threshold is 25%.</p> <p>For a neighbor: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for video traffic. Video traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped by the client and a log message is generated. The default threshold is 25%.</p>
voice <0-100>	<p>The following keyword is applicable to the 'from-air' and 'to-air' traffics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voice &lt;0-100&gt; – Configures the threshold for voice traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-100&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 100.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For a meshpoint: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for voice traffic. Voice traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped and a log message is generated. Voice applications consume significant bandwidth, so this value can be set to a higher value once a general upstream rate is known by the network administrator (using a time trend analysis). The default threshold is 0%.</p> <p>For a neighbor: This is a percentage of the maximum burst size for voice traffic. Voice traffic exceeding the defined threshold is dropped by the client and a log message is generated. The default threshold is 0% and implies no early random drops will occur.</p>

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#rate-limit meshpoint from-air max-burst-size 800
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#show context
meshpoint-qos-policy test
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air max-burst-size 800
  accelerated-multicast 224.0.0.1 classification video
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#rate-limit meshpoint from-air rate 80000
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold video 80
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold voice 70
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#show context
meshpoint-qos-policy test
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air rate 80000
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air max-burst-size 800
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold video 80
  rate-limit meshpoint from-air red-threshold voice 70
  accelerated-multicast 224.0.0.1 classification video
rfs7000-37FABE(config-meshpoint-qos-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<a href="#">no</a>	Resets traffic rate limit settings for this meshpoint QoS policy
--------------------	--

## 26.3 meshpoint-device-config-instance

► *MESHPOINT*

The following table lists the meshpoint device configuration commands:

*Table 26.3 Other meshpoint-related commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>meshpoint-device</i>	Configures an access point as a meshpoint device and enters its configuration mode	<i>page 26-35</i>
<i>meshpoint-device-commands</i>	Invokes the meshpoint-device configuration commands	<i>page 26-37</i>



## 26.3.1 meshpoint-device

### ▸ [meshpoint-device-config-instance](#)

This command configures an access point to use a defined meshpoint. This command is available only under the AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP71XX, AP81XX, AP82XX device or profile context. To configure this feature use one of the following options:

- navigate to the device profile config context (used when configuring access point profile on a controller)
- navigate to the device's config context using the self command (used when configuring a logged on access point)

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

### Syntax

```
meshpoint-device <MESHPOINT-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- meshpoint-device <MESHPOINT-NAME>

meshpoint-device	Configures the AP as a meshpoint device and sets its parameters
<MESHPOINT-NAME>	The meshpoint to configure the AP with (should be existing and configured)

### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config)#profile ap71xx AP71XXTestProfile
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile)#meshpoint-device test
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#?
```

Mesh Point Device Mode commands:

Mesh Point Device Mode commands:

```
acs          Configure auto channel selection parameters
exclude      Exclude neighboring Mesh Devices
hysteresis   Configure path selection SNR hysteresis values
monitor      Event Monitoring
no           Negate a command or set its defaults
path-method  Path selection method used to find a root node
preferred    Configure preferred path parameters
root         Set this meshpoint as root
root-select  Root selection method parameters
```

```
clrscr       Clears the display screen
commit       Commit all changes made in this session
do           Run commands from Exec mode
end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
help         Description of the interactive help system
revert       Revert changes
service      Service Commands
show         Show running system information
write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```

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```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#meshpoint-device test
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#?
Mesh Point Device Mode commands:
  acs          Configure auto channel selection parameters
  exclude      Exclude neighboring Mesh Devices
  hysteresis   Configure path selection SNR hysteresis values
  monitor      Event Monitoring
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  path-method  Path selection method used to find a root node
  preferred    Configure preferred path parameters
  root         Set this meshpoint as root
  root-select  Root selection method parameters

  clrscr       Clears the display screen
  commit       Commit all changes made in this session
  do           Run commands from Exec mode
  end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert       Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal

ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#?
```

## 26.3.2 meshpoint-device-commands

▶ [meshpoint-device-config-instance](#)

The following table lists the meshpoint-device configuration mode commands:

**Table 26.4** Meshpoint-Device Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">acs</a>	Enables <i>Automatic Channel Selection</i> (ACS) on this meshpoint device (access point)	<a href="#">page 26-38</a>
<a href="#">exclude</a>	Excludes neighboring mesh devices	<a href="#">page 26-43</a>
<a href="#">hysteresis</a>	Configures path selection SNR hysteresis values on this meshpoint-device (access point)	<a href="#">page 26-44</a>
<a href="#">monitor</a>	Enables monitoring of critical resource and primary port links on a meshpoint device	<a href="#">page 26-45</a>
<a href="#">path-method</a>	Configures the method used to select the path to the root node in a mesh network	<a href="#">page 26-46</a>
<a href="#">preferred</a>	Configures the preferred path parameters for a meshpoint device	<a href="#">page 26-47</a>
<a href="#">root</a>	Configures a meshpoint device as the root meshpoint	<a href="#">page 26-48</a>
<a href="#">root-select</a>	Configures this meshpoint device as the cost root	<a href="#">page 26-50</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Negates the commands for a meshpoint device or resets values to default	<a href="#">page 26-51</a>

### 26.3.2.1 acs

► *meshpoint-device-commands*

Enables *Automatic Channel Selection (ACS)* on this meshpoint device (access point). When enabled, this feature automatically selects the best channel for a meshpoint-device radio based on the device configuration, channel conditions, and network layout.

In a wireless network deployment, it is advantageous for network devices to have the ability to operate in multiple channels and not be limited to only a single channel. Multiple channels increase the bandwidth and throughput of the wireless network. In such a scenario, each network device must have a mechanism to dynamically select a suitable channel of operation. ACS provides the required mechanism for a MCX enabled device.

Use this command to configure the ACS settings and override the default meshpoint configurations.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
acs [channel-hold-time|channel-switch-delta|channel-width|ocs-duration|ocs-frequency|
    path-min|path-threshold|preferred-interface-tolerance-period|
    preferred-radio-interface|priority-meshpoint|sample-count|snr-delta|
    signal-threshold|tolerance-period]
```

```
acs channel-hold-time [2.4GHz|5GHz] <0-86400>
```

```
acs channel-switch-delta [2.4GHz|5GHz] <5-35>
```

```
acs channel-width [2.4GHz|5GHz] [20MHz|40MHz|80MHz|auto]
```

```
acs ocs-duration [2.4GHz|5GHz] <20-250>
```

```
acs ocs-frequency [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-60>
```

```
acs path-min [2.4GHz|5GHz] <100-20000>
```

```
acs path-threshold [2.4GHz|5GHz] <800-65535>
```

```
acs preferred-interface-tolerance-period [2.4GHz|5GHz] <10-600>
```

```
acs preferred-radio-interface [2.4GHz|5GHz] <0-2>
```

```
acs priority-meshpoint [2.4GHz|5GHz] <MESHPOINT-NAME>
```

```
acs sample-count [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-10>
```

```
acs snr-delta [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-100>
```

```
acs signal-threshold [2.4GHz|5GHz] <-100-0>
```

```
acs tolerance-period [2.4GHz|5GHz] <10-600>
```

#### Parameters

- `acs channel-hold-time [2.4GHz|5GHz] <0-86400>`

acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
-----	--

channel-hold-time [2.4GHz 5GHz] <0-86400>	<p>Configures the minimum time, in seconds, before a periodic scan, to assess channel conditions for a meshpoint root, is triggered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Configures the channel hold interval for the 2.4GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0GHz – Configures the channel hold interval for the 5.0GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4GHz' and '5.0GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 86400 seconds. The default is 1800 seconds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A value of '0' disables periodic channel assessment.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs channel-switch-delta [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;5-35&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
channel-switch-delta [2.4GHz 5GHz] <5-35>	<p>Configures the difference in interference between the current and best channel needed to trigger a channel change. Once the difference in the current channel and the best channel interference equals the configured value, a channel change is triggered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4GHz – Configures the channel switch delta for the 2.4GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0GHz – Configures the channel switch delta for the 5.0GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4GHz' and '5.0GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;5-35&gt; – Specify a value from 5 - 35 dBm. The default is 10 dBm.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs channel-width [2.4GHz 5GHz] [20MHz 40MHz 80MHz auto]</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
channel-width [2.4GHz 5GHz] [20MHz 40MHz 80MHz  auto]	<p>Configures the channel width that meshpoint auto channel selection assigns to the radio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the operating channel width for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the operating channel width for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keywords are common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 MHz – Assigns the 20 MHz channel width to the radio</li> <li>• 40 MHz – Assigns the 40 MHz channel width to the radio</li> <li>• 80 MHz – Assigns the 80 MHz channel width to the radio</li> <li>• auto – Selects and assigns the best possible channel from the 20/40/80 MHz width. This is the default setting.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs ocs-duration [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;20-250&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
ocs-duration [2.4GHz 5GHz] <20-250>	<p>Configures the duration, in milliseconds, of <i>off-channel scans</i> (OCSs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the ocs-duration for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the ocs-duration for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;20-250&gt; – Specify a value from 20 - 250 milliseconds. The default value is 50 milliseconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs ocs-frequency [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;1-60&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device

ocs-frequency [2.4GHz 5GHz] <1-60>	<p>Configures the interval, in seconds, at which off-channel scan is performed. An ocs-frequency of 10 seconds means that an off-channel scan will be performed once every 10 seconds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the ocs-frequency for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the ocs-frequency for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value form 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 6 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs path-min [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;100-20000&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
path-min [2.4GHz 5GHz] <100-20000>	<p>Configures the minimum root path metric needed for auto channel selection. This is the acceptance root path metric value to consider a root as a possible candidate mesh node.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the minimum root path metric for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the minimum root path metric for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;100-20000&gt; – Specify a value from 100 - 20000. The default is 1000.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs path-threshold [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;800-65535&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
path-threshold [2.4GHz 5GHz] <800-65535>	<p>Configures the root path metric threshold for auto channel selection. This is the acceptance root path metric threshold beyond which the root bound to is considered as bad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the root path metric threshold for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the root path metric threshold for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;800-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 800 - 65535. The default is 1500.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs preferred-interface-tolerance-period [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;10-600&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
preferred-interface-tolerance-period [2.4GHz 5GHz] <10-600>	<p>Configures the maximum tolerance period, in seconds, for low root metrics on the preferred interface. This is the duration to wait before triggering an automatic channel selection for the next mesh-hop on the preferred interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the maximum tolerance period for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the maximum tolerance period for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;800-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 10 - 600 seconds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>acs preferred-radio-interface [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;0-2&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
acs	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
preferred-radio-interface [2.4GHz 5GHz] <0-2>	<p>Configures the preferred radio interface on dual band APs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the preferred radio interface for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the preferred radio interface for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> <p>The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-2&gt; – Specify a value form 0 - 2. A value of 0 (zero) indicates no preferred radio.</li> </ul>

- `acs priority-meshpoint [2.4GHz|5GHz] <MESHPOINT-NAME>`

<code>acs</code>	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
<code>priority-meshpoint [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt;</code>	Configures the priority meshpoint. Configuring a priority meshpoint overrides automatic meshpoint configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the priority meshpoint for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the priority meshpoint for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;MESHPOINT-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the meshpoint name for the selected radio band.</li> </ul>

- `acs sample-count [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-10>`

<code>acs</code>	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
<code>sample-count [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;1-10&gt;</code>	Configures the minimum number of scan cycle samples to consider for auto channel selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the sample count for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the sample count for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-10&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 -10. The default is 5 samples.</li> </ul>

- `acs snr-delta [2.4GHz|5GHz] <1-100>`

<code>acs</code>	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
<code>snr-delta [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;1-100&gt;</code>	Configures the channel SNR delta. A meshpoint on a candidate channel must have a SNR of a greater delta than the next hop on the current channel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the snr-delta for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the snr-delta for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-100&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 100 dB. The default is 5 dB.</li> </ul>

- `acs signal-threshold [2.4GHz|5GHz] <-100-0>`

<code>acs</code>	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
<code>signal-threshold [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;-100-0&gt;</code>	Configures the signal strength threshold. If the signal strength of the next hop drops below the configured signal-threshold, a scan is triggered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the signal-threshold for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the signal-threshold for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;-100-0&gt;</code> – Specify a value from -100 - 0 dB. The default is -65 dB.</li> </ul>

- `acs tolerance-period [2.4GHz|5GHz] <10-600>`

<code>acs</code>	Configures ACS settings and overrides on the selected meshpoint-device
<code>tolerance-period [2.4GHz 5GHz] &lt;10-600&gt;</code>	Configures the maximum tolerance period in seconds. This is the interval to wait for the root bound to recovery from a bad link. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.4 GHz – Configures the tolerance-period for the 2.4 GHz radio band</li> <li>• 5.0 GHz – Configures the tolerance-period for the 5.0 GHz radio band</li> </ul> The following keyword is common to the '2.4 GHz' and '5.0 GHz' bands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;10-600&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 10 - 600 seconds. the default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#acs channel-hold-time 2.4GHz 2500
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#acs ocs-duration 2.4GHz 30
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#acs ocs-frequency 2.4GHz 1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#show context
```

```
meshpoint-device test
```

```
  acs ocs-frequency 2.4GHz 1
```

```
  acs ocs-duration 2.4GHz 30
```

```
  acs channel-hold-time 2.4GHz 2500
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the configured ACS settings to default
-----------	--



### 26.3.2.2 exclude

▶ [meshpoint-device-commands](#)

Enables wired-peer (that are wired MiNT level-1 neighbors) exclusion

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
exclude wired-peer mint-level-1
```

#### Parameters

- `exclude wired-peer mint-level-1`

<code>exclude wired-peer</code>	Excludes neighboring mesh devices
<code>wired-peer mint-level-1</code>	Excludes neighboring wired mesh devices with MiNTlevel-1 link When enabled, all neighboring wired mesh devices are excluded from mesh links.

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#exclude wired-peer mint-level-1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
```

```
  exclude wired-peer mint-level-1
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables wired-peer exclusion on this meshpoint
--------------------	---

### 26.3.2.3 hysteresis

► *meshpoint-device-commands*

Configures path selection SNR hysteresis values on this meshpoint-device (access point). These are settings that facilitate dynamic path selection. Configuring hysteresis prevents frequent re-ranking of the shortest path cost.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
hysteresis [min-threshold|period|root-sel-snr-delta|snr-delta]
```

```
hysteresis [min-threshold <-100-0>|period <0-600>|root-sel-snr-delta <1-100>|snr-delta <1-100>]
```

#### Parameters

- hysteresis [min-threshold <-100-0>|period <0-600>|root-sel-snr-delta <1-100>|snr-delta <1-100>]

min-threshold <-100-0>	Configures the minimum signal strength that a device should have to be considered a likely candidate in the mesh route (to the mesh root node) selection process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;-100-0&gt; – Specify a value from -100 - 0 dB. The default is 0 dB.</li> </ul>
period <0-600>	Configures the interval, in seconds, for which a likely candidate's path method hysteresis is sustained. In other words a device capable of sustaining the signal strength for the specified period of time is a likely candidate in the mesh route (to the mesh root node) selection process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 600 seconds. The default is 1 second.</li> </ul>
root-sel-snr-delta <1-100>	Configures the signal strength, in dB, that a device has to sustain, within the delta range, to be considered a likely candidate in the mesh route (to the mesh root node) selection process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100 dB.</li> </ul>
snr-delta <1-100>	Configures the SNR delta. The device with must have a SNR of a greater delta than its current neighbor to be considered a likely candidate in the mesh route (to the mesh root) selection process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 100 dB. The default is 1 dB.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#hysteresis period 15
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#hysteresis root-sel-snr
-delta 12
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#hysteresis snr-delta 3
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#hysteresis min-threshold -65

rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
  hysteresis period 15
  hysteresis snr-delta 3
  hysteresis min-threshold -65
  hysteresis root-sel-snr-delta 12
rfs4000-229D58 (config-profile-testAP71XX-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured path selection SNR hysteresis values
-----------	---

### 26.3.2.4 monitor

▶ [meshpoint-device-commands](#)

Enables monitoring of critical resource and primary port links. It also configures the action taken in case a critical resource goes down or a primary port link is lost.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
monitor [critical-resource|primary-port-link-loss] action no-root
```

#### Parameters

- `monitor [critical-resource|primary-port-link-loss] action no-root`

<code>critical-resource</code>	Enables critical resource down event monitoring
<code>primary-port-link-loss</code>	Enables primary port link loss event monitoring
<code>action no-root</code>	The following are common to all of the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>action</code> – Sets the action taken if a critical resource goes down or if a primary port link is lost</li> <li>• <code>no-root</code> – Changes the meshpoint to be non root (this is the action taken in case any of the above mentioned two events occur)</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#monitor critical-resource action no-root
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
name test
```

```
monitor critical-resource action no-root
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables monitoring of critical resource and primary port links.
--------------------	--

### 26.3.2.5 path-method

► [meshpoint-device-commands](#)

Configures the path selection method used on a meshpoint device. This is the method used to select the route to the root node within a mesh network.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
path-method [bound-pair|mobile-snr-leaf|snr-leaf|uniform]
```

#### Parameters

- path-method [bound-pair|mobile-snr-leaf|snr-leaf|uniform]

path-method	Sets the method used to select the path to the root node in a mesh network
bound-pair	Enables a meshpoint to form an exclusive path with only one other meshpoint. Select this option to bind one mesh point connection at a time. Once established, other mesh point connection requests are denied.
mobile-snr-leaf	Configures the path selection method as mobile-snr-leaf. When selected, the path to the root node is selected based on the <i>Signal-to-Noise Ratio</i> (SNR) to a neighboring device. This option allows meshpoint devices to select a neighbor with the strongest SNR. Meshpoint devices using the mobile-snr-leaf method are non-forwarding nodes in the meshpoint traffic. <b>Note:</b> Select this option for <i>Vehicular Mounted Modem</i> (VMM) access points or other mobile devices.
snr-leaf	This option allows meshpoints to select a neighbor with the strongest SNR. It is similar to the mobile-snr-leaf option, but is not applicable to mobile devices, such as VMMs.
uniform	Indicates the path selection method is uniform. When selected, two paths will be considered equivalent if the average goodput is the same for both paths. This is the default setting. <b>Note:</b> Select this option for infrastructure devices.

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#path-method mobile-snr-leaf
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device TEST
  name TEST
  path-method mobile-snr-leaf
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Resets the path selection method on a meshpoint device
-----------	--

### 26.3.2.6 preferred

▶ [meshpoint-device-commands](#)

Configures the preferred path parameters for this meshpoint device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
preferred [neighbor <MAC>|root <MAC>|interface [2.4GHz|4.9GHz|5GHz]]
```

#### Parameters

- preferred [neighbor <MAC>|root <MAC>|interface [2.4GHz|4.9GHz|5GHz]]

preferred	Configures the preferred path parameters
neighbor <MAC>	Adds the MAC address of a neighbor meshpoint as a preferred neighbor
root <MAC>	Adds the MAC address of a root meshpoint as a preferred root
interface [2.4GHz 4.9GHz 5GHz]	Sets the preferred interface

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#preferred neighbor
11-22-33-44-55-66
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#preferred root
22-33-44-55-66-77
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#preferred interface
5GHz
```

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
  name test
  preferred root 22-33-44-55-66-77
  preferred neighbor 11-22-33-44-55-66
  preferred interface 5GHz
  monitor critical-resource action no-root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the configuration of preferred paths for this meshpoint device
--------------------	--

26.3.2.7 root

▶ *meshpoint-device-commands*

Configures this meshpoint device as the root meshpoint

You can optionally use the select-method option to enable dynamic mesh selection. When enabled, this option overrides root or no-root configuration and uses the selection method.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

**Syntax**

```
root {select-method [auto-mint|auto-proximity]}
```

**Parameters**

- root {select-method [auto-mint|auto-proximity]}

root	Configures this meshpoint device as the root meshpoint
select-method auto-mint	<p>Optional. Enables dynamic mesh selection. When enabled, this option overrides root or no-root configuration and chooses the selection method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auto-mint – Enables dynamic root selection using Auto-MiNT (based on path cost)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The Auto-Mint or Cost Method dynamically determines the root/non-root configuration of a meshpoint by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and ranking the signal strength and path cost of neighboring mesh points.</li> <li>• Setting the configuration to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• non-root: If the link with the shortest path to the cost-root mesh device is a MCX meshpoint link</li> <li>• root: If the link with the shortest path to the cost-root mesh device is a non MCX meshpoint link (wired link).</li> <li>• This requires that the meshpoint device, in the brain car, be configured as the 'cost root' and the 'cost root' meshpoint-device be the I2 gateway to the controller. Use the <i>root-select &gt; cost-root</i> command to configure a meshpoint-device as 'cost-root'.</li> <li>• Using signal strength of neighboring meshpoint as the sole metric to determine the next mesh hop to the root.</li> <li>• Loop detection with both meshpoints in a car select non-root and form a mesh link with the same root</li> </ul> </li> <li>• auto-proximity – Enables dynamic root selection using meshpoint proximity. When auto-proximity is selected, root selection is based on signal strength of candidate roots.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
  name test
  root
  preferred root 22-33-44-55-66-77
  preferred neighbor 11-22-33-44-55-66
  preferred interface 5GHz
  monitor critical-resource action no-root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```

```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#root select-method  
auto-mint
```

```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#show context  
meshpoint-device test
```

```
    root select-method auto-mint
```

```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

---

*no*

Removes the configuration of this meshpoint device as a root meshpoint. Also allows you to disable dynamic mesh selection (if enabled).

---

### 26.3.2.8 root-select

▶ [meshpoint-device-commands](#)

Configures this meshpoint device as the cost root

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
root-select cost-root
```

#### Parameters

- `root-select cost-root`

root-select cost-root	Configures this meshpoint device as the cost root. This is necessary for dynamic root selection process. Select this option to set the meshpoint as the cost root for meshpoint root selection. This setting is disabled by default.
-----------------------	---

#### Examples

```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#root-select cost-root
```

```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#show context
```

```
meshpoint-device test
root select-method auto-mint
root-select cost-root
```

```
ap7131-11E6C4 (config-device-00-23-68-11-E6-C4-meshpoint-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this meshpoint-device as the cost-root
--------------------	--



### 26.3.2.9 no

► *meshpoint-device-commands*

Negates the commands for a meshpoint device or resets values to default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7532, AP7562, AP8132, AP8432, AP8533
- Access Points (as root APs only) — AP650

#### Syntax

```
no [acs|exclude|hysteresis|monitor|path-method|preferred|root|root-select]

no acs [channel-hold-time|channel-switch-delta|channel-width|ocs-duration|
ocs-frequency|path-min|path-threshold|preferred-interface-tolerance-period|
preferred-radio-interface|priority-meshpoint|sample-count|snr-delta|
signal-threshold|tolerance-period] [2.4GHZ|5GHz]

no exclude wired-peer mint-level-1

no hysteresis [min-threshold|period|root-sel-snr-delta|snr-delta]

no monitor [critical-resource|primary-port-link-loss]

no [path-method|root {select-method}]

no root-select cost-root

no preferred [interface|root|neighbor]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this meshpoint device settings to default based on the parameters passed
-----------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
  name test
  root
  preferred root 22-33-44-55-66-77
  preferred neighbor 11-22-33-44-55-66
  preferred interface 5GHz
  monitor critical-resource action no-root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#no monitor
critical-resource
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#no preferred neighbor
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#no root
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#no preferred interface

rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#show context
meshpoint-device test
  name test
  no root
  preferred root 22-33-44-55-66-77
rfs7000-37FABE(config-profile-AP71XXTestProfile-meshpoint-test)#
```



# CHAPTER 27

## PASSPOINT POLICY

There has been an exponential increase in the number and types of Wi-Fi mobile devices being used globally, resulting in a phenomenal growth in the data traffic volume. Consequently, the demand for secure, quick, and unlicensed access to public Wi-Fi hotspots, capable of handling this sudden influx of mobile data traffic, has been increasing. However, public hotspots have certain intrinsic usability issues, such as network discovery and selection, traffic prioritization, roaming capabilities, user authentication, etc. The IEEE 802.11u standards (includes Hotspot 2.0 protocol extensions) were introduced to address these issues.

Hotspot 2.0 is a Wi-Fi Alliance standard that enables interoperability between clients, infrastructure, and operators. It makes a portion of the IEEE 802.11u standard mandatory and adds Hotspot 2.0 extensions that allow clients to query a network before actually attempting to join it. For example, you are using a laptop at an airport and have a list of SSIDs to select from. You will have to first identify the SSID you have the credentials for and then connect to the network. This can be time consuming. In such a scenario, a Hotspot 2.0 enabled device would present only those SSIDs for which you possess credentials. In short Hotspot 2.0 allows devices to query a network for configuration details, such as WAN metrics, network type, hotspot service provider details, and domain names without actually connecting to the network.

Hotspot 2.0 enabled clients can identify a Hotspot 2.0 capable access point (AP) from the new elements present in the APs beacon/probe messages. Having ascertained that an AP is Hotspot 2.0 capable, the client uses action frames to send an *Access Network Query Protocol (ANQP)* query inside a *Generic Advertisement Service (GAS)* request. The AP responds with an action frame containing an ANQP response within a GAS response. Based on this response the mobile device determines the type of credentials needed to log on to the AP.

The WiNG Wi-Fi Alliance implementation defines a passpoint policy that allows a single or a set of Hotspot 2.0 configuration to be global and referenced by the devices that use it. This policy is applied to APs to make them Hotspot 2.0 Wi-Fi Alliance compliant. The passpoint policy is mapped to a WLAN. However, only primary WLANs on a BSSID will have their passpoint policy configuration used. For more information, see [Chapter 4, GLOBAL CONFIGURATION COMMANDS](#).

## 27-2 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

To migrate to the passpoint policy configuration mode, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#passpoint-policy <POLICY-NAME>

rfs4000-229D58(config)#passpoint-policy test
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#

rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#?
Passpoint Policy Mode commands:
 3gpp                Configure a 3gpp plmn (public land mobile network) id
access-network-type  Set the access network type for the hotspot
connection-capability  Configure the connection capability for the hotspot
domain-name          Add a domain-name for the hotspot
hessid               Set a homogeneous ESSID value for the hotspot
internet             Advertise the hotspot having internet access
ip-address-type       Configure the advertised ip-address-type
nai-realm             Configure a NAI realm for the hotspot
net-auth-type        Add a network authentication type to the hotspot
no                   Negate a command or set its defaults
operator             Add configuration related to the operator of the
                    hotspot
osu                  Online signup
roam-consortium      Add a roam consortium for the hotspot
venue                Set the venue parameters of the hotspot
wan-metrics          Set the wan-metrics of the hotspot

clrscr              Clears the display screen
commit              Commit all changes made in this session
do                  Run commands from Exec mode
end                 End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit                End current mode and down to previous mode
help                Description of the interactive help system
revert              Revert changes
service             Service Commands
show                Show running system information
write               Write running configuration to memory or terminal

rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 27.1 passpoint-policy

### ► PASSPOINT POLICY

The following table summarizes passpoint policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 27.1** Hotspot-Policy-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>3gpp</i>	Configures a <i>3rd Generation Partnership Project (3gpp) Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) ID</i>	<a href="#">page 27-4</a>
<i>access-network-type</i>	Configures the access network type element in this hotspot	<a href="#">page 27-5</a>
<i>connection-capability</i>	Configures the connection capability element in this passpoint policy	<a href="#">page 27-6</a>
<i>domain-name</i>	Configures the RF Domains to which this hotspot is applicable	<a href="#">page 27-8</a>
<i>hessid</i>	Configures the <i>Homogeneous Extended Service Set Identifier (HESSID)</i> for a specified hotspot zone	<a href="#">page 27-9</a>
<i>internet</i>	Advertises the availability of Internet access in this hotspot	<a href="#">page 27-10</a>
<i>ip-address-type</i>	Advertises the IP address type used in this hotspot.	<a href="#">page 27-11</a>
<i>nai-realm</i>	Configures a <i>Network Access Identifier (NAI) realm name</i> and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 27-13</a>
<i>net-auth-type</i>	Configures the network authentication type used in this hotspot	<a href="#">page 27-18</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts passpoint policy configuration	<a href="#">page 27-19</a>
<i>operator</i>	Configures the operator friendly name for this hotspot	<a href="#">page 27-20</a>
<i>osu</i>	Configures an <i>online sign up (OSU) SSID/provider</i> and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 27-21</a>
<i>roam-consortium</i>	Configures the list of <i>Roaming Consortium Organization Identifiers (OIs)</i> supported on this hotspot	<a href="#">page 27-31</a>
<i>venue</i>	Configures the venue group and type for this passpoint policy	<a href="#">page 27-32</a>
<i>wan-metrics</i>	Configures the WAN performance metrics for this hotspot	<a href="#">page 27-36</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

## 27.1.1 3gpp

### ▶ *passpoint-policy*

Configures a *3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)* information. The 3GPP PLMN information is a combination of the *Mobile Country Code (MCC)* and *Mobile Network Code (MNC)*. This MCC and MNC combination uniquely identifies a cellular operator. For example, Telstar Corporation Ltd. in Australia is identified by MCC 505 and MNC 001.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
3gpp mcc <MOBILE-COUNTRY-CODE> mnc <MOBILE-NETWORK-CODE> {description <LINE>}
```

### Parameters

- 3gpp mcc <MOBILE-COUNTRY-CODE> mnc <MOBILE-NETWORK-CODE> {description <LINE>}

3gpp	Configures the 3GPP PLMN information that is returned in response to an ANQP query
mcc <MOBILE-COUNTRY-CODE>	Specifies the MCC. The MCC is a two or three digit decimal value. For example, the MCC for Australia is 505.
mnc <MOBILE-NETWORK-CODE>	Specifies the MNC. The MNC is a two or three decimal value used in combination with the MCC to uniquely identify a mobile network operator. The MNC and MCC combination (also known as the MCC/MNC tuple) forms the first five or six digits of the <i>International Mobile Subscriber's Identity (IMSI)</i> . <b>Note:</b> If the MCC and MNC values are not configured, the hotspot will not return the element in an ANQP capability request and ignores any ANQP query for the element.
description <LINE>	Optional. Configures a description that uniquely identifies this PLMN. Provide a description not exceeding 64 characters in length.

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
 3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
 3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified 3gpp PLMN information and its corresponding MCC/MNC settings
-----------	--

## 27.1.2 access-network-type

### ▸ [passpoint-policy](#)

Configures the access network type for this hotspot. The beacons and probe responses communicate the type of hotspot (public, private, guest-use, emergency, etc.) to clients seeking access.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
access-network-type [chargeable-public|emergency-services|experimental|free-public|
  personal-device|private|private-guest|wildcard]
```

### Parameters

- access-network-type [chargeable-public|emergency-services|experimental|free-public|personal-device|private|private-guest|wildcard]

access-network-type	<p>Select the access network type for this hotspot. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chargeable-public – The network type is a chargeable public network</li> <li>• emergency-services – The network is used to provide emergency services only</li> <li>• experimental – The network is used for test or experimental purposes only</li> <li>• free-public – The network type is a free public</li> <li>• personal-device – The network is used for personal devices only</li> <li>• private – The network is a private network</li> <li>• private-guest – The network is a private network with guest access (default setting)</li> <li>• wildcard – Includes all access network types</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the network type is set to chargeable-public, probe responses advertise this hotspot as a chargeable-public hotspot.</p>
---------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#access-network-type chargeable-public

rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
  access-network-type chargeable-public
  3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
  3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts to the default access network type setting (private)
-----------	--

### 27.1.3 connection-capability

#### ► *passpoint-policy*

Configures the connection capability element in this passpoint policy. When configured, it communicates which ports are open or closed on the Hotspot, in response to an ANQP query.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
connection-capability [ftp|http|icmp|ip-protocol|ipsec-vpn|pptp-vpn|sip|ssh|tls-vpn]
```

```
connection-capability [ftp|http|icmp|ipsec-vpn|pptp-vpn|sip|ssh|tls-vpn]
[closed|open|unknown]
```

```
connection-capability ip-protocol <0-255> port <0-65535> [closed|open|unknown]
```

#### Parameters

- connection-capability [ftp|http|icmp|ipsec-vpn|pptp-vpn|sip|ssh|tls-vpn] [closed|open|unknown]

connection-capability	Configures the connection capability element in this passpoint policy
ftp	Specifies the protocol type as FTP. Configures TCP port 20.
http	Specifies the protocol type as HTTP. Configures TCP port 80.
icmp	Specifies the protocol type as ICMP
ipsec-vpn	Specifies the protocol type as IPSEC VPN. Configures ESP and UDP ports 500 and 4500.
pptp-vpn	Specifies the protocol type as PPTP VPN. Configures TCP port 1723.
sip	Specifies the protocol type as SIP. Configures TCP port 5060 and UDP port 5060.
ssh	Specifies the protocol type as SSH. Configures TCP port 20
tls-vpn	Specifies the protocol type as TLS VPN. Configures TCP port 443.
port <0-65535> [closed open unknown]	<p>After specifying the protocol type, specify the port (associated with the selected protocol) and its status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• closed – Specifies that the port(s) is/are closed</li> <li>• open – Specifies that the port(s) is/are open</li> <li>• unknown – Specifies that the port(s) status is not known</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When the connection capability element is not configured, the hotspot does not return the element in an ANQP capability request and ignores any ANQP query for the element.</p>

- connection-capability ip-protocol <0-255> port <0-65535> [closed|open|unknown]

connection-capability	Configures the connection capability element in this passpoint policy
ip-protocol <0-255>	Identifies the IP protocol by the protocol's number. For example, for <i>simple message protocol</i> (SMP) specify 121.



<p>port &lt;0-65535&gt; [closed open unknown]</p>	<p>After specifying the IP protocol type, specify the port number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• port &lt;0-65535&gt; – Select a port for the IP protocol identified.</li> </ul> <p>After specifying the port number, specify the port status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• closed – Specifies that the port(s) is/are closed</li> <li>• open – Specifies that the port(s) is/are open</li> <li>• unknown – Specifies that the port(s) status is not known</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When the connection capability element is not configured, the hotspot does not return the element in an ANQP capability request and ignores any ANQP query for the element.</p>
---	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#connection-capability 1 ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
access-network-type chargeable-public
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured connection capability element on the passpoint policy
-----------	--

## 27.1.4 domain-name

### ▸ *passpoint-policy*

Configures the RF Domain(s) that are returned in response to an ANQP query

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX95XX, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>

### Parameters

- domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>

domain-name <DOMAIN-NAME>	Specify the RF Domain name <b>Note:</b> An hotspot can be applied across multiple RF Domains.
------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#domain-name TechPubs
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
access-network-type chargeable-public
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the RF Domain mapped to this passpoint policy
-----------	---

## 27.1.5 hessid

### ▸ [passpoint-policy](#)

Configures the *Homogeneous Extended Service Set Identifier* (HESSID) for the hotspot. The HESSID uniquely identifies a hotspot provider within a zone. This is essential in zones (such as an airport or shopping mall) having multiple hotspot service providers with overlapping coverage.

An HESSID is a 6 (six) byte identifier that uniquely identifies a set of APs belonging to the same network and exhibiting same network behavior. It is the BSSID (MAC address) of one of the devices (AP) in the zone. When not configured, the radio's BSSID is used as the HESSID.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
hessid <MAC>
```

### Parameters

- hessid <MAC>

hessid <MAC>	Specify a unique 6 (six) byte identifier for this passpoint policy.
--------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#hessid 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
access-network-type chargeable-public
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
hessid 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the HESSID configured with this passpoint policy and reverts back to using the radio's BSSID
--------------------	--

### 27.1.6 internet

#### ▶ *passpoint-policy*

Advertises the availability of Internet access on this hotspot. The Internet bit in the hotspot's beacon and probe responses indicates if Internet access is available or not. By default this feature is enabled.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, , NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

internet

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#internet  
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes Internet access on this passpoint policy
-----------	--

## 27.1.7 ip-address-type

### ▶ [passpoint-policy](#)

Advertises the IP address type used in this hotspot. This information is returned in response to ANQP queries.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
ip-address-type [ipv4|ipv6]
```

```
ip-address-type ipv4 [double-nat|not-available|port-restricted|
  port-restricted-double-nat|port-restricted-single-nat|public|single-nat|unknown]
```

```
ip-address-type ipv6 [available|not-available|unknown]
```

### Parameters

- ip-address-type ipv4 [double-nat|not-available|port-restricted|port-restricted-double-nat|port-restricted-single-nat|public|single-nat|unknown]

ip-address-type ipv4	Configures the as IPv4 address type availability information
double-nat	Specifies double NATed private IPv4 address is available
not-available	Specifies IPv4 address is not available
port-restricted	Specifies port-restricted IPV4 address is available
port-restricted-double-nat	Specifies port-restricted IPv4 address and double NATed IPv4 address is available
port-restricted-single-nat	Specifies port-restricted IPv4 address and single NATed IPv4 address is available
public	Specifies public IPv4 address is available
single-nat	Specifies single NATed IPv4 address is available
unknown	Specifies no information configured regarding the IPv4 address availability

- ip-address-type ipv6 [available|not-available|unknown]

ip-address-type ipv6	Configures the IPv6 address type availability information
available	Specifies IPv6 address is available
not-available	Specifies IPv6 address is not available
unknown	Specifies no information configured regarding the IPv6 address availability

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### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#ip-address-type ipv6 available

rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
access-network-type chargeable-public
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
hessid 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
ip-address-type ipv6 available
3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the IP address type configured for this passpoint policy
-----------	--

## 27.1.8 nai-realm

▶ [passpoint-policy](#)

A *Network Access Identifier* (NAI) realm element in the passpoint policy identifies a hotspot service provider by the unique NAI realm name.

The following table lists NAI realm configuration mode commands:

**Table 27.2** NAI-Realm-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">nai-realm</a>	Creates a NAI realm name for this hotspot and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 27-14</a>
<a href="#">nai-realm-config-mode commands</a>	Invokes the NAI realm configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 27-15</a>

27.1.8.1 nai-realm

▶ *nai-realm*

Configures a NAI realm name and enters its configuration mode. The NAI realm name identifies the accessible hotspot service providers. You can configure a list of NAI realm names of service providers operating within a specific hotspot zone. This NAI realm name list is presented in ANQP response to a NAI realm and NAI home realm query.

The configured NAI realm name list is presented in ANQP response to a NAI realm and NAI home realm query.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

nai-realm <HOTSPOT2-NAI-REALM-NAME>

**Parameters**

- nai-realm <HOTSPOT2-NAI-REALM-NAME>

nai-realm <HOTSPOT2-NAI-REALM-NAME>	Configures the NAI realm name for this passpoint policy • <HOTSPOT2-NAI-REALM-NAME> – Specify the NAI realm name for this passpoint policy.
--	--

**Examples**

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#nai-realm mail.example.com
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com)#?
Hotspot2 NAI Realm Mode commands:
```

```
  eap-method  Set an eap method
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit        End current mode and down to previous mode
  help        Description of the interactive help system
  revert      Revert changes
  service     Service Commands
  show        Show running system information
  write       Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com)#exit
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
access-network-type chargeable-public
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
hessid 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
ip-address-type ipv6 available
nai-realm mail.example.com
nai-realm mail.testrealm.com
3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the NAI realm name configured for this passpoint policy
-----------	---



### 27.1.8.2 nai-realm-config-mode commands

▶ [nai-realm](#)

The following table summarizes NAI realm configuration mode commands:

**Table 27.3** *NAI-Realm-Config-Mode Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">eap-method</a>	Specifies the <i>Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (EAP) authentication mechanisms supported by each of the service providers associated with this passpoint policy	<a href="#">page 27-16</a>

### 27.1.8.2.1 eap-method

► *nai-realm-config-mode commands*

Specifies the EAP authentication mechanisms supported by each of the service providers associated with this passpoint policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
eap-method <1-10> [<1-255>|fast|gtc|identity|ikev2|ms-auth|mschapv2|otp|peap|psk|
rsa-public-key|sim|tls|ttls] auth-param [credential|expanded-eap|expanded-inner-eap|
inner-eap|non-eap-inner|tunn-eap-credential|vendor] [cert|hw-token|nfc-secure-elem|
none|sim|soft-token|username-password|usim|vendor]
```

#### Parameters

- eap-method <1-10> [<1-255>|fast|gtc|identity|ikev2|ms-auth|mschapv2|otp|peap|psk|rsa-public-key|sim|tls|ttls] auth-param [credential|expanded-eap|expanded-inner-eap|inner-eap|non-eap-inner|tunn-eap-credential|vendor] [cert|hw-token|nfc-secure-elem|none|sim|soft-token|username-password|usim|vendor]

eap-method <1-10>	Creates an EAP authentication method and assigns it an index number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a identifier for this EAP method from 1 - 10.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A maximum of 10 (ten) authentication methods can be specified for every NAI realm. After creating the EAP authentication method, specify the associated authentication mechanisms (method types).</p>
<1-255>	Identifies the EAP authentication method type from the corresponding <i>Internet Assigned Numbers Authority</i> (IANA) number <p><b>Note:</b> &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify the IANA identity number for the authentication protocol from 1 -255.</p>
fast	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling</i> (FAST)
gtc	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Generic Token Card</i> (GTC)
identity	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as Identification
ikev2	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Internet Key Exchange Protocol version 2</i> (IKEv2)
ms-auth	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Microsoft Authentication</i> (MS-Auth)
mschapv2	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol version 2</i> (MSCHAPv2)
otp	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>One Time Password</i> (OTP)
peap	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol</i> (PEAP)
psk	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Pre-shared Key</i> (PSK)
rsa-public-key	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as RSA public key protocol
sim	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>GSM Subscriber Identity Module</i> (SIM)

tls	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Transport Layer Security</i> (TLS)
ttls	Specifies the EAP authentication method type as <i>Tunneled Transport Layer Security</i> (TTLS)
auth-param	After specifying the EAP authentication method type, specify the authentication parameters. These parameters depend on the EAP authentication mechanism selected.
[cert hw-token  nfc-secure-elem  none sim soft-token  username- password  usim vendor]	The following parameters are common to all the above authentication parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cert – Certificate</li> <li>• hw-token – Hardware token</li> <li>• nfc-secure-elem – NFC secure element</li> <li>• none – No credential</li> <li>• sim – Subscriber identity module</li> <li>• soft-token – Soft token</li> <li>• username-password – Username and password</li> <li>• usim – Universal subscriber identity module</li> <li>• vendor – Vendor specific credential</li> </ul>

#### Examples

The following examples show four EAP authentication methods associated with the NAI realm 'mail.example.com'. Each method supports a different EAP authentication mechanism:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com) #eap-method 1
ttls auth-param vendor hex 00001E
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com) #eap-method 2
rsa-public-key auth-param credential cert
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com) #eap-method 4
peap auth-param credential cert
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com) #show context
nai-realm mail.example.com
  eap-method 1 ttls auth-param vendor hex 00121F
  eap-method 2 rsa-public-key auth-param credential cert
  eap-method 3 otp auth-param credential username-password
  eap-method 4 peap auth-param credential cert
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test-nai-realm-mail.example.com) #
```

## 27.1.9 net-auth-type

### ▶ *passpoint-policy*

Configures the network authentication type used in this hotspot. The details configured are returned in response to an ANQP query.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
net-auth-type [accept-terms|dns-redirect|http-redirect|online-enroll] {url <URL>}
```

### Parameters

- net-auth-type [accept-terms|dns-redirect|http-redirect|online-enroll] {url <URL>}

net-auth-type	Specifies the network authentication type used with this passpoint policy. The options are: accept-terms, dns-redirect, http-redirect, and online-enroll
accept-terms	Enables user acceptance of terms and conditions
dns-redirect	Enables DNS redirection of user
http-redirect	Enables HTTP redirection of user
online-enroll	Enables online user enrolment
url <URL>	Optional. Specify the location for each of above network authentication types.

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#net-auth-type accept-terms url
"www.test.com"
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
access-network-type chargeable-public
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
hessid 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
ip-address-type ipv6 available
nai-realm mail.example.com
eap-method 1 ttls auth-param vendor hex 00001E
eap-method 2 rsa-public-key auth-param credential cert
eap-method 3 otp auth-param credential username-password
eap-method 4 peap auth-param credential cert
nai-realm mail.testrealm.com
net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the network authentication type configured with this passpoint policy
-----------	---

## 27.1.10 no

### ▸ *passpoint-policy*

Removes or reverts the passpoint policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [3gpp|access-network-type|connection-capability|domain-name|hessid|internet|
ip-address-type|nai-realm|net-auth-type|operator|osu|roam-consortium|venue|
wan-metrics]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts the passpoint policy settings
-----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the passpoint policy 'test' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
  access-network-type chargeable-public
  connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
  domain-name TechPubs
  hessid 00-23-68-88-0D-A7
  ip-address-type ipv6 available
  nai-realm mail.example.com
  eap-method 1 ttls auth-param vendor hex 00001E
  eap-method 2 rsa-public-key auth-param credential cert
  eap-method 3 otp auth-param credential username-password
  eap-method 4 peap auth-param credential cert
  nai-realm mail.testrealm.com
  net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
  3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
  3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#no access-network-type
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#no hessid
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#no nai-realm mail.example.com
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#no 3gpp mcc 310 mnc 970
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#no internet
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
  connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
  domain-name TechPubs
  no internet
  ip-address-type ipv6 available
  nai-realm mai.testrealm.com
  net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
  3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

## 27.1.11 operator

### ▶ *passpoint-policy*

Configures the operator friendly name for this hotspot. The name can be configured in English or in any language other than English. When the name is specified in English, the system allows an ASCII input. If you are using a language other than English, first specify the ISO-639 language code, and then specify the name as an hexadecimal code.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

operator name <OPERATOR-NAME>

### Parameters

- operator name <OPERATOR-NAME>

name <OPERATOR-NAME>	Configures the operator's name in English <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;OPERATOR-NAME&gt; – Specify the operator friendly name in ASCII format.</li> </ul>
----------------------	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#operator name emergencyservices
```

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
no internet
ip-address-type ipv6 available
nai-realm mai.testrealm.com
net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
operator name emergencyservices
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the operator friendly name configured for this passpoint policy
-----------	---

## 27.1.12 *osu*

▶ [passpoint-policy](#)

The following table lists the OSU SSID/provider configuration commands:

**Table 27.4** OSU-SSID/Provider Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">osu</a>	Configures an <i>online sign up</i> (OSU) SSID/provider and enters its configuration mode	<a href="#">page 27-22</a>
<a href="#">osu-config-mode commands</a>	Summarizes the OSU SSID/provider configuration mode commands	<a href="#">page 27-23</a>

### 27.1.12.1 osu

#### ▸ *osu*

Adds an *online sign up* (OSU) SSID (WLAN)/OSU provider and enters its configuration mode

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
osu [provider <PASSPOINT-OSU-PROVIDER>|ssid <SSID>]
```

#### Parameters

- `osu [provider <PASSPOINT-OSU-PROVIDER>|ssid <SSID>]`

<code>osu</code>	Use this command to configure an <i>online sign up</i> (OSU) SSID/OSU provider. In the OSU SSID/provider configuration mode, specify OSU details, such as names, descriptions, servers, methods, and icons available. This information is returned in response to a station's Hotspot 2.0 query. When configured, this option enables a station to obtain credentials for an Hotspot 2.0 enabled SSID.
<code>provider &lt;PASSPOINT-OSU-PROVIDER&gt;</code>	Creates an OSU provider for this passpoint and enters its configuration mode <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;PASSPOINT-OSU-PROVIDER&gt;</code> – Specify an identification for this OSU passpoint provider.</li> </ul>
<code>ssid &lt;SSID&gt;</code>	Configures an OSU WLAN's SSID. This is the open authentication SSID that a user can use to obtain credentials for the passpoint SSID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;SSID&gt;</code> – Specify the SSID.</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#?
Passpoint OSU Provider Mode commands:
  description  Configure the english description of the online signup provider
  icon         Add an icon for the online signup provider
  method       Specify the online signup method supported by provider
  nai         Configure the NAI for the online signup provider
  name        Configure the english name of the online signup provider
  no          Negate a command or set its defaults
  server-url   Configure the signup url for the online signup provider

  clrscr      Clears the display screen
  commit      Commit all changes made in this session
  do          Run commands from Exec mode
  end         End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit       End current mode and down to previous mode
  help       Description of the interactive help system
  revert     Revert changes
  service    Service Commands
  show       Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the OSU WLAN/provider configured with this passpoint policy
-----------------	---



### 27.1.12.2 osu-config-mode commands

▶ *osu*

The following table summarizes OSU SSID/provider configuration mode commands:

**Table 27.5** OSU-SSID/Provider-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>description</i>	Configures the OSU provider's description	<a href="#">page 27-24</a>
<i>icon</i>	Adds the OSU provider's icon	<a href="#">page 27-25</a>
<i>method</i>	Configures the open sign up methods available on this OSU provider	<a href="#">page 27-26</a>
<i>nai</i>	Configures the OSU provider's NAI	<a href="#">page 27-27</a>
<i>name</i>	Configures the OSU provider's name	<a href="#">page 27-28</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes the settings configured for this OSU provider	<a href="#">page 27-29</a>
<i>server-url</i>	Configures the OSU provider server's URL	<a href="#">page 27-30</a>

### 27.1.12.2.2 description

▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Configures the OSU SSID/provider's description. This value is returned in the ANQP OSU providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
description [<DESCRIPTION>|iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>]
```

#### Parameters

- `description` [<DESCRIPTION>|iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>]

<DESCRIPTION>	Provides a description for the OSU provider. It should not exceed 253 characters in length. • <DESCRIPTION> – Specify the description in one or more languages. By default the system configures the name in English.
iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>	Identifies the language by its ISO 639 language code (for example, 'chi-chinese' or 'spa-spanish'). By default the language is set to English. If specifying the description in any language other than English, specify the ISO language code.

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
  osu provider WiFi
```

```
  description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this OSU provider's description
-----------	---

### 27.1.12.2.3 icon

▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Adds the OSU provider's icon. This value is returned in the ANQP OSU providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
icon iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE> width <0-65535> height <0-65535>
  mime-type <FILE-MIME-TYPE> file [<IMAGE-FILE-NAME/PATH>|<FILE-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- icon iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE> width <0-65535> height <0-65535> mime-type <FILE-MIME-TYPE> file [<IMAGE-FILE-NAME/PATH>|<FILE-NAME>]

icon iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>	Configures an icon representing the OSU provider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iso-lang &lt;ISO-LANG-CODE&gt; – Identifies the language by its ISO 639 language code (for example, 'chi-chinese' or 'spa-spanish'). By default the language is set to English. If specifying the image file name and path in any language other than English, specify the ISO language code.</li> </ul>
width <0-65535>	Configures the icon's width in pixels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535 pixels.</li> </ul>
height <0-65535>	Configures the icon's height in pixels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535 pixels.</li> </ul>
mime-type <FILE-MIME-TYPE>	Configures a string describing the icon's standard mime type. For example, image/png <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FILE-MIME-TYPE&gt; – Specify the icon's mime type.</li> </ul>
file [<IMAGE-FILE-NAME/PATH>  <FILE-NAME>]	Configures the location and name of the image file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IMAGE-FILE-NAME/PATH&gt; – Specify the path and filename. For example, flash:/icon.png</li> <li>• &lt;FILE-NAME&gt; – Use this option to specify the filename in the flash:/ directory</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#icon iso-lang eng
width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
osu provider WiFi
description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
icon iso-lang eng width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this OSU provider's icon
-----------	----------------------------------

### 27.1.12.2.4 method

▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Configures the open sign up methods available on this OSU provider. This value is returned, in the specified order of precedence, in the ANQP OSU providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
method [oma-dm|soap-xml-spp] priority <1-2>
```

#### Parameters

- method [oma-dm|soap-xml-spp] priority <1-2>

<pre>method [oma-dm  soap-xml-spp] priority &lt;1-2&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the online sign up methods supported by this OSU provider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oma-dm – Configures the OSU method used as <i>Open Mobile Alliance</i> (OMA) device management</li> <li>• soap-xml-spp – Configures the OSU method used as Soap-xml subscription provisioning protocol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• priority &lt;1-2&gt; – Sets the priority of the specified method. Select a value from 1 - 2. The default is one (1).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#method soap-xml-spp
priority 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
osu provider WiFi
description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
icon iso-lang eng width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
method soap-xml-spp priority 1
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the online sign up methods configured on this OSU provider
-----------	--

### 27.1.12.2.5 nai

▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Configures the OSU provider's NAI. This value is returned in the ANQP OSU providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
nai <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- nai <WORD>

nai <WORD>	Configures the OSU provider's NAI • <WORD> – Specify the NAI.
------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#nai wifi.org
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
```

```
osu provider WiFi
```

```
description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
```

```
icon iso-lang eng width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
```

```
method soap-xml-spp priority 1
```

```
nai wifi.org
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this OSU provider's NAI
-----------	---------------------------------

## 27.1.12.2.6 name

▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Configures the OSU provider's name. This value is returned in the ANQP OSU providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
name [<NAME>|iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>]
```

**Parameters**

- name [<NAME>|iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>]

<NAME>	Configures the OSU provider's name. It should not exceed 253 characters in length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;NAME&gt; – Specify the name in one or more languages. By default the system configures the name in English.</li> </ul>
iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>	Identifies the language by its ISO 639 language code (for example, 'chi-chinese' or 'spa-spanish'). By default the language is set to English. If specifying the name in any language other than English, specify the ISO language code.

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#name "WIFI Alliance OSU"
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
osu provider WiFi
  name "WIFI Alliance OSU"
  description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
  icon iso-lang eng width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
  method soap-xml-spp priority 1
  nai wifi.org
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes this OSU provider's name
-----------	----------------------------------

**27.1.12.2.7 no**▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Removes the settings configured for this OSU provider. Once removed the information is not included in the ANQP providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

```
no [description|icon|method|nai|name|server-url]
```

```
no [description|icon|name] {iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE>}
```

```
no [nai|server-url]
```

```
no method [oma-dm|soap-xml-spp]
```

**Parameters**

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes the settings configured for this OSU provider
-----------------	---

---

**Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
osu provider WiFi
  name "WIFI Alliance OSU"
  description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
  icon iso-lang eng width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
  method soap-xml-spp priority 1
  nai wifi.org
  server-url osu-server.wifi.org
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#no description
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#no icon iso-lang eng
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#no name
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
osu provider WiFi
  method soap-xml-spp priority 1
  nai wifi.org
  server-url osu-server.wifi.org
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

### 27.1.12.2.8 server-url

▶ *osu-config-mode commands*

Configures the OSU provider server's URL. This value is returned in the ANQP OSU providers list.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
server-url <URL>
```

#### Parameters

- server-url <URL>

server-url <URL>	Configures the OSU provider server's URL • <URL> – Specify the server's url.
------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#server-url
osu-server.wifi.org
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#show context
osu provider WiFi
name "WIFI Alliance OSU"
description "Provides free service for testing purposes"
icon iso-lang eng width 128 height 128 mime-type image/png file flash:/wifi_icon
method soap-xml-spp priority 1
nai wifi.org
server-url osu-server.wifi.org
nx9500-6C8809(config-passpoint-policy-test-osu-provider-WiFi)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes this OSU provider's server's URL
-----------	--



### 27.1.13 roam-consortium

▶ [passpoint-policy](#)

Configures a list of *Roaming Consortium (RC) Organization Identifiers (OIs)* supported on this hotspot. The beacons and probe responses communicate this Roaming Consortium list to devices. This information enables a device to identify the networks available through this AP.

Each OI identifies a either a group of *Subscription Service Providers (SSPs)* or a single SSP.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms —NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
roam-consortium hex <WORD>
```

#### Parameters

- roam-consortium hex <WORD>

roam-consortium hex <WORD>	Adds a Roaming Consortium OI to this hotspot in hexadecimal format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the Roaming Consortium OI in hexadecimal format (should not exceed 128 characters)</li> </ul>
hex <WORD>	Configures a hexadecimal input <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the Roaming Consortium OI in hexadecimal format (should not exceed 128 characters)</li> </ul>

#### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#roam-consortium hex 223344
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
no internet
ip-address-type ipv6 available
nai-realm mai.testrealm.com
net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
operator name emergencyservices
roam-consortium hex 223344
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the Roaming Consortium OIs supported on this passpoint policy
-----------	---

## 27.1.14 venue

### ▶ *passpoint-policy*

Configures the venue where this hotspot is located. The hotspot venue configuration informs prospective clients about the hotspot's nature of activity, such as educational, institutional, residential, etc.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
venue [group|name]
```

```
venue group [assembly|business|educational|industrial|institutional|mercantile|
  outdoor|residential|storage|unspecified|utility-and-misc|vehicular] type
```

```
venue name [<VENUE-NAME>|iso-lang]
```

```
venue name <VENUE-NAME>
```

```
venue name iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE> <VENUE-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- venue group [assembly|business|educational|industrial|institutional|mercantile| outdoor|residential|storageunspecified|utility-and-misc|vehicular] type

venue group	Configures the venue group associated with this hotspot
assembly type	<p>Configures the venue group as assembly (1). This hotspot type is applicable to public assembly venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• amphitheater – Specifies the venue type as amphitheater (4)</li> <li>• amusement-park – Specifies the venue type as amusement park (5)</li> <li>• arena – Specifies the venue type as arena (1)</li> <li>• bar – Specifies the venue type as bar (12)</li> <li>• coffee-shop – Specifies the venue type as a coffee shop (13)</li> <li>• convention-centre – Specifies the venue type as a convention center (7)</li> <li>• emergency-coordination-center – Specifies the venue type as a emergency coordination center (15)</li> <li>• library – Specifies the venue type as a library (8)</li> <li>• museum – Specifies the venue type as a museum (9)</li> <li>• passenger-terminal – Specifies the venue type as a passenger terminal (3)</li> <li>• place-of-worship – Specifies the venue type as a place of worship (6)</li> <li>• restaurant – Specifies the venue type as a restaurant (10)</li> <li>• stadium – Specifies the venue type as a stadium (2)</li> <li>• theater – Specifies the venue type as a theater (11)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> <li>• zoo – Specifies the venue type as a zoo (14)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

business type	<p>Configures the venue group as business (2). This hotspot type is applicable to business venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• attorney – Specifies the venue type as the attorney’s office (9)</li> <li>• bank – Specifies the venue type as a bank (2)</li> <li>• doctor – Specifies the venue type as a doctor or dentist’s office (1)</li> <li>• fire-station – Specifies the venue type as a fire station (3)</li> <li>• police-station – Specifies the venue type as a police station (4)</li> <li>• post-office – Specifies the venue type as a post office (5)</li> <li>• professional-office – Specifies the venue type as a professional office (7)</li> <li>• research-and-development-facility – Specifies the venue type as a research facility (8)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
educational	<p>Configures the venue group as educational (3). This hotspot type is applicable to educational institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• school-primary – Specifies the venue type as a primary school (1)</li> <li>• school-secondary – Specifies the venue type as a secondary school (2)</li> <li>• university – Specifies the venue type as a university or college (3)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
industrial	<p>Configures the venue group as industrial (4). This hotspot type is applicable to industrial venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• factory – Specifies the venue type as a factory (1)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
institutional	<p>Configures the venue group as institutional (4). This hotspot type is applicable to public health and other institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• group-home – Specifies the venue type as a group-home (4)</li> <li>• hospital – Specifies the venue type as a hospital (1)</li> <li>• long-term-care – Specifies the venue type as a long term care facility (2)</li> <li>• prison – Specifies the venue type as a prison or jail (5)</li> <li>• rehab – Specifies the venue type as a rehabilitation facility (3)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
mercantile	<p>Configures the venue group as mercantile (6). This hotspot type is applicable to public mercantile venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• automotive – Specifies the venue type as a automotive service center (3)</li> <li>• gas-station – Specifies the venue type as a gas station (5)</li> <li>• grocery – Specifies the venue type as a grocery store (2)</li> <li>• mall – Specifies the venue type as a shopping mall (4)</li> <li>• retail – Specifies the venue type as a retail store (1)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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outdoor	<p>Configures the venue group as outdoor (11). This hotspot type is applicable to public outdoor venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• bus-stop – Specifies the venue type as a bus stop (5)</li> <li>• city-park – Specifies the venue type as a city park (2)</li> <li>• kiosk – Specifies the venue type as a kiosk (6)</li> <li>• muni-mesh – Specifies the venue type as a muni-mesh (municipal wireless Wi-Fi) (1)</li> <li>• rest-area – Specifies the venue type as a rest area (3)</li> <li>• traffic-control – Specifies the venue type as a traffic control area (4)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
residential	<p>Configures the venue group as residential (7). This hotspot type is applicable to residential complexes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• boarding-house – Specifies the venue type as a boarding-house (4)</li> <li>• dorm – Specifies the venue type as a dormitory (3)</li> <li>• hotel – Specifies the venue type as a hotel or motel (2)</li> <li>• private – Specifies the venue type as a private residence (1)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
storage	<p>Configures the venue group as storage (8). This hotspot type is applicable to storage groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
unspecified	<p>Configures the venue group as unspecified (0)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
utility-and-misc	<p>Configures the venue group as utility and miscellaneous (8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
vehicular	<p>Configures the venue group as vehicular (7). This hotspot type is applicable to mobile venues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type – Specifies the venue type for this group. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-255&gt; – Specifies an unlisted venue type number from 0 -255</li> <li>• airplane – Specifies the venue type as an airplane (2)</li> <li>• auto – Specifies the venue type as an automobile or truck (1)</li> <li>• bus – Specifies the venue type as a bus (3)</li> <li>• ferry – Specifies the venue type as a ferry (5)</li> <li>• motor-bike – Specifies the venue type as a motor bike (7)</li> <li>• ship – Specifies the venue type as a ship or boat (5)</li> <li>• train – Specifies the venue type as a train (6)</li> <li>• unspecified – Specifies the venue type as not specified (0)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- operator name <VENUE-NAME>

name <WORD>	Configures the venue name in English <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the venue name in ASCII format.</li> </ul>
-------------	---

- operator name iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE> <VENUE-NAME>

name iso-lang <ISO-LANG-CODE> <VENUE-NAME>	Configures a non-English venue name <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iso-lang &lt;ISO-LANG-CODE&gt; – Identifies the language by its ISO 639 language code (for example, 'chi-chinese' or 'spa-spanish').</li> <li>• &lt;ISO-LANG-CODE&gt; – Specify the 3 character iso-639 language code (for example, 'chi-chinese' or 'spa-spanish').</li> <li>• &lt;VENUE-NAME&gt; – Specifies the venue name as a hexadecimal code</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#venue name PublicSchool
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#venue group assembly type coffee-shop
```

```
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
no internet
ip-address-type ipv6 available
nai-realm mai.testrealm.com
net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
operator name emergencyservices
roam-consortium hex 223344
venue group assembly type coffee-shop
venue name PublicSchool
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58 (config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the venue group and type configured with this passpoint policy
-----------	--

## 27.1.15 wan-metrics

### ▶ *passpoint-policy*

Configures the WAN performance metrics for this hotspot. This command configures the upstream and downstream speeds associated with this hotspot. The upstream and downstream speed values (in Kbps) are estimates of the bandwidth available on the WAN. This information is returned in response to client ANQP query, and is useful for clients having a minimum and/or large bandwidth requirement.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
wan-metrics down-speed <0-4294967295> up-speed <0-4294967295>
```

### Parameters

- wan-metrics down-speed <0-4294967295> up-speed <0-4294967295>

wan-metrics	Specifies the WAN metrics for the up and down traffic
down-speed <0-4294967295>	Configures the down stream traffic speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 4294967295 Kbps.</li> </ul>
up-speed <0-4294967295>	Configures the up stream traffic speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 4294967295 Kbps.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#wan-metrics down-speed 2000 up-speed 2000

rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#show context
hotspot2-policy test
connection-capability ip-protocol 2 port 10 closed
domain-name TechPubs
no internet
ip-address-type ipv6 available
nai-realm mai.testrealm.com
net-auth-type accept-terms url www.test.com
operator name emergencyservices
roam-consortium hex 223344
venue group assembly type coffee-shop
venue name PublicSchool
wan-metrics down-speed 2000 up-speed 2000
3gpp mcc 505 mnc 14
rfs4000-229D58(config-passpoint-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the WAN metrics configuration on this passpoint policy
-----------	--

# CHAPTER 28

# BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL

This chapter summarizes the *Border Gateway Protocol* (BGP) related configuration commands in the CLI command structure.

BGP is a routing protocol, which establishes routing between ISPs. ISPs use BGP to exchange routing information between *Autonomous Systems* (ASs) on the Internet. The routing information shared includes details, such as ASs traversed to a particular destination, reachable ASs, best paths available, network policies and rules applied on a route, etc. These details appear as BGP attributes carried in routing update packets. BGP uses this information to make routing decisions. Therefore, the primary role of a BGP system is to exchange routing information with other BGP peers.

BGP uses TCP as its transport protocol. This eliminates the need to implement explicit update fragmentation, retransmission, acknowledgement, and sequencing. BGP listens on TCP port 179. The error notification mechanism used in BGP assumes that TCP supports a *graceful* close (all outstanding data is delivered before the connection is closed). Routing information exchanged through BGP supports only destination-based forwarding (it assumes a router forwards packets based on the destination address carried in the IP header of the packet).

An AS is a set of routers under the same administration that use *Interior Gateway Protocol* (IGP) and common metrics to define how to route packets within the AS. There are two types of BGP systems: *external BGP* (eBGP) and *internal BGP* (iBGP). iBGP represents the exchange of routing information between BGP peers within an AS. Whereas, when two BGP peers, belonging to different ASs, are connected you have an eBGP setup.

BGP peers (also referred to as neighbors) are BGP enabled devices that are directly connected through an established TCP connection. When two BGP enabled peers establish a TCP connection the first time, they exchange their BGP routing tables. All subsequent route table modifications are exchanged as route updates. BGP tracks these route updates by maintaining route table version numbers. With every update the version number changes. At any given point in time, all BGP peers should have the same route table version. The peer-to-peer TCP connections are kept alive through keepalive packets exchanged at specified intervals. Errors and special events are communicated between peers as notification packets.

This chapter is organized as follows:

- [bgp-ip-prefix-list-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-ip-access-list-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-as-path-list-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-community-list-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-extcommunity-list-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-route-map-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-router-config commands](#)
  - [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)
-



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---



## 28.1 bgp-ip-prefix-list-config commands

### ► *BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL*

IP prefix lists are a convenient way to filter prefixes (contained in route update packets) transmitted to (or received from) other BGP supported routers. IP prefix lists are similar to access lists. They contain ordered entries (deny or permit prefix rules), identified by their sequence numbers. Each rule specifies match criteria (network and subnet prefixes and prefix masks) to match. When a prefix (received or transmitted) matches the prefix specified in one of the rules, it is filtered and an action is applied depending on where the IP prefix list is used. For example, when used in the BGP neighbor context, the prefixes received from the neighbor are filtered and the filtered prefixes are either rejected or accepted depending on the rule type (deny or permit).

IP prefix lists are also used in the BGP route map context to filter prefixes. The action applied, on filtered prefixes is set within the route map. Another use case for IP prefix lists is to filter prefixes before redistribution of local OSPF routes to eBGP enabled ASs.

Like in access lists, these deny and permit prefix rules are processed sequentially, in ascending order of their sequence number. Once a match is made, the BGP enabled router stops processing all subsequent rules in the ip-prefix-list.

IP prefix lists are used as match criteria in the following contexts:

- BGP neighbor. For more information, see [use](#).
- BGP route-map context. For more information, see [match](#).

To navigate to the ip-prefix-list configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#bgp ip-prefix-list <IP-PREFIX-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#?
```

```
BGP IP Prefix List Mode commands:
```

```
deny      IP Prefix deny rule to specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    IP Prefix permit rule to specify packets to forward
```

```
clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#
```

The following table summarizes the BGP IP prefix list configuration commands:

**Table 28.1** BGP-IP-Prefix-List-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">deny</a>	Creates and configures a deny prefix-list rule	<a href="#">page 28-4</a>
<a href="#">permit</a>	Creates and configures a permit prefix-list rule	<a href="#">page 28-5</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the specified deny or permit prefix-list rule from this IP prefix list	<a href="#">page 28-6</a>

## 28.1.1 deny

### ► [bgp-ip-prefix-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a deny prefix-list rule. The deny rule specifies match criteria based on which prefixes received from (or transmitted to) a BGP neighbor are filtered. A deny action is applied on these filtered prefixes. For example, in the BGP router neighbor context a filter is applied using a IP prefix list. The list contains a deny rule with a prefix to match as 192.168.13.0/24. All prefixes received from the neighbor matching this prefix are denied.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
deny prefix-list <1-4292967294> [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK>|any]
```

```
deny prefix-list <1-4292967294> [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK> {ge <0-32>/le <0-32>}|any]
```

### Parameters

- deny prefix-list <1-4292967294> [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK> {ge <0-32>/le <0-32>}|any]

<pre>deny prefix-list &lt;1-4294967295&gt; [&lt;PREFIX-TO- MATCH/MASK&gt; any]</pre>	<p>Creates and configures a deny prefix-list rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Configures a sequence number for this deny rule. Specify a value from 1 - 4294967295. Within a prefix list, rules are applied in an ascending order of their sequence number. Rules with lower sequence number are applied first.</li> <li>• &lt;PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK&gt; – Specify the prefix to match. For example 10.0.0.0/8 or 192.168.13.0/24. Routes matching the specified prefix are filtered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ge &lt;0-32&gt; – Optional. Specifies a greater than or equal to value for the IP prefix length (subnet mask)</li> <li>• le &lt;0-32&gt; – Optional. Specifies a less than or equal to value for the IP prefix length</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The 'ge' and 'le' options specify a IP prefix length range. Use these options to specify a more specific (granular) prefix match criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any – Sets the prefix match criteria to <i>any</i>. When selected, all routes are filtered, and the action applied is deny. At the backend, this option sets the match criteria to <i>0.0.0.0/0 le 32</i>.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-prefix-list test
  deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes a deny prefix-list rule from this IP prefix list
-----------	--

## 28.1.2 permit

### ► [bgp-ip-prefix-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a permit prefix-list rule. The permit rule specifies match criteria based on which prefixes received from (or transmitted to) a BGP neighbor are filtered. A permit action is applied on these filtered prefixes. For example, in the BGP router neighbor context a filter is applied using a IP prefix list. The list contains a permit rule with a prefix to match as 172.168.10.0/24. All prefixes received from the neighbor matching this prefix are permitted.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
permit prefix-list <1-4294967295> [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK>|any]
```

### Parameters

- `permit prefix-list <1-4294967295> [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK>|any]`

<pre>deny prefix-list &lt;1-4294967295&gt; [&lt;PREFIX-TO- MATCH/MASK&gt; any]</pre>	<p>Creates and configures a permit prefix-list rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-4294967295&gt;</code> – Configures a sequence number for this permit rule. Specify a value from 1 - 4294967295. Within a prefix list, rules are applied in an ascending order of their sequence number. Rules with lower sequence number are applied first.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK&gt;</code> – Specify the prefix to match. For example 10.0.0.0/8 or 192.168.13.0/24. Routes matching the specified prefix are filtered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>ge</code> – Optional. Specifies a greater than or equal to value for the IP prefix length (subnet mask)</li> <li>• <code>le</code> – Optional. Specifies a less than or equal to value for the IP prefix length</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Use the 'ge' and 'le' options to specify a IP prefix length range. Use these options to specify a more specific (granular) prefix match criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>any</code> – Sets the prefix match criteria to <i>any</i>. When selected, all routes are filtered, and the action applied is permit. At the backend, this option sets the match criteria to <code>0.0.0.0/0 le 32</code>.</li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#permit prefix-list 2 172.122.10.0/24
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-prefix-list test
  deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24
  permit prefix-list 2 172.122.10.0/24
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes a permit prefix rule from this IP prefix list
-----------------	---

### 28.1.3 no

#### ▸ *bgp-ip-prefix-list-config commands*

Removes the specified deny or permit prefix-list rule from this IP prefix list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit]
```

```
no [deny|permit] prefix-list <1-4294967295> {<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK>|any}
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit rule from this IP prefix list
-----------------	--

---

#### Examples

The following example shows the IP prefix list 'test' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-prefix-list test
  deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24
  permit prefix-list 2 172.122.10.0/24
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#
```

The following example shows the IP prefix list 'test' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#no deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24

nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-prefix-list test
  permit prefix-list 2 172.122.10.0/24
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-prefix-list-test)#
```

## 28.2 bgp-ip-access-list-config commands

### ► BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL

BGP peers and route maps can reference a single IP based *access control list* (ACL). Apply IP ACLs to both inbound and outbound route updates. When applied to a BGP enabled router, every route update is passed through the ACL. Each ACL contains deny and permit entries that are applied sequentially, in the order they appear within the list. When a route matches an entry, the decision to permit or deny the route is applied. Once a match is made the remaining entries in the ACL are not processed.

BGP IP ACLs are used as match criteria in the following contexts:

- BGP neighbor. For more information, see [use](#).
- BGP route-map context. For more information, see [match](#).

To navigate to the BGP IP ACL configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#bgp ip-access-list <IP-ACL-NAME>

<DEVICE>(config-bgp-ip-access-list-<IP-ACL-NAME>)#?
BGP IP Access List Mode commands:
deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-ip-access-list-<IP-ACL-NAME>)#
```

The following table summarizes the BGP IP access list configuration commands:

**Table 28.2 BGP-IP-ACL-Config Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates and configures a deny entry rule for this BGP IP ACL	<a href="#">page 28-8</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates and configures a permit entry for this BGP IP ACL	<a href="#">page 28-9</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes a deny or permit entry from this BGP IP ACL	<a href="#">page 28-10</a>

## 28.2.1 deny

### ▸ [bgp-ip-access-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a deny entry for this BGP IP ACL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
deny access-list [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK> {exact-match}|any]
```

### Parameters

- deny access-list [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK> {exact-match}|any]

<pre>deny access-list [&lt;PREFIX-TO- MATCH/MASK&gt; {exact-match}] any]</pre>	<p>Creates and configures a deny entry for this BGP IP ACL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK&gt; – Specify the prefix to match. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exact-match – Optional. Enables an exact match of the prefix provided in the previous step. When configured, the route is denied only in case of an exact match.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• any – Specifies the prefix to match as 'any'.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#deny access-list 192.168.13.0/24
exact-match
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-access-list test
  deny access-list 192.168.13.0/24 exact-match
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the specified the deny entry in this IP BGP ACL
--------------------	---

## 28.2.2 permit

### ► [bgp-ip-access-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a permit entry for this BGP IP ACL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
permit access-list [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK> {exact-match}|any]
```

### Parameters

- `permit access-list [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK> {exact-match}|any]`

<pre>permit access-list [&lt;PREFIX-TO- MATCH/MASK&gt; {exact-match} any]</pre>	<p>Creates and configures a permit entry for this BGP IP ACL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK&gt;</code> – Specify the prefix to match. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>exact-match</code> – Optional. Enables an exact match of the prefix provided in the previous step. When configured, the route is permitted only in case of an exact match.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>any</code> – Specifies the prefix to match as 'any'.</li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#permit access-list 172.168.10.0/24
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-access-list test
  permit access-list 172.168.10.0/24
  deny access-list 192.168.13.0/24 exact-match
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<pre><i>no</i></pre>	<p>Removes the specified the permit entry in this IP BGP ACL</p>
----------------------	--

### 28.2.3 *no*

#### ► *bgp-ip-access-list-config commands*

Removes a deny or permit entry from this BGP IP ACL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit]
```

```
no [deny|permit] access-list [<PREFIX-TO-MATCH/MASK>|any]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit entry from this BGP IP ACL
-----------------	---

---

#### Examples

The following example shows the BGP IP ACL 'test' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-access-list test
  permit access-list 172.168.10.0/24
  deny access-list 192.168.13.0/24 exact-match
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#no permit access-list 172.168.10.0/24
```

The following example shows the BGP IP ACL 'test' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#show context
bgp ip-access-list test
  deny access-list 192.168.13.0/24 exact-match
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-ip-access-list-test)#
```



## 28.3 bgp-as-path-list-config commands

### ► BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL

BGP enabled devices use routing updates to exchange network routing information with each other. This information includes route details, such as the network number, path specific attributes, and the list of *Autonomous System Numbers* (ASNs) that a route traverses to reach a destination. This list is contained in the *AS path*.

An AS path *access control list* (ACL) filters AS paths (routes) included in routing updates. Each AS path access list consists of deny and/or permit rules that define regular expressions (match criteria). When configured and applied on inbound and outbound routing updates, the BGP AS path attributes are matched against the regular expressions specified in the AS path ACL. In case of a match, the route is filtered and an action (deny or permit) is applied. Once a match is made subsequent rules in the AS path access list are not processed.

AS path access lists also help prevent looping within an AS. Routing loops are prevented by rejecting routing updates containing local ASNs. Since local ASNs indicate that the route has already traveled through that autonomous system, by rejecting them looping is avoided.

AS path access lists are used as match criteria in the following contexts:

- BGP neighbor. For more information, see [use](#).
- BGP route map context. For more information, see [match](#).

To navigate to the AS path configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#bgp as-path <AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>

<DEVICE>(config-bgp-as-path-list-<AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>)#?
BGP AS Path List Mode commands:
deny      Specify packets to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Specify packets to forward

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end        End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal

<DEVICE>(config-bgp-as-path-list-<AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>)#
```

The following table summarizes the BGP AS path list configuration commands:

**Table 28.3 BGP-AS-Path-List-Config Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">deny</a>	Creates and configures a deny as-path-list rule	<a href="#">page 28-12</a>
<a href="#">permit</a>	Creates and configures a permit as-path-list rule	<a href="#">page 28-13</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes a deny or permit rule from this AS path ACL	<a href="#">page 28-14</a>

## 28.3.1 deny

### ▸ [bgp-as-path-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a deny as-path-list rule. The deny rule specifies a regular expression to match. This regular expression, a string against the BGP AS paths contained in routing updates. AS paths matching the provided string are filtered and a deny action is applied.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
deny as-path <REG-EXP>
```

### Parameters

- deny as-path <REG-EXP>

deny as-path <REG-EXP>	<p>Configures a match criteria (regular expression).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REG-EXP&gt; – Specify the regular expression to match (should not exceed 64 characters and should be unique to the AS path list rule)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Regular expressions are treated as a 'ASCII string' and not as a sequence of numbers. Create a regular expression ideally suited to filter the required AS paths.</p>
---------------------------	--

### Usage Guidelines

The following table lists some of the characters used in forming regular expressions:

<i>Character to use</i>	<i>Description</i>
^	Indicates the start of a string
\$	Indicates the end of a string
_ (underscore)	Indicates a comma, left brace, right brace, start and end of an input string, or a space. For example, “__”.

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#deny as-path ^100$
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#show context
bgp as-path-list test
```

```
deny as-path ^100$
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified deny as-path ACL rule
-----------	---

## 28.3.2 permit

### ▸ [bgp-as-path-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a permit as-path-list rule. The permit rule specifies a regular expression to match. This regular expression is matched against the BGP AS paths contained in routing updates. AS paths matching the provided string are filtered and a permit action is applied.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
permit as-path <REG-EXP>
```

### Parameters

- permit as-path <REG-EXP>

permit as-path <REG-EXP>	<p>Configures a match criteria (regular expression).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;REG-EXP&gt; – Specify the regular expression to match (should not exceed 64 characters and should be unique to the AS path list rule)</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Regular expressions are treated as a ‘ASCII string’ and not as a sequence of numbers. Create a regular expression which is ideally suited to filter the required AS paths.</p>
-----------------------------	---

### Usage Guidelines

The following table lists some of the characters used in forming regular expressions:

<i>Character to use</i>	<i>Description</i>
^	Indicates the start of a string
\$	Indicates the end of a string
_ (underscore)	Indicates a comma, left brace, right brace, start and end of an input string, or a space. For example, “_”.

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#permit as-path _200_
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#permit as-path _323_
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#show context
bgp as-path-list test
deny as-path ^100$
permit as-path _323_
permit as-path _200_
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified permit as-path ACL rule
-----------	---

### 28.3.3 *no*

#### ▶ *bgp-as-path-list-config commands*

Removes a deny or permit rule from this AS path ACL

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no as-path-list [deny|permit] <REG-EXP>
```

#### Parameters

- `no` <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit rule from this AS path ACL
-----------------	---

---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#show context
bgp as-path-list test
deny as-path ^100$
permit as-path _323_
permit as-path _200_
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#no permit as-path _323_
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#show context
bgp as-path-list test
deny as-path ^100$
permit as-path _200_
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-as-path-list-test)#
```

## 28.4 bgp-community-list-config commands

### ► [BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL](#)

Creates and configures a named community list

IP BGP routes have a set of attributes, mandatory and optional. The community and extended community attributes are optional. Optional attributes are specified by network administrators to mark (color) routes received in updates containing these attributes. These marked routes are filtered and special actions applied (accepted, preferred, distributed, or advertised). For example, the NO\_EXPORT community, indicates that routes attached to it are local and not to be advertised to external ASs. Similarly, a set of routes using a common routing policy can be tagged to a community, and the policy applied to the community.

A BGP community is a group of routes sharing common attributes. Route updates contain community information in the form of path attributes. These attributes help identify community members.

A BGP community list is a list of deny or permit entries. It is either assigned a name (regular expressions, predefined community names) or a number. Assigning names to communities increases the number of configurable community lists. All rules applicable to numbered communities apply to named communities too. The only difference being in the number of attributes configurable for a named community list.

Since the community attribute is optional, it is shared only between devices that understand communities and are configured to handle communities. By default the community attribute is not sent to neighbors unless the send-community command option is enabled in the BGP neighbor context. For more information, see [send-community](#).

Some of the predefined, globally used communities are:

- no-export – Routes tagged to this community are not advertised to external BGP peers
- no-advertise – Routes tagged to this community are not advertised to any BGP peers
- local-as – Routes tagged to this community are not advertised outside the local AS
- internet – Routes tagged to this community are advertised to the internet community. By default all BGP enabled devices belong to this community.

BGP community lists are used in the following context as match clauses:

- BGP route map context. For more information, see [match](#).

To navigate to the BGP community configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#bgp community-list <COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-community-list-<COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>)#?
```

BGP Community List Mode commands:

```
deny      Add a BGP Community List deny rule to Specify community to reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Add a BGP Community List permit rule to Specify community to accept
```

```
clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-community-list-<COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>)#
```

The following table summarizes the BGP community list configuration commands:

**Table 28.4** BGP-Community-List-Config Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>deny</i>	Creates and configures a deny community (expanded or standard) rule	<a href="#">page 28-17</a>
<i>permit</i>	Creates and configures a permit community (expanded or standard) rule	<a href="#">page 28-19</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes an existing deny or permit community rule from this community list	<a href="#">page 28-21</a>



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```
deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24
permit prefix-list 2 172.122.10.0/24
!
bgp community-list test
deny community expanded 100
!
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified deny community rule from this community list
-----------	--



## 28.4.2 permit

### ▸ [bgp-community-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a permit community (expanded or standard) rule

Standard community lists specify known communities and community numbers. Expanded community lists filter communities using a regular expression that specifies patterns to match the attributes of different communities.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
permit community [expanded|standard]
```

```
permit community expanded <LINE>
```

```
permit community standard [AA:NN|internet|local-AS|no-advertise|no-export]
```

### Parameters

- permit community expanded <LINE>

<pre>permit community expanded &lt;LINE&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures a permit expanded community list entry and associates it with a regular expression to match. The regular expression represents the patterns to match in the community attributes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Provide the regular expression.</li> </ul>
---	--

- permit community standard [AA:NN|internet|local-AS|no-advertise|no-export]

<pre>permit community standard [AA:NN internet  local-AS  no-advertise  no-export]</pre>	<p>Configures a permit standard community list entry and associates it with a predefined, globally used, known community or community number. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aa:nn – Configures the community number. The first part (aa) represents the AS number. The second part (nn) represents a 2-byte number.</li> <li>• internet – Advertises this route to the internet community</li> <li>• local-AS – Prevents transmission of this route outside the local AS</li> <li>• no-advertise – Prevents advertisement of this route to any peer (internal or external)</li> <li>• no-export – Prevents advertisement of this route to external BGP peers (keeping this route within an AS)</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#permit community expanded 300
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)# show context
bgp community-list test
  permit community expanded 300
  deny community expanded 100
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test1)#permit community standard no-export
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test1)#show context
bgp community-list test1
  permit community standard no-export
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test1)#
```

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```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of NX9500 version 5.8.5.0-008D!
!
version 2.5
!
!
.....
!
bgp ip-prefix-list PrefixList_01
  deny prefix-list 1 192.163.0.0/16 ge 17 le 17
!
bgp ip-prefix-list test
  deny prefix-list 1 168.192.13.0/24
  permit prefix-list 2 172.122.10.0/24
!
bgp community-list test
  permit community expanded 300
  deny community expanded 100
!
bgp community-list test1
  permit community standard no-export
!
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified permit community rule from this community list
-----------	--

### 28.4.3 no

► *bgp-community-list-config commands*

Removes a deny or permit community rule from this community list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit] community expanded <LINE>
```

```
no [deny|permit] community standard [AA:NN|internet|local-AS|no-advertise|no-export]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit expanded community rule from this community list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;LINE&gt; – Specify the regular expression associated with the rule.</li> </ul>
-----------------	---

#### Examples

The following example shows the settings of the community list 'test' before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#show context
bgp community-list test
  permit community expanded 300
  deny community expanded 100
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#no deny community expanded 100
```

The following example shows the settings of the community list 'test' after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#show context
bgp community-list test
  permit community expanded 300
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-community-list-test)#
```

## 28.5 bgp-extcommunity-list-config commands

### ► [BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL](#)

Creates and configures a named extended community list

A BGP extended community is a group of routes sharing a common attribute, regardless of their network or physical boundary. By using a BGP extended community attribute, routing policies can implement inbound or outbound route filters based on the extended community tag, rather than a long list of individual permit or deny rules. A BGP extended community list is used to create groups of communities to use in a match clause of a route map. An extended community list is used to control which routes are accepted, preferred, distributed, or advertised.

The BGP extended community and standard community attributes are identical in function and structure, except that the former is an eight octet and the latter is a four octet attribute.

BGP extended community lists are used as match clauses in the following context:

- BGP route map context. For more information, see [match](#).

To navigate to the extended community configuration instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#bgp extcommunity-list <EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-<EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>)#?
```

BGP Extcommunity List Mode commands:

```
deny      Add a BGP Community List deny rule to specify extcommunity to
          reject
no        Negate a command or set its defaults
permit    Add a BGP Community List permit rule to specify extcommunity to
          accept

clrscr    Clears the display screen
commit    Commit all changes made in this session
do        Run commands from Exec mode
end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
help      Description of the interactive help system
revert    Revert changes
service   Service Commands
show      Show running system information
write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-<EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>)#
```

The following table summarizes the BGP extended community list configuration commands:

**Table 28.5 BGP-Extcommunity-List-Config Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">deny</a>	Creates and configures a deny extended community (expanded or standard) rule	<a href="#">page 28-23</a>
<a href="#">permit</a>	Creates and configures a permit extended community (expanded or standard) rule	<a href="#">page 28-24</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes an existing deny or permit extended community rule from this extcommunity list	<a href="#">page 28-26</a>

## 28.5.1 deny

### ▸ [bgp-extcommunity-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a deny extended community (expanded or standard) rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
deny extcommunity [expanded|standard]
```

```
deny extcommunity expanded <LINE>
```

```
deny extcommunity standard [rt|soo] <COMMUNITY-NUMBER>
```

### Parameters

- `deny extcommunity expanded <LINE>`

<code>deny extcommunity expanded &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Configures a deny expanded named extended community list entry and associates it with a regular expression to match. The regular expression represents the patterns to match in the extended community attributes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;LINE&gt;</code> – Provide the regular expression.</li> </ul>
--	--

- `deny extcommunity standard [rt|soo] <COMMUNITY-NUMBER>`

<code>deny extcommunity standard [rt soo] &lt;COMMUNITY-NUMBER&gt;</code>	Configures a deny standard named extended community list entry, and associates it with the target or origin community attributes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>rt</code> – Configures the <i>route target</i> (RT) extended community attribute</li> <li>• <code>soo</code> – Configures the <i>site-of-origin</i> (SOO) extended community attribute <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;COMMUNITY-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Specify the community number in one of the following formats: <code>AA:NN</code> or <code>A.B.C.D:NN</code></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#show context
bgp extcommunity-list test
  deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of NX9500 version 5.8.5.0-008D
!
!
version 2.5
!
.....
!
bgp community-list test1
  permit community standard no-export
!
bgp extcommunity-list test
  deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
!
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the specified deny extended community rule from this extcommunity list
-----------------	--

## 28.5.2 permit

### ▸ [bgp-extcommunity-list-config commands](#)

Creates and configures a permit extended community (expanded or standard) rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
permit extcommunity [expanded|standard]
```

```
permit extcommunity expanded <LINE>
```

```
permit extcommunity standard [rt|soo] <COMMUNITY-NUMBER>
```

### Parameters

- `permit extcommunity expanded <LINE>`

<pre>permit extcommunity expanded &lt;LINE&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures a permit expanded named extended community list entry and associates it with a regular expression to match. The regular expression represents the patterns to match in the extended community attributes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;LINE&gt;</code> – Provide the regular expression.</li> </ul>
--	---

- `permit extcommunity standard [rt|soo] <COMMUNITY-NUMBER>`

<pre>permit extcommunity standard [rt soo] &lt;COMMUNITY- NUMBER&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures a permit standard named extended community list entry, and associates it with the target or origin community attributes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>rt</code> – Configures the RT extended community attribute</li> <li>• <code>soo</code> – Configures the SOO extended community attribute</li> <li>• <code>&lt;COMMUNITY-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Specify the community number in one of the following formats: <code>AA:NN</code> or <code>A.B.C.D:NN</code></li> </ul>
--	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#permit extcommunity standard rt
192.168.13.13:12
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#show context
bgp extcommunity-list test
  permit extcommunity standard rt 192.168.13.13:12
  deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config)#show context
!
! Configuration of NX9500 version 5.8.5.0-008D
!
!
version 2.5
!
.....
!
bgp community-list test1
  permit community standard no-export
!
bgp extcommunity-list test
  permit extcommunity standard rt 192.168.13.13:12
  deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
!
--More--
nx9500-6C8809(config)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the specified permit extended community rule from this extcommunity list
-----------	--

### 28.5.3 *no*

#### ▸ *bgp-extcommunity-list-config commands*

Removes an existing deny or permit extended community rule from this extcommunity list

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no [deny|permit] extcommunity expanded <LINE>
```

```
no [deny|permit] extcommunity standard [rt|soo] <COMMUNITY-NUMBER>
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

---

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes a deny or permit expanded extended community rule from this community list
-----------------	--

---

#### Examples

The following example shows the extended community 'test' settings before the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#show context
bgp extcommunity-list test
  permit extcommunity standard rt 192.168.13.13:12
  deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#no permit extcommunity standard
192.168.13.13:12
```

The following example shows the extended community 'test' settings after the 'no' command is executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#show context
bgp extcommunity-list test
  deny extcommunity standard rt 200:12
nx9500-6C8809(config-bgp-extcommunity-list-test)#
```



## 28.6 bgp-route-map-config commands

### ► *BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL*

BGP route maps are used to control and modify routing information. A BGP route map is a collection of deny and/or permit route rules that define and control redistribution of routes between routers and routing processes. Each rule consists of match criteria and set lines. If a route matches a criteria, the corresponding set line is applied, and the route is passed to the BGP table or to the neighbor, depending on whether the route map is set for incoming or outgoing route updates.

Use the (config) instance to configure BGP route map related parameters.

To navigate to this instance, use the following command:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config)#route-map test
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#?
Route Map Mode commands:
  deny      Add a deny route map rule to deny set operations
  no        Negate a command or set its defaults
  permit    Add a permit route map rule to permit set operations

  clrscr    Clears the display screen
  commit    Commit all changes made in this session
  do        Run commands from Exec mode
  end       End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit      End current mode and down to previous mode
  help      Description of the interactive help system
  revert    Revert changes
  service   Service Commands
  show      Show running system information
  write     Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#
```

In the route-map configuration mode, use the following commands to create and configure a deny or permit route map rule:

```
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#deny route-map <1-65535>
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#permit route-map <1-65535>
```

For example:

```
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#permit route-map 1
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#deny route-map 2
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#show context
route-map test
  permit route-map 1
  deny route-map 2
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test)#
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#?
```

```
Route Map Rule Mode commands:
  description  Configure comment for this route map
  match        Match values from routing table
  no           Negate a command or set its defaults
  set          Set values in destination routing protocol

  clrscr       Clears the display screen
  commit       Commit all changes made in this session
  do           Run commands from Exec mode
  end          End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit         End current mode and down to previous mode
  help         Description of the interactive help system
  revert       Revert changes
  service      Service Commands
  show         Show running system information
  write        Write running configuration to memory or terminal
```

<DEVICE>(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#

The following table summarizes BGP deny/permit route map rules configuration mode commands:

**Table 28.6 BGP-Route-Map-Config-Mode Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>description</i>	Configures a description for this route-map rule (deny or permit) that uniquely distinguishes it from others with similar access permissions	<a href="#">page 28-29</a>
<i>match</i>	Configures the match criteria associated with this deny or permit BGP route map	<a href="#">page 28-30</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts the settings defined for a deny or permit route-map rule	<a href="#">page 28-33</a>
<i>set</i>	Configures the values attributed to a route matching the match criteria specified in the BGP deny or permit route-map rules	<a href="#">page 28-34</a>

## 28.6.1 description

### ▸ [bgp-route-map-config commands](#)

Configures a description for this route map rule (deny or permit) that uniquely distinguishes it from others with similar access permissions

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
description <LINE>
```

### Parameters

- `description <LINE>`

<code>description &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Provide a description for the route map rule (should not exceed 64 characters in length)
---------------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#description "This is
a deny route map rule"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#show context
deny route-map 1
```

```
    description "This is a deny route map rule"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#"><i>no</i></a>	Removes this deny/permit route-map rule's description
---------------------------	---

## 28.6.2 match

### ► *bgp-route-map-config commands*

Configures the match criteria associated with this deny or permit BGP route map

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
match [as-path|community|extcommunity|ip-address|ip-next-hop|ip-route-source|metric|
origin|tag]
```

```
match [as-path <AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>|community <COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME> {exact-match}|
extcommunity <EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>]
```

```
match [ip-address|ip-next-hop|ip-route-source] [BGP-IP-ACCESS-LIST <BGP-ACL-NAME>|
prefix-list <PREFIX-LIST-NAME>]
```

```
match metric <0-4294967295>
```

```
match origin [egp|igp|incomplete]
```

```
match tag <0-65535>
```

### Parameters

- match [as-path <AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>|community <COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME> {exact-match}|extcommunity <EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>]

as-path <AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>	Configures a BGP AS path list to match An AS path is a list of ASs a packet traverses to reach its destination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AS-PATH-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the AS path list name (should be existing and configured)</li> </ul>
community <COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME> {exact-match}	Configures the AS community list string to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the AS community list name (should be existing and configured).</li> <li>• exact-match – Optional. Does an exact match when matching the specified AS community string. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
extcommunity <EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>	Configures the external community list string to match <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EXTCOMMUNITY-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the external community list name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• match [ip-address ip-next-hop ip-route-source] [BGP-IP-ACCESS-LIST &lt;BGP-ACL-NAME&gt; prefix-list &lt;PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt;]</li> </ul>	
match	Configures match criteria used to filter BGP routes when forwarding packets
ip-address [BGP-IP-ACCESS-LIST <BGP-ACL-NAME>  prefix-list <PREFIX-LIST-NAME>]	Configures a string of IP addresses, in the route, to match The <i>IP Address</i> is a list of IP addresses in the route used to filter the route. Use one of the following options to provide a list of IP addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGP-IP-ACCESS-LIST &lt;BGP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Associates an existing BGP ACL with this BGP route map. Specify the BGP ACL name (should be existing and configured).</li> <li>• prefix-list &lt;PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt; – Associates an existing IP address prefix list with this BGP route map. The <i>IP Address Prefix List</i> is a list of prefixes in the route used to filter route. Specify the prefix list name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>

<pre>ip-next-hop [BGP-IP-ACCESS- LIST &lt;BGP-ACL- NAME&gt;] prefix-list &lt;PREFIX- LIST-NAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the next-hop's IP address to match</p> <p>The <i>IP Next Hop</i> is a list of IP addresses used to filter routes based on the IP address of the next-hop in the route. Use one of the following options to provide next-hop's IP addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGP-IP-ACCESS-LIST &lt;BGP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Associates an existing BGP ACL with this BGP route map. Specify the BGP ACL name (should be existing and configured).</li> <li>• prefix-list &lt;PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt; – Associates an existing IP next-hop prefix list with this BGP route map. The <i>IP Next Hop Prefix List</i> is a list of prefixes for the route's next-hop determining how the route is filtered. Specify the prefix list name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
<pre>ip-route-source [BGP-IP-ACCESS- LIST &lt;BGP-ACL- NAME&gt;] prefix-list &lt;PREFIX- LIST-NAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the advertised route source IP address to match</p> <p>The <i>IP Route Source</i> is a list of IP addresses used to filter routes based on the advertised IP address of the source. Use one of the following options to provide route-source IP addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BGP-IP-ACCESS-LIST &lt;BGP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Associates an existing BGP ACL with this BGP route map. Specify the BGP ACL name (should be existing and configured).</li> <li>• prefix-list &lt;PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt; – Associates an existing IP route source prefix list with this BGP route map. The <i>IP Route Source Prefix List</i> is a list of prefixes used to filter routes based on the prefix list used for the source. Specify the prefix list name (should be existing and configured).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• match metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>match metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</pre>	<p>Defines the exterior metric, used for route map distribution, to match</p> <p>BGP uses a route table managed by the external metric defined. Setting a metric provides a dynamic way to load balance between routes of equal cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Specify the external metric value from 0 - 4294967295.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• match origin [egp igp incomplete]</li> </ul>	
<pre>match origin [gp igp incomplete]</pre>	<p>Configures the source of the BGP route to match. Options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• egp – Matches if the origin of the route is from the <i>exterior gateway protocol</i> (eBGP). eBGP exchanges routing table information between hosts outside an autonomous system.</li> <li>• igp – Matches if the origin of the route is from the <i>interior gateway protocol</i> (iBGP). iBGP exchanges routing table information between routers within an autonomous system.</li> <li>• incomplete – Matches if the origin of the route is not identifiable</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• match tag &lt;0-65535&gt;</li> </ul>	
<pre>match tag &lt;0-65535&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the BGP route tag to match</p> <p>The <i>Tag</i> is a way to preserve a route's AS path information for routers in iBGP. This option is disabled by default.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify the iBGP route's tag from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

The following examples show the configuration of match criteria for the deny route-map rule 1:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#match as-path FilterList_01
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#show context
deny route-map 1
  description "This is a deny route map rule"
  match as-path FilterList_01
  match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#
```

A permit route-map rule 2 is added to the BGP route-map “test”.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#permit route-map 2
```

A match criteria is added for the permit route-map rule 2.

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-2)#match ip-next-hop DL_01
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-2)#show context
permit route-map 2
  match ip-next-hop DL_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-2)#
```

The following example displays the BGP route-map “test” settings:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#show context
route-map test
  deny route-map 1
    description "This is a deny route map rule"
    match as-path FilterList_01
    match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
  permit route-map 2
    match ip-next-hop DL_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes match criteria associated with a deny or permit route-map rule
-----------	--

### 28.6.3 no

#### ▸ *bgp-route-map-config commands*

Removes or reverts the settings defined for a deny or permit route-map rule

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
no [description|match <PARAMETERS>|set <PARAMETERS>]
```

#### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes the description configured for a deny or permit route-map rule
-----------------	--

#### Examples

The following example shows the 'deny route-map rule-1' settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#show context
deny route-map 1
  description "This is a deny route map rule"
  match as-path FilterList_01
  match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
  set aggregator-as 1 192.168.13.7
  set as-path exclude 20
  set ip next-hop peer-address
  set metric 300
  set local-preference 30
  set community internet
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#no match as-path
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#no set aggregator-as
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#no set metric
```

The following example shows the 'deny route-map rule-1' settings after the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#show context
deny route-map 1
  description "This is a deny route map rule"
  match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
  set as-path exclude 20
  set ip next-hop peer-address
  set local-preference 30
  set community internet
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#
```

The following example shows the route-map 'test' settings:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#show context
route-map test
  deny route-map 1
    description "This is a deny route map rule"
    match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
    set as-path exclude 20
    set ip next-hop peer-address
    set local-preference 30
    set community internet
  permit route-map 2
    match ip-next-hop DL_01
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test)#
```

## 28.6.4 set

### ► *bgp-route-map-config commands*

Configures the values attributed to a route matching the match criteria specified in the BGP deny or permit route-map rules. These attributes are applied before the route is sent out.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
set [aggregator-as|as-path|atomic-aggregate|comm-list|community|extcommunity|ip|
    local-preference|metric|origin|originator-id|source-ip|tag|weight]

set aggregator-as <1-4294967295> <IP>

set as-path [exclude|prepend] <1-4294967295> {<1-4294967295>}

set atomic-aggregate

set comm-list delete <COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>

set community [<COMMUNITY-NUMBER>|none]

set extcommunity [rt|soo] <EXTCOMMUNITY-NUMBER>

set ip next-hop [<IP>|peer-address]

set local-preference <0-4294967295>

set metric <0-4294967295>

set origin [egp|igp|incomplete]

set originatorid <IP>

set source-ip <IP>

set tag <0-65535>

set weight <0-4294967295>
```

### Parameters

- set aggregator-as <1-4294967295> <IP>

<pre>set aggregator-as &lt;1-4294967295&gt; &lt;IP&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the BGP aggregator's ASN and IP address. Aggregates minimize the size of routing tables. Aggregation combines the characteristics of multiple routes and advertises them as a single route. The configured BGP aggregator settings are applied to filtered routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Specify the route aggregator's ASN from 1- 4294967295. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the route aggregator's IP address. BGP allows the aggregation of specific routes into one route using an aggregate IP address.</li> </ul>
--	---



- `set as-path [exclude|prepend] <1-4294967295> {<1-4294967295>}`

<code>set as-path [exclude prepend] &lt;1-4294967295&gt; {&lt;1-4294967295&gt;}</code>	<p>Configures the BGP transform AS path attribute to be applied to filtered routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>exclude</code> – Configures a single AS, or a list of ASs, excluded from the AS path</li> <li>• <code>prepend</code> – Configures a single AS, or a list of ASs, prepended to the AS path <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-4294967295&gt;</code> – This keyword is common to the ‘exclude’ and ‘prepend’ parameters. Use it to specify the AS number. The ASs identified here are excluded or prepended depending on the option selected.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can configure multiple ASNs.</p>
--	---

- `set atomic-aggregate`

<code>set atomic-aggregate</code>	<p>Enables BGP atomic aggregate attributes</p> <p>When a BGP enabled wireless controller or service platform receives a set of overlapping routes from a peer, or if the set of routes selects a less specific route, then the local device must set this value when propagating the route to its neighbors. This option is disabled by default.</p>
-----------------------------------	--

- `set comm-list delete <COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME>`

<code>set comm-list delete &lt;COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME&gt;</code>	<p>Deletes specified BGP communities. All communities matching the community list name string are deleted from the route.</p> <p>A BGP community is a group of routes sharing a common attribute.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;COMMUNITY-LIST-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the community list name.</li> </ul>
---	---

- `set community [<COMMUNITY-NUMBER>|none]`

<code>set community [&lt;COMMUNITY- NUMBER&gt; none]</code>	<p>Configures a community attribute for this route</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;COMMUNITY-NUMBER&gt;</code> – Specify a community attribute. Use one of the following formats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>internet</code> - Advertises this route to the Internet. This is a global community.</li> <li>• <code>local-AS</code> - Prevents the transmit of packets outside the local AS</li> <li>• <code>no-advertise</code> - Prevents advertisement of this route to any peer, either internal or external</li> <li>• <code>no-export</code> - Prevents advertisement of this route to BGP peers, keeping this route within an AS.</li> <li>• <code>aa:nn</code> - Configures the first part (aa) representing the AS number. The second part (nn) represents a 2-byte number.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>none</code> – Specifies community attribute as <i>none</i></li> </ul>
---	---

- `set extcommunity [rt|soo] <EXTCOMMUNITY-NUMBER>`

<code>set extcommunity [rt soo] &lt;EXTCOMMUNITY- NUMBER&gt;</code>	<p>Configures a extended community attribute for this route</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>rt</code> – Identifies the <i>route target</i> (rt) extended community</li> <li>• <code>soo</code> – Identifies the <i>site-of-origin</i> (soo) community. This is the origin community associated with the route reflector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;EXTCOMMUNITY-NUMBER&gt;</code> – This keyword is common to the ‘rt’ and ‘soo’ parameters. Use it to specify the extended community number.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

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- `set ip next-hop [<IP>|peer-address]`

<code>set ip next-hop [&lt;IP&gt; peer-address]</code>	Configures the next hop for this route. Use one of the following options to identify the next hop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the next hop's IP address</li><li>• <code>peer-address</code> – Enables the identification of the next-hop address for peer devices. This option is disabled by default</li></ul>
--	--

- `set local-preference <0-4294967295>`

<code>set local-preference &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code>	Configures the BGP local preference path attribute for this route map. When configured, enables the communication of preferred routes out of the AS between peers. This option is disabled by default <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code> – Specify the preference value from 0 - 4294967295.</li></ul>
--	---

- `set metric <0-4294967295>`

<code>set metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code>	Configures a metric for the route BGP uses a route table managed by the external metric defined. Setting a metric provides a dynamic way to load balance between routes of equal cost. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code> – Specify the metric from 0 - 4294967295.</li></ul>
--	---

- `set origin [egp|igp|incomplete]`

<code>set origin [egp igp incomplete]</code>	Configures the origin code for this BGP route map <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>egp</code> - Sets the origin of the route to eBGP</li><li>• <code>igp</code> - Sets the origin of the route to iBGP</li><li>• <code>incomplete</code> - Sets the origin of the route as not identifiable. Use this option if the route is from a source other than eBGP or iBGP.</li></ul>
--	--

- `set originatorid <IP>`

<code>set originatorid &lt;IP&gt;</code>	Configures this route map's originator IP address
--	---

- `set source-ip <IP>`

<code>set source-ip &lt;IP&gt;</code>	Configures this route map's source IP address <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li></ul>
---------------------------------------	---

- `set tag <0-65535>`

<code>set tag &lt;0-65535&gt;</code>	Configures this route map's tag value The Tag is a way to preserve a route's AS path information for routers in iBGP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code> – Specify a tag value from 0 - 65535.</li></ul>
--------------------------------------	---

- `set weight <0-4294967295>`

<code>set weight &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code>	Enables assignment of a weighted priority to the aggregate route <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>&lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 0 - 4294967295.</li></ul>
--	---

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#set aggregator-as 1
192.168.13.7

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#set as-path exclude 20

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#set community internet

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#set ip next-hop peer-
address

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#set local-preference 30

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#set metric 300

nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#show context
deny route-map 1
  description "This is a deny route map rule"
  match as-path FilterList_01
  match ip-route-source prefix-list PrefixList_01
  set aggregator-as 1 192.168.13.7
  set as-path exclude 20
  set ip next-hop peer-address
  set metric 300
  set local-preference 30
  set community internet
nx9500-6C8809(config-dr-route-map-test-dr-route-map-rule-1)#

```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the attributes configured for this route map
-----------	--

## 28.7 bgp-router-config commands

### ► BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL

Use the (device-config) or (profile-config) instance to configure BGP router related parameters.

To navigate to the BGP router configuration instance, in the device-config mode, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#self
<DEVICE>(config-device-<MAC>)#router bgp
<DEVICE>config-device <MAC>-router-bgp)#
```

```
<DEVICE>config-device <MAC>-router-bgp)#?
```

Router BGP Mode commands:

aggregate-address	Configure aggregate address
asn	Configure local Autonomous System Number
bgp	Border Gateway Protocol
bgp-route-limit	Limit for number of routes handled by BGP process
distance	Configure administrative distance
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
network	Configure a local network
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
route- redistribute	Redistribute information from another routing protocol
timers	Adjust routing timers

clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

```
<DEVICE>config-device <MAC>-router-bgp)#
```

When configured as a profile, the router settings are applied to all devices using the profile.

To navigate to the BGP router configuration instance, in the profile-config mode, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <DEVICE-TYPE> <PROFILE-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile-<PROFILE-NAME>)#router bgp
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#?
```

Router BGP Mode commands:

aggregate-address	Configure aggregate address
asn	Configure local Autonomous System Number
bgp	Border Gateway Protocol
bgp-route-limit	Limit for number of routes handled by BGP process
distance	Configure administrative distance
ip	Internet Protocol (IP)
network	Configure a local network
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
route- redistribute	Redistribute information from another routing protocol
timers	Adjust routing timers

clrscr	Clears the display screen
commit	Commit all changes made in this session
do	Run commands from Exec mode
end	End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit	End current mode and down to previous mode
help	Description of the interactive help system
revert	Revert changes
service	Service Commands
show	Show running system information
write	Write running configuration to memory or terminal

<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#

The following table summarizes BGP router configuration mode commands:

**Table 28.7** BGP-Router-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>aggregate-address</i>	Creates and configures an aggregate address entry in the BGP database	<a href="#">page 28-40</a>
<i>asn</i>	Configures this BGP router's ASN	<a href="#">page 28-41</a>
<i>bgp</i>	Configures BGP router parameters	<a href="#">page 28-42</a>
<i>bgp-route-limit</i>	Configures the BGP route limit parameters	<a href="#">page 28-46</a>
<i>distance</i>	Configures administrative distance parameters	<a href="#">page 28-47</a>
<i>ip</i>	Configures the BGP default gateway's priority	<a href="#">page 28-48</a>
<i>network</i>	Configures the local network IP addresses and masks	<a href="#">page 28-49</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes the BGP router settings	<a href="#">page 28-50</a>
<i>route-redistribute</i>	Enables redistribution of routes learnt from other routing protocols into BGP	<a href="#">page 28-51</a>
<i>timers</i>	Enables adjustment of keepalive and holdtime intervals	<a href="#">page 28-53</a>

## 28.7.1 aggregate-address

### ▸ *bgp-router-config commands*

Creates and configures an aggregate address entry in the BGP database

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
aggregate-address <IP/M> {as-set {summary-only}|summary-only}
```

### Parameters

- aggregate-address <IP/M> {as-set {summary-only}|summary-only}

aggregate-address <IP/M>	Specify the aggregate IP address and mask
as-set {summary-only}	Optional. Summarizes the AS_PATH attributes of the individual routes aggregated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• summary-only – Optional. Filters more specific routes from updates</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#aggregate-address
192.168.13.10/32 as-set summary-only
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  aggregate-address 192.168.13.10/32 as-set summary-only
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.199
  remote-as 1
  use route-map UnSupMap_01 in
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  remote-as 199
  timers connect 10
  timers 20 40
  maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
  bgp neighbor 1.1.1.1
  remote-as 2
  timers connect 10
  timers 20 40
  maximum-prefix 1000000
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10 reset-time 360
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the aggregate address entry
-----------	-------------------------------------

## 28.7.2 asn

### ▸ *bgp-router-config commands*

Configures the ASN. The ASN represents a group of routers under the same administration and using IGP and common metrics to define how to route packets. In short the ASN represents all routers within an AS.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
asn <1-4294967295>
```

### Parameters

- asn <1-4294967295>

---

asn <1-4294967295>	Specify the ASN from 1 - 4294967295.
--------------------	--------------------------------------

---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Profile-router-bgp)#asn 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Profile-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
```

```
  asn 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Profile-router-bgp)#
```

## 28.7.3 bgp

### ► bgp-router-config commands

Configures BGP router parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
bgp [always-compare-med|bestpath|client-to-client|cluster-id|confederation|
dampening|default|deterministic-med|enable|enforce-first-as|fast-external-failover|
graceful-restart|log-neighbor-changes|neighbor|network|router-id|scan-time]
```

```
bgp [always-compare-med|deterministic-med|enable|enforce-first-as|
fast-external-failover|log-neighbor-changes]
```

```
bgp best-path [as-path [confed|ignore]|compare-router-id|
med {confed {missing-as-worst}/missing-as-worst}]
bgp client-to-client reflection
bgp cluster <IP>
bgp confederation [identifier|peers] <1-4294967295>
bgp dampening {<1-45>} {<1-20000>} <1-20000> <1-255>
bgp default [ipv4-unicast|local-preference <0-4294967295>]
bgp graceful-restart {stalepath-time <1-3600>}
bgp neighbor <IP>
bgp network import-check
bgp router-id <IP>
bgp scan-time <5-60>
```

### Parameters

- bgp [always-compare-med|deterministic-med|enable|enforce-first-as|fast-external-failover|log-neighbor-changes]

always-compare-med	Enables comparison of <i>Multi-exit Discriminators</i> (MEDs) received from neighbors. This option is disabled by default. MED is a value used by BGP peers to select the best route among multiple routes. When enabled, the MED value encoded in the route is always compared when selecting the best route to the host network. A route with a lower MED value is preferred over a route with a higher MED value. BGP does not discriminate between iBGP and eBGP when using MED for route selection. This option is mutually exclusive to the <i>deterministic-med</i> option.
deterministic-med	Enables selection of the best MED path from amongst all paths advertised by neighboring ASs. This option is disabled by default. MED is used by BGP peers to select the best route among multiple routes. When enabled, MED route values (from the same AS) are compared to select the best route. This best route is then compared with other routes in the BGP route table to select the best overall route. This option is mutually exclusive to the <i>always-compare-med</i> option.
enable	Starts the BGP daemon on the device (wireless controller or service platform). BGP is disabled by default.
enforce-first-as	Enforces the first AS for all BGP routes. This option is disabled by default. When enforced, devices deny updates received from an external neighbor that does not have the neighbor's configured AS at the beginning of the received AS path parameter. This enhances security by not allowing traffic from an unauthorized AS.



fast-external-failover	<p>Enables immediate resetting of BGP session on the interface once the BGP connection goes down. This option is enabled by default.</p> <p>When enabled, a session is reset as soon as the direct link to an external peer goes down. Normally, when a BGP connection goes down, the device waits for the expiry of the duration specified in <i>holdtime</i> parameter before bringing down the interface.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> To configure the 'holdtime', use the <i>timers &gt; bgp &gt; &lt;keepalive-time&gt; &gt; &lt;holdtime&gt;</i> command in this (BGP router) configuration mode.</p>
log-neighbor-changes	<p>Enables logging of a BGP neighbor's status change (active or not active) events. It also enables the logging of the reason for such change in status.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>bgp best-path [as-path [confed ignore] compare-router-id med {confed {missing-as-worst}/missing-as-worst}]</code></li> </ul>	
best-path	<p>Modifies the bestpath selection algorithm. The route selection algorithm uses the following criteria when selecting the preferred route: as-path, router-id, and med.</p>
as-path [confed ignore]	<p>Enables an AS path from being considered as a criteria for selecting the preferred route</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>confed</i> – Enables comparison of path lengths (including confederation sets and sequences) when selecting a route (EXPERIMENTAL). This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• <i>ignores</i> – Disables an AS path length from being considered as a criteria for selecting a preferred route. When, disabled the AS path length is ignored. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
compare-router-id	<p>Enables the use of router ID as a selection criteria when selecting the preferred route. When enabled, the router ID is used to select the best path between two identical BGP routes. The route with the lower router ID is selected over a route with a higher router ID. This option is disabled by default.</p>
med {confed {missing-as-worst} missing-as-worst}	<p>Enables comparison of AS path MED value when selecting the preferred route</p> <p>MED is a value used by BGP peers to select the best route among multiple routes. When enabled, the MED value encoded in the route is always compared to determine the best route to the host network. A route with a lower MED value is preferred over a route with a higher MED value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>confed</i> – Optional. Enables comparison of MED value among confederation paths (EXPERIMENTAL). When enabled, you can optionally enable the treatment of AS paths without the MED value as the least preferable route. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• <i>missing-as-worst</i> – Optional. Enables the treatment of AS paths without the MED value as the least preferable route. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>bgp client-to-client reflection</code></li> </ul>	
client-to-client reflection	<p>Enables client-to-client route reflection (EXPERIMENTAL)</p> <p>Route reflectors are used when all iBGP speakers are not fully meshed. If the clients are fully meshed, the route-reflectors are not required. This option is enabled by default.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>bgp cluster &lt;IP&gt;</code></li> </ul>	
cluster <IP>	<p>Enables and sets a cluster ID, in case the BGP cluster has more than one route-reflector</p> <p>A cluster generally consists of a single route-reflector and its clients. The cluster is usually identified by the router ID of this single route-reflector. Sometimes, to increase redundancy, a cluster might have more than one route-reflector configured. In this case, all route-reflectors in the cluster are identified by the cluster ID (configured in the IP format).</p>

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- `bgp confederation [identifier|peers] <1-4294967295>`

<code>confederation [identifier peers] &lt;1-4294967295&gt;</code>	<p>Configures AS confederation (group of ASs) parameters (identifier and peers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>identifier</code> – Enables and sets a BGP confederation identifier to allow an AS to be divided into several ASs. In other words an AS is divided into multiple ASs, and together they form a confederation. This confederation is visible to external routers as a single AS. The ASN is usually the confederation ID. Specify a value from 1 - 4294967295.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Forming AS confederation reduces iBGP mesh inside an AS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>peers</code> – Configures the maximum number of the ASs constituting this BGP confederation. Specify the AS number from 1 - 4294967295. Multiple ASs can be added to the list of confederation members.</li> </ul>
--	--

- `bgp dampening {<1-45>} {<1-20000>} <1-20000> <1-255>`

<code>bgp dampening {&lt;1-45&gt;} {&lt;1-20000&gt;} &lt;1-20000&gt; &lt;1-255&gt;</code>	<p>Enables dampening and configures dampening parameters. This option is disabled by default.</p> <p>Dampening minimizes the instability caused by route flapping. A penalty is added for every flap in the flapping route. As soon as the total penalty reaches the specified <i>Route Suppress Limit</i> value, the advertisement of this route is suppressed. This penalty is delayed when the time specified in <i>Half Lifetime</i> occurs. Once the penalty becomes lower than the value specified in <i>Start Route Reuse</i>, the advertisement of the route is un-suppressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-45&gt;</code> – Optional. Configures the half lifetime (in minutes). A penalty is imposed on a route that flaps. This is the time for the penalty to decrease to half its current value. Specify a value from 1 - 45 minutes. The default is 1 minute.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;1-20000&gt;</code> – Optional. Configures the route reuse value. When the penalty for a suppressed route decays below the value specified here, the route is un-suppressed (reused). Specify a value from 1 - 20000.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;1-20000&gt;</code> – Configures the route suppress value. When a route flaps, a penalty is added to the route. When the penalty reaches or exceeds the value specified as the 'maximum duration to suppress a stable route'. Specify a value from 1 - 20000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The maximum duration to suppress a stable route, is the next set of value configured in this command from 1 - 255.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-255&gt;</code> – Configures the maximum duration, in minutes, a suppressed route is suppressed. This is the maximum duration for which a route remains suppressed before it is reused. Specify a value from 1 - 255 minutes.</li> </ul>
---	---

- `bgp default [ipv4-unicast|local-preference <0-4294967295>]`

<code>default</code>	Configures the following defaults for BGP neighbor-related parameters: IPv4 unicast and local preference
<code>ipv4-unicast</code>	Enable IPv4 unicast traffic for neighbors. This option is enabled by default.
<code>local-preference &lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code>	<p>Configures a local preference for the neighbor. Higher the value higher is the preference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;0-4294967295&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 0 - 4294967295.</li> </ul>

- `bgp graceful-restart {stalepath-time <1-3600>}`

<code>default graceful-restart {stalepath-time &lt;1-3600&gt;}</code>	<p>Enables graceful restart on this BGP router. This option is disabled by default</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>stalepath-time &lt;1-3600&gt;</code> – Optional. Configures the maximum time, in seconds, to retain stale paths from restarting neighbor. This is the time the paths from a restarting neighbor are preserved. All stale paths, unless reinstated by the neighbor after re-establishment, are deleted at the expiry of the time specified here.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;1-3600&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 3600 seconds.</li> </ul>
---	--

- `bgp neighbor <IP>`

<code>neighbor &lt;IP&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the BGP neighbor's IP address and enters its configuration mode. Use this command to configure a BGP neighbor's parameters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> – Specify the IP address in the A.B.C.D format.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For BGP neighbor configuration parameters, see <a href="#">bgp-neighbor-config commands</a>.</p>
----------------------------------	--

- `bgp network import-check`

<code>network import-check</code>	<p>Enables checking of the existence of BGP network route in IGP before importing</p>
-----------------------------------	---

- `bgp router-id <IP>`

<code>router &lt;IP&gt;</code>	<p>Enables the device (BGP supported wireless controller or service platform) identified by the <code>&lt;IP&gt;</code> parameter as a router. The router's IP address is configured as its ID, and uniquely identifies it. When not specified, the IP address of the interface is configured as the router ID. This option is disabled by default.</p>
--------------------------------	---

- `bgp scan-time <5-60>`

<code>scan-time &lt;5-60&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the scanning interval, in seconds, for updating BGP routes. This is the interval between two consecutive scans the BGP device performs in order to validate routes in its routing table. To disable scanning, set the value to Zero (0).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;5-60&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 5 - 60 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------------	--

**Examples**

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#bgp router-id 192.168.13.13
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24
as-set summary-only
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only
  bgp router-id 192.168.13.13
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
    maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#

```

**Related Commands**

<code>no</code>	<p>Removes the BGP router parameters. The <code>no &gt; bgp &gt; enable</code> command disabled BGP.</p>
-----------------	--

## 28.7.4 *bgp-route-limit*

### ▸ *bgp-router-config commands*

Configures the BGP route limit parameters

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
bgp-route-limit [num-routes <VALUE>|reset-time <1-86400>|retry-count <1-32>|
  retry-timeout <1-3600>]
```

### Parameters

```
• bgp-route-limit [num-routes <VALUE>|reset-time <1-86400>|retry-count <1-32>|
  retry-timeout <1-3600>]
```

num-routes <VALUE>	Configures the number of routes that can be stored on this BGP router. Set this value based on the available memory on this BGP router (wireless controller or service platform). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;VALUE&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 4,294,967,295. The default is 9216 routes.</li> </ul>
reset-time <1-86400>	Configures the reset time in seconds. This is the time after which the <i>retry count</i> value is set to Zero (0). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-86400&gt; – Specify a value from 1- 86,400 seconds. The default is 360 seconds.</li> </ul>
retry-count <1-32>	Configures the maximum number of times the BGP process is reset before being permanently shut down. Once shut down, the BGP process has to be started manually. The BGP process is reset if it is flooded with route entries that exceed the maximum number of routes configured for this device. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-32&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 32. The default is 5 routes.</li> </ul>
retry-timeout <1-3600>	Configures the duration, in seconds, the BGP process is temporarily shut down, before a reset of the process is attempted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-3600&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 3600 seconds. The default is 60 seconds.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Profile-router-bgp)#bgp-route-limit num-routes 10
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Profile-router-bgp)#show context
```

```
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
    maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile NX9500Profile-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes BGP route limitations configured. Use the no command to revert back to default.
-----------	---

## 28.7.5 distance

### ▸ *bgp-router-config commands*

Configures administrative distance parameters. The distance parameter is a rating of the trustworthiness of a route. The higher the distance, lower is the trust rating. The distance can be set for each type of route indicating its trust rating.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
distance [<IP/M> <1-255> <BGP-ACL-NAME>|bgp <1-255> <1-255> <1-255>]
```

### Parameters

- distance [<IP/M> <1-255> <BGP-ACL-NAME>|bgp <1-255> <1-255> <1-255>]

distance <IP/M> <1-255> <BGP-ACL-NAME>	Configures the default administrative distance, specified by the <1-255> parameter, when the route's source IP address matches the specified IP prefix- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specify the IP source prefix and prefix length.</li> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify the distance from 1 - 255.</li> <li>• &lt;BGP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify the BGP access list name.</li> </ul>
bgp <1-255> <1-255> <1-255>	Configures the default administrative distance for different route types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Configures the default administrative distance for routes external to this AS. Specify a value from 1 - 255.</li> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Configures the default administrative distance for routes internal to this AS. Specify a value from 1 - 255.</li> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Configures the default administrative distance for local routes. Specify a value from 1 - 255.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#distance bgp 200 100 200
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only
  distance bgp 200 100 200
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
  maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the administrative distance related configurations
-----------	--

## 28.7.6 ip

### ► [bgp-router-config commands](#)

Configures the BGP default gateway's priority

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
ip default-gateway priority <1-8000>
```

### Parameters

- ip default-gateway priority <1-8000>

default-gateway priority <1-8000>	Configures the default gateway's (acquired through BGP) priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-8000&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 8000. The default is 7500.</li> </ul> <b>Note:</b> Lower the value, higher is the priority.
--------------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#show context
```

```
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
```

```
  ip default-gateway priority 1
```

```
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the BGP default gateway configuration
--------------------	---

## 28.7.7 network

### ▸ *bgp-router-config commands*

Configures the local network IP addresses and masks. These network addresses are broadcasted to neighboring BGP peers. You can configure a single IP address or a range of IP addresses in the A.B.C.D/M notation.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
network <IP/M> {backdoor|pathlimit|route-map}
```

```
network <IP/M> {backdoor pathlimit <1-255>
```

```
network <IP/M> {pathlimit <1-255>}
```

```
network <IP/M> {route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- network <IP/M> {backdoor pathlimit <1-255>|pathlimit <1-255>|route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>}

network <IP/M>	Configures the local network's address in the A.B.C.D/M format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/M&gt; – Specify the network address.</li> </ul>
backdoor pathlimit <1-255>	Optional. Configures a BGP backdoor route. After configuring the backdoor route, you can optionally configure the as-path hop count limit attribute for this backdoor route. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pathlimit &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify the hop count limit from 1 - 255.</li> </ul>
pathlimit <1-255>	Optional. Configures the maximum path limit for this AS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify the hop count limit from 1 - 255.</li> </ul>
route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>	Optional. Associates a BGP route map with this local network. When applied, the route-map values take precedence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Specify the route map name.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#network 192.168.13.0/24 backdoor  
pathlimit 200
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#show context  
router bgp  
  bgp enable  
  asn 1  
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only  
  distance bgp 200 100 200  
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99  
    remote-as 199  
  maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50  
  network 1.2.3.0/24  
  network 192.168.13.0/24 backdoor pathlimit 200  
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10  
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the list of local networks configured
-----------	---

## 28.7.8 no

### ▸ *bgp-router-config commands*

Removes the BGP router settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
no [aggregate-address|bgp|bgp-route-limit|distance|ip|network|route-redistribute|timers]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes the BGP router settings
-----------------	---------------------------------

### Examples

The following example shows the BGP router settings before the 'no' commands have been executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.199
    remote-as 1
    use route-map UnSupMap_01 in
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
    maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10 reset-time 360
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#no bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#no aggregate-address
116.117.118.0/24
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#no bgp-route-limit
```

The following example shows the BGP router settings after the 'no' commands have been executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.199
    remote-as 1
    use route-map UnSupMap_01 in
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#
```



## 28.7.9 route-redistribute

### ► [bgp-router-config commands](#)

Enables redistribution of routes learnt from other routing protocols into BGP

Large ISP networks using multiple routing protocols, need to enable redistribution of routes across routing protocols. Routing protocols differ in their basic characteristics, such as metrics, administrative distance, classful and classless capabilities, etc. When enabling redistribution, these differences have to be taken into consideration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
route-redistribute [connected|kernel|ospf|static] {metric <0-4294967295>|
  route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

```
• route-redistribute [connected|kernel|ospf|static] {metric <0-4294967295>|
  route-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>}
```

route-redistribute	Redistributes routes learnt from other protocols
connected	Redistributes directly connected routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Optional. Specify the metric for the redistributed routes.</li> <li>• route-map &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the route map name. The route map defines the match criteria based on which routes are filtered before redistribution. For more information on route maps, see <a href="#">match</a>.</li> </ul>
kernel	Redistributes kernel routes. These are routes that are neither connected, nor static, nor dynamic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Optional. Specify the metric for the redistributed routes.</li> <li>• route-map &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the route map name. The route map defines the match criteria based on which routes are filtered before redistribution. For more information on route maps, see <a href="#">match</a>.</li> </ul>
ospf	Redistributes OSPF routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Optional. Specify the metric for the redistributed routes.</li> <li>• route-map &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the route map name. The route map defines the match criteria based on which routes are filtered before redistribution. For more information on route maps, see <a href="#">match</a>.</li> </ul>
static	Redistributes static routes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metric &lt;0-4294967295&gt; – Optional. Specify the metric for the redistributed routes.</li> <li>• route-map &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specifies the route map name. The route map defines the match criteria based on which routes are filtered before redistribution. For more information on route maps, see <a href="#">match</a>.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#route- redistribute
connected metric 200
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
  maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.199
    remote-as 1
  use route-map UnSupMap_01 in
  route- redistribute connected metric 200
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10 reset-time 360
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables redistribution of routes learnt from other routing protocols into BGP
-----------	--

## 28.7.10 timers

### ► [bgp-router-config commands](#)

Enables adjustment of keepalive and holdtime intervals

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
timers bgp <0-65535> <0-65535>
```

### Parameters

- `timers bgp <0-65535> <0-65535>`

<pre>timers bgp &lt;0-65535&gt; &lt;0-65535&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the keepalive and holdtime interval in seconds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code> – Specify a keepalive interval from 0 - 65535 seconds. It is the interval, in seconds, between two successive keepalive packets exchanged with this router and its neighbor to keep the TCP connection alive.</li> <li>• <code>&lt;0-65535&gt;</code> – Specify a holdtime value from 0 - 65535 seconds. This is the time this router will wait without receiving a keepalive packet from its neighbor before declaring it dead. If the time since the last keepalive packet received (from its neighbor) exceeds the value set here, the neighbor is declared dead.</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#timers bgp 100 100
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#show context
router bgp
  bgp enable
  asn 1
  aggregate-address 116.117.118.0/24 as-set summary-only
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.199
    remote-as 1
    use route-map UnSupMap_01 in
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
    maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
  timers bgp 100 100
  bgp-route-limit num-routes 10 reset-time 360
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts BGP timers to default
-----------	-------------------------------

## 28.8 bgp-neighbor-config commands

### ► BORDER GATEWAY PROTOCOL

BGP enabled devices connected through an established TCP connection are referred to as BGP peers or neighbors. To establish a TCP connection, BGP routers exchange open messages containing the following information: AS number, BGP version running, BGP router ID, and timer values (keepalive and holdtime). Once these values are accepted by both devices, the connection is established and the routers become neighbors. With the TCP connection established the BGP neighbors begin sharing routing information and updates. A failure in the establishment of the TCP connection indicates that the routers are not neighbors and cannot exchange routing information.

Use the (profile/device-config) instance to configure BGP neighbors.

To navigate to the BGP neighbor configuration instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#profile <PROFILE-NAME>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>)#router bgp
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#?
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#bgp neighbor ?
  A.B.C.D  IP address of the bgp neighbor
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router-bgp)#bgp neighbor <IP>
```

```
<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router--bgp-neighbor-<IP>)#?
```

Router BGP Neighbor Mode commands:

activate	Enable the Address Family for this Neighbor (EXPERIMENTAL)
advertisement-interval	Minimum interval between BGP routing updates
allows-in	Accept as-path with my AS present in it (EXPERIMENTAL)
attribute-unchanged	BGP attribute is propagated unchanged to this neighbor (EXPERIMENTAL)
capability	Advertise capability to the peer
default-originate	Originate default route to this neighbor
description	Neighbor specific description
disable-connected-check	One-hop away EBGP peer using loopback address (EXPERIMENTAL)
dont-capability-negotiate	Do not perform capability negotiation (EXPERIMENTAL)
ebgp-multihop	Allow EBGP neighbors not on directly connected networks
enforce-multihop	Enforce EBGP neighbors perform multihop (EXPERIMENTAL)
local-as	Specify a local-as number (EXPERIMENTAL)
maximum-prefix	Maximum number of prefix accept from this peer
next-hop-self	Disable the next hop calculation for this neighbor
no	Negate a command or set its defaults
override-capability	Override capability negotiation result
passive	Don't send open messages to this neighbor
password	Set a password
peer-group	Set peer-group for this neighbor (EXPERIMENTAL)
port	Neighbor's BGP port (EXPERIMENTAL)
remote-as	Specify a BGP neighbor
remove-private-as	Remove private AS number from outbound updates (EXPERIMENTAL)
route-server-client	Configure a neighbor as Route Server client (EXPERIMENTAL)
send-community	Send Community attribute to this neighbor
shutdown	Administratively shut down this neighbor
soft-reconfiguration	Per neighbor soft reconfiguration
strict-capability-match	Strict capability negotiation match (EXPERIMENTAL)
timers	BGP per neighbor timers

```

unsuppress-map      Route-map to selectively unsuppress suppressed
                    routes
update-source       Source of routing updates
use                 Set setting to use
weight             Set default weight for routes from this neighbor

clrscr             Clears the display screen
commit             Commit all changes made in this session
do                 Run commands from Exec mode
end                End current mode and change to EXEC mode
exit               End current mode and down to previous mode
help              Description of the interactive help system
revert             Revert changes
service            Service Commands
show              Show running system information
write             Write running configuration to memory or terminal
    
```

<DEVICE>(config-profile <PROFILE-NAME>-router--bgp-neighbor-<IP>)#

The following table summarizes BGP deny/permit route map rules configuration mode commands:

**Table 28.8 BGP-Neighbor-Config-Mode Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<a href="#">activate</a>	Enables an address family for this neighbor (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-57</a>
<a href="#">advertisement-interval</a>	Configures the minimum interval between two consecutive BGP router updates	<a href="#">page 28-58</a>
<a href="#">allows-in</a>	Enables re-advertisement of all prefixes containing duplicate ASNs (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-59</a>
<a href="#">attribute-unchanged</a>	Enables the propagation of BGP attribute values unchanged to this neighbor BGP device (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-60</a>
<a href="#">capability</a>	Enables the advertisement of capability (dynamic and ORF) to BGP peers	<a href="#">page 28-61</a>
<a href="#">default-originate</a>	Enables the sending of the default route to BGP neighbors. It also allows the configuration of the default route.	<a href="#">page 28-62</a>
<a href="#">description</a>	Configures a description for a BGP neighbor device	<a href="#">page 28-63</a>
<a href="#">disable-connected-check</a>	Enables one-hop away EBGP peer using loop back address (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-64</a>
<a href="#">dont-capability-negotiate</a>	Disables capability negotiation with BGP neighbors (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-65</a>
<a href="#">ebgp-multihop</a>	Enables <i>eBGP Multihop</i> on this BGP neighbor, and configures the maximum number of hops that can be between eBGP neighbors not directly connected to each other.	<a href="#">page 28-66</a>
<a href="#">enforce-multihop</a>	Forces EBGP neighbors to perform multi-hop checks (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-67</a>
<a href="#">local-as</a>	Configures this neighbor's local AS number. Also enables the prepending of this AS number in route updates. (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-68</a>
<a href="#">maximum-prefix</a>	Configures the maximum number of prefixes that can be received from a BGP neighbor	<a href="#">page 28-69</a>
<a href="#">next-hop-self</a>	Enables next-hop calculation for this neighbor	<a href="#">page 28-70</a>
<a href="#">no</a>	Removes this BGP neighbor's settings, or reverts them back to default	<a href="#">page 28-71</a>
<a href="#">override-capability</a>	Enables the overriding of capability negotiation results	<a href="#">page 28-72</a>

Table 28.8 BGP-Neighbor-Config-Mode Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>passive</i>	Enables this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) as passive	<a href="#">page 28-73</a>
<i>password</i>	Sets a password for this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile)	<a href="#">page 28-74</a>
<i>peer-group</i>	Sets the peer group for this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-75</a>
<i>port</i>	Configures a non-standard BGP port for this BGP neighbor (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-76</a>
<i>remote-as</i>	Configures the ASN for this neighbor BGP device (or devices using this profile)	<a href="#">page 28-77</a>
<i>remove-private-as</i>	Removes the private ASN from outbound updates (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-78</a>
<i>route-server-client</i>	Enables this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) to act as a route server client (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-79</a>
<i>send-community</i>	Enables sending of the community attribute to the BGP neighbor	<a href="#">page 28-80</a>
<i>shutdown</i>	Shuts down this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile)	<a href="#">page 28-81</a>
<i>soft-reconfiguration</i>	Enables storing of updates for inbound soft reconfiguration	<a href="#">page 28-82</a>
<i>strict-capability-match</i>	Enables a strict capability match before allowing a neighbor BGP peer to open a connection (EXPERIMENTAL)	<a href="#">page 28-83</a>
<i>timers</i>	Configures this BGP neighbor's keepalive and holdtime durations	<a href="#">page 28-84</a>
<i>unsuppress-map</i>	Uses a route-map that selectively un suppresses routes that have been suppressed using the <i>aggregate-address</i> command	<a href="#">page 28-86</a>
<i>update-source</i>	Allows BGP sessions to use any operational interface to establish the TCP connection with this neighbor	<a href="#">page 28-87</a>
<i>use</i>	Configures filters for this neighbor. These filters are BGP IP ACL, IP prefix list, AS path list, and route map. Based on the filters used, updates received from this neighbor are filtered.	<a href="#">page 28-88</a>
<i>weight</i>	Configures a weight for all routes learned from this BGP neighbor	<a href="#">page 28-89</a>

## 28.8.1 activate

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables an address family for this neighbor. This option is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### **Syntax**

activate

### **Parameters**

None

### **Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9500-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#activate
```

## 28.8.2 advertisement-interval

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Configures the minimum interval, in seconds, between two consecutive BGP router updates

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
advertisement-interval <0-600>
```

### Parameters

- advertisement-interval <0-600>

advertisement-interval <0-600>	Configures the minimum interval, in seconds, between two consecutive BGP router updates. Sending too many router updates creates flapping of routes leading to possible disruptions. Specify a minimum interval so that the BGP routing updates are sent after the set interval. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-600&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 600 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
advertisement-interval 100
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show
context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the advertisement interval to default (5 seconds)
-----------	---



### 28.8.3 *allowas-in*

► *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables re-advertisement of all prefixes containing duplicate ASNs. Use this command to configure the maximum number of times an ASN is advertised. This option is disabled by default.

When enabled, *Provider Edge* (PE) routers can re-advertise all prefixes containing duplicate ASNs. This creates a pair of *VPN Routing/Forwarding* (VRF) instances on each PE router to receive and re-advertise prefixes. The PE router receives prefixes with ASNs from all PE routers and advertises to its neighbor PE routers on one VRF. The other VRF receives prefixes with ASNs from the *Customer Edge* (CE) routers and re-advertises them to all PE routers in the configuration.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
allowas-in <1-10>
```

#### Parameters

- `allowas-in <1-10>`

<code>allowas-in &lt;1-10&gt;</code>	Enables and configures the maximum number of times an ASN is advertised. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-10&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 10.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
allowas-in 10
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show
context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  advertisement-interval 100
  allowas-in 10
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables re-advertisement of all prefixes containing duplicate ASNs
-----------	---

## 28.8.4 attribute-unchanged

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables propagation of BGP attribute values unchanged to this neighbor BGP device. The BGP attributes are: as-path, med, and next-hop.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
attribute-unchanged { (as-path|med|next-hop) }
```

#### Parameters

- attribute-unchanged { (as-path|med|next-hop) }

attribute-unchanged	<p>Enables the propagation of the following BGP attribute values unchanged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as-path – Optional. Enables propagation of AS path BGP attribute unchanged to this neighbor BGP device. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• med – Optional. Enables propagation of MED BGP attribute unchanged to this neighbor BGP device. This option is disabled by default</li> <li>• next-hop – Optional. Enables propagation of the next-hop BGP attribute value unchanged to this neighbor BGP device. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul>
---------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
attribute-unchanged as-path
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show
context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables propagation of BGP attribute values unchanged to this neighbor BGP device
-----------	--

## 28.8.5 capability

### ▸ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables the advertisement of capability (dynamic and ORF) to BGP peers

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
capability [dynamic|orf]
```

```
capability dynamic
capability orf prefix-list [both|receive|send]
```

### Parameters

- `capability dynamic`

<code>capability dynamic</code>	Enables the advertisement of dynamic capability Enable this option to show a neighbor device's capability to advertise or withdraw and address capability to other peers in a non-disruptive manner. This option is disabled by default.
---------------------------------	---

- `capability orf prefix-list [both|receive|send]`

<code>capability dynamic [both receive send]</code>	Enables the advertisement of <i>Outbound Router Filtering</i> (ORF) capability. This option is disabled by default. Enable this option to enable ORF, and advertise this capability to peer devices. ORFs send and receive capabilities to lessen the number of updates exchanged between BGP peers. By filtering updates, ORF minimizes update generation and exchange overhead. The local BGP device advertises ORF in the <i>send</i> mode. The peer BGP device receives the ORF capability in the <i>receive</i> mode. The two devices exchange updates to maintain the ORF for each router. Only a peer group or an individual BGP router can be configured to be in <i>receive</i> or <i>send</i> mode. A peer group member cannot be configured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>both</i> – Advertises the capability to send and receive the ORF to/from this neighbor</li> <li>• <i>receive</i> – Advertises the capability to receive the ORF from this neighbor</li> <li>• <i>send</i> – Advertises the capability to send the ORF to this neighbor</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
capability orf prefix-list both
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show
context
```

```
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables advertisement of capability (dynamic and ORF) to BGP peers
-----------	---

## 28.8.6 default-originate

### ▸ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Enables the sending of the default route to BGP neighbors. It also allows the configuration of the default route. When enabled and configured, local BGP routers send the default route 0.0.0.0 (or a route map specified route) to its neighbor for use as the default route.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
default-originate {route-map <BGP-ROUTE-MAP-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- default-originate {route-map <BGP-ROUTE-MAP-NAME>}

default-originate {route-map <BGP-ROUTE-MAP- NAME>}	Enables <i>default originate</i> on this BGP neighbor. This option is disabled by default. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• route-map &lt;BGP-ROUTE-MAP&gt; – Optional. Use this keyword to specify a route map to use as the default originate route</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If no route-map is specified, the default route 0.0.0.0 is sent.</p>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#default-originate
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables the sending of the default route to BGP neighbors
--------------------	--

## 28.8.7 description

### ▸ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Configures a description for this BGP neighbor device

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
description neighbor <LINE>
```

### Parameters

- `description neighbor <LINE>`

<code>neighbor &lt;LINE&gt;</code>	Specify a description for this BGP neighbor device (should not exceed 80 characters).
------------------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#description
neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes this BGP neighbor's description
-----------------	---

## 28.8.8 *disable-connected-check*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables one-hop away eBGP peer using loop back address. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
disable-connected-check
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#disable-  
connected-check
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context  
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99  
    advertisement-interval 100  
    allowas-in 10  
    attribute-unchanged as-path  
    capability orf prefix-list both  
    default-originate  
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"  
    disable-connected-check
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables one-hop away eBGP peer using loop back address
-----------	---

## 28.8.9 *dont-capability-negotiate*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Disables capability negotiation with BGP neighbors. This is to allow compatibility with older BGP versions that have no capability parameters used in the *open* messages between peers. Capability negotiation is enabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
dont-capability-negotiate
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
dont-capability-negotiate
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Enables capability negotiation with BGP neighbors
-----------	---

## 28.8.10 ebgp-multihop

### ▸ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Enables *eBGP Multihop* on this BGP neighbor. When enabled, allows neighbor connection to be established between two eBGP neighbors that are not directly connected to each other. Use this command to configure the maximum number of hops possible between two such eBGP neighbors. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
ebgp-multihop <1-255>
```

### Parameters

- ebgp-multihop <1-255>

<pre>ebgp-multihop &lt;1-255&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the maximum number of hops that can be between eBGP neighbors not directly connected to each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-255&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 255. The default is 255.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#ebgp-
multihop 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<pre><i>no</i></pre>	<p>Disables eBGP Multihop on this BGP neighbor</p>
----------------------	--



## 28.8.11 enforce-multihop

### ▶ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Forces eBGP neighbors to perform multi-hop checks

A *multihop* route is a route to external peers on indirectly connected networks. When enforced, eBGP neighbors perform multi-hop check. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
enforce-multihop
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#enforce-multihop
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables enforcement of multihop route checks
-----------	---

## 28.8.12 local-as

### ▸ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Configures this neighbor's local AS number

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
local-as <1-4294967295> {no-prepend}
```

### Parameters

- local-as <1-4294967295> {no-prepend}

local-as <1-4294967295> {no-prepend}	Configures the local AS number <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 4294967295.</li> <li>• no-prepend – Optional. Select to enable. When enabled, the local AS number is not prepended to route updates from eBGP peers. AS numbers are prepended to route updates by default.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#local-as 20
no-prepend
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  advertisement-interval 100
  allowas-in 10
  attribute-unchanged as-path
  capability orf prefix-list both
  default-originate
  description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
  disable-connected-check
  dont-capability-negotiate
  ebgp-multihop 20
  enforce-multihop
  local-as 20 no-prepend
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the local AS number. And also reverts prepending of AS numbers to default (allows prepending).
-----------	--

### 28.8.13 maximum-prefix

► [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Configures the maximum number of prefixes that can be received from a BGP neighbor. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
maximum-prefix <1-4294967295> {(<1-100>/restart <1-65535>/warning-only)}
```

#### Parameters

- maximum-prefix <1-4294967295> {(<1-100>/restart/warning-only)}

<pre>maximum-prefix &lt;1-4294967295&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the maximum number of prefixes that can be received from a BGP neighbor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-4294967295&gt; – Specify a value for 1 - 4294967295. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-100&gt; – Optional. Sets the threshold limit for generating a log message. This value represents a percentage of the maximum-prefix configured in the preceding step. When this value is reached, a log entry is generated. For example if the maximum-prefix is set to 100 and <i>threshold limit</i> is set to 65, then after receiving 65 prefixes, a log entry is generated. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• restart &lt;1-65535&gt; – Optional. Restarts BGP peer connection once the maximum-prefix limit specified is exceeded. For example, If the value specified is 10, then after receiving 10 prefixes from the neighbor, the system restarts the connection with that neighbor. Specify a value from 1 - 65535. This option is disabled by default.</li> <li>• warning-only – Configure to enable. When the maximum-prefix limit is exceeded, the connection is restarted. However, when this option is enabled, the connection is not restarted and an event is generated instead. This option is disabled by default.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#maximum-
prefix 400 50 warning-only
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show con
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  advertisement-interval 100
  allowas-in 10
  attribute-unchanged as-path
  capability orf prefix-list both
  default-originate
  description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
  disable-connected-check
  dont-capability-negotiate
  ebgp-multihop 20
  enforce-multihop
  local-as 20 no-prepend
  maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the maximum prefix settings configured for this neighbor
--------------------	--

## 28.8.14 *next-hop-self*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables next-hop calculation for this neighbor. This option is disabled by default.

When enabled, this device (or devices using this profile) are configured as the next hop for the BGP speaking neighbor or peer group. This allows the BGP device to change the next hop information that is sent to iBGP peers. The next hop address is set to the IP address of the interface used to communicate with the eBGP neighbor.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
next-hop-self
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
next-hop-self
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables next-hop calculation for this neighbor (this is the default)
-----------	---

## 28.8.15 no

### ▸ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Removes this BGP neighbor's settings, or reverts them back to default

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
no <PARAMETER>
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETER>

no <PARAMETER>	Specify the parameter details to remove or revert to default
----------------	--

### Examples

The following example shows the neighbor 192.168.13.99 settings before the 'no' commands are executed:

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#no
advertisement-interval
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#no disable-
connected-check
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#no default-
originate
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#no local-as

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show
context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

## 28.8.16 *override-capability*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables the overriding of capability negotiation results. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
override-capability
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
override-capability
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables the overriding of capability negotiation results
-----------	---

## 28.8.17 *passive*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enables this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) as passive. When enabled, local devices do not attempt to open a connection to passive BGP neighbors. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

`passive`

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#passive

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  advertisement-interval 100
  allowas-in 10
  attribute-unchanged as-path
  capability orf prefix-list both
  default-originate
  description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
  disable-connected-check
  dont-capability-negotiate
  ebgp-multihop 20
  enforce-multihop
  local-as 20 no-prepend
  maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
  next-hop-self
  override-capability
  passive
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#

```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) as passive
-----------	--

## 28.8.18 password

### ▸ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Sets a password for this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile). When configured, this password is used for *Message Digest 5* (MD5) authentication between two BGP peers connected over TCP. To enable MD5 authentication between two BGP peers, configure both with the same password.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
password neighbor <LINE>
```

### Parameters

- password neighbor <LINE>

password neighbor <LINE>	Specify the password.
-----------------------------	-----------------------

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#password
neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)# show
context
```

```
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  advertisement-interval 100
  allowas-in 10
  attribute-unchanged as-path
  capability orf prefix-list both
  default-originate
  description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
  disable-connected-check
  dont-capability-negotiate
  ebgp-multihop 20
  enforce-multihop
  local-as 20 no-prepend
  maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
  next-hop-self
  override-capability
  passive
  password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the password configured for this neighbor
--------------------	---



## 28.8.19 peer-group

### ► [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Sets the peer group for this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile). Peer groups are a set of BGP neighbors with the same update policies. This facilitates the updates of various policies, such as, distribute lists and filter lists.

The peer group can be configured as a single entity. Any changes made to the peer group is propagated to all members.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
peer-group <PEER-GROUP-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- peer-group <PEER-GROUP-NAME>

peer-group <PEER-GROUP-NAME>	Specify the peer group name. Once specified, this neighbor device becomes a member of the peer group identified by the <PEER-GROUP-NAME> keyword. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PEER-GROUP-NAME&gt; – Specify the peer group name.</li> </ul>
---------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the peer group configuration. This neighbor peer group setting is removed.
-----------	--

## 28.8.20 port

### ▸ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Configures a non-standard BGP port for this BGP neighbor

By default BGP uses port 179. Use this command to set a non standard port for this BGP neighbor.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
port <0-65535>
```

### Parameters

- port <0-65535>

port <0-65535>	Specify a value from 0 - 65535.
----------------	---------------------------------

### Examples

```

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#port 21

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    port 21
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#

```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the non standard port configured for this neighbor
-----------	--

## 28.8.21 remote-as

### ▸ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Configures the ASN for this neighbor BGP device (or devices using this profile). ASN is a set of routers under the same administration that use *Interior Gateway Protocol* (IGP) and common metrics to define how to route packets within the AS.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
remote-as <1-4294967295>
```

### Parameters

- remote-as <1-4294967295>

remote-as <1-4294967295>	Specify the remote ASN from 1 - 4294967295.
-----------------------------	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#remote-as 100
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 100
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    port 21
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

## 28.8.22 *remove-private-as*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Removes the private ASN from outbound updates. By default private ASNs are included in outbound updates. Private AS numbers are not advertised to the Internet. This option is used with external BGP (eBGP) peers only. The router removes the AS numbers only if the update includes private AS numbers. If the update includes both private and public AS numbers, the system treats it as an error.

This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
remove-private-as
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
remove-private-as
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 100
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    port 21
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
    remove-private-as
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Includes private ASNs in outbound updates (this is the default setting)
-----------	---

### 28.8.23 route-server-client

► [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Enables this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) to act as a route server client. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
route-server-client
```

#### Parameters

None

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
route-server-client
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 100
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    port 21
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
    remove-private-as
    route-server-client
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile) to act as a route server client
--------------------	---

## 28.8.24 send-community

► [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Enables sending of the community attribute to the BGP neighbor. The community attribute groups destinations in a certain community and applies routing decisions based on the community. On receiving community attribute, the BGP router announces it to the neighbor.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
send-community [both|extended|standard]
```

### Parameters

- send-community [both|extended|standard]

send-community [both extended  standard]	Enables sending of the community attributes to the BGP neighbor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• both – Sends extended and standard community attributes</li> <li>• extended – Sends extended community attributes only</li> <li>• standard – Sends standard community attributes only</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
send-community both
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 100
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    port 21
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
    remove-private-as
    route-server-client
    send-community both
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables sending of the community attribute to the BGP neighbor
-----------	---

## 28.8.25 shutdown

### ▶ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Shuts down this BGP neighbor device (or devices using this profile). When configured, this neighbor is administratively shut down. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

shutdown

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX500-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#shutdown
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX500-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remove-private-as
    route-server-client
    shutdown
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX500-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Removes the administrative shut down of this neighbor
--------------------	---

## 28.8.26 *soft-reconfiguration*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config* commands

Enables storing of updates for inbound soft reconfiguration. This option is disabled by default.

Soft-reconfiguration can be used in lieu of BGP route refresh capability. Enabling this option enables local storage of all received routes and their attributes. This requires additional memory on the BGP device.

When a soft reset (inbound) is performed on the neighbor device, the locally stored routes are reprocessed according to the inbound policy. The BGP neighbor connection is not affected.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
soft-reconfiguration inbound
```

### Parameters

- `soft-reconfiguration inbound`

soft-reconfiguration inbound	Performs a soft reconfiguration (inbound) on the BGP neighbor device
------------------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
soft-reconfiguration inbound
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Disables soft reconfiguration
-----------	-------------------------------



## 28.8.27 *strict-capability-match*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Enforces a strict capability match before allowing a TCP connection with this neighbor. In case capabilities do not match, the BGP connection is not established. This option is disabled by default.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### **Syntax**

```
strict-capability-match
```

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Examples**

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#strict-capability-match
```

#### **Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Disables a strict capability match before allowing a connection with this neighbor
-----------	--

## 28.8.28 timers

### ► [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Configures this BGP neighbor's keepalive and holdtime durations



**NOTE:** The keepalive and holdtime settings configured at the neighbor level override those configured on the BGP router.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
timers [<0-65535> <0-65535>|connect <0-65535>]
```

### Parameters

- timers [<0-65535> <0-65535>|connect <0-65535>]

timers <0-65535> <0-65535>	<p>Sets the keepalive and holdtime intervals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specifies the keepalive interval from 0 - 65535 seconds. It is the interval, in seconds, between two successive keepalive packets exchanged with this neighbor to keep the TCP connection alive.</li> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specifies the holdtime interval from 0 - 65535. This is the time this neighbor will wait without receiving a keepalive packet from its neighbor before declaring it dead. If the time since the last keepalive packet received (from its neighbor) exceeds the value set here, the neighbor is declared dead.</li> </ul>
timers connect <0-65535>	<p>Sets the BGP connect time. This is the interval, in seconds, after which BGP tries to connect to a dead peer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 65535 seconds.</li> </ul>

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#timers 20 40
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#timers connect 20
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
  remote-as 100
  advertisement-interval 100
  peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
  port 21
  strict-capability-match
  timers connect 20
  timers 20 40
  allowas-in 10
  attribute-unchanged as-path
  capability orf prefix-list both
  default-originate
  description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
  disable-connected-check
  dont-capability-negotiate
  ebgp-multihop 20
  enforce-multihop
  local-as 20 no-prepend
  maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
  next-hop-self
  override-capability
  passive
```

```
password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
remove-private-as
route-server-client
send-community both
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the holdtime value set for this neighbor
-----------	--

## 28.8.29 *unsuppress-map*

### ▶ *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Unsuppresses map to selectively advertise routes that have been suppressed using the *aggregate-address* command

The aggregate-address command creates a route map with a IP/mask address that consolidates subnets under it. This reduces the number of route maps on the BGP device to one consolidated entry. Use unsuppress-map to selectively allow/deny a subnet or a set of subnets from this consolidated entry.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
unsuppress-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `unsuppress-map <ROUTE-MAP-NAME>`

<pre>unsuppress-map &lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Unsuppresses the specified route map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the route map name.</li> </ul>
--	---

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99#
unsuppress-map test
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99#show
context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
    maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
    unsuppress-map test
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the unsuppress flag applied on the specified route map
-----------	--

### 28.8.30 *update-source*

► *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Allows BGP sessions to use any operational interface to establish the TCP connection with this neighbor

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
update-source <IPv4>
```

#### Parameters

- update-source <IPv4>

update-source <IPv4>	Specify the BGP enabled neighbor's IPv4 address.
-------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#update-  
source 192.168.13.1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context  
bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99  
  remote-as 100  
  advertisement-interval 100  
  peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1  
  port 21  
  strict-capability-match  
  timers connect 20  
  timers 20 40  
  allowas-in 10  
  attribute-unchanged as-path  
  capability orf prefix-list both  
  default-originate  
  description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"  
  disable-connected-check  
  dont-capability-negotiate  
  ebgp-multihop 20  
  enforce-multihop  
  local-as 20 no-prepend  
  maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only  
  next-hop-self  
  override-capability  
  passive  
  password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300  
  remove-private-as  
  route-server-client  
  send-community both  
  update-source 192.168.13.1
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the source of routing updates
-----------	---------------------------------------

### 28.8.31 use

#### ► *bgp-neighbor-config commands*

Configures filters for this neighbor. These filters are BGP IP ACL, IP prefix list, AS path list, and route map. Based on the filters used, updates received from this neighbor are filtered.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

#### Syntax

```
use [distribute-list <BGP-IP-ACL-NAME>|filter-list <AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>|
    prefix-list <IP-PREFIX-LIST-NAME>|route-map <BGP-ROUTE-MAP-NAME>]
```

#### Parameters

- use [distribute-list <BGP-IP-ACL-NAME>|filter-list <AS-PATH-LIST-NAME>|
 prefix-list <IP-PREFIX-LIST-NAME>|route-map <BGP-ROUTE-MAP-NAME>]

<pre>use [distribute-list &lt;BGP-IP-ACL- NAME&gt;  filter-list &lt;AS-PATH- LIST-NAME&gt;  prefix-list &lt;IP- PREFIX-LIST- NAME&gt;  route-map &lt;BGP- ROUTE-MAP- NAME&gt;]</pre>	<p>Uses predefined and configured filters with this neighbor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• distribute-list &lt;BGP-IP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Uses a BGP IP ACL             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;BGP-IP-ACL-NAME&gt; – Specify the BGP IP ACL name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• filter-list &lt;AS-PATH-LIST-NAME&gt; – Uses an AS path list             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;AS-PATH-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the AS path list name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• prefix-list &lt;IP-PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt; – Uses a IP prefix list             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP-PREFIX-LIST-NAME&gt; – Specify the IP prefix list name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• route-map &lt;BGP-ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Uses a route map             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;BGP-ROUTE-MAP-NAME&gt; – Specify the route map name.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
use filter-list FilterList_01 in
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#use
route-map testBGPRouteMap out
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show
context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 199
    use filter-list FilterList_01 in
    maximum-prefix 9999 80 restart 50
    use route-map testBGPRouteMap out
    unsuppress-map test
nx9500-6C8809(config-device B4-C7-99-6C-88-09-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the filters used to filter updates received from this neighbor
-----------	--

## 28.8.32 weight

### ▸ [bgp-neighbor-config commands](#)

Configures a weight for all routes learned from this BGP neighbor. Weight is used to decide the preferred route when the same route is learned from multiple neighbors. The highest weight is always chosen.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000
- Service Platforms — NX9500, NX9510, NX9600

### Syntax

```
weight <0-65535>
```

### Parameters

- weight <0-65535>

weight <0-65535>	Specifies a relative weightage for all routes learned from this neighbor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;0-65535&gt; – Specify a value from 0 - 65535.</li> </ul>
------------------	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#weight 10

nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#show context
  bgp neighbor 192.168.13.99
    remote-as 100
    advertisement-interval 100
    peer-group eBGPPeerGrp1
    port 21
    strict-capability-match
    timers connect 20
    timers 20 40
    allowas-in 10
    attribute-unchanged as-path
    capability orf prefix-list both
    default-originate
    description neighbor "This neighbor is an external AS neighbor"
    disable-connected-check
    dont-capability-negotiate
    ebgp-multihop 20
    enforce-multihop
    local-as 20 no-prepend
    maximum-prefix 400 50 warning-only
    next-hop-self
    override-capability
    passive
    password neighbor eBGPneighbor@300
    remove-private-as
    route-server-client
    send-community both
    update-source 192.168.13.1
    weight 10
nx9500-6C8809(config-profile testNX9000-router-bgp-neighbor-192.168.13.99)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Reverts to default value
--------------------	--------------------------





# CHAPTER 29

## CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY

This chapter summarizes the crypto *certificate management protocol* (CMP) policy commands in the CLI command structure.

CMP is an Internet protocol designed to enable devices (access point, wireless controller, or service platform) to obtain and manage digital certificates in a *Public Key Infrastructure* (PKI) network. A *Certificate Authority* (CA) issues the certificates using the defined CMP.

WiNG CMP implementation allows you to configure a crypto CMP policy that enables auto installation and auto management of device certificates. When configured and implemented on a device, the crypto CMP policy allows the device to automatically trigger a certification request to a configured, CMP supported CA server. Once the certificate is validated and confirmed from the CA server it is saved on the device and becomes part of the trustpoint. During the creation of the CMP policy the trustpoint is assigned a name and client information. You can use a manually created trustpoint for one service (like HTTPS) and use the CMP generated trustpoint for RADIUS EAP certificate based authentication.

Use the (config) instance to configure a crypto CMP policy. To navigate to the crypto CMP policy configuration instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE>(config)#crypto-cmp-policy <CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME>
ap6522-D8273A(config)#crypto-cmp-policy CMP
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#?
CMP Policy Mode commands:
  ca-server          CMP CA Server configuration commands
  cert-key-size      Set key size for certificate request
  cert-renewal-timeout  Trigger a cert renewal request on timeout
  cross-cert-validate  Validate cross-cert using factory-cert
  no                 Negate a command or set its defaults
  subjectAltName     Configure subjectAltName value
  trustpoint         Trustpoint for CMP
  use                Set setting to use

  clrscr            Clears the display screen
  commit           Commit all changes made in this session
  do               Run commands from Exec mode
  end              End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit            End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert         Revert changes
  service        Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write         Write running configuration to memory or terminal
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

## 29-2 WiNG 5.8.5 CLI Reference Guide

This chapter is organized as follows:

- [crypto-cmp-policy-instance](#)
- [other-cmp-related-commands](#)



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 29.1 crypto-cmp-policy-instance

### ► CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY

The following table summarizes crypto CMP policy configuration commands:

**Table 29.1** Crypto-CMP-Policy Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>ca-server</i>	Configures the CA server details	<a href="#">page 29-4</a>
<i>cert-key-size</i>	Configures the size of the key associated with a certificate request	<a href="#">page 29-5</a>
<i>cert-renewal-timeout</i>	Configures a certificate renewal timeout in days	<a href="#">page 29-6</a>
<i>cross-cert-validate</i>	Enables validation of the cross certificate with the factory certificate	<a href="#">page 29-7</a>
<i>subjectAltName</i>	Configures an alternate subject name for this CMP policy	<a href="#">page 29-8</a>
<i>trustpoint</i>	Configures a trustpoint and its associated information, such as the subject name, the sender's (device requesting certification) details, and the recipient's (CA) details	<a href="#">page 29-9</a>
<i>use</i>	Associates a device's autogen-uniqueid with this crypto CMP policy	<a href="#">page 29-11</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes the crypto CMP policy settings	<a href="#">page 29-12</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 29.1.1 ca-server

▶ *crypto-cmp-policy-instance*

Configures the primary and secondary CMP CA server details.

The CA is an external network authority (usually a trusted third-party server) that generates and issues digital certificates in response to requests received from network devices. Use this command to configure the primary and secondary CA server details, such as name of the device hosting the CA server, the port used to access the CA server, and the path where the certificate is stored. Once defined, devices using this CMP policy automatically send requests to the specified primary CA server, and retrieve the certificate from the specified location. If the primary CA server is not reachable, the requests are sent to the secondary CA server.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

**Syntax**

ca-server [primary|secondary] host <IP> port <1-65535> path <PATH>

**Parameters**

- ca-server [primary|secondary] host <IP> port <1-65535> path <PATH>

ca-server [primary secondary]	Configures the primary and secondary CMP CA server details (IPv4 address, port, and path) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary – Configures the primary CMP CA server’s details</li> <li>• secondary – Configures the secondary CMP CA server’s details</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The secondary CMP CA is used in case the primary CA server is not reachable. CA server settings are required to complete CMP requests.</p>
host <IP>	Configures IPv4 address of the device hosting the primary/secondary CA server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP/HOSTNAME&gt; – Specify the server’s IPv4 address.</li> </ul>
port <1-65535>	Configures the port on which the primary/secondary CA server can be reached <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-65535&gt; – Specify the port number from 1 - 65535.</li> </ul>
path <PATH>	Configures the path or filename of the primary/secondary CMP CA certificate. Enter the complete relative path to the file on the server. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;PATH&gt; – Specify the path. Once specified, the certificate is downloaded from this location and installed on the device.</li> </ul>

**Examples**

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp

ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
crypto-cmp-policy CMP
ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 80 path cmp
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

**Related Commands**

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured primary/secondary CA server details
-----------	--

## 29.1.2 cert-key-size

### ▸ [crypto-cmp-policy-instance](#)

Configures the size of the key associated with a certificate request

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
cert-key-size [2048|3072|4096]
```

### Parameters

- `cert-key-size` [2048|3072|4096]

<pre>cert-key-size [2048 3072 4096]</pre>	<p>Configures the certificate request key size. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2048 – Sets the key size to 2048 bits. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• 3072 – Sets the key size to 3072 bits</li> <li>• 4096 – Sets the key size to 4096 bits</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-test)#cert-key-size 3072
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-test)#show context
```

```
crypto-cmp-policy test
```

```
  cert-key-size 3072
```

```
  trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 2
  osr2bwjR+0L+G64ny3wfuAAAAAtTFjeFvOIixTHLDfgt7Bu reference-id 123456 sender-name
  "CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company" recipient-name "O=Example Company,
  CN=ExampleCompany.com"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the certificate request key size to default (2048 bits)
-----------	---

### 29.1.3 cert-renewal-timeout

#### ▸ crypto-cmp-policy-instance

Configures a certificate renewal timeout in days. This is the number of days, before the expiration of the device's certificate, that a certificate renewal is triggered.

The expiration of device's certificate is checked once a day. When a certificate is about to expire a certificate renewal is initiated with the dedicated CMP CA server resource through an existing IPsec tunnel. If the tunnel is not established, the CMP renewal request is not sent. If a renewal succeeds the newly obtained certificate overwrites an existing certificate. If the renewal fails, an error is logged.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
cert-renewal-timeout <1-60>
```

#### Parameters

- cert-renewal-timeout <1-60>

cert-renewal-timeout <1-60>	<p>Configures the certificate renewal timeout in days. This is the number of days, before the expiration of the device's certificate, that a certificate renewal is triggered. Once the configured time is completed, the device triggers a certificate renewal request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 60 days. The default is fourteen (14) days. Therefore, by default a device triggers certificate renewal request 14 days before its certificate expires.</li> </ul>
--------------------------------	--

#### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#cert-renewal-timeout 60
```

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
crypto-cmp-policy CMP
  cert-renewal-timeout 60
  ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Reverts the certificate renewal timeout to default (14 days)
-----------	--

## 29.1.4 cross-cert-validate

### ▶ [crypto-cmp-policy-instance](#)

Enables validation of the cross certificate using the factory certificate. When enabled, the obtained cross-certificate is validated against the operator's certificate configured using the `trustpoint > cmp-auth-operator` command. An error message is displayed in case the cross-certificate is not obtained or if the cross-certificate is found to be invalid. This option is disabled by default.



**NOTE:** To the operator certificate, in the device configuration mode execute the `trustpoint > cmp-auth-operator` command. For more information, see [trustpoint \(device-config-mode\)](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
cross-cert-validate
```

### Parameters

None

### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-test)#cross-cert-validate
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-test)#show context
```

```
crypto-cmp-policy test
```

```
cert-key-size 3072
```

```
cross-cert-validate
```

```
trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 2 9piulK/
GqvD+G64ny3wfuAAAAAuqCi8WJkNJwryMD9IAPk4T reference-id 123456 sender-name
"CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company" recipient-name "O=Example Company,
CN=ExampleCompany.com"
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-cmp-policy-test)#
```

### Related Commands

<a href="#">no</a>	Disables validation of the cross certificate with the factory certificate
--------------------	---

## 29.1.5 subjectAltName

### ▸ *crypto-cmp-policy-instance*

Configures the subjectAltName identity for this CMP policy

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
subjectAltName [address <IP>|dn <DISTINGUISHED-NAME>|email <EMAIL-ID>|fqdn <FQDN>|
string <USER-DEFINED-STRING>]
```

### Parameters

```
• subjectAltName [address <IP>|dn <DISTINGUISHED-NAME>|email <EMAIL-ID>|fqdn <FQDN>|
string <USER-DEFINED-STRING>]
```

<pre>subjectAltName [address &lt;IP&gt;  dn &lt;DISTINGUISHED- NAME&gt;  email &lt;EMAIL-ID&gt;  fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt;  string &lt;USER- DEFINED- STRING&gt;]</pre>	<p>Configures the subjectAltName identity using one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address &lt;IP&gt; – Uses IP address as identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;IP&gt; – Specify the IP address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• dn &lt;DISTINGUISHED-NAME&gt; – Uses distinguished name as identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;DISTINGUISHED-NAME&gt; – Specify the DISTINGUISHED-NAME.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• email &lt;EMAIL-ID&gt; – Uses e-mail address as identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;EMAIL-ID&gt; – Specify the e-mail address.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• fqdn &lt;FQDN&gt; – Uses FQDN as identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;FQDN&gt; – Specify the FQDN.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• string &lt;USER-DEFINED-STRING&gt; – Uses a user specified name as identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;USER-DEFINED-STRING&gt; – Specify the string to use as identity.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---

### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#subjectAltName dn TechPubsCA
```

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
crypto-cmp-policy CMP
cert-update
cert-renewal-timeout 60
ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp
subjectAltName dn TechPubsCA
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the subjectAltName identity configured with this CMP policy
-----------	---



## 29.1.6 *trustpoint*

### ▶ *crypto-cmp-policy-instance*

Configures a trustpoint and its associated information, such as the subject name, the sender's (device requesting certification) details, and the recipient's (CA) details. This information is needed to obtain the certificate from the CA server using CMP.

Each certificate is digitally signed by a *trustpoint* and contains device-specific information, such as device name, IP address, serial number. It helps to uniquely identify a device.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> subject-name <WORD> secret [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>]
reference-id <WORD> sender-name <WORD> [recipient-name <WORD>|ca-psk <CERT-PATH>]
```

### Parameters

- `trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME> subject-name <WORD> secret [0 <WORD>|2 <WORD>] reference-id <WORD> sender-name <WORD> [recipient-name <WORD>|ca-psk <CERT-PATH>]`

trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>	Configures a trustpoint name (should not exceed 32 characters) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Specify the trustpoint's name.</li> </ul>
subject-name <WORD>	Configures a subject name for this trustpoint. The subject name should uniquely identify the certificate and should not exceed 512 characters in length.
secret [0 <WORD>  2 <WORD>]	Configures the secret used to encrypt the trustpoint. The secret should not exceed 128 characters in length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures a clear text password</li> <li>• 2 &lt;WORD&gt; – Configures an encrypted password</li> </ul>
reference-id <WORD>	Configures the reference ID. The CA server uses this information to identify the shared secret key used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the reference ID.</li> </ul>
sender-name <WORD>	Configures the sender's name. The CA server uses this information to identify the shared secret key used. The sender's name should not exceed 512 characters in length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;WORD&gt; – Specify the sender name.</li> </ul>
recipient-name	Configures the recipient's name. The CA server uses this information to validate the request. The recipient's name should not exceed 256 characters in length.
ca-psk <CERT-PATH>	Configures the certificate path for the server certificate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;CERT-PATH&gt; – Specify the certificate path.</li> </ul>

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### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 0 test-secret reference-id 123456 sender-name "CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company" recipient-name "O=Example Company, CN=ExampleCompany.com"
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
crypto-cmp-policy CMP
  cert-update
  cert-renewal-timeout 60
  ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp
  trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 0 test-secret reference-id 123456 sender-name "CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company" recipient-name "O=Example Company, CN=ExampleCompany.com"
  subjectAltName dn TechPubsCA
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the trustpoint associated with this crypto CMP policy
-----------	---

## 29.1.7 use

### ▶ *crypto-cmp-policy-instance*

Associates a device's autogen-uniqueid with this crypto CMP policy

A device's autogen-uniqueid is a combination of a user-defined string (prefix or suffix) and a substitution token. The WiNG software implementation provides two built-in substitution tokens: \$SN and \$MiNT-ID that represent the device's serial number and MiNT ID respectively. These substitution tokens are internally retrieved and combined with the user-defined string to auto generate a unique identity for a device.

To auto generate the device's unique ID, in the device configuration mode execute the following command:

```
autogen-uniqueid <WORD>
```

For more information on the autogen-uniqueid command, see [autogen-uniqueid](#).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use autogen-uniqueid
```

### Parameters

- use autogen-uniqueid

use autogen-uniqueid	Associates a device's autogen-uniqueid with this crypto CMP policy. The device's autogen-uniqueid should be existing and configured.
----------------------	--

### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#use autogen-uniqueid
```

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
crypto-cmp-policy CMP
cert-update
cert-renewal-timeout 60
use autogen-uniqueid
ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp
trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 0 test-
secret reference-id 123456 sender-name "CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company"
recipient-name "O=Example Company, CN=ExampleCompany.com"
subjectAltName dn TechPubsCA
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the device's autogen-uniqueid associated with this crypto CMP policy
-----------	--

## 29.1.8 no

### ▸ *crypto-cmp-policy-instance*

Removes or reverts this crypto CMP policy settings

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
no [ca-server <SERVER-NAME>|cert-key-size|cert-renewal-timeout|cross-cert-validate|
    subjectAltName|trustpoint <TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|use autogen-uniqueid]
```

### Parameters

- no <PARAMETERS>

no <PARAMETERS>	Removes or reverts this crypto CMP policy settings
-----------------	--

### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
cert-update
cert-renewal-timeout 60
use autogen-uniqueid
ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp
trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 0 test-
secret reference-id 123456 sender-name "CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company"
recipient-name "O=Example Company, CN=ExampleCompany.com"
subjectAltName dn TechPubsCA
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#

ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#no cert-renewal-timeout
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#no subjectAltName

ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#show context
cert-update
use autogen-uniqueid
ca-server primary host 192.168.8.74 port 8 path cmp
trustpoint cmp-test subject-name "CN=ExampleCompany, O=Example Company" secret 0 test-
secret reference-id 123456 sender-name "CN=ExampleCompany.com, O=Example Company"
recipient-name "O=Example Company, CN=ExampleCompany.com"
ap6522-D8273A(config-cmp-policy-CMP)#
```

## 29.2 other-cmp-related-commands

### ▶ CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY

The following table summarizes other commands associated with the implementation of the crypto CMP policy:

**Table 29.2** Other-CMP-Related Commands

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>use</i>	Associates a crypto CMP policy with a device	<a href="#">page 29-14</a>
<i>show</i>	Displays current status of CMP requests in progress. This command also displays trustpoint details (CMP and non-CMP trustpoints).	<a href="#">page 29-15</a>

## 29.2.1 use

### ▶ other-cmp-related-commands

Applies a crypto CMP policy to a device. Once CMP enabled, the device automatically requests for a certificate from the CA server and installs it. After applying the CMP policy, commit and write the change to memory. This is needed to apply this configuration across reboots.

To apply a CMP policy on a device, navigate to the device's config-device mode and execute the `use > crypto-cmp-policy <CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME>` command.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
use crypto-cmp-policy <CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME>
```

### Parameters

- `use crypto-cmp-policy <CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME>`

<pre>cmp-policy &lt;CRYPTO-CMP- POLICY-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Applies an existing crypto CMP policy on this device. When associated with a profile, the crypto CMP policy is applied to all devices using the profile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;CRYPTO-CMP-POLICY-NAME&gt;</code> – Specify the crypto CMP policy name. Should be existing and configured.</li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A(config-device-00-11-3F-D8-27-3A)#use crypto-cmp-policy CMP
ap6522-D8273A(config-device-00-11-3F-D8-27-3A)#commit
```

## 29.2.2 show

### ▶ other-cmp-related-commands

Displays current status of CMP requests in progress. This command also displays trustpoint details (CMP and non-CMP trustpoints).

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533, WiMod
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

### Syntax

```
show crypto [cmp|pki]
```

```
show crypto cmp request status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
show crypto pki trustpoints {<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|all} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}
```

### Parameters

- show crypto cmp request status {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

<pre>show crypto cmp request {on &lt;DEVICE- NAME&gt;}</pre>	<p>Displays the current status of all on-going CMP requests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Optionally specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform to view CMP request status on a specified device.</li> </ul>
--	--

- show crypto pki trustpoints {<TRUSTPOINT-NAME>|all} {on <DEVICE-NAME>}

<pre>show pki trustpoints {&lt;TRUSTPOINT- NAME&gt; all} on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt;</pre>	<p>Displays all trustpoints including CMP generated trustpoints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; – Optional. Specify a trustpoint name. Displays details of the trustpoint identified by the &lt;TRUSTPOINT-NAME&gt; parameter.</li> <li>• all – Optional. Displays details of all configured trustpoints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on &lt;DEVICE-NAME&gt; – Optional. Optionally specify the name of the AP, wireless controller, or service platform to view trustpoints configured on a specified device.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

### Examples

```
ap6522-D8273A#show crypto pki trustpoints
```

```
-----
TRUSTPOINT                                KEY NAME                                VALID UNTIL
-----
cmp-test                                  cmp-test-key                            Fri May  9 09:44:22 2014 GMT
default-trustpoint                       default_rsa_key                         Fri Dec 30 00:00:40 2022 GMT
-----
```

```
ap6522-D8273A#
```

```
ap6522-D8273A(config)#show crypto cmp request status
CMP Request Status:  cmp-complete
```

```
ap6522-D8273A#
```





# CHAPTER 30

## ROAMING ASSIST POLICY

This chapter summarizes the Roaming Assist policy commands in the CLI command structure.

By constantly monitoring a client's packets and the *received signal strength indicator* (RSSI) of a given client by a group of access points, decision can be made on the optimal access point to which the client needs to roam. Then forcefully direct the client to the optimal access point.

The threshold intervals are configurable and can be adjusted based on the client load.

Use the (config) instance to configure a Roaming Assist policy. To navigate to the Roaming Assist policy configuration instance, use the following commands:

```
<DEVICE> (config) roaming-assist-policy <ROAMING-ASSIST-POLICY-NAME>

nx9500-6C8809(config)roaming-assist-policy test
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#?
Roaming Assist Mode commands:
  action          Configure action - action is deauth / log /
                  assisted-roam
  aggressiveness  Configure the roaming aggressiveness for a wireless
                  client
  detection-threshold  Configure the detection threshold - when exceeded,
                  client monitoring starts
  disassoc-time    Configure the disassociation time - time after which a
                  disassociation is sent
  handoff-count    Configure the handoff count - number of times client
                  can exceed handoff threshold
  handoff-threshold  Configure the handoff threshold - when exceeds an
                  action is taken.
  monitoring-interval  Configure the monitoring interval - interval at which
                  client monitoring occurs
  no              Negate a command or set its defaults
  sampling-interval  Configure the sampling interval - interval at which
                  client rssi values are checked

  clrscr          Clears the display screen
  commit          Commit all changes made in this session
  end             End current mode and change to EXEC mode
  exit           End current mode and down to previous mode
  help           Description of the interactive help system
  revert          Revert changes
  service        Service Commands
  show           Show running system information
  write          Write running configuration to memory or terminal

nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```



**NOTE:** The input parameter <HOSTNAME>, wherever used in syntaxes across this chapter, cannot include an underscore ( `_` ) character. In other words, the name of a device cannot contain an underscore.

---

---

## 30.1 roaming-assist-policy-instance

### ► ROAMING ASSIST POLICY

The following table summarizes roaming assist policy configuration mode commands:

**Table 30.1** *Crypto-CMP-Policy Commands*

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<i>action</i>	Specifies the action to be invoked on the client	<a href="#">page 30-4</a>
<i>aggressiveness</i>	Configures a roaming aggressiveness value for wireless clients	<a href="#">page 30-5</a>
<i>detection-threshold</i>	Configures the detection-threshold value	<a href="#">page 30-6</a>
<i>disassoc-time</i>	Configures the disassociation interval	<a href="#">page 30-7</a>
<i>handoff-count</i>	Configures the handoff-count value	<a href="#">page 30-8</a>
<i>handoff-threshold</i>	Configures the handoff-threshold value	<a href="#">page 30-9</a>
<i>monitoring-interval</i>	Configures the client monitoring interval	<a href="#">page 30-10</a>
<i>sampling-interval</i>	Configures the interval at which clients are sampled to determine their RSSI value	<a href="#">page 30-11</a>
<i>no</i>	Removes or reverts this roaming assist policy settings based on the parameters passed	<a href="#">page 30-12</a>



**NOTE:** For more information on common commands (clrscr, commit, help, revert, service, show, write, and exit), see [Chapter 5, COMMON COMMANDS](#).

### 30.1.1 action

#### ▶ *roaming-assist-policy-instance*

Specifies the action invoked on the client once it reaches a specified threshold value. The threshold values are configured based on the client load.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
action [assisted-roam|deauth|log]
```

#### Parameters

- `action` [assisted-roam|deauth|log]

<pre>action [assisted-roam  deauth log]</pre>	<p>Configures the action invoked on the client once it reaches the specified threshold value. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>assisted-roam</code> – Provides 802.11v assisted roaming facility to the client</li> <li>• <code>deauth</code> – De-authenticates the client. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• <code>log</code> – Generates a log</li> </ul> <p>In all three cases an event is generated. However, the message generated differs and is based on the action specified.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#action log
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured action details
-----------	---------------------------------------

### 30.1.2 aggressiveness

▶ [roaming-assist-policy-instance](#)

Configures a roaming aggressiveness value for wireless clients. Configuring this value increases the client's roaming capabilities in scenarios where the client's location is likely to change drastically and suddenly. For example, when a client hops on to a train that speeds up quickly. In such a scenario, the access point receives a maximum of 2 (two) messages, from the client, having relatively low RSSI value. This results in a decaying-average, which is above the specified handover-threshold value. Consequently, the client is unable to roam.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

aggressiveness [highest|lowest|medium|medium-high|medium-low]

#### Parameters

- aggressiveness [highest|lowest|medium|medium-high|medium-low]

<p>aggressiveness [highest lowest  medium  medium-high  medium-low]</p>	<p>Configures a roaming aggressiveness value for wireless clients. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• highest – De-authenticates client in case of any degradation in the client's link quality. When selected, the access point considers only the RSSI value of the last message received from the client.</li> <li>• lowest – De-authenticates client only in case of significant degradation in the client's link quality. When selected, the access point uses a weighted average [80% of decaying average + 20% of last seen RSSI] as the final reported RSSI value. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• medium – This is an intermediate setting between not roaming and performance</li> <li>• medium-high – Allows roaming even if performance goes down. When selected, the access point calculates the client's signal strength based on average received signal as well as last received signal level, weighted towards the last received value.</li> <li>• medium-low – Allows roaming even if performance goes average. When selected, the access point calculates the client's signal strength based on average received signal as well as last received signal level, weighted towards the average value.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#aggressiveness medium
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#show context
roaming-assist-policy test
  aggressiveness medium
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<p><i>no</i></p>	<p>Reverts the aggressiveness value to default (lowest)</p>
------------------	---

### 30.1.3 *detection-threshold*

▶ *roaming-assist-policy-instance*

Specifies the detection-threshold determining when a client is monitored

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

`detection-threshold <-100--40>`

#### Parameters

- `detection-threshold <-100--40>`

<code>detection-threshold &lt;-100--40&gt;</code>	<p>Configures the detection threshold value determining when a client is monitored. The clients with bad RSSI values are monitored more frequently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;-100--40&gt;</code> – Specify the RSSI value from -100 dBm - -40 dBm. The default is -75 dBm.</li> </ul>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#detection-threshold -90
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured detection threshold details
-----------	--

### 30.1.4 *disassoc-time*

▶ *roaming-assist-policy-instance*

Configures the disassociation time. This is time period after which a disassociation message is sent.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
disassoc-time <1-10>
```

#### Parameters

- `disassoc-time <1-10>`

<code>disassoc-time &lt;1-10&gt;</code>	Configures the disassociation time in seconds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;1-10&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 1 - 10 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</li> </ul>
---	--

#### Examples

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#disassoc-time 7
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#show context
roaming-assist-policy test
  disassoc-time 7
```

```
nx9500-6C8809(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the configured disassociation time
-----------------	--

### 30.1.5 handoff-count

▶ *roaming-assist-policy-instance*

Specifies the number of times a client can exceed the specified handoff-threshold value before an action is invoked

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

handoff-count <1-10>

#### Parameters

- handoff-count <1-10>

handoff-count <1-10>	<p>Specifies the number of times a client can exceed the specified handoff-threshold value before an action is invoked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-10&gt; – Specify a value from 1 - 10. The default is 3.</li> </ul> <p>If the client's RSSI increases beyond the set handoff-threshold, it is removed from the queue for monitoring and action invocation.</p>
----------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#handoff-count 1
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured handoff-count details
-----------	--



### 30.1.6 handoff-threshold

▶ [roaming-assist-policy-instance](#)

Configures the handoff-threshold, which specifies client status for handoff-action. Once exceeded an action is invoked.

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
handoff-threshold <-100--40>
```

#### Parameters

- `handoff-threshold <-100--40>`

<pre>handoff-threshold &lt;-100--40&gt;</pre>	<p>Configures the handoff-threshold, which specifies client status for handoff-action. Once exceeded an action is invoked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;-100--40&gt;</code> – Specify the RSSI value from -100 dBm - -40 dBm. The default is -80 dBm.</li> </ul> <p>If the client's RSSI increases beyond the set handoff-threshold, it is removed from the queue for monitoring and action invocation.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#handoff-threshold -78
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the configured handoff-threshold details
-----------------	--

### 30.1.7 monitoring-interval

#### ▶ roaming-assist-policy-instance

Configures the interval, in seconds, at which clients are monitored to determine if their RSSI value is below the specified handoff-threshold value

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
monitoring-interval <1-60>
```

#### Parameters

- monitoring-interval <1-60>

monitoring interval <1-60>	Specifies the interval, in seconds, at which clients are monitored to determine if their RSSI is below the specified handoff-threshold <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;1-60&gt; – Specify the duration from 1 - 60 seconds. The default is 5 seconds.</li> </ul>
-------------------------------	---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#monitoring-interval 10
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<i>no</i>	Removes the configured monitoring interval details
-----------	--

### 30.1.8 *sampling-interval*

▶ *roaming-assist-policy-instance*

Configures the interval, in seconds, at which clients are sampled to determine their RSSI value

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
sampling-interval <5-60>
```

#### Parameters

- `sampling-interval <5-60>`

<code>sampling-interval &lt;5-60&gt;</code>	Configures the interval, in seconds, between two successive client samplings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>&lt;5-60&gt;</code> – Specify a value from 5 - 60 seconds. The default value is 15 seconds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Higher the RSSI value, stronger is the signal.</p>
---	---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#sampling-interval 20
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

#### Related Commands

<code>no</code>	Removes the configured sampling interval details
-----------------	--

### 30.1.9 *no*

#### ▶ *roaming-assist-policy-instance*

Removes or reverts this roaming assist policy settings based on the parameters passed

Supported in the following platforms:

- Access Points — AP650, ES6510, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP71XX, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7562, AP81XX, AP82XX, AP8432, AP8533
- Wireless Controllers — RFS4000, RFS6000, RFS7000
- Service Platforms — NX5500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX9500, NX9510, NX9600, VX9000

#### Syntax

```
no [action|aggressiveness|detection-threshold|disassoc-time|handoff-count |  
    handoff-threshold|monitoring-interval|sampling-interval]
```

#### Parameters

- `no <PARAMETERS>`

---

<code>no &lt;PARAMETERS&gt;</code>	Removes or reverts this roaming assist policy settings to default based on the parameters passed
------------------------------------	--

---

#### Examples

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#no action
```

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#no detection-threshold
```

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#no handoff-threshold
```

```
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#show context  
roaming-assist-policy test  
  sampling-interval 20  
  monitoring-interval 10  
rfs6000-81742D(config-roaming-assist-policy-test)#
```

# APPENDIX A

# CONTROLLER MANAGED WLAN USE

# CASE

This section describes the activities required to configure a WLAN. Instructions are provided using the wireless controller CLI.

- [\*Creating a First Controller Managed WLAN\*](#)
  - [\*Assumptions\*](#)
  - [\*Design\*](#)
  - [\*Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN\*](#)

# A.1 Creating a First Controller Managed WLAN

### ▶ CONTROLLER MANAGED WLAN USE CASE

This section describes the process of creating managed WLAN on an RFS4000 wireless controller.

Upon completion, you will have created a WLAN on a RFS4000 model wireless controller using a DHCP server to allocate IP addresses to associated wireless clients.

## A.1.1 Assumptions

Verify the following conditions have been satisfied before attempting the WLAN configuration activities described in this section:

- It is assumed the RFS4000 wireless controller has the latest firmware version available.
- It is assumed the AP650 and AP71XX access points also have the latest firmware version available.
- It is assumed there are no previous configurations on the wireless controller or access point and default factory configurations are running on the devices.
- It is assumed you have administrative access to the wireless controller and access point CLI.
- It is assumed the individual administrating the network is a professional network installer.

## A.1.2 Design

This section defines the network design being implemented.



**Figure A-1** Network Design

This is a simple deployment scenario, with the access points connected directly to the wireless controller. One wireless controller port is connected to an external network.

On the RFS4000 wireless controller, the GE1 interface is connected to an external network. Interfaces GE3 and GE4 are used by the access points.

On the external network, the wireless controller is assigned an IP address of 192.168.10.188. The wireless controller acts as a DHCP server for the wireless clients connecting to it, and assigns IP addresses in the range of 172.16.11.11 to 172.16.11.200. The rest of IPs in the range are reserved for devices requiring static IP addresses.

## A.1.3 Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN

### ▶ [Creating a First Controller Managed WLAN](#)

These instructions are for configuring your first WLAN using the wireless controller CLI.

Use a serial console cable when connecting to the wireless controller for the first time. Set the following configuration when using the serial connection:

- Bits per second: *19200*
- Data Bit: *8*
- Parity: *None*
- Stop Bit: *1*
- Flow Control: *None*

The steps involved in creating a WLAN on a wireless controller are:

1. [Logging Into the Controller for the First Time](#)
2. [Creating a RF Domain](#)
3. [Creating a Wireless Controller Profile](#)
4. [Creating an AP Profile](#)
5. [Creating a DHCP Server Policy](#)
6. [Completing and Testing the Configuration](#)

### A.1.3.1 Logging Into the Controller for the First Time

#### ▶ [Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN](#)

When powering on the wireless controller for the first time, you are prompted to replace the existing administrative password. The credentials for logging into the wireless controller for the first time are:

- User Name: *admin*
- Password: *admin123*

Ensure the new password created is strong enough to provide adequate security for the wireless controller managed network.

### A.1.3.2 Creating a RF Domain

#### ▶ [Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN](#)

A RF Domain is a collection of configuration settings specific to devices located at the same physical deployment, such as a building or a floor. Create a RF Domain and assign the country code where the devices are deployed. This is a mandatory step, and the devices will not function as intended if this step is omitted.

The instructions in this section must be performed from the Global Configuration mode of the wireless controller. To navigate to this mode:

```
rfs4000>enable
rfs4000#
rfs4000#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
rfs4000(config)#
```

Create the RF Domain using the following commands:

```
rfs4000(config)#rf-domain RFDOMAIN_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-rf-domain-RFDOMAIN_UseCase1)#
```

This command creates a profile with the name *RFDOMAIN\_UseCase1*.

Set the country code for the RF Domain.

```
rfs4000(config-rf-domain-RFDOMAIN_UseCase1)#country-code us
```

This sets the country code for this RF Domain. Save this change and exit the RF Domain profile context.

```
rfs4000(config-rf-domain-RFDOMAIN_UseCase1)#commit write
rfs4000(config-rf-domain-RFDOMAIN_UseCase1)#exit
rfs4000(config)#
```

To define the wireless controller's physical location, use the same RF Domain configuration.

```
rfs4000(config)#self
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#use rf-domain RFDOMAIN_UseCase1
```

Commit the changes and write to the running configuration. Exit this context.

```
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#commit write
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#exit
rfs4000(config)#
```

### A.1.3.3 Creating a Wireless Controller Profile

#### ► [Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN](#)

The first step in creating a WLAN is to configure a profile defining the parameters applied to a wireless controller.

To create a profile:

```
rfs4000(config)#profile rfs4000_RFS4000_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#
```

This creates a profile with the name *RFS4000\_UseCase1* and moves the cursor into its context. Any configuration made under this profile is available when it is applied to a device.

#### Configure a VLAN

Create the VLAN to use with the WLAN configuration. This can be done using the following commands:

```
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#interface vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#ip address 172.16.11.1/24
```

The above command assigns the IP address 172.16.11.1 with the mask of 255.255.255.0 to VLAN 2. Exit the VLAN 2 context.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#exit
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#
```

The next step is to assign this newly created VLAN to a physical interface. In this case, VLAN 2 is mapped to GE3 and GE4 to support two access points, an AP650 and an AP71XX. The AP650 is connected to the gigabit interface GE3 and the AP71XX to the GE4 interface.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#interface ge 3
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-ge3)#
```

Map VLAN 2 to this interface. This assigns the IP address to the selected physical interface.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-ge3)#switchport access vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-ge3)#exit
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#
```

Similarly, map the defined VLAN 2 to the GE4 interface.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-1_UseCase1)#interface ge 4
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-ge4)#switchport access vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1-if-ge4)#exit
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#
```

Exit the profile and save it.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-RFS4000_UseCase1)#exit
rfs4000(config)#commit write
```



**Configure the Wireless Controller to use the Profile**

Before the wireless controller can be further configured, the profile must be applied to the wireless controller.

```
rfs4000(config)#self
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#use profile RFS4000_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#exit
rfs4000(config)#commit write
```

**Create a WLAN**

Use the following commands to create a WLAN:

```
rfs4000(config)#wlan 1
rfs4000(config-wlan-1)#
```

Configure the SSID for the WLAN. This is the value that identifies and helps differentiate this WLAN.

```
rfs4000(config-wlan-1)#ssid WLAN_USECASE_01
```

Enable the SSID to be broadcast so wireless clients can find it and associate.

```
rfs4000(config-wlan-1)#broadcast-ssid
```

Associate VLAN 2 to the WLAN and exit.

```
rfs4000(config-wlan-1)#vlan 2
rfs4000(config-wlan-1)#exit
```

**Commit the Changes**

Once these changes have been made, they have to be committed before proceeding.

```
rfs4000(config)#commit write
```

**A.1.3.4 Creating an AP Profile**

▶ [Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN](#)

An AP profile provides a method of applying common settings to access points of the same model. The profile significantly reduces the time required to configure access points within a large deployment. For more information, see:

- [Creating an AP650 Profile](#)
- [Creating an AP71XX Profile](#)

**A.1.3.4.1 Creating an AP650 Profile**

▶ [Creating an AP Profile](#)

An AP650's firmware is updated directly by its associated wireless controller. The process is automatic, and no intervention is required. To create a profile for use with an AP650:

```
rfs4000(config)#profile ap650 AP650_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#
```

Assign the access point to be a member of the same VLAN defined in [Creating an AP Profile on page A-5](#). In this section, the VLAN was defined as VLAN 2. Configure the access point to be a member of VLAN 2.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#interface vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#
```

Configure this VLAN to use DHCP, so any device that is associated using this access point is automatically assigned a unique IP address. Once completed, exit this context.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#ip address dhcp
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#exit
```

The VLAN has to be mapped to a physical interface on the access point. Since the only available physical interface on the AP650 is GE1, this VLAN is mapped to it.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#interface ge 1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-ge1)#switchport access vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-ge1)#exit
```

Before a WLAN can be implemented, it has to be mapped to a radio on the access point. An AP650 has 2 radios, in this scenario, both radios are utilized.

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```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#interface radio 1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-radio1)#wlan 1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-radio1)#exit
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#interface radio 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-radio2)#wlan 1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1-if-radio2)#exit
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#
```

Commit the changes made to this profile and exit.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#commit write
rfs4000(config-profile-AP650_UseCase1)#exit
rfs4000(config)#
```

### Apply this Profile to the Discovered AP650

Access the discovered access point using the following command. The discovered device's MAC address is used to access its context.

```
rfs4000(config)#ap650 00-A0-F8-00-00-01
rfs4000(config-device-00-A0-F8-00-00-01)#
```

Assign the AP profile to this AP650 access point.

```
rfs4000(config-device-00-A0-F8-00-00-01)#use profile AP650_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-device-00-A0-F8-00-00-01)#commit write
```

### Apply the RF Domain profile to the AP

Apply the previously created RF Domain to enable a country code to be assigned to the discovered access point. A discovered access point only works properly if its country code is the country code of its associated wireless controller.

```
rfs4000(config-device-00-A0-F8-00-00-01)#use rf-domain RFDOMAIN_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-device-00-A0-F8-00-00-01)#commit write
rfs4000(config-device-00-A0-F8-00-00-01)#exit
rfs4000(config)#
```

### A.1.3.4.2 Creating an AP71XX Profile

#### ► *Creating an AP Profile*

To create a profile for use with an AP71XX:

```
rfs4000(config)#profile ap7131 AP7131_UseCase1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#
```

Set the access point to be a member of the same VLAN defined in [Creating an AP Profile on page A-5](#). In this section, the VLAN was defined as VLAN 2. Configure the access point to be a member of the VLAN 2.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#interface vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#
```

Configure this VLAN to use DHCP, so any device associated using this access point is automatically assigned a unique IP address. Once completed, exit this context.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#ip address dhcp
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-vlan2)#exit
```

The configured VLAN has to be mapped to a physical interface on the access point. Map VLAN 2 to the GE1 and GE2 interfaces on the AP71XX. To configure the GE1 interface:

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#interface ge 1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-ge1)#switchport access vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-ge1)#exit
```

Similarly configure the GE2 interface.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#interface ge 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-ge2)#switchport access vlan 2
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-ge2)#exit
```

Before the WLAN can be implemented, it has to be mapped to the physical radio on the access point. An AP71XX has 3 radios (on certain models), two of which can be configured for WLAN support. In this scenario, two radios are used.

```
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#interface radio 1
rfs4000(config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-radio1)#wlan 1
```

```
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-radio1)#exit
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#interface radio 2
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-radio2)#wlan 1
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1-if-radio2)#exit
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#
```

Commit the changes made to the profile and exit this context.

```
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#commit write
rfs4000 (config-profile-AP7131_UseCase1)#exit
rfs4000 (config)#
```

**Apply this Profile to the Discovered AP71XX**

Access the discovered access point using the following command. The discovered device’s MAC address is used to access its context.

```
rfs4000 (config)#ap7131 00-23-68-16-C6-C4
rfs4000 (config-device-00-23-68-16-C6-C4)#
```

Assign the AP profile to this access point.

```
rfs4000 (config-device-00-23-68-16-C6-C4)#use profile AP7131_UseCase1
rfs4000 (config-device-00-23-68-16-C6-C4)#commit write
```

**Apply the RF Domain profile to the AP**

Apply the previously created RF Domain to enable a country code to be assigned to the discovered access point. A discovered access point only works properly if its country code is the same as its associated wireless controller.

```
rfs4000 (config-device-00-23-68-16-C6-C4)#use rf-domain RFDOMAIN_UseCase1
rfs4000 (config-device-00-23-68-16-C6-C4)#commit write
rfs4000 (config-device-00-23-68-16-C6-C4)#Exit
rfs4000 (config)#
```

**A.1.3.5 Creating a DHCP Server Policy**

► *Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN*

The DHCP server policy defines the parameters required to run a DHCP server on the wireless controller and assign IP addresses automatically to devices that associate. Configuring DHCP enables the reuse of a limited set of IP addresses.

To create a DHCP server policy:

```
rfs4000-37FABE (config)#dhcp-server-policy DHCP_POLICY UseCase1
rfs4000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1)#
```

The following table displays how IP addresses are used.

**Table A.1** IP Address Usage

IP Range	Usage
172.16.11.1 till 172.16.11.10	Reserved for devices that require a static IP address
172.16.11.11 till 172.16.11.200	Range of IP addresses that can be assigned using the DHCP server.
172.16.11.201 till 172.16.11.254	Reserved for devices that require a static IP address

In the table, the IP address range of 172.16.11.11 to 172.16.11.200 is available using the DHCP server. To configure the DHCP server:

```
rfs4000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1)#dhcp-pool DHCP_POOL_USECASE1_01
rfs4000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1-pool-DHCP_POOL_USECASE1_01)#
```

Configure the address range as follows:

```
rfs4000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1-pool-
DHCP_POOL_USECASE1_01)#address range 172.16.11.11 172.16.11.200
rfs4000-37FABE (config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1-pool-DHCP_POOL_USECASE1_01)#
```

Configure the IP pool used with a network segment. This starts the DHCP server on the specified interface.

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```
rfs4000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1-pool-
DHCP_POOL_USECASE1_01)#network 172.16.11.0/24
rfs4000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1-pool-DHCP_POOL_USECASE1_01)#exit
rfs4000-37FABE(config-dhcp-policy-DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1)#exit
rfs4000-37FABE(config)#commit write
```

### Configure the RFS4000 to use the DHCP Policy

For the DHCP to work properly, the new DHCP Server Policy must be applied to the wireless controller. To apply the DHCP Server Policy to the wireless controller:

```
rfs4000-37FABE(config)#self
rfs4000-37FABE(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#use dhcp-server-policy
DHCP_POLICY_UseCase1
rfs4000-37FABE(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#commit write
rfs4000-37FABE(config-device-03-14-28-57-14-28)#exit
rfs4000-37FABE(config)#
```

### A.1.3.6 Completing and Testing the Configuration

#### ► [Using the Command Line Interface to Configure the WLAN](#)

A wireless client must be configured to associate with the wireless controller managed WLAN. The following information must be defined:

- SSID: WLAN\_USECASE\_01
- Country: Same as the country configured in [Creating a RF Domain on page A-3](#). In this scenario, the country code is set to US.
- Mode: Infrastructure

With the WLAN set to beacon, use the wireless client's discovery client to discover the configured WLAN and associate.

# APPENDIX B

## PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SOFTWARE

### B.1 General Information

This document contains information regarding licenses, acknowledgments and required copyright notices for open source packages used in the following products:

#### Access Points

- AP650, AP6511, AP6521, AP6522, AP6532, AP6562, AP7131, AP7161, AP7181, AP7502, AP7522, AP7532, AP7532, AP8122, AP8132, AP8222, AP8232, AP8432, and AP8533.

#### Wireless Controllers and Service Platforms

- NX9600, NX9510, NX9500, NX7500, NX7510, NX7520, NX7530, NX5500, RFS7000, RFS6000, and RFS4000.
-

## B.2 Open Source Software Used

The Support site, located at <http://www.extremenetworks.com/support/> provides information and online assistance including developer tools, software downloads, product manuals, support contact information and online repair requests.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>URL</b>	<b>License</b>
Apache Web Server	1.3.41	<a href="http://www.apache.org/">http://www.apache.org/</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
Asterisk	1.2.24	<a href="http://www.asterisk.org/">http://www.asterisk.org/</a>	GNU General Public License 2.0
accepts	1.2.10	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/accepts/-/accepts-1.2.10.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/accepts/-/accepts-1.2.10.tgz</a>	MIT License
advas	0.2.3	<a href="http://advas.sourceforge.net/">http://advas.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
alivepdf	0.1.4.9	<a href="https://code.google.com/p/alivepdf/">https://code.google.com/p/alivepdf/</a>	MIT License
apscheduler	3.0.1	<a href="https://pypi.python.org/pypi/APScheduler/">https://pypi.python.org/pypi/APScheduler/</a>	MIT License
async	1.3.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/async/-/async-1.3.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/async/-/async-1.3.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
autoconf	2.69	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf/">http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
automake	1.11.6	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/automake/">http://www.gnu.org/software/automake/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
bash	4.2	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/bash/">http://www.gnu.org/software/bash/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
binutils	2.23	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/binutils/">http://www.gnu.org/software/binutils/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
bison	2.3	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/bison/">http://www.gnu.org/software/bison/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
bluez	5.7	<a href="http://www.bluez.org/">http://www.bluez.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
body-parser	1.13.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/body-parser/-/body-parser-1.13.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/body-parser/-/body-parser-1.13.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
bridge	1.0.4	<a href="http://www.linuxfoundation.org/collaborate/workgroups/networking/bridge/">http://www.linuxfoundation.org/collaborate/workgroups/networking/bridge/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
bridge-utils	1.0.4	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/bridge/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/bridge/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
buffer-crc32	0.2.5	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/buffer-crc32/-/buffer-crc32-0.2.5.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/buffer-crc32/-/buffer-crc32-0.2.5.tgz</a>	MIT License

<b>Name</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>URL</b>	<b>License</b>
busybox	1.14.4	<a href="http://www.busybox.net/">http://www.busybox.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
bytes	2.1.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/bytes/-/bytes-2.1.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/bytes/-/bytes-2.1.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
colors	1.1.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/colors/-/colors-1.1.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/colors/-/colors-1.1.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
compression	1.5.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/compression/-/compression-1.5.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/compression/-/compression-1.5.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
conect-mongo	0.8.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/connect-mongo/-/connect-mongo-0.8.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/connect-mongo/-/connect-mongo-0.8.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
cookie	0.1.3	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/cookie/-/cookie-0.1.3.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/cookie/-/cookie-0.1.3.tgz</a>	MIT License
cookie-parser	1.3.5	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/cookie-parser/-/cookie-parser-1.3.5.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/cookie-parser/-/cookie-parser-1.3.5.tgz</a>	MIT License
cookie-signature	1.0.6	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/cookie-signature/-/cookie-signature-1.0.6.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/cookie-signature/-/cookie-signature-1.0.6.tgz</a>	MIT License
cuint	0.2.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/cuint/-/cuint-0.2.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/cuint/-/cuint-0.2.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
cycle	1.0.3	<a href="https://registry.npmjs.org/cycle/-/cycle-1.0.3.tgz">https://registry.npmjs.org/cycle/-/cycle-1.0.3.tgz</a>	MIT License
czjson	1.0.8	<a href="https://pypi.python.org/pypi/czjson/1.0.8">https://pypi.python.org/pypi/czjson/1.0.8</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
dash	0.5.7	<a href="http://gondor.apana.org.au/~herbert/dash/">http://gondor.apana.org.au/~herbert/dash/</a>	The BSD License
debug	2.2.0	<a href="https://registry.npmjs.org/debug/-/debug-2.2.0.tgz">https://registry.npmjs.org/debug/-/debug-2.2.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
depd	1.0.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/depd/-/depd-1.0.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/depd/-/depd-1.0.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
dfu-util	0.8	<a href="http://dfu-util.gnumonks.org/">http://dfu-util.gnumonks.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
dhcp	3.0.3	<a href="http://www.isc.org/software/dhcp">http://www.isc.org/software/dhcp</a>	ISC License
diffutils	2.8.1	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/diffutils/">http://www.gnu.org/software/diffutils/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
dmalloc	5.5.2	<a href="http://dmalloc.com/">http://dmalloc.com/</a>	None
dmidecode	2.11	<a href="http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/dmidecode/">http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/dmidecode/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
dnsmasq	2.47	<a href="http://www.thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/doc.html">http://www.thekelleys.org.uk/dnsmasq/doc.html</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>URL</b>	<b>License</b>
dosfstools	2.11	<a href="http://www.daniel-baumann.ch/software/dosfstools/">http://www.daniel-baumann.ch/software/dosfstools/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
dropbear	0.55	<a href="http://matt.ucc.asn.au/dropbear/dropbear.html">http://matt.ucc.asn.au/dropbear/dropbear.html</a>	DropBear License
e2fsprogs	1.41.13	<a href="http://e2fsprogs.sourceforge.net/">http://e2fsprogs.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
ejs	2.3.3	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/ejs/-/ejs-2.3.3.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/ejs/-/ejs-2.3.3.tgz</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
engine.io	1.5.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/engine.io/-/engine.io-1.5.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/engine.io/-/engine.io-1.5.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
escape-html	1.0.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/escape-html/-/escape-html-1.0.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/escape-html/-/escape-html-1.0.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
ethtool	2.6.35	<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/network/ethtool/">http://www.kernel.org/pub/software/network/ethtool/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
event-loop-lag	1.1.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/event-loop-lag/-/event-loop-lag-1.1.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/event-loop-lag/-/event-loop-lag-1.1.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
express	4.13.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/express/-/express-4.13.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/express/-/express-4.13.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
express-session	1.11.3	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/express-session/-/express-session-1.11.3.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/express-session/-/express-session-1.11.3.tgz</a>	MIT License
eyes	0.1.8	<a href="http://github.com/cloudhead/eyes.js">http://github.com/cloudhead/eyes.js</a>	MIT License
finalhandler	0.4.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/finalhandler/-/finalhandler-0.4.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/finalhandler/-/finalhandler-0.4.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
flashrom	0.9.4	<a href="http://flashrom.org/Flashrom">http://flashrom.org/Flashrom</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
flex	4.5.1.21328	<a href="http://flex.sourceforge.net/">http://flex.sourceforge.net/</a>	The BSD License
fluks	0.2	<a href="https://github.com/markuspeloquin/fluks">https://github.com/markuspeloquin/fluks</a>	MIT License
freedos	4.5.1.21328	<a href="http://www.freedos.org/download/">http://www.freedos.org/download/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
freeipmi	1.1	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/freeipmi/">http://www.gnu.org/software/freeipmi/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 3
fresh	0.3.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/fresh/-/fresh-0.3.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/fresh/-/fresh-0.3.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
futures	2.2.0	<a href="https://github.com/agronholm/pythonfutures">https://github.com/agronholm/pythonfutures</a>	The BSD License
gcc	4.1.2	<a href="http://gcc.gnu.org/">http://gcc.gnu.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2



<b>Name</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>URL</b>	<b>License</b>
gdb	7.2	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 3
gdbm	1.8.3	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/s/gdbm/">http://www.gnu.org/s/gdbm/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
genext2fs	1.4.1	<a href="http://genext2fs.sourceforge.net/">http://genext2fs.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
glib2	2.30.2	<a href="http://www.gtk.org/">http://www.gtk.org/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
glibc	2.7	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/">http://www.gnu.org/software/libc/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
has-binary-data	0.1.5	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/has-binary-data/-/has-binary-data-0.1.5.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/has-binary-data/-/has-binary-data-0.1.5.tgz</a>	MIT License
hdparm	9.38	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/hdparm/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/hdparm/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
hooks	0.3.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/hooks/-/hooks-0.3.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/hooks/-/hooks-0.3.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
hostapd	0.6.9	<a href="http://hostap.epitest.fi/hostapd/">http://hostap.epitest.fi/hostapd/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
hotplug	1.3	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/linux-hotplug/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/linux-hotplug/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
hotplug2	0.9	<a href="http://isteve.bofh.cz/~isteve/hotplug2/">http://isteve.bofh.cz/~isteve/hotplug2/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
i2ctools	3.0.3	<a href="http://www.lm-sensors.org/wiki/I2CTools">http://www.lm-sensors.org/wiki/I2CTools</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
iconv-lite	0.4.11	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/iconv-lite/-/iconv-lite-0.4.11.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/iconv-lite/-/iconv-lite-0.4.11.tgz</a>	MIT License
igb	5.2.9.4	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/e1000/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/e1000/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
ipaddr	2.1.0	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/ipaddr-py/">http://code.google.com/p/ipaddr-py/</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
ipkg-utils	1.7	<a href="http://www.handhelds.org/sources.html">http://www.handhelds.org/sources.html</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
ipmitool	1.8.11	<a href="http://ipmitool.sourceforge.net/">http://ipmitool.sourceforge.net/</a>	The BSD License
iproute2	050816	<a href="http://www.linuxfoundation.org/collaborate/workgroups/networking/iproute2">http://www.linuxfoundation.org/collaborate/workgroups/networking/iproute2</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
iptables	1.4.3	<a href="http://www.netfilter.org/projects/iptables/index.html">http://www.netfilter.org/projects/iptables/index.html</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
ipxe	1.0.0	<a href="http://ipxe.org/">http://ipxe.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2

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<b>Name</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>URL</b>	<b>License</b>
isstream	0.1.2	<a href="https://registry.npmjs.org/isstream/-/isstream-0.1.2.tgz">https://registry.npmjs.org/isstream/-/isstream-0.1.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
js-yaml	3.3.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/js-yaml/-/js-yaml-3.3.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/js-yaml/-/js-yaml-3.3.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
kerberos	None	<a href="http://web.mit.edu/Kerberos/">http://web.mit.edu/Kerberos/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
kexec-tools	2.0.3	<a href="http://kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/kexec/">http://kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/kexec/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
libbson	1.1.0	<a href="http://github.com/mongodb/libbson">http://github.com/mongodb/libbson</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
libcares	1.7.1	<a href="http://c-ares.haxx.se/">http://c-ares.haxx.se/</a>	The BSD License
libcurl	7.30.0	<a href="http://curl.haxx.se/libcurl/">http://curl.haxx.se/libcurl/</a>	The BSD License
libdevmapper	2.02.66	<a href="ftp://sources.redhat.com/pub/lvm2/old">ftp://sources.redhat.com/pub/lvm2/old</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
libexpat	2.0.0	<a href="http://expat.sourceforge.net/">http://expat.sourceforge.net/</a>	MIT License
libffi	3.0.7	<a href="http://sourceware.org/libffi/">http://sourceware.org/libffi/</a>	MIT License
libgcrypt	1.4.5	<a href="ftp://ftp.gnupg.org/GnuPG/libgcrypt/">ftp://ftp.gnupg.org/GnuPG/libgcrypt/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
libgmp	4.2.2	<a href="http://gmplib.org/">http://gmplib.org/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 3.0
libgnutls	3.2.12	<a href="ftp://ftp.gnupg.org/GnuPG/gnutls/v3.0/">ftp://ftp.gnupg.org/GnuPG/gnutls/v3.0/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 3.0
libgpg-error	1.6	<a href="ftp://ftp.gnupg.org/GnuPG/libgpg-error/">ftp://ftp.gnupg.org/GnuPG/libgpg-error/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
libharu	2.1.0	<a href="http://libharu.org/">http://libharu.org/</a>	MIT License
libhttp-parser	None	None	MIT License
libiconv	1.14	<a href="http://savannah.gnu.org/projects/libiconv/">http://savannah.gnu.org/projects/libiconv/</a>	GNU General Public License 2.0
libjson	0.10	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/libjson/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/libjson/</a>	The BSD License
libkerberos	0.1	<a href="http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/">http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/</a>	The BSD License
libncurses	5.4	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/ncurses/">http://www.gnu.org/software/ncurses/</a>	MIT License
libnettle	2.7	<a href="http://www.lysator.liu.se/~nisse/nettle/">http://www.lysator.liu.se/~nisse/nettle/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
libnuma	2.0.10	<a href="https://github.com/numactl/numactl/">https://github.com/numactl/numactl/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.0
libpam	1.1.1	<a href="http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/pam/">http://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/pam/</a>	The BSD License

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libpcap	1.0.0	<a href="http://www.tcpdump.org/">http://www.tcpdump.org/</a>	The BSD License
libpcre	8.21	<a href="ftp://ftp.csx.cam.ac.uk/pub/software/programming/pcre/">ftp://ftp.csx.cam.ac.uk/pub/software/programming/pcre/</a>	The BSD License
libpopt	1.14	<a href="http://freecode.com/projects/popt">http://freecode.com/projects/popt</a>	MIT License
libraryopt	1.01	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/libraryopt/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/libraryopt/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
libreadline	4.3	<a href="http://cnswww.cns.cwru.edu/php/chet/readline/rltop.html">http://cnswww.cns.cwru.edu/php/chet/readline/rltop.html</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
libtool	2.4.2	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/libtool/">http://www.gnu.org/software/libtool/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
libusb	0.1.12	<a href="http://www.libusb.org/">http://www.libusb.org/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.0
libusb	1.0.18	<a href="http://www.libusb.org/">http://www.libusb.org/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.0
libvirt	0.9.11	<a href="http://libvirt.org/sources/">http://libvirt.org/sources/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
libxml2	2.8.0	<a href="http://xmlsoft.org/">http://xmlsoft.org/</a>	MIT License
libxslt	1.1.26	<a href="http://xmlsoft.org/xslt/">http://xmlsoft.org/xslt/</a>	MIT License
lighttpd	1.4.37	<a href="http://www.lighttpd.net/">http://www.lighttpd.net/</a>	MIT License
lilo	22.6	<a href="http://lilo.aliath.debian.org/">http://lilo.aliath.debian.org/</a>	The BSD License
linux	2.6.28.9	<a href="http://www.kernel.org/">http://www.kernel.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
linux	2.6.35.9	<a href="http://www.kernel.org/">http://www.kernel.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
lodash	3.10.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/lodash/-/lodash-3.10.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/lodash/-/lodash-3.10.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
log-timestamp	0.1.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/log-timestamp/-/log-timestamp-0.1.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/log-timestamp/-/log-timestamp-0.1.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
ltp	20130904	<a href="https://github.com/linux-test-project/ltp">https://github.com/linux-test-project/ltp</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
lxml	2.3beta1	<a href="http://lxml.de/">http://lxml.de/</a>	The BSD License
lzma	4.32	<a href="http://www.7-zip.org/sdk.html">http://www.7-zip.org/sdk.html</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.0
lzma	4.57	<a href="http://www.7-zip.org/sdk.html">http://www.7-zip.org/sdk.html</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.0
lzo	2.03	<a href="http://www.oberhumer.com/opensource/lzo/">http://www.oberhumer.com/opensource/lzo/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2

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M2Crypto	0.21.1	<a href="http://chandlerproject.org/bin/view/Projects/MeTooCrypto">http://chandlerproject.org/bin/view/Projects/MeTooCrypto</a>	The BSD License
m4	1.4.16	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/m4/">http://www.gnu.org/software/m4/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
madwifi	trunk-r3314	<a href="http://madwifi-project.org/">http://madwifi-project.org/</a>	The BSD License
mdadm	3.2.2	<a href="http://neil.brown.name/blog/mdadm">http://neil.brown.name/blog/mdadm</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
media-typer	0.3.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/media-typer/-/media-typer-0.3.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/media-typer/-/media-typer-0.3.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
memtester	4.0.8	<a href="http://pyropus.ca/software/memtester/">http://pyropus.ca/software/memtester/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
merge-descriptors	1.0.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/merge-descriptors/-/merge-descriptors-1.0.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/merge-descriptors/-/merge-descriptors-1.0.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
method-override	2.3.4	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/method-override/-/method-override-2.3.4.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/method-override/-/method-override-2.3.4.tgz</a>	MIT License
methods	1.1.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/methods/-/methods-1.1.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/methods/-/methods-1.1.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
mii-diag	2.09	<a href="http://freecode.com/projects/mii-diag">http://freecode.com/projects/mii-diag</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
mkyaffs	None	<a href="http://www.yaffs.net/">http://www.yaffs.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
mod_ssl	2.8.3.1-1.3.41	<a href="http://www.modssl.org/">http://www.modssl.org/</a>	The BSD License
mongo-c-driver	1.1.0	<a href="http://github.com/mongodb/mongo-c-driver">http://github.com/mongodb/mongo-c-driver</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
mongo-python-driver	2.7.1	<a href="http://github.com/mongodb/mongo-python-driver">http://github.com/mongodb/mongo-python-driver</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
mongodb	3.0.5	<a href="http://www.mongodb.org/">http://www.mongodb.org/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 3.0
mongoose	4.0.7	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/mongoose/-/mongoose-4.0.7.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/mongoose/-/mongoose-4.0.7.tgz</a>	MIT License
mpath	0.2.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/mpath/-/mpath-0.2.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/mpath/-/mpath-0.2.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
mpromise	0.5.5	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/mpromise/-/mpromise-0.5.5.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/mpromise/-/mpromise-0.5.5.tgz</a>	MIT License
mquery	1.6.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/mquery/-/mquery-1.6.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/mquery/-/mquery-1.6.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
ms	0.7.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/ms/-/ms-0.7.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/ms/-/ms-0.7.1.tgz</a>	MIT License

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mtd	2009-05-05	<a href="http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/">http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
mtd-utils	1.4.4	<a href="http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/">http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
mtd-utils	2009-05-05	<a href="http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/">http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
muri	1.1.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/muri/-/muri-1.1.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/muri/-/muri-1.1.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
nano	1.2.4	<a href="http://www.nano-editor.org/">http://www.nano-editor.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
net-snmp	5.3.0.1	<a href="http://net-snmp.sourceforge.net/">http://net-snmp.sourceforge.net/</a>	The BSD License
no-vnc	None	<a href="http://kanaka.github.io/noVNC/">http://kanaka.github.io/noVNC/</a>	Mozilla Public License, version 2
node-mongodb-native	1.4.35	<a href="http://github.com/mongodb/node-mongodb-native">http://github.com/mongodb/node-mongodb-native</a>	Apache License, Version 2.0
node.js	0.12.7	<a href="http://nodejs.org/">http://nodejs.org/</a>	MIT License
ntp	4.2.6p4	<a href="http://www.ntp.org/index.html">http://www.ntp.org/index.html</a>	The BSD License
numactl	2.0.10	<a href="https://github.com/numactl/numactl/">https://github.com/numactl/numactl/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
Open Scales	2.2	<a href="http://openscales.org/">http://openscales.org/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 3.0
OpenStreetMap		<a href="http://www.openstreetmap.org/">http://www.openstreetmap.org/</a>	Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License, version 3.0
on-headers	1.0.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/on-headers/-/on-headers-1.0.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/on-headers/-/on-headers-1.0.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
openldap	2.4.40	<a href="http://www.openldap.org/foundation/">http://www.openldap.org/foundation/</a>	The Open LDAP Public License
openlldp	0.0.3alpha	<a href="http://openlldp.sourceforge.net/">http://openlldp.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
openssh	6.6p1	<a href="http://www.openssh.com/">http://www.openssh.com/</a>	The BSD License
openssl	0.9.8zg	<a href="http://www.openssl.org/">http://www.openssl.org/</a>	OpenSSL License
openssl	1.0.0i	<a href="http://www.openssl.org/">http://www.openssl.org/</a>	OpenSSL License
openssl	1.0.1g	<a href="http://www.openssl.org/">http://www.openssl.org/</a>	OpenSSL License
openssl-fips	1.2.3	<a href="http://www.openssl.org/">http://www.openssl.org/</a>	OpenSSL License
openwrt	trunk-r15025	<a href="http://www.openwrt.org/">http://www.openwrt.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2

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opkg	trunk-r4564	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/opkg/">http://code.google.com/p/opkg/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
oprofile	0.9.2	<a href="http://oprofile.sourceforge.net/news/">http://oprofile.sourceforge.net/news/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1
ProGuard	4.8	<a href="http://proguard.sourceforge.net/">http://proguard.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
PyPDF2	1.23	<a href="http://mstamy2.github.com/PyPDF2">http://mstamy2.github.com/PyPDF2</a>	The BSD License
parseurl	1.3.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/parseurl/-/parseurl-1.3.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/parseurl/-/parseurl-1.3.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
path-to-regexp	1.2.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/path-to-regexp/-/path-to-regexp-1.2.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/path-to-regexp/-/path-to-regexp-1.2.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
pciutils	3.1.8	<a href="http://mj.ucw.cz/sw/pciutils/">http://mj.ucw.cz/sw/pciutils/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
pdnsd	1.2.5	<a href="http://members.home.nl/p.a.rombouts/pdnsd/">http://members.home.nl/p.a.rombouts/pdnsd/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
picocom	1.6	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/picocom/">http://code.google.com/p/picocom/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
pillow	2.8.1	<a href="http://python-pillow.github.io/">http://python-pillow.github.io/</a>	MIT License
ping	1.0	None	The BSD License
pkg-config	0.22	<a href="http://pkg-config.freedesktop.org/wiki/">http://pkg-config.freedesktop.org/wiki/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
portmap	6.0	<a href="http://neil.brown.name/portmap/">http://neil.brown.name/portmap/</a>	The BSD License
posix	2.0.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/posix/-/posix-2.0.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/posix/-/posix-2.0.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
ppp	2.4.5	<a href="http://ppp.samba.org/ppp/">http://ppp.samba.org/ppp/</a>	The BSD License
ppp	2.4.3	<a href="http://ppp.samba.org/ppp/">http://ppp.samba.org/ppp/</a>	The BSD License
preppy	2.3.1	<a href="https://bitbucket.org/rptlab/preppy">https://bitbucket.org/rptlab/preppy</a>	The BSD License
procname	0.2	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/procname/">http://code.google.com/p/procname/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.0
procps	3.2.8	<a href="http://procps.sourceforge.net/">http://procps.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
proxy-addr	1.0.8	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/proxy-addr/-/proxy-addr-1.0.8.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/proxy-addr/-/proxy-addr-1.0.8.tgz</a>	MIT License
psmisc	22.8	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/psmisc/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/psmisc/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
pure-ftpd	1.0.22	<a href="http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd">http://www.pureftpd.org/project/pure-ftpd</a>	The BSD License
pychecker	0.8.18	<a href="http://pychecker.sourceforge.net/">http://pychecker.sourceforge.net/</a>	The BSD License

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pyparsing	1.5.1	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/pyparsing/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/pyparsing/</a>	The BSD License
pytz	2014.10	<a href="http://pythonhosted.org/pytz">http://pythonhosted.org/pytz</a>	MIT License
pyxapi	0.1	<a href="http://www.pps.jussieu.fr/%7Eylq/PyXAPI/">http://www.pps.jussieu.fr/%7Eylq/PyXAPI/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
pyyaml	3.11	<a href="http://pyyaml.org/">http://pyyaml.org/</a>	MIT License
qdbm	1.8.77	<a href="http://qdbm.sourceforge.net/">http://qdbm.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
qs	4.0.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/qs/-/qs-4.0.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/qs/-/qs-4.0.0.tgz</a>	The BSD License
quagga	0.99.16	<a href="http://www.quagga.net">http://www.quagga.net</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
quilt	0.47	<a href="http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/quilt/">http://savannah.nongnu.org/projects/quilt/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
radius	2.2.3	<a href="http://freeradius.org/">http://freeradius.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
range-parser	1.0.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/range-parser/-/range-parser-1.0.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/range-parser/-/range-parser-1.0.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
raw-body	2.1.2	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/raw-body/-/raw-body-2.1.2.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/raw-body/-/raw-body-2.1.2.tgz</a>	MIT License
redis	3.0.3	<a href="http://redis.io/">http://redis.io/</a>	The BSD License
redis	0.12.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/redis/-/redis-0.12.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/redis/-/redis-0.12.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
regexp-clone	0.0.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/regexp-clone/-/regexp-clone-0.0.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/regexp-clone/-/regexp-clone-0.0.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
report-lab	3.1.44	<a href="http://www.reportlab.com">http://www.reportlab.com</a>	The BSD License
rp-pppoe	3.1.0	<a href="http://www.roaringpenguin.com/products/pppoe">http://www.roaringpenguin.com/products/pppoe</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
rsync	3.0.6	<a href="http://rsync.samba.org/">http://rsync.samba.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 3
safestr	1.0.3	<a href="http://www.zork.org/">http://www.zork.org/</a>	The BSD License
samba	3.5.1	<a href="http://www.samba.org">http://www.samba.org</a>	GNU General Public License, version 3
sed	4.1.2	<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/sed/">http://www.gnu.org/software/sed/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
semaphore	1.0.3	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/semaphore/-/semaphore-1.0.3.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/semaphore/-/semaphore-1.0.3.tgz</a>	MIT License
send	0.13.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/send/-/send-0.13.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/send/-/send-0.13.0.tgz</a>	MIT License

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serve-static	1.10.0	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/serve-static/-/serve-static-1.10.0.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/serve-static/-/serve-static-1.10.0.tgz</a>	MIT License
setproctitle	1.1.8	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/py-setproctitle">http://code.google.com/p/py-setproctitle</a>	The BSD License
setuptools	11.3.1	<a href="https://bitbucket.org/pypa/setuptools">https://bitbucket.org/pypa/setuptools</a>	Python License, Version 2 (Python-2.0)
sliced	1.0.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/sliced/-/sliced-1.0.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/sliced/-/sliced-1.0.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
smarttools	6.2	<a href="http://smartmontools.sourceforge.net">http://smartmontools.sourceforge.net</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
snmpagent	5.0.9	<a href="http://sourceforge.net/">http://sourceforge.net/</a>	The BSD License
socket.io	1.3.6	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io/-/socket.io-1.3.6.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io/-/socket.io-1.3.6.tgz</a>	MIT License
socket.io-adapter	0.3.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-adapter/-/socket.io-adapter-0.3.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-adapter/-/socket.io-adapter-0.3.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
socket.io-adapter-mongo	0.1.4	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-adapter-mongo/-/socket.io-adapter-mongo-0.1.4.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-adapter-mongo/-/socket.io-adapter-mongo-0.1.4.tgz</a>	MIT License
socket.io-client	1.3.6	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-client/-/socket.io-client-1.3.6.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-client/-/socket.io-client-1.3.6.tgz</a>	MIT License
socket.io-parser	2.2.4	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-parser/-/socket.io-parser-2.2.4.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/socket.io-parser/-/socket.io-parser-2.2.4.tgz</a>	MIT License
sqlite3	3070900	<a href="http://www.sqlite.org/">http://www.sqlite.org/</a>	None
squashfs	3.0	<a href="http://squashfs.sourceforge.net/">http://squashfs.sourceforge.net/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
squid	2.7.STABLE9	<a href="http://www.squid-cache.org/">http://www.squid-cache.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
stack-trace	0.0.9	<a href="https://registry.npmjs.org/stack-trace/-/stack-trace-0.0.9.tgz">https://registry.npmjs.org/stack-trace/-/stack-trace-0.0.9.tgz</a>	MIT License
stackless python	2.7.5	<a href="http://www.stackless.com/">http://www.stackless.com/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2
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valgrind	3.5.0	<a href="http://valgrind.org/">http://valgrind.org/</a>	GNU General Public License, version 2

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xxhashjs	0.1.1	<a href="http://registry.npmjs.org/xxhashjs/-/xxhashjs-0.1.1.tgz">http://registry.npmjs.org/xxhashjs/-/xxhashjs-0.1.1.tgz</a>	MIT License
z3c-rml	2.7.2	<a href="http://pypi.python.org/pypi/z3c.rml">http://pypi.python.org/pypi/z3c.rml</a>	Zope Public License (ZPL) Version 2.0
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zope-interface	4.1.1	<a href="http://pypi.python.org/pypi/zope.interface">http://pypi.python.org/pypi/zope.interface</a>	Zope Public License (ZPL) Version 2.1

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zwave	0.1	<a href="http://code.google.com/p/open-zwave/">http://code.google.com/p/open-zwave/</a>	GNU Lesser General Public License, version 2.1

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loginrec.c

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

- 4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

- 5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses

the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- a. Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c. If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d. Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

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Version 2, June 1991

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.

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"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

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Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, as the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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\* a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

\* b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

\* c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

\* d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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# APPENDIX C

# CUSTOMER SUPPORT

## C.1 Support Center

If you have a problem with your equipment, contact support for your region. Support and issue resolution is provided for products under warranty or that are covered by a services agreement. Contact information and Web self-service is available by visiting <http://www.extremenetworks.com/support/>

When contacting support, please provide the following information:

- Serial number of the unit
- Model number or product name
- Software type and version number

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### Customer Support Web Site

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