


Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6

User Guide



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Chapter 1

Introduction

Thank you for choosing Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave. AirWave makes it easy and efficient to manage your wireless network by combining industry-leading functionality with an intuitive user interface, enabling network administrators and helpdesk staff to support and control even the largest wireless networks in the world.

The User Guide provides instructions for the installation, configuration, and operation of AirWave. This chapter includes the following topics:

- ["A Unified Wireless Network Command Center" on page 1](#)
- ["Integrating AirWave into the Network and Organizational Hierarchy " on page 3](#)

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Dell support at dell.com/support.

A Unified Wireless Network Command Center

AirWave is the only network management software that offers you a single intelligent console from which to monitor, analyze, and configure wireless networks in automatic fashion. Whether your wireless network is simple or a large, complex, multi-vendor installation, AirWave manages it all.

AirWave supports hardware from leading wireless vendors including the following:

- Dell PowerConnect W-Series
- Aruba Networks
- Avaya
- Cisco (Aironet and WLC)
- Enterasys
- Juniper Networks
- LANCOM Systems
- Meru
- Nortel
- ProCurve by HP
- Proxim
- Symbol
- Trapeze
- Tropos

and many others.

The components of the AirWave are in the next section.

AirWave Management Platform

The AirWave Management Platform (AMP) is the centerpiece of AirWave, offering the following functions and benefits:

- Core network management functionality:
 - Network discovery
 - Configuration of APs & controllers
 - Automated compliance audits
 - Firmware distribution
 - Monitoring of every device and user connected to the network
 - Real-time and historical trend reports
- Granular administrative access
 - Role-based (for example, Administrator contrasted with Help Desk)
 - Network segment (for example, Retail Store network contrasted with Corporate HQ network)
- Flexible device support
 - Thin, thick, mesh network architecture
 - Multi-vendor support
 - Current and legacy hardware support

VisualRF

VisualRF is a powerful tool for monitoring and managing radio frequency (RF) dynamics within your wireless network, to include the following functions and benefits:

- Accurate location information for all wireless users and devices
- Up-to-date heat maps and channel maps for RF diagnostics
 - Adjusts for building materials
 - Supports multiple antenna types
- Floor plan, building, and campus views
- Visual display of errors and alerts
- Easy import of existing floor plans and building maps
- Planning of new floor plans and AP placement recommendations

RAPIDS

RAPIDS is a powerful and easy-to-use tool for monitoring and managing security on your wireless network, to include the following features and benefits:

- Automatic detection of unauthorized wireless devices
- Rogue device classification that supports multiple methods of rogue detection
- Wireless detection:
 - Uses authorized wireless APs to report other devices within range.
 - Calculates and displays rogue location on VisualRF map.
- Wired network detection:
 - Discovers rogue APs located beyond the range of authorized APs/sensors.
 - Queries routers and switches.
 - Ranks devices according to the likelihood they are rogues.
 - Multiple tests to eliminate false positive results.
 - Provides rogue discovery that identifies the switch and port to which a rogue device is connected.

Master Console and Failover

The Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Master Console and Failover tools enable network-wide information in easy-to-understand presentation, to entail operational information and high-availability for failover scenarios. The benefits of these tools include the following:

- Provides network-wide visibility, even when the WLAN grows to 50,000+ devices
- Executive Portal allows executives to view high-level usage and performance data
- Aggregated alerts
- Failover
 - Many-to-one failover
 - One-to-one failover

The Master Console and Failover servers can be configured with a **Device Down** trigger that generates an alert if communication is lost. In addition to generating an alert, the Master Console or Failover server can also send email or NMS notifications about the event.

Integrating AirWave into the Network and Organizational Hierarchy

Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave generally resides in the NOC and communicates with various components of your WLAN infrastructure. In basic deployments, AirWave communicates solely with indoor wireless access points (and WLAN controllers over the wired network). In more complex deployments, AirWave seamlessly integrates and communicates with authentication servers, accounting servers, TACACS+ servers, LDAP servers, routers, switches, network management servers, wireless IDS solutions, helpdesk systems, indoor wireless access points, mesh devices. AirWave has the flexibility to manage devices on local networks, remote networks, and networks using Network Address Translation (NAT). AirWave communicates over-the-air or over-the-wire using a variety of protocols.

The power, performance, and usability of AirWave become more apparent when considering the diverse components within a WLAN. [Table 1](#) itemizes some example network components.

Table 1: *Components of a WLAN*

Component	Description
Autonomous AP	Standalone device which performs radio and authentication functions
Thin AP	Radio-only device coupled with WLAN controller to perform authentication
WLAN controller	Used in conjunction with thin APs to coordinate authentication and roaming
NMS	Network Management Systems and Event Correlation (OpenView, Tivoli, and so forth)
RADIUS Authentication	RADIUS authentication servers (Funk, FreeRADIUS, ACS, or IAS)
RADIUS Accounting	AirWave itself serves as a RADIUS accounting client
Wireless Gateways	Provide HTML redirect and/or wireless VPNs
TACACS+ and LDAP	Used to authenticate AirWave administrative users
Routers/Switches	Provide AirWave with data for user information and AP and Rogue discovery
Help Desk Systems	Remedy EPICOR
Rogue APs	Unauthorized APs not registered in the AirWave database of managed APs

Administrative Roles

The flexibility of AirWave enables it to integrate seamlessly into your business hierarchy as well as your network topology. AirWave facilitates various administrative roles to match each individual user's role and responsibility:

- A Help Desk user may be given read-only access to monitoring data without being permitted to make configuration changes.
- A U.S.-based network engineer may be given read-write access to manage device configurations in North America, but not to control devices in the rest of the world.
- A security auditor may be given read-write access to configure security policies across the entire WLAN.
- NOC personnel may be given read-only access to monitoring all devices from the Master Console.

Chapter 2

Configuring AirWave

This section contains the following procedures to deploy initial AirWave configuration:

- ["Formatting the Top Header" on page 5](#)
- ["Customizing Columns in Lists" on page 7](#)
- ["Resetting Pagination Records" on page 8](#)
- ["Using the Pagination Widget" on page 9](#)
- ["Using Export CSV for Lists and Reports" on page 9](#)
- ["Defining Graph Display Preferences" on page 10](#)
- ["Customizing the Dashboard" on page 10](#)
- ["Setting Severe Alert Warning Behavior" on page 15](#)
- ["Defining General AirWave Server Settings" on page 16](#)
- ["Defining AirWave Network Settings" on page 25](#)
- ["Creating AirWave User Roles" on page 29](#)
- ["Creating AirWave Users" on page 27](#)
- ["Configuring Login Message, TACACS+, RADIUS, and LDAP Authentication" on page 33](#)
- ["Enabling AirWave to Manage Your Devices" on page 40](#)
- ["Setting Up Device Types" on page 46](#)
- ["Configuring Cisco WLSE and WLSE Rogue Scanning" on page 47](#)
- ["Configuring ACS Servers " on page 52](#)
- ["Integrating AirWave with an Existing Network Management Solution \(NMS\) " on page 53](#)
- ["Auditing PCI Compliance on the Network" on page 54](#)
- ["Deploying WMS Offload" on page 57](#)



NOTE: Additional configurations are available after basic configuration is complete.

Before You Begin

Remember to complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding. AirWave support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave installation.

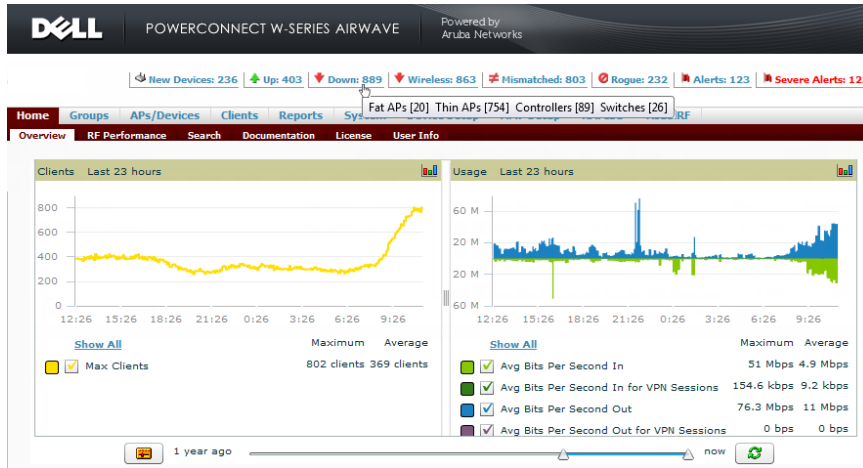
Formatting the Top Header

The Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave interface centers around a horizontal row of tabs with nested subtabs.

A row of statistics hyperlinks called Top Header Stats above the tabs represents commonly used subtabs. These hyperlinks provide the ability to view certain key statistics by mousing over, such as number and type of **Down**

devices, and serve as shortcuts to frequently viewed subtabs. [Figure 1](#) illustrates the navigation bar. More information on hyperlinks, tabs, and subtabs is available in the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Installation Guide*.

Figure 1: Navigation Bar Displaying Down Device Statistics



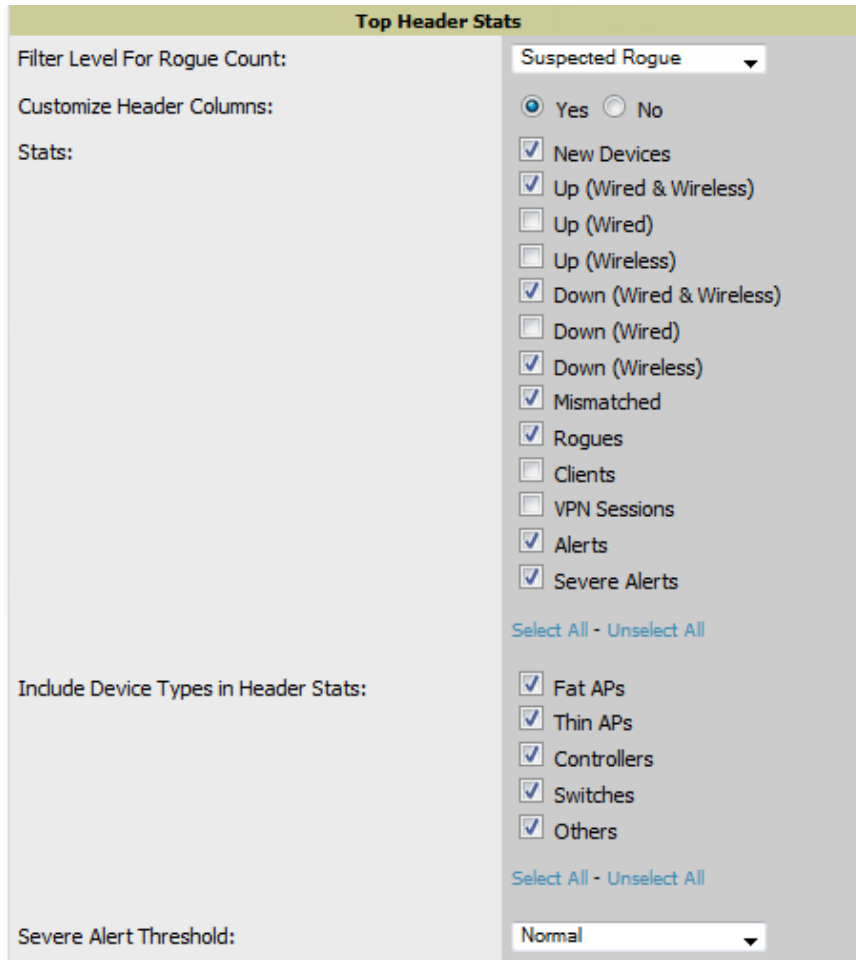
You can control the **Top Header Stats** links that appear from the **AMP Setup > General** page, as described in ["Defining General AirWave Server Settings"](#) on page 16. Top Header Stats can also be customized for individual users on the **Home > User Info** page. There you can select the statistics to display for certain device types and override the AMP Setup page.

All possible display options for users are shown in [Figure 2](#), and these fields are described in detail in ["Configuring Your Own User Information with the Home > User Info Page"](#) on page 222.



NOTE: A confirmation message does not appear when you make modifications to the Top Header Stats.

Figure 2: Home > User Info Top Header Stats Display Options

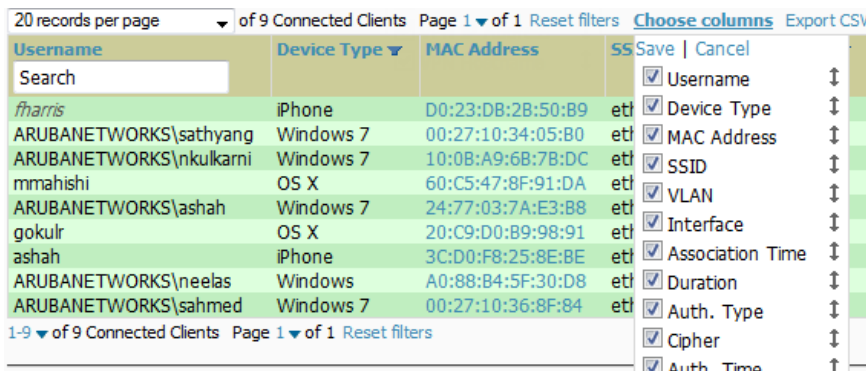


You can also set the severity level of critical alerts displayed for a user role. For details including a description of what constitutes a severe alert, see "[Setting Severe Alert Warning Behavior](#)" on page 15.

Customizing Columns in Lists

Customize the columns for any list table selecting **Choose Columns**, as shown in the figure below. Use the up/down arrows to change the order in which the column heads appear.

Figure 3: Choose Columns Drop down List

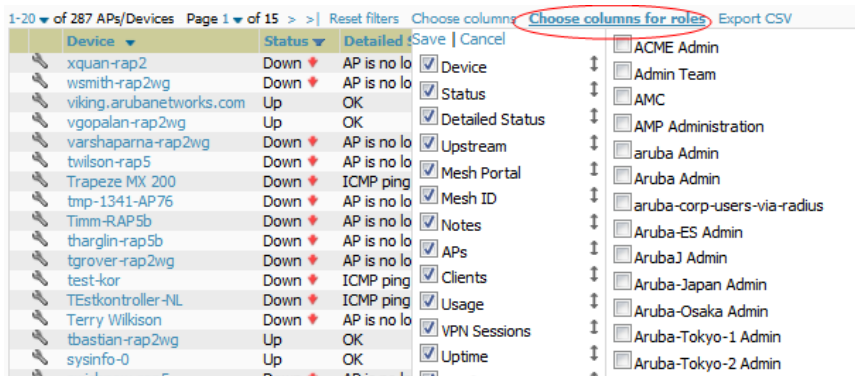


More information about the universal list elements is available in Common List Settings in the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Installation Guide*.

You can also control which column heads appear for each user role. Navigate to the **Home > User Info** page, and then select **Yes** in the **Customize Columns for Other Roles** field. This exposes the **Choose Columns for Roles** drop down menu in all tables shown in [Figure 4](#).

The first column shows the user roles that were customized, if any. The second column allows you to establish left-to-right columns and order them using the arrows.

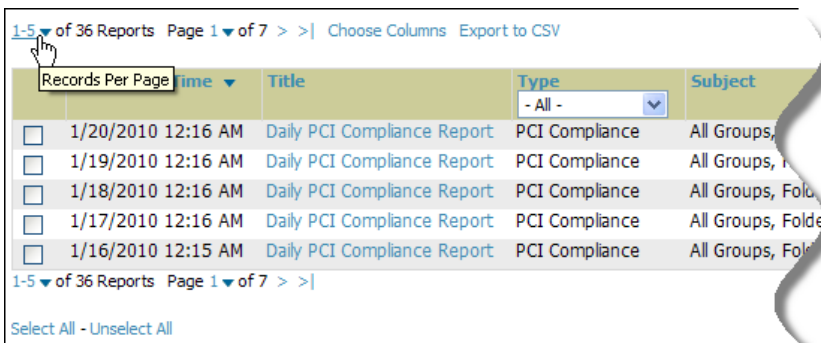
Figure 4: Table with Choose Columns for Roles Menu Selected



Resetting Pagination Records

To control the number of records in any individual list, select the link with **Records Per Page** mouseover text at the top left of the table, as shown in [Figure 5](#). AirWave remembers each list's pagination preferences.

Figure 5: Records Per Page Drop Down Menu



To reset all Records Per Page preferences, click the **Reset** reset button in the **Display Preferences** section of the **Home > User Info** page, as shown in [Figure 6](#).

Figure 6: Home > User Info > Display Preferences section

Display Preferences

Default Number of Records per List: 20 records per page ▼

Reset List Preferences:

Customize Columns for Other Roles: Yes No

Console Refresh Rate: 5 minutes ▼

Idle Timeout (5 mins to 240 mins): 60

Using the Pagination Widget

The pagination widget is located at the top and bottom of every list table, as shown in [Figure 7](#).

Figure 7: Pagination Widget

Generated reports:

Visit the [Report Definitions](#) page to run new reports.

1-10 ▼ of 37 Reports Page 1 ▼ of 4 > >| [Choose Columns](#) [Export to CSV](#)

	Generation Time ▼	Title	Type	Subject
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/21/2010 12:16 AM	Daily PCI Compliance Report	PCI Compliance	All Groups, Fok
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/20/2010 12:16 AM	Daily PCI Compliance Report	PCI Compliance	All Groups, Fok
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/19/2010 12:16 AM	Daily PCI Compliance Report	PCI Compliance	All Groups, Fok
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/18/2010 12:16 AM	Daily PCI Compliance Report	PCI Compliance	All Groups, Fok
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/17/2010 12:16 AM	Daily PCI Compliance Report	PCI Compliance	All Groups, Fok
<input type="checkbox"/>	1/16/2010 12:15 AM	Daily PCI Compliance Report	PCI Compliance	All Groups, Fok

Use the down arrow next to **Page 1** to see all the page numbers for that table in a drop down menu. From here, you can jump to any portion of the table. Select the **>** symbol to jump to the next page, and **>|** to jump to the last page.

Using Export CSV for Lists and Reports

Some tables have a **Export CSV** setting you can use export the data as a spreadsheet. See [Figure 8](#) for an example of a list with the **Export CSV** option selected.

Figure 8: List with CSV Export Selected

1-4 ▼ of 135 APs/Devices Page 1 ▼ of 34 > >| [Choose Columns](#) CSV Export

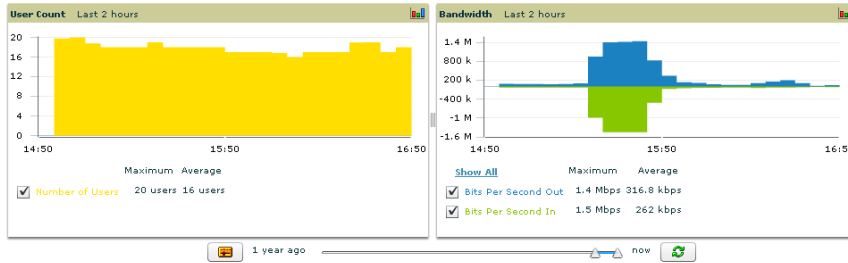
	Device	Type ▲	Version	Users
	3Com-WX1200	3Com WX1200	7.0.4.4.0	0
	Alcatel-Lucent-4308	Alcatel-Lucent OAW-4308	5.0.1.0	0
	RackPDU	APC AP7900	v3.7.0	0
	sr-pdu7	APC AP7900	v3.7.0	0

AirWave also enables CSV exporting of all report types. For more information, see "Exporting Reports to XML, CSV, or PDF" on page 263.

Defining Graph Display Preferences


Many of the graphs in AirWave are Flash-based, which allows you to adjust the graph settings attributes as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Interactive Graphs on the Home > Overview Page



This Flash-enabled GUI allows for custom settings and adjustments as follows:

- Drag the slider at the bottom of the screen to move the scope of the graph between one year ago and the current time.
- Drag the slider between graphs to change the relative sizes of each.
- Deselect checkboxes to change the data displayed on each graph. The button with green arrows refreshes data on the graph.

The **Show All** link displays all of the available checkboxes supporting the Flash graphs. Once a change to the slider bars has been made, the same change can be applied to all other Flash graphs on that page with a **Set time range** button ().

NOTE: A non-Flash version of the AirWave user page is available if desired. Instead of Flash, it uses the RRD graphs that were used in earlier versions of AirWave. For non-Flash graphs, select the graph to open a popup window that shows historical data. Contact Dell support for more information on activating this feature in the AirWave database.

Customizing the Dashboard

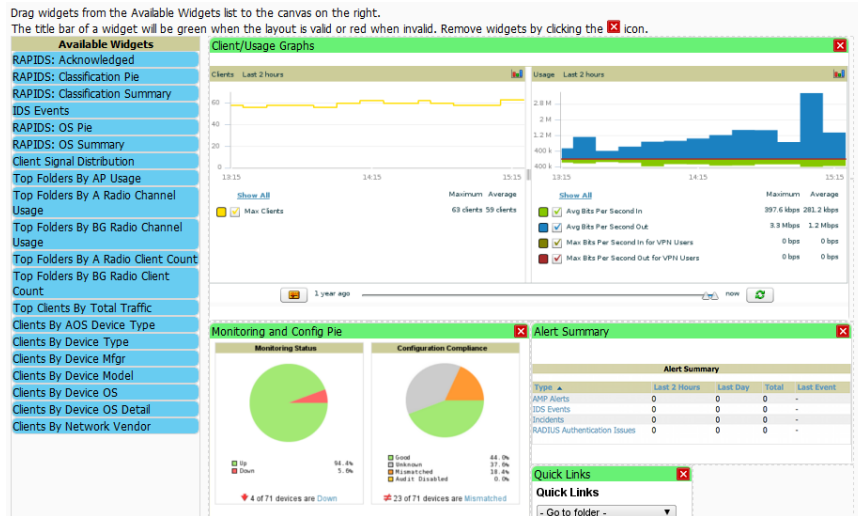
You can rearrange or remove widgets appearing on the **Home > Overview** dashboard by selecting the **Customize** link to the right of this window, as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Customize Button on the Home > Overview Page



The **Customize** workspace that appears is shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Customize Overview Page



Adding Widgets

The **Available Widgets** section on the left holds all available graphical elements (widgets). Select any blue widget tile with a verbal description enclosed, and it immediately turns into a graphical element with a description.

Drag the widgets you want to appear on the **Home > Overview** dashboard across to the gridlines and arrange them in the right section, within the gridlines. A widget snaps back to the nearest available gridline if you drop it across two or more lines and turns red if you attempt to place it over gridlines already occupied by widgets. Widgets with a green top banner are properly placed and set to appear when you select **Save**. Widgets that remain in the left section will not appear; although they can be reinstated by selecting **Restore Defaults**.

Available Widgets

Table 2 describes the list of available widgets along with a description for each. Note that when a widget is enabled, the information that displays can vary based on the user's permission level. Certain roles, for example, limit the top folder that a user can view.

Table 2: Available Widgets

Widget	Description
Client/Usage Graphs	The Client graph is enabled by default and, by default, shows the maximum number of attached clients over the last two hours. Select the Show All link to view more specific client information on the graph, such as the total and average clients for a specific SSID, the maximum VPN sessions, etc. The available check boxes within this graph are determined by the SSIDs that AirWave is aware of from polling the device. The Usage graph is enabled by default and, by default, shows the average bits-per-second in/out information and average VPN in/out information. Select the Show All link to view usage information for specific SSIDs. The available checkboxes within this graph are determined by the SSIDs that AirWave is aware of from polling the device. The information in these graphs is color coded to match the selected check boxes.
Monitoring and Config Pie	The Monitoring Status pie shows the percentage of total devices that are up and the number and percentage of devices that are currently down. Clicking within this pie chart takes you to the APs/Devices > Down page.

Widget	Description
	<p>The Configuration Compliance pie shows the percentage of devices that are mismatched, good, unknown, and those with auditing disabled. It also provides a summary of the total number of devices that are mismatched. Clicking within this pie chart takes you to the APs/Devices > Mismatch page.</p> <p>These pie charts are enabled by default.</p>
Alert Summary	<p>The Alert Summary table is enabled by default and provides the number of AirWave alerts, IDS events, and RADIUS authentication issues over the last 2 hours, the last 24 hours, and the total since the last AirWave reboot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Click on AirWave Alerts to drill down to more detailed alert information. This information displays in the current page. You can return to the Alert Summary graph by selecting the Home Overview link. Click on IDS Events to drill to more detailed event information. This link takes you to the RAPIDS > IDS Events page. Click on RADIUS Authentication Issues to drill to more detailed RADIUS authentication information. This information displays in the current page. You can return to the Alert Summary graph by selecting the Home Overview link.
Quick Links	<p>The Quick Links section is enabled by default. This section provides the user with easy navigation to a specific folder, group, report, or common task.</p>
RAPIDS: Acknowledged	<p>The Acknowledged RAPIDS Devices pie chart shows the percentage of acknowledged and unacknowledged RAPIDS that the user has visibility into. The RAPIDS information appears from the moment a rogue is discovered until it is deleted. Ignored rogues, however, are not included in this chart.</p> <p>This chart also displays on the RAPIDS > Overview page.</p>
RAPIDS: Classification Pie	<p>The RAPIDS: Classification Pie shows the percentage of devices classified as Valid, Suspected Neighbor, Suspected Valid, Suspected Rogue, Rogue, and Neighbor that are attached to AirWave. The RAPIDS information appears from the moment a rogue is discovered until it is deleted. Ignored rogues, however, are not included in this chart.</p> <p>This pie chart can also be viewed on the RAPIDS > Overview page.</p>
RAPIDS: Classification Summary	<p>The RAPIDS: Classification Summary table shows the number of devices classified as Valid, Suspected Valid, Neighbor, Suspected Neighbor, Suspected Rogue, Rogue, and Unclassified that are attached to AirWave. In addition, contained rogue information will appear if Manage rogue AP containment is set to Yes on the RAPIDS > Setup page.</p> <p>The RAPIDS information appears from the moment a rogue is discovered until it is deleted. Note that ignored rogues are not included in this chart.</p> <p>This table can also be viewed on the RAPIDS > Overview page.</p>
IDS Events	<p>The IDS Events table shows the number and type of attacks logged by the intrusion detection system over the last 2 hours, the last 24 hours, and the total since the last AirWave reboot. This is the same table that displays on the RAPIDS > Overview page.</p>
RAPIDS: OS Pie	<p>The RAPIDS: OS Pie chart shows the top 9 rogue devices by OS, Others, Unknown, and Not Scanned. The RAPIDS information appears from the moment a rogue is discovered until it is deleted. Note that ignored rogues are not included in this chart.</p> <p>This pie chart can also be viewed on the RAPIDS > Overview page.</p>
RAPIDS: OS Summary	<p>The RAPIDS: OS Summary table shows the top 9 rogue devices by OS, Others, Unknown, and Not Scanned. The RAPIDS information appears from the moment a rogue is discovered until it is deleted. Note that ignored rogues are not included in this chart.</p> <p>This table can also be viewed on the RAPIDS > Overview page.</p>

Widget	Description
Top Folders By AP Usage	This chart lists the folders and the number of APs in each folder whose usage is greater than the cutoff (or usage threshold). The cutoff represents 75% of the maximum usage, where the maximum usage is the AP with the highest usage regardless of the folder in which it resides. The cutoff value is displayed within the title, and this value can vary. The chart takes into account approved APs with radios based on the last 24 hours. In addition, this chart is updated every hour.
Top Folders By A Radio Channel Usage	This chart shows the folders and the number of A radios (5GHz) in each folder whose channel usage is greater than the cutoff (or usage threshold) as measured by Mbps. This cutoff is on the on the AMP Setup > General page using the Configure Channel Busy Threshold option. If this option is not configured, then the cutoff is 75% of the 'maximum,' where the 'maximum' refers to the AP that has the highest usage regardless of the folder in which it resides. The cutoff value is displayed within the title, and this value can vary. This chart takes into account approved APs with 'A' radios based on the last 24 hours. In addition, this chart is updated every hour.
Top Folders By BG Radio Channel Usage	This chart shows the folders and the number of BG radios (2.4GHz) in each folder whose channel usage is greater than the cutoff (or usage threshold) as measured by Mbps. This cutoff is on the on the AMP Setup > General page using the Configure Channel Busy Threshold option. If this option is not configured, then the cutoff is 75% of the 'maximum,' where the 'maximum' refers to the AP that has the highest usage regardless of the folder in which it resides. The cutoff value is displayed within the title, and this value can vary. This chart takes into account approved APs with 'BG' radios based on the last 24 hours. In addition, this chart is updated every hour.
Top Folders By A Radio Client Count	This chart shows the folders and the number of A radios (5GHz) in each folder whose client count is greater than the cutoff. The cutoff represents 75% of the 'maximum,' where the 'maximum' is the radio that has the highest client count regardless of the folder. The cutoff value is displayed within the title and can vary. This chart takes into account approved APs with A radios based on the last 24 hours. In addition, this chart is updated every hour.
Top Folders By BG Radio Client Count	This chart shows the folders and the number of BG radios (2.4GHz) in each folder whose client count is greater than the cutoff. The cutoff represents 75% of the 'maximum,' where the 'maximum' is the radio that has the highest client count regardless of the folder. The cutoff value is displayed within the title and can vary. This chart takes into account approved APs with BG radios based on the last 24 hours. In addition, this chart is updated every hour.
Top Clients By Total Traffic	The widget looks at currently connected clients as well has client historical information over the past 24 hours and then displays the top 10 clients with the most usage. You can click on a MAC address to view more information about any of the clients that display on this table. This table is updated every hour.
Clients By AOS Device Type	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the AOS device type.
Clients By Device Type	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the device type (such as a specific operating system or smart phone type).
Clients By Device Mfg	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the client manufacturer.
Clients By Device Model	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the device model (such as the smart phone type).

Widget	Description
Clients By Mfgr & Model	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the client manufacturer and model.
Clients By Device OS	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the device operating system (such as Windows or Android).
Clients By Device OS Detail	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on the device operating system version (such as Windows NT 6.1).
Clients By Network Vendor	This pie chart shows the percentage of clients that have attached to AirWave over the last 24 hours based on each device's network interface vendor.
Client Signal Distribution	The Client Signal Distribution chart shows the number of attached devices that have a signal quality within a set of ranges.

Search Preferences

For each user, you can customize the search results to display only desired categories of matches on the **Home > User Info** page. Go to the **Search Preferences** section and select the desired search type from the **Search Method** drop down. This search type will be used when a user types an entry in the Search field and then clicks Enter without selecting a specific search type.

- Use System Defaults: The Search Method will be based on the system-wide configuration setting. This method is configured on the **AMP Setup > General** page.
- Active clients + all devices: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all devices. This search is not case-sensitive.
- Active clients + all categories: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all categories. This search is not case-sensitive.
- Active clients + all categories (exact match): This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all categories. This search returns only matches that are exactly as typed (IP, username, device name, etc). This search is case-sensitive for all searched fields.
- Active + historical clients + all categories: This looks at all active and historical clients and all categories. This search is not case-sensitive.
- Active + historical clients + all categories (exact match): This looks at all active and historical clients and all categories. This search returns only matches that are exactly as typed (IP, username, device name, etc). This search is case-sensitive for all searched fields.



NOTE: A confirmation message does not appear after you make modifications to Search Preferences.

Figure 12: Home > User Info Search Preferences

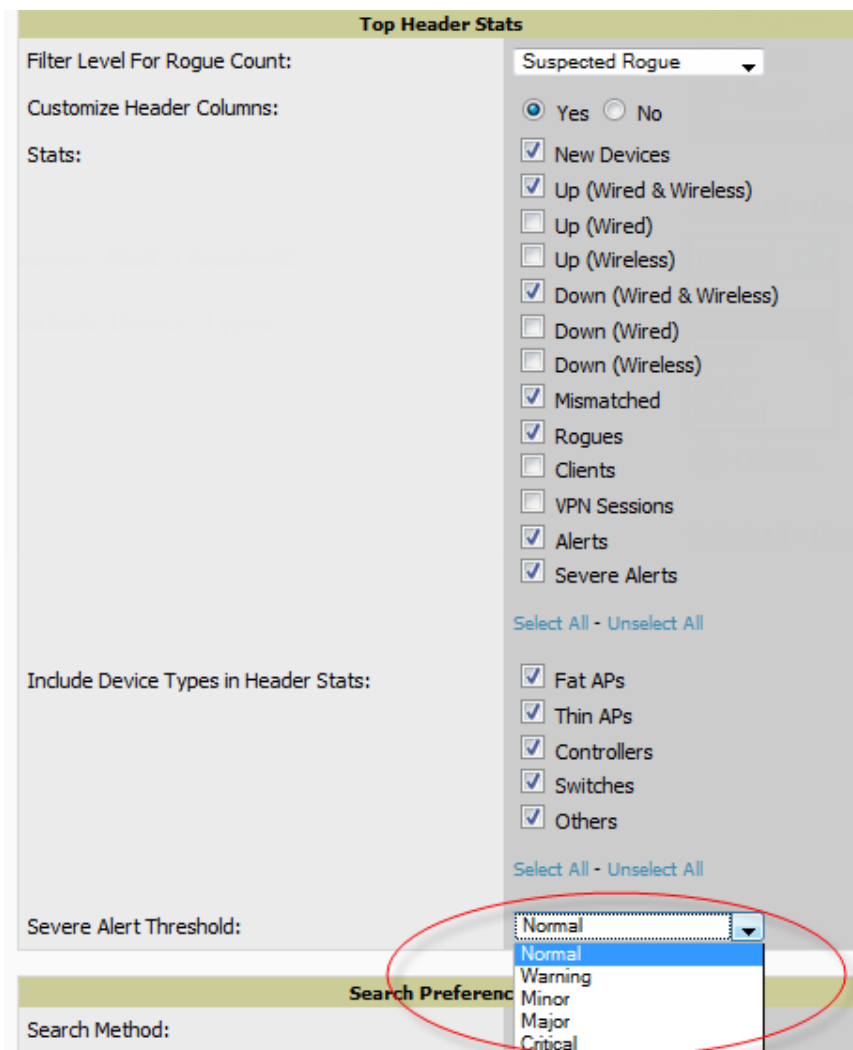
Setting Severe Alert Warning Behavior

You can control the alert levels you can see on the **Alerts** top header stats link from the **Home > User Info** page. The **Severe Alert Threshold** determines the severity level that results in a Severe Alert. Specify either Normal, Warning, Minor, Major, or Critical as the severity alert threshold value. These threshold values are tied to triggers that are created on the **System > Triggers** page. For example, if a trigger is defined to result in a Critical alert, and if the Severe Alert Threshold here is defined as Major, then the list of Severe Alerts will include all Major and Critical alerts. Similarly, if this value is set to Normal, which is the lowest threshold, then the list of Severe Alerts will include all alerts.

When a Severe Alert exists, a new component named **Severe Alerts** will appear at the right of the **Status** field in bold red font. This field is hidden if there are no Severe Alerts. In addition, only users who are enabled for viewing Severe Alerts on the **Home > User Info** page can see severe alerts.

The **Severe Alert Threshold** drop down menu, located in the **Top Header Stats** section of the **Home > User Info** page is shown in [Figure 13](#).

Figure 13: Home > User Info > Severe Alert Threshold Drop Down Menu



Defining General AirWave Server Settings

This section describes all pages accessed from the AMP Setup tab. It also describes two pages in the Device Setup tab: the Communication and Upload Files pages. After required and optional configuration tasks in this chapter are complete, continue to later chapters in this document to create and deploy device groups and device configuration and discovery on the network.

Refer to the following topics for configuration information:

- "AMP Setup > General" on page 16
- "Defining AirWave Network Settings" on page 25
- "AirWave User Roles" on page 29
- "Creating AirWave Users" on page 27
- "Configuring Login Message, TACACS+, RADIUS, and LDAP Authentication" on page 33
- "Enabling AirWave to Manage Your Devices" on page 40
- "Setting Up Device Types" on page 46

AMP Setup > General

The first step in configuring AirWave is to specify the general settings for the AirWave server. Figure 14 illustrates the AMP Setup > General page. Select Save when the General Server settings are complete and whenever making subsequent changes. These settings are applied globally across the product (for all users).

Figure 14: AMP Setup > General Page Illustration (Partial View)

The screenshot displays the 'AMP Setup > General' configuration page, divided into several sections:

- General:** System Name (demo.airwave.com), Default Group (Aruba HQ), Device Configuration Audit Interval (Daily), Automatically repair misconfigured devices (No), Send debugging messages to Aruba Networks (Yes), Nightly Maintenance Time (23:15), and Check for software updates from Aruba Networks (Yes).
- Automatic Authorization:** Add New Controllers and Autonomous Devices Location (New Device List), Add New Thin APs Location (New Device List), and Automatically Authorized Virtual Controller Mode (Manage Read/Write).
- Top Header:** Stats section with checkboxes for New Devices, Up (Wired & Wireless), Up (Wired), Up (Wireless), Down (Wired & Wireless), Down (Wired), and Down (Wireless).
- Historical Data Retention:** A list of retention periods for various data types, such as Inactive Client and VPN User Data (1500 days), Client Association and VPN Session History (30 days), Tag History (14 days), Rogue AP Discovery Events (30 days), Reports (14 days), Acknowledged Alerts (2 days), Radius/ARM/IDS Events (1 day), Archived Device Configurations (10 days), Guest Users (30 days), Inactive SSIDs (10 days), Inactive Interfaces (425 days), Interface Status History (425 days), and Interfering Devices (14 days).

General Settings

Browse to the AMP Setup > General page, locate the General section, and enter the information described in Table 3:

Table 3: AMP Setup > General > General Section Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
System Name		Defines your name for your AirWave server, with a maximum limit of 20 alphanumeric characters.
Default Group	Access Points	Sets the device group that this AirWave server uses as the default for device-level configuration. Select a device group from the drop-down menu. A group must first be defined on the Groups > List page to appear in this drop-down menu. For additional information, refer to. " Configuring and Using Device Groups " on page 59.
Device Configuration Audit Interval	Daily	This setting defines the interval of queries which compares actual device settings to the Group configuration policies stored in the AirWave database. If the settings do not match, the AP is flagged as mismatched and AirWave sends an alert via email, log, or SNMP. NOTE: Enabling this feature with a frequency of Daily or more frequently is recommended to ensure that your AP configurations comply with your established policies. Specifying Never is not recommended.
Automatically repair misconfigured devices	Disabled	If enabled, this setting automatically reconfigures the settings on the device when the device is in Manage mode and AirWave detects a variance between actual device settings and the Group configuration policy in the AirWave database.
Send debugging messages	Enabled	If enabled, AirWave automatically emails any system errors to Dell support at dell.com/support to assist in debugging.
Nightly Maintenance Time (00:00 - 23:59)	04:15	Specifies the local time of day AirWave should perform daily maintenance. During maintenance, AirWave cleans the database, performs backups, and completes a few other housekeeping tasks. Such processes should not be performed during peak hours of demand.
Check for software updates	Yes	Enables AirWave to check automatically for multiple update types. Check daily for AirWave updates, to include enhancements, device template files, important security updates, and other important news. This setting requires a direct Internet connection via AirWave.

Automatic Authorization Settings

On the AMP Setup > General page, locate the **Automatic Authorization** section. These settings allow you to control the conditions by which devices are automatically authorized into AP groups and folders. AirWave validates the Folder and Group to ensure that both settings have been set to valid drop down options. [Table 4](#) describes the settings and default values in this section.

Table 4: AMP Setup > General > Automatic Authorization Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Add New Controllers and Autonomous Devices Location	New Device List	Globally add new controllers and autonomous devices to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Device List (located in APs/Devices > New). • The same folder and group as the discovering device. • The same group and folder of their closest IP neighbor on the same subnet. • Choose a group and folder. If you select this option, enter the folder/group in the Auto Authorization Group and Auto Authorization Folder fields that display. NOTE: This setting can be overridden in Groups > Basic .

Setting	Default	Description
Add New Thin APs Location	New Device List	Globally add new thin APs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Devices list. • The same folder and group as the discovering device. • The same group and folder of their closest IP neighbor on the same subnet. • Choose a group and folder. If you select this option, enter the folder/group in the Auto Authorization Group and Auto Authorization Folder fields that display. NOTE: This setting can be overridden in Groups > Basic .
Automatically Authorized Virtual Controller Mode	Manage Read/Write	Specify whether Virtual Controller mode for Instant APs will be in Manage Read/Write mode or Monitor Only mode.

Top Header Settings

On the **AMP Setup > General** page, locate the **Top Header** section to select the Top Header Stats to be displayed at the top of the interface.

Search Method

On the **AMP Setup > General** page, locate the **Search Method** section. Select one of the following drop down options as the system-wide default search method. This default search type will be used when a user types an entry in the Search field and then clicks Enter without selecting a specific search type.

- Active clients + all devices: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all devices. This search is not case-sensitive.
- Active clients + all categories: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all categories. This search is not case-sensitive.
- Active clients + all categories (exact match): This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all categories. This search returns only matches that are exactly as typed (IP, username, device name, etc). This search is case-sensitive for all searched fields.
- Active + historical clients + all categories: This looks at all active and historical clients and all categories. This search is not case-sensitive.
- Active + historical clients + all categories (exact match): This looks at all active and historical clients and all categories. This search returns only matches that are exactly as typed (IP, username, device name, etc). This search is case-sensitive for all searched fields.

Per-user search preferences can be set in the **Home > User Info** page; refer to "[Search Preferences](#)" on page 14.

Home Overview Preferences

On the **AMP Setup > General** page, locate the **Home Overview Preferences** section. [Table 5](#) describes the settings and default values in this section.

Table 5: *AMP Setup > General > Home Overview Preferences Fields and Default Values*

Setting	Default	Description
Configure Channel Busy Threshold	Yes	Whether you want to configure the threshold at which a channel is considered to be busy at the Top Folders By Radio Channel Usage Overview widget.
Channel Busy Threshold (%)	n/a	The threshold percent at which the radio channel is considered busier than normal. This field is only available if the Configure Channel Busy Threshold setting is Yes .

Display Settings

On the **AMP Setup > General** page, locate the **Display** section and select the options to appear by default in new device groups.



NOTE: Changes to this section apply across all of AirWave. These changes affect all users and all new device groups.

Table 6 describes the settings and default values in this section.

Table 6: AMP Setup > General > Display Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Use fully qualified domain names	No	Sets AirWave to use fully qualified domain names for APs instead of the AP name. For example, 'testap.yourdomain.com; would be used instead of 'testap.' Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Don't use FQDN - This default value specifies that the fully qualified domain name will not be used.● Use FQDN with apname - The AP name will prepend the FQDN, for example "somehostname (my.hostname.com)." Note that if the AP name is not present, then the FQDN will still appear in parenthesis.● Use only FQDN - Only the fully qualified domain name will be used. NOTE: This option is supported only for Cisco IOS, Dell PowerConnect W-Series, Aruba Networks, and Alcatel-Lucent devices.
Show vendor-specific device settings for	All Devices	Displays a drop-down menu that determines which Group tabs and options are viewable by default in new groups, and selects the device types that use fully qualified domain names. This field has three options, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● All devices—When selected, AirWave displays all Group tabs and setting options.● Only devices on this AMP—When selected, AirWave hides all options and tabs that do not apply to the APs and devices currently on AirWave.● Selected device type—When selected, a new field appears listing many device types. This option allows you to specify the device types for which AirWave displays group settings. You can override this setting.
Look up device and wireless user hostnames	Yes	Enables AirWave to look up the DNS for new user hostnames. This setting can be turned off to troubleshoot performance issues.
DNS Hostname Lifetime	24 hours	Defines the length of time, in hours, for which a DNS server hostname remains valid on AirWave, after which AirWave refreshes DNS lookup: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 1 hour● 2 hours● 4 hours● 12 hours● 24 hours
Device Troubleshooting Hint	N/A	The message included in this field is displayed along with the Down if a device's upstream device is up. This applies to all APs and controllers but not to routers and switches.

Device Configuration Settings

Locate the **Device Configuration** section and adjust the settings. Table 7 describes the settings and default values of this section.

Table 7: AMP Setup > General > Device Configuration Section Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Guest User Configuration	Disabled	Enables or prevents guest users to/from pushing configurations to devices. Options are Disabled (default), Enabled for Devices in Manage (Read/Write) , Enabled for all Devices .
Allow WMS Offload configuration in monitor-only mode	No	When Yes is selected, you can enable the ArubaOS WMS offload feature on the Groups > Basic page for WLAN switches in Monitor Only mode. Enabling WMS offload does not cause a controller to reboot. This option is supported only for Aruba and Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices.
Allow disconnecting users while in monitor-only mode	No	Sets whether you can deauthenticate a user for a device in monitor-only mode. If set to No , the Deauthenticate Client button for in a Clients > Client Detail page is enabled only for Managed devices.
Use Global Dell PowerConnect W Configuration	No	Enables Dell configuration profile settings to be globally configured and then assigned to device groups. If disabled, settings can be defined entirely within Groups > Dell PowerConnect W Config instead of globally. NOTE: Changing this setting may require importing configuration on your devices. When an existing Dell PowerConnect W-Series configuration setup is to be converted from global to group, follow these steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set all the devices to Monitor Only mode before setting the flag. 2. Each device Group will need to have an import performed from the Audit page of a controller in the AMP group. 3. All of the thin APs need to have their settings imported after the device group settings have finished importing. 4. If the devices were set to Monitor Only mode, set them back to Managed mode.

AMP Features

Locate the AMP Features section and adjust settings to enable or disable VisualRF and RAPIDS. [Table 8](#) describes these settings and default values.

Table 8: AMP Setup > General > AMP Features Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Display VisualRF	No	Enable or disable the VisualRF navigation tab.
Display RAPIDS	No	Enable or disable the RAPIDS navigation tab.
Hide setup pages from non-admin users	Yes	Restrict access to following pages to users with the AMP Administration role only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VisualRF > Setup • AMP Setup > NMS • RAPIDS > Score Override • RAPIDS > Rules • RAPIDS > Setup • System > Triggers
Allow role based report visibility	Yes	Enable or disable role-based reporting in AMP. When disabled, reports can only be generated with by-subject visibility.

External Logging Settings

Locate the **External Logging** section and adjust settings to send audit and system events to an external syslog server. [Table 9](#) describes these settings and default values. You can also send a test message using the **Send Test Message**

button after enabling any of the logging options.

Table 9: AMP Setup > General > External Logging Section Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Syslog Server	N/A	Enter the IP address of the syslog server. Note that this field is hidden if both "Include event log messages" and "Include audit log messages" are set to No .
Syslog Port	514	Enter the port of the syslog server. Note that this field is hidden if both "Include event log messages" and "Include audit log messages" are set to No .
Include event log messages	No	Select Yes to send event log messages to an external syslog server.
Event log facility	local1	Select the facility for the event log from the drop-down menu. This field is only available if the "Include event log messages" setting is Yes .
Include audit log messages	No	Select Yes to send audit log messages to an external syslog server.
Audit log facility	local1	Select the facility for the audit log from the drop-down menu. This field is only available if the "Include audit log messages" setting is Yes .
Send Test Message	N/A	If messaging is enabled and a server and port are configured, click this button to send a test message. Upon completion, a message will appear at the top of this page indicating that the message was sent successfully.

Historical Data Retention Settings

Locate the **Historical Data Retention** section and specify the number of days you want to keep client session records and rogue discovery events. [Table 10](#) describes the settings and default values of this section. Many settings can be set to have no expiration date.

Table 10: AMP Setup > General > Historical Data Retention Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Inactive Client and VPN User Data (0-1500 days, zero disables)	60	Defines the number of days AirWave stores basic information about inactive clients and VPN users. A shorter setting of 60 days is recommended for customers with high user turnover such as hotels. The longer you store inactive user data, the more hard disk space you require.
Client Association and VPN Session History (0-550 days, zero disables)	14	Defines the number of days AirWave stores client and VPN session records. The longer you store client session records, the more hard disk space you require.
Tag History (0-550 days, zero disables)	14	Sets the number of days AirWave retains location history for Wi-Fi tags.
Rogue AP Discovery Events (14-550 days, zero disables)	14	Defines the number of days AirWave stores Rogue Discovery Events. The longer you store discovery event records, the more hard disk space you require.
Reports (0-550 days, zero disables)	60	Defines the number of days AirWave stores Reports. Large numbers of reports, over 1000, can cause the Reports > Generated page to be slow to respond.

Setting	Default	Description
Automatically Acknowledge Alerts (0-550 days, zero disables)	14	Defines automatically acknowledged alerts as the number of days AirWave retains alerts that have been automatically acknowledged. Setting this value to 0 disables this function, and alerts will never expire or be deleted from the database.
Acknowledged Alerts (0-550 days, zero disables)	60	Defines the number of days AirWave retains information about acknowledged alerts. Large numbers of Alerts, over 2000, can cause the System > Alerts page to be slow to respond.
Radius/ARM/IDS Events(0-550 days, zero disables)	14	Defines the number of days AirWave retains information about RADIUS, ARM, and IDS events. Setting this value to 0 disables this function, and the information will never expire or be deleted from the database.
Archived Device Configurations (0-100, zero disables)	10	Defines the number of configurations that will be retained for archived devices.. Whether rogue information is included depends on the setting of the Archive device configs even if they only have rogue classifications setting.
Archive device configs even if they only have rogue classifications	No	Sets whether to archive device configurations even if the device only has rogue classifications.
Guest Users (0-550 days, zero disables)	30	Sets the number of days that AirWave is to support any guest user. A value of 0 disables this function, and guest users will never expire or be deleted from the AirWave database.
Inactive SSIDs (0-550 days, zero disables)	425	Sets the number of days AirWave retains historical information after AirWave last saw a client on a specific SSID. Setting this value to 0 disables this function, and inactive SSIDs will never expire or be deleted from the database.
Inactive Interfaces (0-550 days, zero disables)	425	Sets the number of days AirWave retains inactive interface information after the interface has been removed or deleted from the device. Setting this value to 0 disables this function, and inactive interface information will never expire or be deleted from the database.
Interface Status History (0-550 days, zero disables)	425	Sets the number of days AirWave retains historical information on interface status. Setting this value to 0 disables this function.
Interfering Devices (0-550 days, zero disables)	14	Sets the number of days AirWave retains historical information on interfering devices. Setting this value to 0 disables this function.
Device Events (Syslog, Traps)(1-31 days)	2	Sets the number of days AirWave retains historical information on device events such as syslog entries and SNMP traps. Setting this value to 0 disables this function. Refer to "Viewing Device Events in System > Syslog & Traps" on page 189.
Mesh Link History(0-550 days)	30	Sets the number of days AirWave retains historical information for mesh links.
Device Uptime (0-120 months, zero disables)	60	Sets the number of months AirWave retains historical information on device uptime. Setting this value to 0 disables this function.
Client Data Retention Interval(1-425 days)	425	Sets the number of days AirWave retains historical information for clients.

Firmware Upgrade Defaults

Locate the **Firmware Upgrade Defaults** section and adjust settings as required. This section allows you to configure the default firmware upgrade behavior for AirWave. [Table 11](#) describes the settings and default values of this section.

Table 11: AMP Setup > General > Firmware Upgrade Defaults Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Allow firmware upgrades in monitor-only mode	No	If Yes is selected, AirWave upgrades the firmware for APs in Monitor Only mode. When AirWave upgrades the firmware in this mode, the desired configuration are not be pushed to AirWave. Only the firmware is applied. The firmware upgrade may result in configuration changes. AirWave does not correct those changes when the AP is in Monitor Only mode.
Maximum Interleaved Jobs (1-20)	20	Defines the number of jobs AirWave runs at the same time. A job can include multiple APs. When jobs are started by multiple users, AirWave will interleave upgrades so that one user's job does not completely block another's.
Maximum Interleaved Devices Per Job (1-1000)	20	Defines the number of devices that can be in the process of upgrading at the same time. Within a single job, AirWave may start the upgrade process for up to this number of devices at the same time. However, only one device will be actively downloading a firmware file at any given time.
Failures before stopping (0-20, zero disables)	1	Sets the default number of upgrade failures before AirWave pauses the upgrade process. User intervention is required to resume the upgrade process. Setting this value to 0 disables this function.

Additional AMP Services

Locate the **Additional AMP Services** section, and adjust settings as required. [Table 12](#) describes the settings and default values of this section.

Table 12: AMP Setup > General > Additional AMP Services Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Enable FTP Server	No	Enables or disables the FTP server on AMP. The FTP server is only used to manage Aruba AirMesh and Cisco Aironet 4800 APs. Best practice is to disable the FTP server if you do not have any supported devices in the network.
Enable RTLS Collector	No	Enables or disables the RTLS Collector, which is used to allow ArubaOS controllers to send signed and encrypted RTLS (real time locating system) packets to VisualRF-- in other words, AirWave becomes the acting RTLS server. The RTLS server IP address must be configured on each controller. This function is used for VisualRF to improve location accuracy and to locate chirping asset tags. This function is supported only for Dell PowerConnect W-Series, Alcatel-Lucent, and Aruba Networks devices. If Yes is specified, the following additional fields appear. These configuration settings should match the settings configured on the controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RTLS Port—Specify the port for the AirWave RTLS server. ● RTLS Username—Enter the user name used by the controller to decode RTLS messages. ● RTLS Password—Enter the RTLS server password that matches the controllers' value. ● Confirm RTLS Password—Re-enter the RTLS server password.
Use embedded mail server	Yes	Enables or disables the embedded mail server that is included with AirWave. If Yes is specified, then enter information for an optional mail relay server. This field supports a Send Test Email button for testing server functionality. Clicking this

Setting	Default	Description
		button prompts you with To and From fields in which you must enter valid email addresses.
Process user roaming traps from Cisco WLC	Yes	Whether AirWave should parse client association and authentication traps from Cisco WLC controllers to give real time information on users connected to the wireless network.
Enable AMON data collection	Yes	Allows AirWave to collect enhanced data from Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices on certain firmware versions. See the <i>Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Best Practices Guide</i> on dell.com/support/manuals for more details.
Enable Syslog and SNMP Trap Collection	Yes	This option specifies whether traps used to detect roaming events, auth failures, AP up/down status, and IDS events will still be collected if they are sent by managed devices.

Performance Settings

Locate the **Performance** section. Performance tuning is unlikely to be necessary for many AirWave implementations, and likely provides the most improvements for customers with extremely large Pro or Enterprise installations. Please contact Dell support at dell.com/support if you think you might need to change any of these settings. [Table 13](#) describes the settings and default values of this section.

Table 13: AMP Setup > General > Performance Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Monitoring Processes	Based on the number of cores for your server	Optional setting configures the throughput of monitoring data. Increasing this setting allows AirWave to process more data per second, but it can take resources away from other AirWave processes. Contact Dell support at dell.com/support if you think you might need to increase this setting for your network. Also note that the value range varies based on the number of available process cores.
Maximum number of configuration processes	5	Increases the number of processes that are pushing configurations to your devices, as an option. The optimal setting for your network depends on the resources available, especially RAM. Contact Dell support at dell.com/support if you think you might need to increase this setting for your network.
Maximum number of audit processes	3	Increases the number of processes that audit configurations for your devices, as an option. The optimal setting for your network depends on the resources available, especially RAM. Contact Dell support at dell.com/support if you are considering increasing this setting for your network.
SNMP Fetcher Count (2-6)	2	Specify the number of SNMPv2 fetchers.
Verbose Logging of SNMP Configuration	No	Enables or disables logging detailed records of SNMP configuration information.
SNMP Rate Limiting for Monitored Devices	No	When enabled, AirWave fetches SNMP data more slowly, potentially reducing device CPU load. This setting is used for networks containing legacy controllers not available through Dell. Dell recommends not enabling this setting.

Setting	Default	Description
RAPIDS Processing Priority	Low	Defines the processing and system resource priority for RAPIDS in relation to AirWave as a whole. When AirWave is processing data at or near its maximum capacity, reducing the priority of RAPIDS can ensure that processing of other data (such as client connections and bandwidth usage) is not adversely impacted. The default priority is Low . You can also tune your system performance by changing group poll periods. If you select Custom for the priority, then also specify the RAPIDS custom process limit.
RAPIDS custom process limit (1-16)	1 when Custom is specified for the RAPIDS Processing Priority.	Sets the maximum number of monitoring process assigned to RAPIDS work. Note that this option is only available if Custom is specified for the RAPIDS Processing Priority.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations. The next section describes configuring AMP network settings.
- *Complete the required configurations in this section before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AMP installation.

Defining AirWave Network Settings

The next step in configuring AirWave is to confirm the AirWave network settings. Define these settings by navigating to the **AMP Setup > Network** page. [Figure 15](#) illustrates the contents of this page.

Figure 15: AMP Setup > Network page illustration

The screenshot displays the AMP Setup > Network configuration page. It is divided into several sections:

- Primary Network Interface:** Contains fields for IP Address (10.2.27.202), Hostname (corp.airwave.com), Subnet Mask (255.255.252.0), Gateway (10.2.24.1), Primary DNS IP Address (10.1.1.200), and Secondary DNS IP Address (10.1.1.50).
- Secondary Network Interface:** Includes an 'Enabled' checkbox (checked), IP Address (10.100.8.60), and Subnet Mask (255.255.252.0).
- Network Time (NTP):** Features Primary (10.1.1.50) and Secondary (10.1.1.51) NTP server fields.
- Static Routes:** A table with columns for Network, Subnet Mask, and Gateway. It lists three routes:

Network	Subnet Mask	Gateway
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.2.24.1
10.2.24.0	255.255.252.0	0.0.0.0
169.254.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0

Buttons for 'Save' and 'Revert' are located at the bottom right of the configuration area.

Specify the network configuration options described in the sections that follow to define the AirWave network settings. Select **Save** when you have completed all changes on the **AMP Setup > Network** page, or select **Revert** to return to the last settings. **Save** restarts any affected services and may temporarily disrupt your network connection.

Primary Network Interface Settings

Locate the **Primary Network Interface** section. The information in this sections should match what you defined during initial network configuration and should not require changes. [Table 14](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 14: Primary Network Interface Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
IP Address	None	Sets the IP address of the AirWave network interface. NOTE: This address must be a static IP address.
Hostname	None	Sets the DNS name assigned to the AirWave server.
Subnet Mask	None	Sets the subnet mask for the primary network interface.
Gateway	None	Sets the default gateway for the network interface.
Primary DNS IP	None	Sets the primary DNS IP address for the network interface.
Secondary DNS IP	None	Sets the secondary DNS IP address for the network interface.

Secondary Network Interface Settings

Locate the **Secondary Network Interface** section. The information in this section should match what you defined during initial network configuration and should not require changes. [Table 15](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 15: Secondary Network Interface Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Enabled	No	Select Yes to enable a secondary network interface. You will be prompted to define the IP address and subnet mask.
IP Address	None	Specify the IP address of the AirWave secondary network. NOTE: This address must be a static IP address.
Subnet Mask	None	Specify the subnet mask for the secondary network interface.

Network Time Protocol (NTP) Settings

On the **AMP Setup > Network** page, locate the **Network Time Protocol (NTP)** section. The Network Time Protocol is used to synchronize the time between AirWave and your network's NTP server. NTP servers synchronize with external reference time sources, such as satellites, radios, or modems.



NOTE: Specifying NTP servers is optional. NTP servers synchronize the time on the AirWave server, not on individual access points.

To disable NTP services, clear both the **Primary** and **Secondary** NTP server fields. Any problem related to communication between AirWave and the NTP servers creates an entry in the event log. [Table 16](#) describes the settings and default values in more detail. For more information on ensuring that AirWave servers have the correct time, please see <http://support.ntp.org/bin/view/Servers/NTPPoolServers>.

Table 16: AMP Setup > Network > Secondary Network Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Primary	ntp1.yourdomain.com	Sets the IP address or DNS name for the primary NTP server.
Secondary	ntp2.yourdomain.com	Sets the IP address or DNS name for the secondary NTP server.

Static Routes

On the **AMP Setup > Network** page, locate the **Static Routes** area. This section displays network, subnet mask, and gateway settings that you have defined elsewhere from a command-line interface.



NOTE: This section does not enable you to configure new routes or remove existing routes.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations. The next section describes AirWave roles.
- *Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AMP configuration.

Creating AirWave Users

AirWave installs with only one AirWave user—the **admin**, who is authorized to perform the following functions:

- Define additional users with varying levels of privilege, be it manage read/write or monitoring.
- Limit the viewable devices as well as the level of access a user has to the devices.

Each general user that you add must have a user name, a password, and a role. Use unique and meaningful user names as they are recorded in the log files when you or other users make changes in AirWave.



NOTE: Username and password are not required if you configure AirWave to use RADIUS, TACACS, or LDAP authentication. You do not need to add individual users to the AirWave server if you use RADIUS, TACACS, or LDAP authentication.

The user role defines the user type, access level, and the top folder for that user. User roles are defined on the **AMP Setup > Roles** page. Refer to the previous procedure in this chapter for additional information, "[Creating AirWave User Roles](#)" on page 29.

The **admin** user can provide optional additional information about the user, including the user's real name, email address, phone number, and so forth.

Perform the following steps to display, add, edit, or delete AirWave users of any privilege level. You must be an **admin** user to complete these steps.

1. Go to the **AMP Setup > Users** page. This page displays all users currently configured in AirWave. [Figure 16](#) illustrates the contents and layout of this page.

Figure 16: AMP Setup > Users Page Illustration

	Username	Role	Role Enabled	Type	Access Level	Top Folder
<input type="checkbox"/>	admin	AMP Administration	Yes	AMP Administrator	-	Top

2. Select **Add** to create a new user, select the pencil icon to edit an existing user, or select a user and select **Delete** to remove that user from AirWave. When you select **Add** or the edit icon, the **Add User** page appears, illustrated in [Figure 17](#).



NOTE: A current user cannot change his/her own role. The **Role** drop-down field is disabled to prevent this.

Figure 17: AMP Setup > Users > Add/Edit User Page Illustration

The screenshot shows a web form titled "User" with the following fields and controls:

- Username:** A text input field.
- Role:** A dropdown menu currently showing "Read-Only Monitoring &".
- Password:** A text input field with a note below it: "Changing your password will log you out."
- Confirm Password:** A text input field.
- Name:** A text input field.
- Email Address:** A text input field.
- Phone:** A text input field.
- Notes:** A large text area for additional information.

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Add" and "Cancel".

3. Enter or edit the settings on this page. [Table 17](#) describes these settings in additional detail.

Table 17: AMP Setup > Users > Add/Edit User Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Username	None	Sets the username as an alphanumeric string. The Username is used when logging in to AirWave and appears in AirWave log files.
Role	None	Specifies the user's Role , which defines the Top viewable folder as well as the type and access level of the user specified in the previous field. The admin user defines user roles on the AMP Setup > Roles page, and each user in the system is assigned to a role.
Password	None	Sets the password for the user being created or edited. Enter an alphanumeric string without spaces, and enter the password again in the Confirm Password field. NOTE: Because the default user's password is identical to the name, it is strongly recommended that you change this password . Changing your password will log you out.
Name	None	Allows you to define an optional and alphanumeric text field that takes note of the user's actual name.
Email Address	None	Allows you to specify a specific email address that will propagate throughout many additional pages in AirWave for that user, including reports, triggers, and alerts.
Phone	None	Allows you to enter an optional phone number for the user.
Notes	None	Enables you to cite any additional notes about the user, including the reason they were granted access, the user's department, or job title.

4. Select **Add** to create the new user, **Save** to retain changes to an existing user, or **Cancel** to cancel out of this screen. The user information you have configured appears on the **AMP Setup > Users** page, and the user propagates to all other AirWave pages and relevant functions.



NOTE: AirWave enables user roles to be created with access to folders within multiple branches of the overall hierarchy. This feature assists non-administrator users who support a subset of accounts or sites within a single AirWave deployment, such as help desk or IT staff.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations.
- *Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave installation.

AirWave User Roles

The **AMP Setup > Roles** page defines the viewable devices, the operations that can be performed on devices, and general AirWave access. User roles can be created that provide users with access to folders within multiple branches of the overall hierarchy. This feature assists non-administrative users, such as help desk or IT staff, who support a subset of accounts or sites within a single AirWave deployment. You can restrict user roles to multiple folders within the overall hierarchy even if they do not share the same top-level folder. Non-admin users are only able to see data and users for devices within their assigned subset of folders.

User Roles and VisualRF

VisualRF uses the same user roles as defined for AirWave. Users can see floor plans that contain an AP to which they have access in AirWave, although only visible APs appear on the floor plan. VisualRF users can also see any building that contains a visible floor plan and any campus that contains a visible building.



NOTE: In **VisualRF > Setup > Server Settings**, a flag added in AirWave 7.2 allows you to restrict the visibility of empty floor plans to the role of the user who created them. In previous versions, a floor plan without APs could be visible to all users. By default, this setting is set to No.

When a new role is added to AirWave, VisualRF must be restarted for the new user to be enabled.

Creating AirWave User Roles

Perform the following steps to view, add, edit, or delete user roles:

1. Go to the **AMP Setup > Roles** page. This page displays all roles currently configured in AirWave. [Figure 18](#) illustrates the contents and layout of this page.

Figure 18: AMP Setup > Roles Page Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'Roles' page interface. At the top left is an 'Add' button followed by the text 'New Role'. Below this is a table with columns: Name (with a dropdown arrow), Enabled, Type, Access Level, and Top Folder. There are three rows of roles, each with a checkbox on the left. Below the table is a link 'Select All - Unselect All' and a 'Delete' button at the bottom.

	Name ▲	Enabled	Type	Access Level	Top Folder
<input type="checkbox"/>	My role	Yes	Guest Access Sponsor	-	Top
<input type="checkbox"/>	Administration	Yes	Administrator		Top
<input type="checkbox"/>	Read-Only Monitoring & Auditing	Yes	AP/Device Manager	Audit (Read Only)	Top

2. Select **Add** to create a new role, select the pencil icon to edit an existing role, or select a checkbox and select **Delete** to remove that role from AirWave. When you select **Add** or the edit icon, the **Add/Edit Role** page appears, illustrated in [Figure 19](#).

Figure 19: AMP Setup > Roles > Add/Edit Role Page Illustration

- Enter or edit the settings on this page. As explained earlier in this section, **Roles** define the type of user-level access, the user-level privileges, and the view available to the user for device groups and devices in AirWave. The available configuration options differ for each role type.



NOTE: Most users will see two sections on this page: **Role** and **Guest User Preferences**. The **Guest User Preferences** section will not appear, however, if **Guest User Configuration** is disabled in **AMP Setup > General**.

The following tables describe the available settings and default values for each role type.

Table 18: AMP Setup > Roles > Add/Edit Roles Fields and Default Values for AMP Administrator Role

Setting	Default	Description
Name	None	Sets the administrator-definable string that names the role. The role name should indicate the devices and groups that are viewable, as well as the privileges granted to that role.
Enabled	Yes	Disables or enables the role. Disabling a role prevents all users of that role from logging in to AirWave.
Type	AP/Device Manager	Defines the type of role. AMP Administrator —The AirWave Administrator has full access to AirWave and all of the devices. Only the AirWave Administrator can create new users or access the AMP Setup page, the VisualRF > Setup page, VisualRF > Audit Log page, System > AMP Events , and System > Performance .

Setting	Default	Description
Dell Controller Role	Disabled	Enables or disables Single Sign-On for the role. If enabled, allows the role to directly access Dell controller UIs from the Quick Links or IP Address hypertext throughout AirWave without having to enter credentials for the controller.
Allow user to disable timeout	No	Whether a user can disable AirWave's timeout feature.
Custom Message	none	A custom message can also be included.

Table 19: AMP Setup > Roles > Add/Edit Roles Fields and Default Values for AP/Device Manager Role

Setting	Default	Description
Name	None	Sets the administrator-definable string that names the role. The role name should indicate the devices and groups that are viewable, as well as the privileges granted to that role.
Enabled	Yes	Disables or enables the role. Disabling a role prevents all users of that role from logging in to AirWave.
Type	AP/Device Manager	Defines the type of role. AP/Device Manager —AP/Device Managers have access to a limited number of devices and groups based on the Top folder and varying levels of control based on the Access Level.
AP/Device Access Level	Monitor (Read Only)	Defines the privileges the role has over the viewable APs. AirWave supports three privilege levels, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage (Read/Write)—Manage users can view and modify devices and Groups. Selecting this option causes a new field, Allow authorization of APs/Devices, to appear on the page, and is enabled by default. • Audit (Read Only)—Audit users have read only access to the viewable devices and Groups. Audit users have access to the APs/Devices > Audit page, which may contain sensitive information including AP passwords. • Monitor (Read Only)—Monitor users have read-only access to devices and groups and VisualRF. Monitor users cannot view the APs/Devices > Audit page which may contain sensitive information, including passwords.
Top Folder	Top	Defines the highest viewable folder for the role. The role is able to view all devices and groups contained by the specified top folder. The top folder and its subfolders must contain all of the devices in any of the groups it can view. NOTE: AirWave enables user roles to be created with access to folders within multiple branches of the overall hierarchy. This feature assists non-administrator users who support a <i>subset of accounts or sites</i> within a single AirWave deployment, such as help desk or IT staff. User roles can be restricted to multiple folders within the overall hierarchy, even if they do not share the same top-level folder. Non-administrator users are only able to see data and users for devices within their assigned subset of folders.
Allow authorization of APs/Devices	Yes	NOTE: This option is only available when the AP/Device Access Level is specified as Manage (Read/Write) .
RAPIDS	None	Sets the RAPIDS privileges, which are set separately from the APs/Devices. This field specifies the RAPIDS privileges for the role, and options are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None— Cannot view the RAPIDS tab or any Rogue APs. • Read Only—The user can view the RAPIDS pages but cannot make any changes to rogue

Setting	Default	Description
		<p>APs or perform OS scans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read/Write—The user may edit individual rogues, classification, threat levels and notes, and perform OS scans. • Administrator—Has the same privileges as the Read/Write user, but can also set up RAPIDS rules, override scores and is the only user who can access the RAPIDS > Setup page.
VisualRF	Read Only	<p>Sets the VisualRF privileges, which are set separately from the APs/Devices. Options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read Only—The user can view the VisualRF pages but cannot make any changes to floor plans. • Read/Write—The user may edit individual floor plans, buildings, and campuses.
Dell Controller Role	Disabled	Enables or disables Single Sign-On for the role. If enabled, allows the role to directly access Dell controller UIs from the Quick Links or IP Address hypertext throughout AirWave without having to enter credentials for the controller
Display client diagnostics screens by default	No	Sets the role to support helpdesk users with parameters that are specific to the needs of helpdesk personnel supporting users on a wireless network.
Allow user to disable timeout	No	Whether a user can disable AirWave's timeout feature.
Allow creation of Guest Users	Yes	<p>If this option is enabled, users with an assigned role of Monitoring or Audit can be given access to guest user account creation along with the option to allow a sponsor to change its username.</p> <p>NOTE: This option is not available if the AP/Device Access Level is specified as Manage (Read/Write).</p>
Allow accounts with no expiration	Yes	Specifies whether to allow accounts that have no expiration set. If this is set to No , then enter the amount of time that can elapse before the access expires.
Allow sponsor to change sponsorship username	No	Specifies whether a sponsor can change the sponsorship user name.
Custom Message	none	A custom message can also be included.

Table 20: AMP Setup > Roles > Add/Edit Roles Fields and Default Values for Guest Access Sponsor Role

Setting	Default	Description
Name	None	Sets the administrator-definable string that names the role. The role name should indicate the devices and groups that are viewable, as well as the privileges granted to that role.
Enabled	Yes	Disables or enables the role. Disabling a role prevents all users of that role from logging in to AirWave.
Type	AP/Device	Defines the type of role.

Setting	Default	Description
	Manager	Guest Access Sponsor —Limited-functionality role to allow helpdesk or reception desk staff to grant wireless access to temporary personnel. This role only has access to the defined top folder of APs.
Top Folder	Top	Defines the Top viewable folder for the role. The role is able to view all devices and groups contained by the Top folder. The top folder and its subfolders must contain all of the devices in any of the groups it can view. NOTE: AirWave enables user roles to be created with access to folders within multiple branches of the overall hierarchy. This feature assists non-administrator users who support <i>a subset of accounts or sites</i> within a single AirWave deployment, such as help desk or IT staff. User roles can be restricted to multiple folders within the overall hierarchy, even if they do not share the same top-level folder. Non-administrator users are only able to see data and users for devices within their assigned subset of folders.
Allow user to disable timeout	No	Whether a user can disable AirWave's timeout feature.
Allow accounts with no expiration	Yes	Specifies whether to allow accounts that have no expiration set. If this is set to No , then enter the amount of time that can elapse before the access expires.
Allow sponsor to change sponsorship username	No	Specifies whether a sponsor can change the sponsorship user name.
Custom Message	none	A custom message can also be included.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations. The next section describes how to set up AirWave users.
- *Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave configuration.

Configuring Login Message, TACACS+, RADIUS, and LDAP Authentication

AirWave uses session-based authentication with a configurable login message and idle timeout. As an option, you can set AirWave to use an external user database to simplify password management for AirWave administrators and users. This section contains the following procedures to be followed in **AMP Setup > Authentication**:

- ["Setting Up Login Configuration Options" on page 34](#)
- ["Setting Up Certificate Authentication" on page 34](#)
- ["Setting Up Single Sign-On" on page 34](#)
- ["Specifying the Authentication Priority" on page 35](#)
- ["Configuring RADIUS Authentication and Authorization" on page 35](#)
- ["Integrating a RADIUS Accounting Server" on page 36](#)
- ["Configuring TACACS+ Authentication" on page 37](#)
- ["Configuring LDAP Authentication and Authorization" on page 39](#)

Setting Up Login Configuration Options

On the AMP Setup > Authentication page, administrators can optionally configure AirWave's user idle timeout or a message-of-the-day that appears when a user first logs in, as shown in Figure 20:

Figure 20: Login configuration field and results in AirWave Login page



1. Go to AMP Setup > Authentication.
2. Complete the fields described on Table 21:

Table 21: Login Configuration section of AMP Setup > Authentication

Field	Default	Description
Max AMPUser Idle Timeout	60	Number of minutes of idle time until AirWave automatically ends the user session. Affects all users of this AirWave. The range is 5-240 minutes.
Login message	none	A persistent message that will appear for all of this AirWave's users after they log in.

3. Select Save when you are finished or follow the next procedure to configure Single Sign-On, TACACS+, LDAP, and RADIUS Authentication options.

Setting Up Single Sign-On

On the AMP Setup > Authentication page, administrators can set up single sign-on (SSO) for users that have access to AirWave controllers. This allows users to log in to AirWave and use the IP Address or Quick Links hypertext links across AirWave to access the controller's UI without having to enter credentials again. The links the user can select to access a controller can be found on the APs/Devices > Monitor page in the Device Info section, and on device list pages.

Perform the following steps to enable this feature for this AMP.

1. Locate the Single Sign-On section in AMP Setup > Authentication.
2. In the Enable Single Sign-On field, select Yes.
3. Select Save if you are finished or follow the next procedure to specify the authentication priority.

Setting Up Certificate Authentication

On the AMP Setup > Authentication page, administrators can specify whether to require a certificate during authentication and whether to use two-factor authentication. A PEM-encoded certificate bundle is required for this feature.

This feature must be enabled per role in AMP Setup > Roles.

Perform the following steps to enable this feature for this AMP.

1. Locate the Certificate Authentication section in AMP Setup > Authentication.
2. In the Enable Certificate Authentication field, select Yes.

3. Specify whether to require a certificate in order to authenticate. If **Yes**, then you can also specify whether to use two-factor authentication.
4. Enter the PEM-encoded CA certificate bundle.
5. Select **Save** if you are finished or follow the next procedure to specify the authentication priority.

Specifying the Authentication Priority

To specify the authentication priority for this AMP, locate the **Authentication Priority** section in **AMP Setup > Authentication**, and select either **Local** or **Remote** as the priority.

If **Local** is selected, then remote will be attempted if a user is not available. If **Remote** is selected, then the local database is searched if remote authentication fails. The order of remote authentication is RADIUS first, followed by TACACS, and finally LDAP.

Select **Save** if you are finished or follow the next procedure to configure RADIUS, TACACS+, and LDAP Authentication options.

Configuring RADIUS Authentication and Authorization

For RADIUS capability, you must configure the IP/Hostname of the RADIUS server, the TCP port, and the server shared secret. Perform these steps to configure RADIUS authentication:

1. Go to the **AMP Setup > Authentication** page. This page displays current status of RADIUS. [Figure 21](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 21: AMP Setup > Authentication Page Illustration for RADIUS

2. Select **No** to disable or **Yes** to enable RADIUS authentication. If you select **Yes**, several new fields appear. Complete the fields described in [Table 22](#).

Table 22: AMP Setup > Authentication Fields and Default Values for RADIUS Authentication

Field	Default	Description
Primary Server Hostname/IP Address	N/A	Enter the IP address or the hostname of the primary RADIUS server.
Primary Server Port (1-65535)	1812	Enter the TCP port for the primary RADIUS server.

Field	Default	Description
Primary Server Secret	N/A	Specify and confirm the primary shared secret for the primary RADIUS server.
Confirm Primary Server Secret	N/A	Re-enter the primary server secret.
Secondary Server Hostname/IP Address	N/A	Enter the IP address or the hostname of the secondary RADIUS server.
Secondary Server Port (1-65535)	1812	Enter the TCP port for the secondary RADIUS server.
Secondary Server Secret	N/A	Enter the shared secret for the secondary RADIUS server.
Confirm Secondary Server Secret	N/A	Re-enter the secondary server secret.

3. Select **Save** to retain these configurations, and continue with additional steps in the next procedure.

Integrating a RADIUS Accounting Server

NOTE: AirWave checks the local username and password before checking with the RADIUS server. If the user is found locally, the local password and role apply. When using RADIUS, it's not necessary or recommended to define users on the AirWave server. The only recommended user is the backup admin, in case the RADIUS server goes down.

Optionally, you can configure RADIUS server accounting on **AMP Setup > RADIUS Accounting**. This capability is not required for basic AirWave operation, but can increase the user-friendliness of AirWave administration in large networks. [Figure 22](#) illustrates the settings of this optional configuration interface.

Perform the following steps and configurations to enable AirWave to receive accounting records from a separate RADIUS server. [Figure 22](#) illustrates the display of RADIUS accounting clients already configured, and [Figure 23](#) illustrates the **Add RADIUS Accounting Client** page.

Figure 22: AMP Setup > RADIUS Accounting Page Illustration

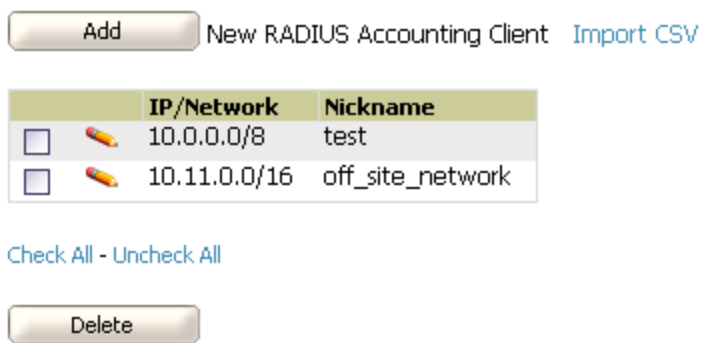


Figure 23: AMP Setup > RADIUS > Add RADIUS Accounting Client Page Illustration

1. To specify the RADIUS authentication server or network, browse to the AMP Setup > RADIUS Accounting page, select Add, illustrated in Figure 23, and provide the information in Table 23.
2. Complete the following fields:

Table 23: AMP Setup > Radius Accounting Fields and Default Values for LDAP Authentication

Setting	Default	Description
IP/Network	None	Specify the IP address for the authentication server if you only want to accept packets from one device. To accept packets from an entire network enter the IP/Netmask of the network (for example, 10.51.0.0/24).
Nickname	None	Sets a user-defined name for the authentication server.
Shared Secret (Confirm)	None	Sets the Shared Secret that is used to establish communication between AirWave and the RADIUS authentication server.

Configuring TACACS+ Authentication

For TACACS+ capability, you must configure the IP/Hostname of the TACACS+ server, the TCP port, and the server shared secret. This TACACS+ configuration is for AirWave users and does not affect APs or users logging into APs.

1. Go to the AMP Setup > Authentication page. This page displays current status of TACACS+. Figure 24 illustrates this page when neither TACACS+, LDAP, nor RADIUS authentication is enabled in AirWave.

Figure 24: AMP Setup > Authentication Page Illustration for TACACS+

- Select **No** to disable or **Yes** to enable TACACS+ authentication. If you select **Yes**, several new fields appear. Complete the fields described in [Table 24](#).

Table 24: AMP Setup > Authentication Fields and Default Values for TACACS+ Authentication

Field	Default	Description
Primary Server Hostname/IP Address	N/A	Enter the IP address or the hostname of the primary TACACS+ server.
Primary Server Port (1-65535)	49	Enter the port for the primary TACACS+ server.
Primary Server Secret	N/A	Specify and confirm the primary shared secret for the primary TACACS+ server.
Confirm Primary Server Secret	N/A	Re-enter the primary server secret.
Secondary Server Hostname/IP Address	N/A	Enter the IP address or hostname of the secondary TACACS+ server.
Secondary Server Port (1-65535)	49	Enter the port for the secondary TACACS+ server.
Secondary Server Secret	N/A	Enter the shared secret for the secondary TACACS+ server.
Confirm Secondary Server Secret	N/A	Re-enter the secondary server secret.

- Select **Save** and continue with additional steps.

Configuring Cisco ACS to Work with AirWave

To configure Cisco ACS to work with AirWave, you must define a new service named **AMP** that uses https on the ACS server.

- The AMP https service is added to the **TACACS+ (Cisco)** interface under the **Interface Configuration** tab.
- Select a checkbox for a new service.
- Enter AMP in the service column and **https** in the protocol column.
- Select **Save**.
- Edit the existing groups or users in TACACS to use the AMP service and define a role for the group or user.
 - The role defined on the **Group Setup** page in ACS must match the exact name of the role defined on the **AMP Setup > Roles** page.
 - The defined role should use the following format: **role=<name_of_AMP_role>**. One example is as follows:
role=DormMonitoring

As with routers and switches, AMP does not need to know usernames.
- AMP also needs to be configured as an AAA client.
 - On the **Network Configuration** page, select **Add Entry**.
 - Enter the IP address of AirWave as the **AAA Client IP Address**.
 - The secret should be the same value that was entered on the **AMP Setup > TACACS+** page.
- Select **TACACS+ (Cisco IOS)** in the **Authenticate Using** drop down menu and select **submit + restart**.

NOTE: AirWave checks the local username and password store before checking with the TACACS+ server. If the user is found locally, the local password and local role apply. When using TACAS+, it is not necessary or recommended to define users on the AirWave server. The only recommended user is the backup administrator, in the event that the TACAS+ server goes down.



Configuring LDAP Authentication and Authorization

LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) provides users with a way of accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services over a network. When LDAP is enabled, a client can begin a session by authenticating against an LDAP server which by default is on TCP port 389.

Perform these steps to configure LDAP authentication:

1. Go to the **AMP Setup > Authentication** page.
2. Select the **Yes** radio button to enable LDAP authentication and authorization. Once enabled, the available LDAP configuration options will display. [Figure 25](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 25: AMP Setup > Authentication Page Illustration for LDAP

3. Complete the fields described in [Table 25](#).

Table 25: AMP Setup > Authentication Fields and Default Values for LDAP Authentication

Field	Default	Description
Primary Server Hostname/IP Address	none	Enter the IP address or the hostname of the primary LDAP server.
Primary Server Port (1-65535)	389	Enter the port where the LDAP server is listening. The default port is 389.
Secondary Server Hostname/IP Address	none	Optionally enter the IP address or hostname of the secondary LDAP server. This server will be contacted in the event that the primary LDAP server is not reachable.
Secondary Server Port (1-65535)	389	Enter the port where the LDAP service is listening on the secondary LDAP server. The default port is 389.
Connection Type	clear-text	Specify one of the following connection types between AirWave and the LDAP server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear-text results in unencrypted communication.

Field	Default	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ldap-s results in communication over SSL. • start-tls uses certificates to initiate encrypted communication.
View Server Certificate	none	<p>If Connection Type is configured as start-tls, then also specify whether the start-tls connection type uses a certificate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none - The server may provide a certificate, but it will not be verified. This may mean that you are connected to the wrong server. • optional - Verifies only when the servers offers a valid certificate. • require - The server must provide a valid certificate. <p>A valid LDAP Server CA Certificate must be provided in case of optional or require. Certificates uploaded on the Device Setup > Certificates page with a type of Intermediate CA or Trusted CA are listed in the drop down for LDAP Server CA Certificate.</p>
LDAP Server CA Certificate	none	<p>Specify the LDAP server certificate to use to initiate encrypted communication. Only certificates that have been uploaded with a type of Intermediate CA or Trusted CA will appear in this drop down.</p> <p>NOTE: This LDAP Server CA Certificate drop down menu only appears if View Server Certificate is specified as optional or require.</p>
Bind DN	none	<p>Specify the Distinguished Name (DN) of the administrator account, such as 'cn=admin01,cn=admin,dn=domain,dn=com'. Note that for the Active directory, the bind DN can also be in the administrator@domain format (for example, adminstrator@acme.com).</p>
Bind Password	none	Specify the bind DN account password.
Confirm Bind Password	none	Re-enter the bind password.
Base DN	none	The DN of the node in your directory tree from which to start searching for records. Generally, this would be the node that contains all the users who may access AirWave, for example cn=users,dc=domain,dc=com.
Key Attribute	sAMAccountName	The LDAP attribute that identifies the user, such as 'sAMAccountName' for Active Directory
Role Attribute	none	The LDAP attribute that contains the AirWave role, for example AirWaveRole.
Filter	(objectclass=*)	This option limits the object classes in which the key,role attributes would be searched.

4. Select **Save** to retain these configurations, and continue with additional steps in the next procedure.

What Next?

- Go to additional subtabs in **AMP Setup** to continue additional setup configurations.
- *Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave installation.

Enabling AirWave to Manage Your Devices

Once AirWave is installed and active on the network, the next task is to define the basic settings that allow AirWave to communicate with and manage your devices. Device-specific firmware files are often required or are highly desirable. Furthermore, the use of Web Auth bundles is advantageous for deployment of Cisco WLC wireless LAN controllers when they are present on the network.

This section contains the following procedures:

- "Configuring Communication Settings for Discovered Devices" on page 41
- "Loading Device Firmware Onto AirWave (optional)" on page 43

Configuring Communication Settings for Discovered Devices

To configure AirWave to communicate with your devices, to define the default shared secrets, and to set SNMP polling information, navigate to the **Device Setup > Communication** page, illustrated in [Figure 26](#).

Figure 26: Device Setup > Communication Page Illustration

The screenshot displays the 'Device Setup > Communication' configuration page. It is divided into several sections:

- Default Credentials:** A list of device models with an 'Edit' button for each. Models include 3Com, APC, Alcatel-Lucent, Aruba, Aruba AirMesh, Aruba Clearpass Policy Manager, Aruba Switch, Avaya, BelAir, Cisco Aironet 4800, Cisco IOS AP, Cisco Switch, Cisco VxWorks, Cisco WLC, Custom Device, D-Link, Dell, Enterasys, Enterasys RoamAbout AP3000/AP4102, Foundry, and HP ProCurve 420.
- SNMP Settings:** Includes 'SNMP Timeout (3-60 sec):' set to 10 and 'SNMP Retries (1-40):' set to 3.
- SNMPv3 Informs:** A table for adding users with columns for Username, Auth Protocol, and Priv Protocol. Two users are listed: 'airwave' (SHA, DES) and 'Aruba' (SHA, AES).
- Telnet/SSH Settings:** 'Telnet/SSH Timeout (3-120 sec):' set to 20.
- HTTP Discovery Settings:** 'HTTP Timeout (3-120 sec):' set to 120.
- ICMP Settings:** 'Attempt to ping devices that were unreachable via SNMP:' with radio buttons for 'Yes' (selected) and 'No'.
- Symbol 4131 and Cisco Aironet IOS SNMP Initialization:** Radio buttons for 'Do not modify SNMP settings' and 'Enable read-write SNMP' (selected).

Perform the following steps to define the default credentials and SNMP settings for the wireless network.

1. On the **Device Setup > Communication** page, locate the **Default Credentials** area. Enter the credentials for each device model on your network. The default credentials are assigned to all newly discovered APs.

The **Edit** button edits the default credentials for newly discovered devices. To modify the credentials for existing devices, use the **APs/Devices > Manage** page or the **Modify Devices** link on the **APs/Devices > List** page.



NOTE: Community strings and shared secrets must have read-write access for AirWave to configure the devices. Without read-write access, AirWave may be able to monitor the devices but cannot apply any configuration changes.

2. Browse to the **Device Setup > Communication** page, locate the **SNMP Settings** section, and enter or revise the following information. [Table 26](#) lists the settings and default values.

Table 26: Device Setup > Communication > SNMP Settings Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
SNMP Timeout (3-60 sec)	3	Sets the time, in seconds, that AirWave waits for a response from a device after sending an SNMP request.
SNMP Retries (1-40)	3	Sets the number of times AirWave tries to poll a device when it does not receive a response within the SNMP Timeout Period or the Group's Missed SNMP Poll Threshold setting (1-100). If AirWave does not receive an SNMP response from the device after the specified number of retries, AirWave classifies that device as Down . NOTE: Although the upper limit for this value is 40, some SNMP libraries still have a hard limit of 20 retries. In these cases, any retry value that is set above 20 will still stop at 20.

3. Locate the **SNMPv3 Informs** section. Select the **Add** button to reveal configuration options. AirWave users will need to configure all v3 users that are configured on the controller. The SNMP Inform receiver in the AirWave will be restarted when users are changed or added to the controller.
 - **Username** - Username of the SNMP v3 user as configured on the controller.
 - **Auth Protocol** - Can be MD5 or SHA. The default setting is SHA.
 - **Auth and Priv Protocol Passphrases** - Enter the authentication and privilege protocol passphrases for the user as configured on the controller.
 - **Priv Protocol** - Can be DES or AES. The default setting is DES..



NOTE: This form allows you to edit existing SNMPv3 users by selecting the pencil icon next to the desired user. It also allows you to remove existing users by selecting the user's checkbox and then clicking **Delete**.

4. Locate the **Telnet/SSH Settings** section, and complete or adjust the default value for the field. [Table 27](#) shows the setting and default value.

Table 27: Device Setup > Communication > Telnet/SSH Settings Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Telnet/SSH Timeout (3-120 sec)	10	Sets the timeout period in seconds used when performing Telnet and SSH commands.

5. Locate the **HTTP Discovery Settings** section and adjust the default value. [Table 28](#) shows the setting and default value.

Table 28: Device Setup > Communication > HTTP Discovery Settings Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
HTTP Timeout (3-120 sec)	5	Sets the timeout period in seconds used when running an HTTP discovery scan.

6. Locate the **ICMP Settings** section and adjust the default value as required. [Table 29](#) shows the setting and default value.

Table 29: Device Setup > Communication > ICMP Settings Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Attempt to ping devices that were unreachable via SNMP	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Yes is selected, AirWave attempts to ping the AP device. • Select No if performance is affected in negative fashion by this function. If a large number of APs are unreachable by ICMP, likely to occur where there is in excess of 100 APs, the timeouts start to impede network performance. <p>NOTE: If ICMP is disabled on the network, select No to avoid the performance penalty caused by numerous ping requests.</p>

7. Locate the **Symbol 4131 and Cisco Aironet IOS SNMP Initialization** area. Select one of the options listed. [Table 30](#) describes the settings and default values

Table 30: Device Setup > Communication > Symbol 4131 and Cisco Aironet IOS SNMP Initialization Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Do Not Modify SNMP Settings	Yes	When selected, specifies that AirWave not modify any SNMP settings. If SNMP is not already initialized on the Symbol, Nomadix, and Cisco IOS APs, AirWave is not able to manage them.
Enable read-write SNMP	No	When selected, and when on networks where the Symbol, Nomadix, and Cisco IOS APs do not have SNMP initialized, this setting enables SNMP so the devices can be managed by AirWave.

Loading Device Firmware Onto AirWave (optional)

AirWave enables automated firmware distribution to the devices on your network. Once you have downloaded the firmware files from the vendor, you can upload this firmware to AirWave for distribution to devices via the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page.

This page lists all firmware files on AirWave with file information. This page also enables you to add new firmware files, to delete firmware files, and to add **New Web Auth Bundle** files.

The following additional pages support firmware file information:

- Firmware files uploaded to AirWave appear as an option in the drop-down menu on the **Groups > Firmware** page and as a label on individual **APs/Devices > Manage** pages.
- Use the **AMP Setup** page to configure AirWave-wide default firmware options.

[Table 31](#) below itemizes the contents, settings, and default values for the **Upload Firmware & Files** page.

Table 31: Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Type	Dell PowerConnect W-Series Controller (any model)	Displays a drop-down list of the primary AP makes and models that AirWave supports with automated firmware distribution.
Owner Role	None	Displays the user role that uploaded the firmware file. This is the role that has access to the file when an upgrade is attempted.
Description	None	Displays a user-configurable text description of the firmware file.
Server Protocol	None	Displays the file transfer protocol by which the firmware file was obtained from the server. This can be either FTP or TFTP.
Use Group File Server	None	If enabled, displays the name of the file server supporting the group.
Firmware Filename	None	Displays the name of the file that was uploaded to AirWave and to be transferred to an AP when the file is used in an upgrade.
Firmware MD5 Checksum	None	Displays the MD5 checksum of the file after it was uploaded to AirWave. The MD5 checksum is used to verify that the file was uploaded to AirWave without issue. The checksum should match the checksum of the file before it was uploaded.
Firmware File Size	None	Displays the size of the firmware file in bytes.

Setting	Default	Description
Firmware Version	None	Displays the firmware version number. This is a user-configurable field.
HTML Filename	None	Supporting HTML, displays the name of the file that was uploaded to AirWave and to be transferred to an AP when the file is used in an upgrade.
HTML MD5 Checksum	None	Supporting HTML, displays the MD5 checksum of the file after it was uploaded to AirWave. The MD5 checksum is used to verify that the file was uploaded to AirWave without issue. The checksum should match the checksum of the file before it was uploaded.
HTML File Size	None	Supporting HTML, displays the size of the file in bytes.
HTML Version	None	Supporting HTML, displays the version of HTML used for file transfer.
Desired Firmware File for Specified Groups	None	The firmware file is set as the desired firmware version on the Groups > Firmware Files page of the specified groups. You cannot delete a firmware file that is set as the desired firmware version for a group.

Loading Firmware Files onto AirWave

Perform the following steps to load a device firmware file onto AirWave:

1. Go to the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page.
2. Select **Add**. The Add Firmware File page appears. [Figure 27](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 27: Device Setup > Upload Firmware and Files > Add Page Illustration


3. Select the **Supported Firmware Versions and Features** link to view supported firmware versions.

NOTE: Unsupported and untested firmware may cause device mismatches and other problems. Please contact Dell support at dell.com/support before installing non-certified firmware.

4. Enter the appropriate information and select **Add**. The file uploads to AirWave and once complete, this file appears on the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page. This file also appears on additional pages that display firmware files (such as the **Group > Firmware** page and on individual **APs/Devices > Manage** pages).
5. You can also import a CSV list of groups and their external TFTP firmware servers. [Table 32](#) itemizes the settings of this page.

Table 32: Supported Firmware Versions and Features Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Type	Dell PowerConnect W-Series Controller	Indicates the firmware file is used with the specified type. If you select an IOS device from the Type drop-down menu, you have the option of choosing a server protocol of TFTP or FTP. If you choose FTP, you may later notice that the firmware files are pushed to the device more quickly. With selection of some types, particularly Cisco controllers, you can specify the boot software version.
Firmware Version	None	Provides a user-configurable field to specify the firmware version number. This open appears if Use an external firmware file server is enabled.
Description	None	Provides a user-configurable text description of the firmware file.
Upload firmware files (and use built-in firmware)	Enabled	Allows you to select a firmware from your local machine and upload it via TFTP or FTP.
Use an external firmware file server	N/A	You can also choose to assign the external TFTP server on a per-group basis. If you select this option, you must enter the IP address on the Groups > Firmware page. Complete the Firmware File Server IP Address field.
Server Protocol	TFTP	Specify whether to use a built-in TFTP server or FTP to upload a firmware file. TFTP is recommended. If you select FTP, AirWave uses an anonymous user for file upload.
Use Group File Server	Disabled	If you opt to use an external firmware file server, this additional option appears. This setting instructs AirWave to use the server that is associated with the group instead of defining a server.
Firmware File Server IP Address	None	Provides the IP address of the External TFTP Server (like SolarWinds) used for the firmware upgrade. This option displays when the user selects the Use an external firmware file option.
Firmware Filename	None	Enter the name of the firmware file that needs to be uploaded. Ensure that the firmware file is in the TFTP root directory. If you are using a non-external server, you select Choose File to find your local copy of the file.
HTML Filename	None	Browse to the HTML file that will accompany the firmware upload. Note that this field is only available for certain Firmware File Types (for example, Symbol 4121).
Patch Filename	None	If you selected Symbol WS5100 as the Firmware File Type, and you are upgrading from version 3.0 to 3.1, then browse to the path where the patch file is located.
Boot Software Version	None	If you specified a Cisco WLC device as the Firmware File Type, then also enter the boot software version.

 NOTE: Additional fields may appear for multiple device types. AirWave prompts you for additional firmware information as required. For example, Intel and Symbol distribute their firmware in two separate files: an image file and an HTML file. Both files must be uploaded to AirWave for the firmware to be distributed successfully via AirWave.

6. Select **Add** to import the firmware file.

To delete a firmware file that has already been uploaded to AirWave, return to the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page, select the checkbox for the firmware file and select **Delete**.



NOTE: A firmware file may not be deleted if it is the desired version for a group. Use the **Group > Firmware** page to investigate this potential setting and status.

Using Web Auth Bundles in AirWave

Web authentication bundles are configuration files that support Cisco WLC wireless LAN controllers. This procedure requires that you have local or network access to a Web Auth configuration file for Cisco WLC devices.

Perform these steps to add or edit Web Auth bundles in AirWave.

1. Go to the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page. This page displays any existing Web Auth bundles that are currently configured in AirWave, and allows you to add or delete Web Auth bundles.
2. Scroll to the bottom of the page. Select the **Add New Web Auth Bundle** button to create a new Web Auth bundle (see [Figure 28](#)), or select the pencil icon next to an existing bundle to edit. You may also delete Web Auth bundles by selecting that bundle with the checkbox, and selecting **Delete**.

Figure 28: Add Web Auth Bundle Page Illustration

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Web Auth Bundle". It has two input fields: "Description:" and "Web Auth Bundle:". The "Web Auth Bundle:" field has a "Browse..." button next to it. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: "Add" and "Cancel".

3. Enter a descriptive label in the description field. This is the label used to identify and track Web Auth bundles on the page.
4. Enter the path and filename of the Web Auth configuration file in the **Web Auth Bundle** field or select **Choose File** to locate the file.
5. Select **Add** to complete the Web Auth bundle creation, or **Save** if replacing a previous Web Auth configuration file, or **Cancel** to abort the Web Auth integration.

For additional information and a case study that illustrates the use of Web Auth bundles with Cisco WLC controllers, refer to the following document on Cisco's Web site:

- Wireless LAN controller Web Authentication Configuration Example, Document ID: 69340
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk722/tk809/technologies_configuration_example09186a008067489f.shtml

Setting Up Device Types

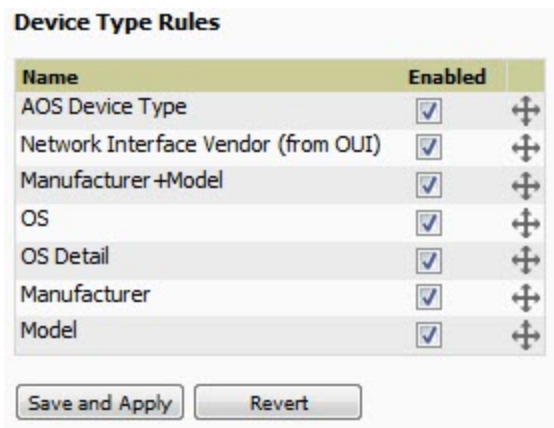
On **AMP Setup > Device Type Setup**, you can define how the Device Type displayed for users on your network is calculated from available data. The first matching property is used. These rules cannot be edited or deleted, but only reordered or enabled.

You can change the priority order of rules by dragging and dropping rows, as shown in [Figure 29](#).

Check or uncheck the checkbox under the **Enabled** column to turn device setup rules on or off.

Refer to "[Monitoring and Supporting WLAN Clients](#)" on page 201 for more information on the **Device Type** column that appears in **Clients** list tables.

Figure 29: AMP Setup > Device Type Setup Page Illustration



Configuring Cisco WLSE and WLSE Rogue Scanning

The Cisco Wireless LAN Solution Engine (WLSE) includes rogue scanning functions that AirWave supports. This section contains the following topics and procedures, and several of these sections have additional sub-procedures:

- ["Introduction to Cisco WLSE" on page 47](#)
- ["Initial WLSE Configuration" on page 48](#)
- ["Configuring IOS APs for WDS Participation" on page 49](#)
- ["Configuring ACS for WDS Authentication" on page 50](#)
- ["Configuring Cisco WLSE Rogue Scanning" on page 50](#)

You must enter one or more CiscoWorks WLSE hosts to be polled for discovery of Cisco devices and rogue AP information.

Introduction to Cisco WLSE

Cisco WLSE functions as an integral part of the Cisco Structured Wireless-Aware Network (SWAN) architecture, which includes IOS Access Points, a Wireless Domain Service, an Access Control Server, and a WLSE. In order for AirWave to obtain Rogue AP information from the WLSE, all SWAN components must be properly configured. [Table 33](#) describes these components.

Table 33: Cisco SWAN Architecture Components

SWAN Component	Requirements
WDS (Wireless Domain Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WDS Name • Primary and backup IP address for WDS devices (IOS AP or WLSM) • WDS Credentials APs within WDS Group <p>NOTE: WDS can be either a WLSM or an IOS AP. WLSM (WDS) can control up to 250 access points. AP (WDS) can control up to 30 access points.</p>
WLSE (Wireless LAN Solution Engine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • Login
ACS (Access Control Server)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Address • Login
APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APs within WDS Group

Initial WLSE Configuration

Use the following general procedures to configure and deploy a WLSE device in AirWave:

- ["Adding an ACS Server for WLSE" on page 48](#)
- ["Enabling Rogue Alerts for Cisco WLSE" on page 48](#)
- ["Configuring WLSE to Communicate with APs" on page 48](#)
- ["Discovering Devices" on page 48](#)
- ["Managing Devices" on page 49](#)
- ["Inventory Reporting" on page 49](#)
- ["Defining Access" on page 49](#)
- ["Grouping" on page 49](#)

Adding an ACS Server for WLSE

1. Go to the **Devices > Discover > AAA Server** page.
2. Select **New** from the drop-down list.
3. Enter the **Server Name**, **Server Port** (default 2002), **Username**, **Password**, and **Secret**.
4. Select **Save**.

Enabling Rogue Alerts for Cisco WLSE

1. Go to the **Faults > Network Wide Settings > Rogue AP Detection** page.
2. Select the **Enable**.
3. Select **Apply**.

Additional information about rogue device detection is available in ["Configuring Cisco WLSE Rogue Scanning" on page 50](#).

Configuring WLSE to Communicate with APs

1. Go to the **Device Setup > Discover** page.
2. Configure **SNMP Information**.
3. Configure **HTTP Information**.
4. Configure **Telnet/SSH Credentials**
5. Configure **HTTP ports for IOS access points**.
6. Configure **WLCCP credentials**.
7. Configure **AAA information**.

Discovering Devices

The following three methods can be used to discover access points within WLSE:

- Using **Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)**
- **Importing from a file**
- **Importing from CiscoWorks**

Perform these steps to discover access points.

1. Go to the **Device > Managed Devices > Discovery Wizard** page.
2. **Import devices from a file**.
3. **Import devices from Cisco Works**.
4. **Import using CDP**.

Managing Devices

Prior to enabling radio resource management on IOS access points, the access points must be under WLSE management.



NOTE: AirWave becomes the primary management/monitoring vehicle for IOS access points, but for AirWave to gather Rogue information, the WLSE must be an NMS manager to the APs.

Use these pages to make such configurations:

1. Go to **Device > Discover > Advanced Options**.
2. Select the method to bring APs into management **Auto**, or specify via filter.

Inventory Reporting

When new devices are managed, the WLSE generates an inventory report detailing the new APs. AirWave accesses the inventory report via the SOAP API to auto-discover access points. This is an optional step to enable another form of AP discovery in addition to AirWave, CDP, SNMP scanning, and HTTP scanning discovery for Cisco IOS access points. Perform these steps for inventory reporting.

1. Go to **Devices > Inventory > Run Inventory**.
2. **Run Inventory** executes immediately between WLSE polling cycles.

Defining Access

AirWave requires System Admin access to WLSE. Use these pages to make these configurations.

1. Go to **Administration > User Admin**.
2. Configure **Role** and **User**.

Grouping

It's much easier to generate reports or faults if APs are grouped in WLSE. Use these pages to make such configurations.

1. Go to **Devices > Group Management**.
2. Configure **Role** and **User**.

Configuring IOS APs for WDS Participation

IOS APs (1100, 1200) can function in three roles within SWAN:

- Primary WDS
- Backup WDS
- WDS Member

AirWave monitors AP WDS role and displays this information on **AP Monitoring** page.



NOTE: APs functioning as WDS Master or Primary WDS will no longer show up as Down if the radios are enabled.

WDS Participation

Perform these steps to configure WDS participation.

1. Log in to the AP.
2. Go to the **Wireless Services > AP** page.
3. Select **Enable participation in SWAN Infrastructure**.

4. Select **Specified Discovery**, and enter the IP address of the Primary WDS device (AP or WLSM).
5. Enter the **Username** and **Password** for the WLSE server.

Primary or Secondary WDS

Perform these steps to configure primary or secondary functions for WDS.

1. Go to the **Wireless Services > WDS > General Setup** page.
2. If the AP is the Primary or Backup WDS, select **Use the AP as Wireless Domain Services**.
 - Select **Priority** (set 200 for Primary, 100 for Secondary).
 - Configure the **Wireless Network Manager** (configure the IP address of WLSE).
3. If the AP is Member Only, leave all options unchecked.
4. Go to the **Security > Server Manager** page.
5. Enter the **IP address** and **Shared Secret** for the ACS server and select **Apply**.
6. Go to the **Wireless Services > WDS > Server Group** page.
7. Enter the **WDS Group** of the AP.
8. Select the ACS server in the **Priority 1** drop-down menu and select **Apply**.

Configuring ACS for WDS Authentication

ACS authenticates all components of the WDS and must be configured first. Perform these steps to make this configuration.

1. Login to the ACS.
2. Go to the **System Configuration > ACS Certificate Setup** page.
3. Install a New Certificate by selecting the **Install New Certificate** button, or skip to the next step if the certificate was previously installed.
4. Select **User Setup** in the left frame.
5. Enter the **Username** that will be used to authenticate into the WDS and select **Add/Edit**.
6. Enter the **Password** that will be used to authenticate into the WDS and select **Submit**.
7. Go to the **Network Configuration > Add AAA Client** page.
8. Add **AP Hostname**, **AP IP Address**, and **Community String** (for the key).
9. Enter the **Password** that will be used to authenticate into the WDS and select **Submit**.

For additional and more general information about ACS, refer to ["Configuring ACS Servers" on page 52](#).

Configuring Cisco WLSE Rogue Scanning

The **AMP Setup > WLSE** page allows AirWave to integrate with the Cisco Wireless LAN Solution Engine (WLSE). AirWave can discover APs and gather rogue scanning data from the Cisco WLSE.

[Figure 30](#) illustrates and itemizes the AirWave settings for communication that is enabled between AirWave and WLSE.

Figure 30: AMP Setup > WLSE > Add New WLSE Page Illustration

The screenshot shows a configuration window titled 'WLSE'. It contains the following fields and controls:

- Hostname/IP Address: Text input field.
- Protocol: Dropdown menu with 'HTTP' selected.
- Port (1-65535): Text input field with '1741' entered.
- Username: Text input field.
- Password: Text input field.
- Confirm Password: Text input field.
- Poll for AP Discovery: Radio buttons for 'Yes' (selected) and 'No'.
- Poll for Rogue Discovery: Radio buttons for 'Yes' (selected) and 'No'.
- Polling Period: Dropdown menu with '10 minutes' selected.
- Buttons: 'Add' and 'Cancel' at the bottom right.

Perform the following steps for optional configuration of AirWave for support of Cisco WLSE rogue scanning.

1. To add a Cisco WLSE server to AirWave, navigate to the **AMP Setup > WLSE** page and select **Add**. Complete the fields in this page. [Table 34](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 34: AMP Setup > WLSE Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Hostname/IP Address	None	Designates the IP address or DNS Hostname for the WLSE server, which must already be configured on the Cisco WLSE server.
Protocol	HTTP	Specify whether to use HTTP or HTTPS when polling the WLSE.
Port	1741	Defines the port AirWave uses to communicate with the WLSE server.
Username	None	Defines the username AirWave uses to communicate with the WLSE server. The username and password must be configured the same way on the WLSE server and on AirWave. The user needs permission to display faults to discover rogues and inventory API (XML API) to discover manageable APs. As derived from a Cisco limitation, only credentials with alphanumeric characters (that have only letters and numbers, not other symbols) allow AirWave to pull the necessary XML APIs.
Password	None	Defines the password AirWave uses to communicate with the WLSE server. The username and password must be configured the same way on the WLSE server and on AirWave. As derived from a Cisco limitation, only credentials with alphanumeric characters (that have only letters and numbers, not other symbols) allow AirWave to pull the necessary XML APIs.
Poll for AP Discovery; Poll for Rogue Discovery	Yes	Sets the method by which AirWave uses WLSE to poll for discovery of new APs and/or new rogue devices on the network.
Polling Period	10 minutes	Determines how frequently AirWave polls WLSE to gather rogue scanning data.

- After you have completed all fields, select **Save**. AirWave is now configured to gather rogue information from WLSE rogue scans. As a result of this configuration, any rogues found by WLSE appear on the **RAPIDS > List** page.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations.
- Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave installation.

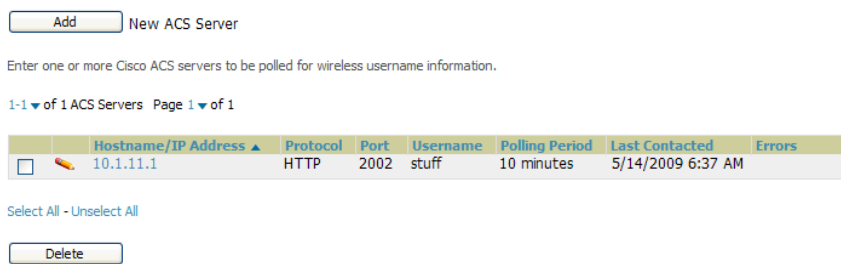
Configuring ACS Servers

This is an optional configuration. The **AMP Setup > ACS** page allows AirWave to poll one or more Cisco ACS servers for wireless username information. When you specify an ACS server, AirWave gathers information about your wireless users. Refer to ["Setting Up Device Types" on page 46](#) if you want to use your ACS server to manage your AirWave users.

Perform these steps to configure ACS servers:

- Go to the **AMP Setup > ACS** page. This page displays current ACS setup, as illustrated in [Figure 31](#).

Figure 31: AMP Setup > ACS Page Illustration



- Select **Add** to create a new ACS server, or select a pencil icon to edit an existing server. To delete an ACS server, select that server and select **Delete**. When selecting **Add** or edit, the **Details** page appears, as illustrated in [Figure 32](#).

Figure 32: AMP Setup > ACS > Add/Edit Details Page Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'ACS Server' details form. It includes the following fields:

- Hostname/IP Address: [Text Input]
- Protocol: HTTP (Dropdown)
- Port (1-65535): 2002 (Text Input)
- Username: [Text Input]
- Password: [Text Input]
- Confirm Password: [Text Input]
- Polling Period: 10 minutes (Dropdown)

At the bottom of the form are 'Add' and 'Cancel' buttons.

- Complete the settings on **AMP Setup > ACS > Add/Edit Details**. [Table 35](#) describes these fields:

Table 35: AMP Setup > ACS > Add/Edit Details Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
IP/Hostname	None	Sets the DNS name or the IP address of the ACS Server.
Protocol	HTTP	Launches a drop-down menu specifying the protocol AirWave uses when it polls the ACS server.
Port	2002	Sets the port through which AirWave communicates with the ACS. AirWave generally communicates via SNMP traps on port 162.
Username	None	Sets the Username of the account AirWave uses to poll the ACS server.
Password	None	Sets the password of the account AirWave uses to poll the ACS server.
Polling Period	10 min	Launches a drop-down menu that specifies how frequently AirWave polls the ACS server for username information.

4. Select **Add** to finish creating the new ACS server, or **Save** to finish editing an existing ACS server.
5. The ACS server must have logging enabled for passed authentications. Enable the **Log to CSV Passed Authentications report** option, as follows:
 - Log in to the ACS server, select **System Configuration**, then in the **Select** frame, select **Logging**.
 - Under **Enable Logging**, select **CSV Passed Authentications**. The default logging options function and support AirWave. These include the two columns AirWave requires: **User-Name** and **Caller-ID**.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations.
- *Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave installation.

Integrating AirWave with an Existing Network Management Solution (NMS)

This is an optional configuration. The **AMP Setup > NMS** configuration page allows AirWave to integrate with other Network Management Solution (NMS) consoles. This configuration enables advanced and interoperable functionality as follows:

- AirWave can forward WLAN-related SNMP traps to the NMS, or AirWave can send SNMPv1 or SNMPv2 traps to the NMS.
- AirWave can be used in conjunction with Hewlett-Packard's ProCurve Manager.
- The necessary files for either type of NMS interoperability are downloaded from the **AMP Setup > NMS** page as follows. For additional information, contact support.

Perform these steps to configure NMS support in AirWave:

1. Go to **AMP Setup > NMS**, illustrated in [Figure 33](#).

Figure 33: AMP Setup > NMS Page Illustration

2. Select **Add** to integrate a new NMS server, or select the pencil icon to edit an existing server. Provide the information described in [Table 36](#):

Table 36: AMP Setup > NMS Integration Add/Edit Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Hostname	None	Cites the DNS name or the IP address of the NMS.
Port	162	Sets the port AirWave uses to communicate with the NMS. NOTE: AirWave generally communicates via SNMP traps on port 162.
Community String	None	Sets the community string used to communicate with the NMS.
SNMP Version	2C	Sets the SNMP version of the traps sent to the Host.
Enabled	Yes	Enables or disables trap logging to the specified NMS.
Send Configuration Traps	Yes	Enables NMS servers to transmit SNMP configuration traps.

3. The **NMS Integration Add/Edit** page includes the **Netcool/OMNIBus Integration** link to information and instructions. The IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIBus operations management software enables automated event correlation and additional features resulting in optimized network uptime.
4. The **NMS Integration Add/Edit** page includes the **HP ProCurve Manager Integration** link. Select this link for additional information, zip file download, and brief instructions for installation with AirWave. Select **Add** to finish creating the NMS server or **Save** to configure an existing NMS server.

What Next?

- Go to additional tabs in the **AMP Setup** section to continue additional setup configurations.
- *Complete the required configurations in this chapter before proceeding.* Dell support remains available to you for any phase of AirWave installation.

Auditing PCI Compliance on the Network

This section describes PCI requirements and auditing functions in AirWave. It includes the following topics:

- ["Introduction to PCI Requirements" on page 54](#)
- ["PCI Auditing" on page 55](#)
- ["Enabling or Disabling PCI Auditing" on page 56](#)

Introduction to PCI Requirements

AirWave supports wide security standards and functions in the wireless network. One component of network security is the optional deployment of Payment Card Industry (PCI) Auditing.

The Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS) establishes multiple levels in which payment cardholder data is protected in a wireless network. AirWave supports PCI requirements according to the standards and specifications set forth by the following authority:

- Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS)
 - PCI Security Standards Council Web site
<https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org>
 - *PCI Quick Reference Guide*, Version 1.2 (October 2008)
https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org/pdfs/pci_ssc_quick_guide.pdf

PCI Auditing

PCI Auditing in AirWave allows you to monitor, audit, and demonstrate PCI compliance on the network. There are five primary pages in which you establish, monitor, and access PCI auditing, as follows:

- The **AMP Setup > PCI Compliance** page enables or disables PCI Compliance monitoring on the network, and displays the current compliance status on the network. See ["Enabling or Disabling PCI Auditing" on page 56](#).
- The **Reports > Definitions** page allows you to create custom-configured and custom-scheduled PCI Compliance reports. See ["Reports > Definitions Page Overview" on page 235](#).
- The **Reports > Generated** page lists PCI Compliance reports currently available, and allows you to generate the latest daily version of the PCI Compliance Report with a single select. Refer to ["Reports > Generated Page Overview" on page 237](#).
- The **APs/Devices > PCI Compliance** page enables you to analyze PCI Compliance for any specific device on the network. This page is accessible when you select a specific device from the **APs/Devices > Monitor** page. First, you must enable this function through **AMP Setup**. See ["Enabling or Disabling PCI Auditing" on page 56](#).
- The **PCI Compliance Report** offers additional information. Refer to ["Using the PCI Compliance Report" on page 252](#). This report not only contains **Pass** or **Fail** status for each PCI requirement, but cites the action required to resolve a **Fail** status when sufficient information is available.

NOTE: When any PCI requirement is enabled on AirWave, then AirWave grades the network as pass or fail for the respective PCI requirement. Whenever a PCI requirement is not enabled in AirWave, then AirWave does not monitor the network's status in relation to that requirement, and cannot designate Pass or Fail network status. AirWave users without RAPIDS visibility enabled will not see the 11.1 PCI requirements in the PCI Compliance Report.

Table 37: *PCI Requirements and Support in AirWave*

Requirement	Description
1.1	Monitoring configuration standards for network firewall devices When Enabled: PCI Requirement 1.1 establishes firewall and router configuration standards. A device fails Requirement 1.1 if there are mismatches between the desired configuration and the configuration on the device. When Disabled: firewall router and device configurations are not checked for PCI compliance, and Pass or Fail status is not reported or monitored.
1.2.3	Monitoring firewall installation between any wireless networks and the cardholder data environment When Enabled: A device passes requirement 1.2.3 if it can function as a stateful firewall. When Disabled: firewall router and device installation are not checked for PCI compliance.
2.1	Monitoring the presence of vendor-supplied default security settings When Enabled: PCI Requirement 2 establishes the standard in which all vendor-supplied default passwords are changed prior to a device's presence and operation in the network. A device fails requirement 2.1 if the username, passwords or SNMP credentials being used by AirWave to communicate with the device are on a list of forbidden default credentials. The list includes common vendor default passwords, for example. When Disabled: device passwords and other vendor default settings are not checked for PCI compliance.
2.1.1	Changing vendor-supplied defaults for wireless environments When Enabled: A device fails requirement 2.1.1 if the passphrases, SSIDs, or other security-related settings are on a list of forbidden values that AirWave establishes and tracks. The list includes common vendor default passwords. The user can input new values to achieve compliance. When Disabled: network devices are not checked for forbidden information and PCI Compliance is not established.

Requirement	Description
4.1.1	<p>Using strong encryption in wireless networks</p> <p>When Enabled: PCI Requirement 4 establishes the standard by which payment cardholder data is encrypted prior to transmission across open public networks. PCI disallows WEP encryption as an approved encryption method after June 20, 2010. A device fails requirement 4.1.1 if the desired or actual configuration reflect that WEP is enabled on the network, or if associated users can connect with WEP.</p> <p>When Disabled: AirWave cannot establish a pass or fail status with regard to PCI encryption requirements on the network.</p>
11.4	<p>Using intrusion-detection or intrusion-prevention systems to monitor all traffic</p> <p>When Enabled: AirWave reports pass or fail status when monitoring devices capable of reporting IDS events. Recent IDS events are summarized in the PCI Compliance report or the IDS Report.</p> <p>When Disabled: AirWave does not monitor the presence of PCI-compliant intrusion detection or prevention systems, nor can it report Pass or Fail status with regard to IDS events.</p>

Enabling or Disabling PCI Auditing

Perform these steps to verify status and to enable or disable AirWave support for PCI 1.2 requirements. enabling one or all PCI standards on AirWave enables real-time information and generated reports that advise on Pass or Fail status. The PCI auditing supported in AirWave is reported in Table 1 in the "PCI Auditing" on page 55 section.

1. To determine what PCI Compliance standards are enabled or disabled on AirWave, navigate to the **AMP Setup > PCI Compliance** page, illustrated in [Figure 34](#).

Figure 34: AMP Setup > PCI Compliance page illustration

PCI Requirement ▲	Description	Enabled
1.1	Configuration standards for routers. A device fails if there are mismatches between the desired configuration and the configuration on the device.	Yes
1.2.3	Install firewalls between any wireless networks and the cardholder data environment. A device passes if it can function as a stateful firewall.	Yes
2.1	Always change vendor-supplied defaults. A device fails if the usernames, passwords or SNMP credentials being used by AMP to communicate with the device are on a list of forbidden credentials. The list includes common manufacturer defaults.	Yes
2.1.1	Change vendor-supplied defaults for wireless environments. A device fails if the passphrases, SSIDs or other security-related settings are on a list of forbidden values. The list includes common manufacturer defaults.	Yes
4.1.1	Use strong encryption in wireless networks. A device fails if the desired or actual configuration reflect that WEP is enabled or if associated clients can connect with WEP.	Yes
11.4	Use intrusion-detection systems and/or intrusion-prevention systems to monitor all traffic. A report will indicate a "pass" for the requirement if AMP is monitoring devices capable of reporting IDS events. Recent IDS events will be summarized in the report.	Yes

2. To enable, disable, or edit any category of PCI Compliance monitoring in AirWave, select the pencil icon next to the category. The **Default Credential Compliance** page displays for the respective PCI standard.
3. Create changes as required. The edit pages will vary based on the PCI Requirement that you select. [Figure 35](#) shows an example of how to edit the PCI 2.1 requirement.

Figure 35: Default Credential Compliance for PCI Requirements

PCI Requirement 2.1

Default Credential Compliance

Enabled: Yes No

Forbidden Credentials:
Enter one credential per line.

```
root
admin
public
private
Cisco
Motorola
```

Save Cancel

4. Select **Save**.
5. To view and monitor PCI auditing on the network, use generated or daily reports. See [Creating, Running, and Emailing Reports](#). In addition, you can view the real-time PCI auditing of any given device online. Perform these steps:
 - a. Go to the **APs/Devices > List** page.
 - b. Select a specific device. The **Monitor** page for that device displays. The **APs/Devices** page also displays a **Compliance** subtab in the menu bar.
 - c. Select **Compliance** to view complete PCI compliance auditing for that specific device.

Deploying WMS Offload

Overview of WMS Offload in AirWave

This section describes the Dell PowerConnect W-Series Wireless LAN Management Server (WMS) offload infrastructure. WMS Offload is supported with the following two requirements:

- ArubaOS Version 2.5.4 or later
- AirWave Version 6.0 or later

The Dell PowerConnect W WMS feature is an enterprise-level hardware device and server architecture with managing software for security and network policy. There are three primary components of the WMS deployment:

- Air Monitor AP devices establish and monitor RF activity on the network.
- The WMS server manages devices and network activity to include rogue AP detection and enforcement of network policy.
- The AirWave graphical user interface (GUI) allows users to access and use the WMS functionality.

WMS Offload is the ability to place the burden of the WMS server data and GUI functions on AirWave. WMS master controllers provide this data so that AirWave can support rigorous network monitoring capabilities.

Refer to:

- ["General Configuration Tasks Supporting WMS Offload in AirWave"](#) on page 58
- ["Additional Information Supporting WMS Offload"](#) on page 58

General Configuration Tasks Supporting WMS Offload in AirWave

WMS Offload must be enabled with a six-fold process and related configuration tasks as follows:

1. Configure WLAN switches for optimal AirWave monitoring.
 - a. Disable debugging.
 - b. Ensure AirWave server is a trap receiver host.
 - c. Ensure proper traps are enabled.
2. Configure AirWave to optimally monitor the AirWave infrastructure.
 - a. Enable WMS offload on the **AMP Setup > General** page.
 - b. Configure SNMP communication.
 - c. Create a proper policy for monitoring the AirWave infrastructure.
 - d. Discover the infrastructure.
3. Configure device classification.
 - a. Set up rogue classification.
 - b. Set up rogue classification override.
 - c. Establish user classification override devices.
4. Deploy ArubaOS-specific monitoring features.
 - a. Enable remote AP and wired network monitoring.
 - b. View controller license information.
5. Convert existing floor plans to VisualRF to include the following elements:
 - Dell PowerConnect W-Series ArubaOS
 - RF Plan
6. Use RTLS for increasing location accuracy (optional).
 - a. Enable RTLS service on the AirWave server.
 - b. Enable RTLS on ArubaOS infrastructure.

Additional Information Supporting WMS Offload

Refer to the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Best Practices Guide* at dell.com/support/manuals for additional information, including detailed concepts, configuration procedures, restrictions, ArubaOS infrastructure, and AirWave version differences in support of WMS Offload.

Chapter 3

Configuring and Using Device Groups

This chapter describes the deployment of device groups within AirWave. The section below describes the pages or focused subtabs available on the Groups tab. Note that the available subtabs can vary significantly from one device group to another—one or more subtabs may not appear, depending on the **Default Group** display option selected on the **AMP Setup > General** page and the types of devices you add to AirWave.

Figure 36: Subtabs under the **Group** tab



- **List**—This page is the default page in the **Groups** section of AirWave. It lists all groups currently configured in AirWave and provides the foundation for all group-level configurations. See ["Viewing All Defined Device Groups" on page 61](#).
- **Monitor**—This page displays client and bandwidth usage information, lists devices in a given group, provides an **Alert Summary** table for monitoring alerts for the group, and provides a detailed **Audit Log** for group-level activity.
- **Basic**—This page appears when you create a new group on the **Groups > List** page. Once you define a group name, AirWave displays the **Basic** page from which you configure many group-level settings. This page remains available for any device group configured in AirWave. Refer to ["Configuring Basic Group Settings" on page 62](#).
- **Templates**—This page manages templates for any device group. Templates allow you to manage the configuration of Dell PowerConnect W-Series, 3Com, Alcatel-Lucent, Aruba Networks, Cisco Aironet IOS, Cisco Catalyst switches, Enterasys, HP, Nortel, Symbol and Trapeze devices in a given group using a configuration file. Variables in such templates configure device-specific properties, such as name, IP address and channel. Variables also define group-level properties. For additional information about using the **Templates** page, refer to ["Creating and Using Templates" on page 151](#).
- **Security**—This page defines general security settings for device groups, to include RADIUS, encryption, and additional security settings on devices. Refer to ["Configuring Group Security Settings" on page 70](#).
- **SSIDs**—This page sets SSIDs, VLANs, and related parameters in device groups. Refer to ["Configuring Group SSIDs and VLANs" on page 74](#).
- **AAA Servers**—This page configures authentication, authorization, and accounting settings in support of RADIUS servers for device groups. Refer to ["Adding and Configuring Group AAA Servers" on page 69](#).
- **Radio**—This page defines general 802.11 radio settings for device groups. Refer to ["Configuring Radio Settings for Device Groups" on page 78](#).
- **Dell PowerConnect W Config**—This page manages ArubaOS Device Groups, AP Overrides, and other profiles specific to Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices on the network. Use this page as an alternative to the **Device Setup > Dell PowerConnect W Config** page. The appearance of this page varies depending on whether AMP is configured for global configuration or group configuration. For additional information, refer to the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Configuration Guide* at dell.com/support/manuals.
- **Cisco WLC Config**—This page consolidates controller-level settings from the Group Radio, Security, SSIDs, Cisco WLC Radio and AAA Server pages into one navigation tree that is easier to navigate, and has familiar layout and terminology. Bulk configuration for per-thin AP settings, previously configured on the Group LWAPP

APs tab, can now be performed from **Modify Devices** on the **APs/Devices > List** page. Refer to "[Cisco WLC Group Configuration](#)" on page 81.

- **PTMP**—This page defines settings specific to Proxim MP devices when present. As such, this page is only available when a Proxim MP device is added to this group. Refer to "[Configuring Group PTMP Settings](#)" on page 88.
- **Proxim Mesh**—This page defines mesh AP settings specific to Proxim devices when present. Refer to "[Configuring Proxim Mesh Radio Settings](#)" on page 89.
- **MAC ACL**—This page defines MAC-specific settings that apply to Proxim, Symbol, and ProCurve 520 devices when present. Refer to "[Configuring Group MAC Access Control Lists](#)" on page 91.
- **Firmware**—This page manages firmware files for many devices. Refer to "[Specifying Minimum Firmware Versions for APs in a Group](#)" on page 91.
- **Compare**—This page allows you to compare line item-settings between two device groups. On the **Groups > List** page, select the **Compare two groups** link, select the two groups from the drop-down menus, and then select **Compare**. Refer to "[Comparing Device Groups](#)" on page 92.

This chapter also provides the following additional procedures for group-level configurations:

- "[Deleting a Group](#)" on page 93
- "[Changing Multiple Group Configurations](#)" on page 94
- "[Modifying Multiple Devices](#)" on page 95
- "[Using Global Groups for Group Configuration](#)" on page 98

AirWave Groups Overview

Enterprise APs, controllers, routers, and switches have hundreds of variable settings that must be configured precisely to achieve optimal performance and network security. Configuring all settings on each device individually is time consuming and error prone. AirWave addresses this challenge by automating the processes of device configuration and compliance auditing. At the core of this approach is the concept of **Device Groups**, with the following functions and benefits:

- AirWave allows certain settings to be managed efficiently at the Group level, while others are managed at an individual device level.
- AirWave defines a *Group* as a subset of the devices on the wireless LAN, ranging in size from one device to hundreds of devices that share certain common configuration settings.
- *Groups* can be defined based on geography (such as 5th Floor APs), usage or security policies (such as Guest Access APs), function (such as Manufacturing APs), or any other appropriate variable.
- *Devices* within a group may originate from different vendors or hardware models, but all devices within a Group share certain basic configuration settings.

Typical group configuration variables include the following settings:

- Basic settings - SSID, SNMP polling interval, and so forth
- Security settings - VLANs, WEP, 802.1x, ACLs, and so forth
- Radio settings - data rates, fragmentation threshold, RTS threshold, DTIM, preamble, and so forth.

When configuration changes are applied at a *group level*, they are assigned automatically to every device within that group. Such changes must be applied with every device in **Managed** mode. **Monitor** mode is the more common mode.



CAUTION: Always review the Audit page before pushing configuration to a device or group.

Individual device settings—such as device name, RF channel selection, RF transmission power, antenna settings, and so forth—typically should not be managed at a group level and must be individually configured for optimal performance. Individual AP settings are configured on the **APs/Devices > Manage** page.

You can create as many different groups as required. Administrators usually establish groups that range in size from five to 100 wireless devices.

Group configuration can be enhanced with the AirWave *Global Groups* feature, which lets you create Global Groups with configurations that are pushed to individual Subscriber Groups.

Viewing All Defined Device Groups

To display a list of all defined groups, browse to the **Groups > List** page, illustrated in [Figure 37](#).

Figure 37: Groups > List Page Illustration (partial view)

Name	Up/Down Status Polling Period	Total Devices	Changes	Is Global Group	Global Group	SSID
1330 Orleans	2 minutes	1		No	-	-
1330 PoC Lab	5 minutes	44		No	-	-
1341-Alpo	5 minutes	34		No	-	-
1341-ARM-Network	5 minutes	10		No	-	-
ACME	5 minutes	0		No	-	-
AirMesh	5 minutes	7		No	-	-

[Table 38](#) describes the columns in the **Groups > List** page.

Table 38: Groups > List Columns

Column	Description
Add New Group	Launches a page that enables you to add a new group by name and to define group parameters for devices in that group. For additional information, refer to "Configuring Basic Group Settings" on page 62 .
Manage (wrench icon)	Goes to the Groups > Basic configuration page for that group. Hover your mouse over the icon to see a list of shortcuts to group-specific subtabs that would appear across the navigation section if this group is selected. (See Figure 38 in "Configuring Basic Group Settings" on page 62 .)
Name	Uniquely identifies the group by location, vendor, department or any other identifier (such as 'Accounting APs,' 'Floor 1 APs,' 'Cisco devices,' '802.1x APs,' and so forth).
Up/Down Status Polling Period	The time between Up/Down SNMP polling periods for each device in the group. Detailed SNMP polling period information is available on the Groups > Basic configuration page. Note that by default, most polling intervals do not match the up/down period.
Total Devices	Total number of devices contained in the group including APs, controllers, routers, or switches.
Changes	Displays when a group has unapplied changes.
Is Global Group	If a group is designated as global, it may not contain APs but it may be used as a template for other groups. This column may also indicate Yes if this group has been pushed to the AirWave from a Master Console.
Global Group	Specifies which group this Subscriber Group is using as its template.
SSID	The SSID assigned to supported device types within the group.
Down	The number of access points within the group that are not reachable via SNMP or are no longer associated to a controller. Note that thin APs are not directly polled with SNMP, but are polled through

Column	Description
	the controller. That controller may report that the thin AP is down or is no longer on the controller. At this point, AirWave classifies the device as down.
Mismatched	The number of devices within the group that are in a mismatched state.
Ignored	The number of ignored devices in that group.
Clients	The number of mobile users associated with all access points within the group. To avoid double counting of clients, clients are only listed in the group of the AP with which they are associated. Note that device groups with only controllers in them report no clients.
Usage	A running average of the sum of bytes in and bytes out for the managed radio page.
VPN Sessions	Number of active (connected) VPN sessions under this group.
Duplicate	Creates a new group with the name Copy of <Group Name> with identical configuration settings. (Dell configuration settings will have to be manually added back.)



NOTE: When you first configure AirWave, there is only one default group labeled **Access Points**. If you have no other groups configured, refer to "Configuring Basic Group Settings" on page 62.

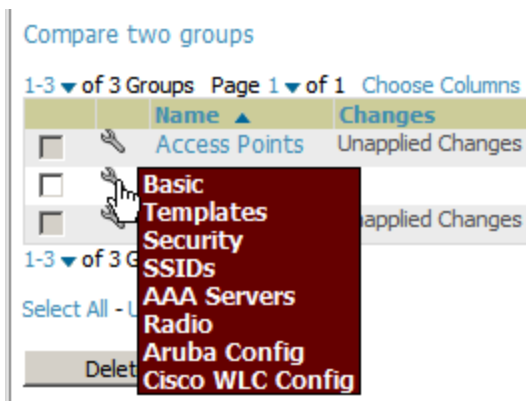
Configuring Basic Group Settings

The first default device group that AirWave sets up is the **Access Points** group, but you can use this procedure to add and configure any device group. Perform these steps to configure basic group settings, then continue to additional procedures to define additional settings as required.

1. Go to the **Groups > List** page. Existing device groups appear on this page.
2. To create a new group, select **Add**. Enter a group name and select **Add**. The **Groups > Basic** page appears.

To edit an existing device group, select the **manage** (wrench) icon next to the group. The **Groups > Basic** page appears. If you mouse over an existing group's wrench, a popup menu allows you to select **Basic**, **Templates**, **Security**, **SSIDs**, **AAA Servers**, **Radio**, **Dell PowerConnect W Config** or **Cisco WLC Config** to edit those pages as desired, as illustrated in [Figure 38](#).

Figure 38: Pop-up When Hovering over Wrench Icon in Groups > List



[Figure 39](#) illustrates one example of the **Groups > Basic** page.

Figure 39: Groups > Basic Page Illustration

- Define the settings in the **Basic** and **Global Group** sections. [Table 39](#) describes several typical settings and default values of this **Basic** section.

Table 39: Basic and Global Groups Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Name	Defined when first adding the group	Displays or changes the group name. As desired, use this field to set the name to uniquely identify the group by location, vendor, department, or any other identifier (such as Accounting APs, Cisco devices, 802.1x APs, and so forth).
Missed SNMP Poll Threshold (1-100)	1	Sets the number of Up/Down SNMP polls that must be missed before AirWave considers a device to be down. The number of SNMP retries and the SNMP timeout of a poll can be set on the Device Setup > Communication page.

Setting	Default	Description
Regulatory Domain	United States	Sets the regulatory domain in AirWave, limiting the selectable channels for APs in the group.
Timezone	AMP System Time	Allows group configuration changes to be scheduled relative to the time zone in which the devices are located. This setting is used for scheduling group-level configuration changes.
Allow One-to-One NAT	No	Allows AirWave to talk to the devices on a different IP address than the one configured on the device. NOTE: If enabled, the LAN IP Address listed on the AP/Devices > Manage configuration page under the Settings area is different than the IP Address under the Device Communication area.
Audit Configuration on Devices	Yes	Auditing and pushing of configuration to devices can be disabled on all the devices in the group. Once disabled, all the devices in the groups will not be counted towards mismatched devices.
Is Global Group	No	If specified as Yes , then this group can be selected in the Use Global Group drop down menu for future group configurations.
Use Global Group	No	When enabled, this field allows you to define the device group to be a Global Group. Refer to " Using Global Groups for Group Configuration " on page 98.

- Complete the **SNMP Polling Periods** section. The information in this section overrides default settings. [Table 40](#) describes the SNMP polling settings.

Table 40: SNMP Polling Periods Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Up/Down Status Polling Period	5 minutes	Sets time between Up/Down SNMP polling for each device in the group. The Group SNMP Polling Interval overrides the global parameter configured on the Device Setup > Communication page. An initial polling interval of 5 minutes is best for most networks.
Override Polling Period for Other Services	No	Enables or disables overriding the base SNMP Polling Period. If you select Yes , the other settings in the SNMP Polling Periods section are activated, and you can override default values.
AP Interface Polling Period	10 minutes	Sets the interval at which AirWave polls for radio monitoring and bandwidth being used by a device.
Client Data Polling Period	10 minutes	Sets time between SNMP polls for client data for devices in the group.
Thin AP Discovery Polling Period	15 minutes	Sets time between SNMP polls for Thin AP Device Discovery. Controllers are the only devices affected by this polling interval.
Device-to-Device link Polling Period	5 minutes	Sets time between SNMP polls for Device-to-Device link polling. Mesh APs are the only devices affected by this polling interval.
802.11 Counters Polling Period	15 minutes	Sets time between SNMP polls for 802.11 Counter information.
Rogue AP and Device Location Data Polling Period	30 minutes	Sets time between SNMP polls for Rogue AP and Device Location Data polling.

Setting	Default	Description
CDP Neighbor Data Polling Period	30 minutes	Sets the frequency in which this group polls the network for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) neighbors.
Mesh Discovery Polling Period	15 minutes	Sets time between SNMP polls for Mesh Device Discovery.

- To configure support for routers and switches in the group, locate the **Routers and Switches** section and adjust these settings as required. This section defines the frequency in which all devices in the group polled. These settings can be disabled entirely as desired. [Table 41](#) describes the SNMP polling settings.

Table 41: Routers and Switches Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Read ARP Table	4 hours	Sets the frequency in which devices poll routers and switches for Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table information. This setting can be disabled, or set to poll for ARP information in a range from every 15 seconds to 12 hours.
Read CDP Table for Device Discovery	4 hours	For Cisco devices, sets the frequency in which devices poll routers and switches for Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) information. This setting can be disabled, or set to poll for CDP neighbor information in a range from every 15 seconds to 12 hours.
Read Bridge Forwarding Table	4 hours	Sets the frequency in which devices poll the network for bridge forwarding information. This setting can be disabled, or set to poll bridge forwarding tables from switches in a range from every 15 seconds to 12 hours.
Interface Up/Down Polling Period	5 minutes	Sets the frequency in which network interfaces are polled for up/down status. This setting can be disabled, or set to poll from switches in a range from every 15 seconds to 30 minutes.
Interface Bandwidth Polling Period	15 minutes	Sets the frequency in which network interfaces are polled for bandwidth usage. This setting can be disabled, or set to poll from switches in a range from every 5 minutes to 30 minutes.
Interface Error Counter Polling Period	30 minutes	Sets the frequency in which network interfaces are polled for up/down status. This setting can be disabled, or set to poll bridge forwarding tables from switches in a range from every 5 minutes to 30 minutes.
Poll 802.3 error counters	No	Sets whether 802.3 error counters should be polled.
Poll Cisco interface error counters	No	Sets whether the interface error counters for Cisco devices should be polled.

- Record additional information and comments about the group in the **Notes** section.
- To configure which options and tabs are visible for the group, complete the settings in the **Group Display Options** section. [Table 42](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 42: Group Display Options Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Show device settings for	Only devices	Drop-down menu determines which Group tabs and options are to be viewable by default in new groups. Settings include the following:

Setting	Default	Description
	on this AMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All Devices—AirWave displays all Group tabs and setting options. ● Only devices in this group—AirWave hides all options and tabs that do not apply to the devices in the group. If you use this setting, then to get the group list to display the correct SSIDs for the group, you must Save and Apply on the group. ● Only devices on this AMP— hides all options and tabs that do not apply to the APs and devices currently on AirWave. ● Use system defaults—Use the default settings on AMP Setup > General ● Selected device types—Allows you to specify the device types for which AirWave displays Group settings.
Selected Device Types	N/A	This option appears if you chose to display selected device types, allowing you to select the device types to display group settings. Use Select devices in this group to display only devices in the group being configured.

8. To assign dynamically a range of static IP addresses to new devices as they are added into the group, locate the **Automatic Static IP Assignment** section on the **Groups > Basic** configuration page. If you select **Yes** in this section, additional fields appear. Complete these fields as required. [Table 43](#) describes the settings and default values. This section is only relevant for a small number of device types, and will appear when they are present.

Table 43: Automatic Static IP Assignment Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Assign Static IP Addresses to Devices	No	Specify whether to enable AirWave to statically assign IP addresses from a specified range to all devices in the Group. If this value is set to Yes , then the additional configuration fields described in this table will become available.
Start IP Address	none	Sets the first address AirWave assigns to the devices in the Group.
Number of Addresses	none	Sets the number of addresses in the pool from which AirWave can assign IP addresses.
Subnet Mask	none	Sets the subnet mask to be assigned to the devices in the Group.
Subnet Gateway	none	Sets the gateway to be assigned to the devices in the Group.
Next IP Address	none	Defines the next IP address queued for assignment. This field is disabled for the initial Access Points group.

9. To configure Spanning Tree Protocol on WLC devices and Proxim APs, locate the **Spanning Tree Protocol** section on the **Groups > Basic** configuration page. Adjust these settings as required. [Table 44](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 44: Spanning Tree Protocol Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Spanning Tree Protocol	No	Specify whether to enable or disables Spanning Tree Protocol on Proxim APs. If this value is set to Yes , then the additional configuration fields described in this table will become available.
Bridge Priority	32768	Sets the priority for the AP. Values range from 0 to 65535. Lower values have higher priority. The lowest value is the root of the spanning tree. If all devices are at default the device with the lowest MAC address will become the root.

Setting	Default	Description
Bridge Maximum Age	20	Sets the maximum time, in seconds, that the device stores protocol information. The supported range is from 6 to 40.
Bridge Hello Time	2	Sets the time, in seconds, between Hello message broadcasts.
Bridge Forward Delay	15	Sets the time, in seconds, that the port spends in listening and learning mode if the spanning tree has changed.

10. To configure Network Time Protocol (NTP) settings locate the **NTP** section and adjust these settings as required. [Table 45](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 45: NTP Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
NTP Server #1, 2,3	None	Sets the IP address of the NTP servers to be configured on the AP.
UTC Time Zone	0	Sets the hour offset from UTC time to local time for the AP. Times displayed in AirWave graphs and logs use the time set on the AirWave server.
Daylight Saving Time	No	Enables or disables the advanced daylight saving time settings in the Proxim section of the Groups > Basic configuration page.

11. To configure settings specific to Cisco IOS/Catalyst, locate the **Cisco IOS/Catalyst** section and adjust these settings as required. [Table 46](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 46: Cisco IOS/Catalyst Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
SNMP Version	2c	The version of SNMP used by AirWave to communicate to the AP.
Cisco IOS CLI Communication	Telnet	The protocol AirWave uses to communicate with Cisco IOS devices. Selecting SSH uses the secure shell for command line page (CLI) communication and displays an SSH Version option. Selecting Telnet sends the data in clear text via Telnet.
Cisco IOS Config File Communication	TFTP	The protocol AirWave uses to communicate with Cisco IOS devices. Selecting SCP uses the secure copy protocol for file transfers and displays an SCP Version option. Selecting TFTP will use the insecure trivial file transfer protocol. The SCP login and password should be entered in the Telnet username and password fields.

12. To configure settings specific to Cisco WLC, locate the **Cisco WLC** section and adjust these settings as required. [Table 47](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 47: Cisco WLC Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
SNMP Version	2c	Sets the version of SNMP used by AirWave to communicate to WLC controllers.
CLI Communication	SSH	Sets the protocol AirWave uses to communicate with Cisco IOS devices. Selecting SSH uses the secure shell for command line page (CLI) communication. Selecting Telnet sends the data in clear text via Telnet.



NOTE: When configuring Cisco WLC controllers, refer to "Configuring Wireless Parameters for Cisco Controllers" on page 87.

- To configure settings specific to Aruba locate the **Aruba** section and adjust these settings as required. [Table 48](#) describes the settings and default values of this section.

Table 48: Aruba Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
SNMP Version	2c	The version of SNMP used by AirWave to communicate to the AP.
Offload WMS Database	No	Configures commands previously documented in the <i>Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Best Practices Guide</i> . When enabled, this feature allows AirWave to display historical information for WLAN switches. Changing the setting to Yes pushes commands via SSH to all WLAN switches in Monitor Only mode without rebooting the controller. The command can be pushed to controllers in manage mode (also without rebooting the controller) if the Allow WMS Offload setting on AMP Setup > General is changed to Yes .
Dell PowerConnect W GUI Config	Yes	This setting selects whether you'd like to configure your Aruba devices using the Groups > Dell PowerConnect W Config method (either global or group) or using Templates.
Ignore Rogues Discovered by Remote APs	No	Configures whether to turn off RAPIDS rogue classification and rogue reporting for RAPs in this group.
Delete Certificates On Controller	No	Specifies whether to delete the current certificates on an ArubaOS controller.

- To configure settings for 3Com, Enterasys, Nortel, or Trapeze devices, locate the **3Com/Enterasys/Nortel/Trapeze** section and define the version of SNMP to be supported.
- To configure settings for universal devices on the network, including routers and switches that support both wired and wireless networks, locate the **Universal Devices, Routers and Switches** section of the **Groups > Basic** page and define the version of SNMP to be supported.
- To control the conditions by which devices are automatically authorized into this group, locate the **Automatic Authorization** settings section and adjust these settings as required. [Table 49](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 49: Automatic Authorization Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Add New Controllers and Autonomous Devices Location	Use Global Setting	Whether to auto authorize new controllers to the New Devices List, the same Group/Folder as the discovering devices, the same Group/Folder as the closest IP neighbor, and/or a specified auto-authorization group and folder. The Current Global Setting set in AMP Setup > General is shown below this field. Selecting a different option overrides the global setting.
Add New Thin APs Location	Use Global Setting	Whether to auto authorize new thin APs to the New Devices List, the same Group/Folder as the discovering devices, the same Group/Folder as the closest IP neighbor, and/or a specified auto-authorization group and folder. The Current Global Setting set in AMP Setup > General is shown below. Selecting a different option overrides the global setting for this group.

17. To specify the **Virtual Controller Certificates** to be applied to this group, locate the **Virtual Controller Certificates** settings section and adjust these settings as desired. [Table 50](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 50: Virtual Controller Certificate Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
CA Cert	None	Specify a CA certificate for the virtual controller. The fields in this drop down will populate when a certificate of type Intermediate CA or Trusted CA is added in the Device Setup > Certificates page.
Server Cert	None	Specify a server certificate for the virtual controller. The fields in this drop down will populate when a certificate of type Server Cert is added in the Device Setup > Certificates page.

18. To automate putting multiple devices in this group into **Manage** mode at once so that changes can be applied and have the devices revert to **Monitor-Only** mode after the maintenance period is over, locate the **Maintenance Windows** option and define a new AP Group Maintenance Window.
19. Select **Save** when the configurations of the **Groups > Basic** configuration page are complete to retain these settings without pushing these settings to all devices in the group. **Save** is a good option if you intend to make additional device changes in the group, and you want to wait until all configurations are complete before you push all configurations at one time. Select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent, or select **Revert** to discard all unapplied changes.

What Next?

- Continue to additional sections in this chapter to create new groups or to edit existing groups.
- Once general group-level configurations are complete, continue to later chapters in this document to add or edit additional device-level configurations and to use several additional AirWave functions.

Adding and Configuring Group AAA Servers

Configure RADIUS servers on the **Groups > AAA Servers** page.

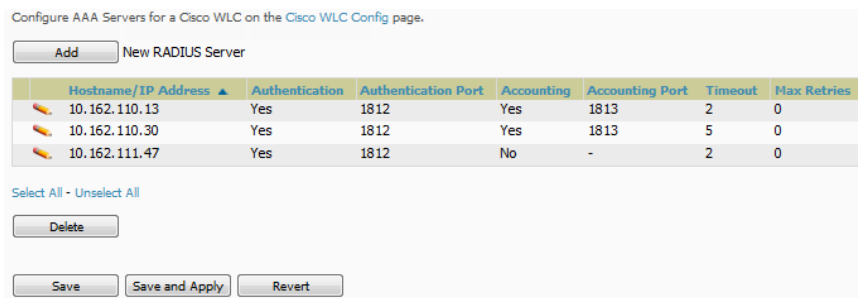
Once defined on this page, RADIUS servers are selectable in the drop-down menus on the **Groups > Security and Groups > SSIDs** configuration pages. Perform these steps to create RADIUS servers.



NOTE: TACACS+ servers are configurable only for Cisco WLC devices. Refer to "[Configuring Cisco WLC Security Parameters and Functions](#)" on page 87.

1. Go to the **Groups > List** page and select the group for which to define AAA servers by selecting the group name. The **Monitor** page appears.
2. Select the **AAA Servers** page. The **AAA Servers** page appears, enabling you to add a RADIUS server. [Figure 40](#) illustrate this page for AAA RADIUS Servers:

Figure 40: Groups > AAA Servers Page Illustration



- To add a RADIUS server or edit an existing server, select **Add New RADIUS Server** or the corresponding pencil icon to edit an existing server. [Table 51](#) describes the settings and default values of the **Add/Edit** page.

Table 51: Adding a RADIUS Server Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Hostname/IP Address	None	Sets the IP Address or DNS name for RADIUS Server. NOTE: IP Address is required for Proxim/ORiNOCO and Cisco Aironet IOS APs.
Secret and Confirm Secret	None	Sets the shared secret that is used to establish communication between AirWave and the RADIUS server. NOTE: The shared secret entered in AirWave must match the shared secret on the server.
Authentication	No	Sets the RADIUS server to perform authentication when this setting is enabled with Yes .
Authentication Port (1-65535)	1812	Appears when Authentication is enabled. Sets the port used for communication between the AP and the RADIUS server.
Accounting	No	Sets the RADIUS server to perform accounting functions when enabled with Yes .
Accounting Port (1-65535)	1813	Appears when Accounting is enabled. Sets the port used for communication between the AP and the RADIUS server.
Timeout (0-86400)	None	Sets the time (in seconds) that the access point waits for a response from the RADIUS server.
Max Retries (0-20)	None	Sets the number of times a RADIUS request is resent to a RADIUS server before failing. NOTE: If a RADIUS server is not responding or appears to be responding slowly, consider increasing the number of retries.

- Select **Add** to complete the creation of the RADIUS server, or select **Save** if editing an existing RADIUS server. The **Groups > AAA Servers** page displays this new or edited server. You can now reference this server on the **Groups > Security** page.
AirWave supports reports for subsequent RADIUS Authentication. These are viewable by selecting **Reports > Generated**, scrolling to the bottom of the page, and selecting **Latest RADIUS Authentication Issues Report**.
- To make additional RADIUS configurations for device groups, use the **Groups > Security** page and continue to the next topic.

Configuring Group Security Settings

The **Groups > Security** page allows you to set security policies for APs in a device group:

1. Select the device group for which to define security settings from the **Groups > List** page.
2. Go to **Groups > Security**. Some controls on this page interact with additional AirWave pages. [Figure 41](#) illustrates this page and [Table 52](#) explains the fields and default values.

Figure 41: Groups > Security Page Illustration

Table 52: Groups > Security Page Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
VLANs Section		
VLAN Tagging and Multiple SSIDs	Enabled	This field enables support for VLANs and multiple SSIDs on the wireless network. If this setting is enabled, define additional VLANs and SSIDs on the Groups > SSIDs page. Refer to "Configuring Group SSIDs and VLANs" on page 74. If this setting is disabled, then you can specify the Encryption Mode in the Encryption section that displays. Refer to Groups > Security Encryption Mode settings for information on configuring Encryption.
Management VLAN ID	Untagged	This setting sets the ID for the management VLAN when VLANs are enabled in AirWave. This setting is supported only for the following devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000 ● Avaya AP-3, Avaya AP-7, AP-4/5/6, AP-8 ● ProCurve520WL
General Section		
Create Closed Network	No	If enabled, the APs in the Group do not broadcast their SSIDs. NOTE: Creating a closed network will make it more difficult for intruders to detect your wireless network.
Block All Inter-client Communication	No	If enabled, this setting blocks client devices associated with an AP from communicating with other client devices on the wireless network. NOTE: This option may also be identified as PSPF (Publicly Secure Packet Forwarding), which can be useful for enhanced security on public wireless networks.
EAP Options Section		

Setting	Default	Description
WEP Key Rotation Interval	300	Sets the frequency at which the Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) keys are rotated in the device group being configured. The supported range is from 0 to 10,000,000 seconds.
RADIUS Authentication Servers Section		
RADIUS Authentication Server #1 - #4	Not selected	Defines one or more RADIUS Authentication servers to be supported in this device group. Select up to four RADIUS authentication servers from the four drop-down menus.
Authentication Profile Name	AMP-Defined Server #1	For Proxim devices only, this field sets the name of the authentication profile to be supported in this device group.
Authentication Profile Index	1	For Proxim devices only, this field sets the name of the authentication profile index to be supported in this device group.
RADIUS Accounting Servers Section		
RADIUS Accounting Server #1 - #4	Not selected	Defines one or more RADIUS Accounting servers to be supported in this device group. Select up to four RADIUS accounting servers from the four drop-down menus.
Authentication Profile Name		For Proxim devices only, this field sets the name of the accounting profile to be supported in this device group.
Authentication Profile Index	3	For Proxim devices only, this field sets the name of the accounting profile index to be supported in this device group.
MAC Address Authentication Section		
MAC Address Authentication	No	If enabled, only MAC addresses known to the RADIUS server are permitted to associate to APs in the Group.
MAC Address Format	Single Dash	Allows selection of the format for MAC addresses used in RADIUS authentication and accounting requests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dash Delimited: xx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xx (default) • Colon Delimited: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx • Single-Dash: xxxxxx-xxxxxx • No Delimiter: xxxxxxxxxxxx This option is supported only for Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000, Avaya AP3/4/5/6/7/8, HP ProCurve 520WL
Authorization Lifetime	1800	Sets the amount of time a user can be connected before reauthorization is required. The supported range is from 900 to 43,200 seconds.
Primary RADIUS Server Reattempt Period	0	Specifies the time (in minutes) that the AP awaits responses from the primary RADIUS server before communicating with the secondary RADIUS server, and so forth

The **Encryption** options display on the **Groups > Security** page when the **VLAN Tagging and Multiple SSIDs** option is set to **Disabled**. This setting defaults to **No Encryption**. Refer to [Table 53](#) for information regarding configuring encryption.

Table 53: Groups > Security Encryption Mode settings

Setting	Default	Description
Encryption Mode Optional WEP, Require WEP, Require 802.1X, Require LEAP, Require 802.1X + WEP, Require 802.1X + LEAP, LEAP + WEP		
Transmit Key	1	
Key #1	None	
Key #2	None	
Key #3	None	
Key #4	None	
Encryption Mode Static CKIP		
CKIP Static Key (hex) and Confirm	None	
CKIP Key Index	1	
CKIP Key Permutation	No	
CKIP MMH Mode	No	
Encryption Mode WPA		
Unicast Cipher (Cisco only)	AES	
Encryption Mode WPA/PSK		
Unicast Cipher (Cisco only)	AES/TKIP	
WPA Preshared Key (Alphanumeric)	None	
Encryption Mode WPA2		
WPA2 WPA Compatibility Mode	Yes	
WPA1 Cipher (Cisco WLC Only)	TKIP	NOTE: This drop down is only available if WPA2 WPA Compatibility Mode is Yes .
Unicast Cipher (Cisco Only)	AES/TKIP	
Encryption Mode WPA2/PSK		
WPA2 WPA Compatibility Mode	Yes	

Setting	Default	Description
WPA1 Cipher (Cisco WLC Only)	TKIP	NOTE: This drop down is only available if WPA2 WPA Compatibility Mode is Yes .
Unicast Cipher (Cisco Only)	AES/TKIP	
WPA Preshared Key (Alphanumeric)	None	
Encryption Mode xSec		
xSec	None	

3. Select **Save** to retain these security configurations for the group, select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent, or select **Revert** to discard all unapplied changes.
4. Continue with additional security-related procedures in this document for additional RADIUS and SSID settings for device groups, as required.

Configuring Group SSIDs and VLANs

The **Groups > SSIDs** configuration page allows you to create and edit SSIDs and VLANs that apply to a device group. Perform these steps to create or edit VLANs and to set SSIDs.



NOTE: VLANs that are supported from one or more Cisco WLC controllers can be configured on the **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** page.

Figure 42 illustrates an example of the **Groups > SSIDs** page.

Figure 42: Groups > SSIDs Page Illustration



NOTE: AirWave reports users by radio and by SSID. Graphs on the AP and controller monitoring pages display bandwidth in and out based on SSID. AirWave reports can also be run and filtered by SSID. An option on the **AMP Setup > General** page can age out inactive SSIDs and their associated graphical data.

1. Go to **Groups > List** and select the group name for which to define SSIDs/VLANs.
2. Select the **Groups > SSIDs** configuration page. Table 54 describes the information that appears for SSIDs and VLANs that are currently configured for the device group.

Table 54: Groups > SSIDs Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
SSID	Displays the SSID associated with the VLAN.
VLAN ID	Identifies the number of the primary VLAN SSID on which encrypted or unencrypted packets can pass between the AP and the switch.
Name	Displays the name of the VLAN.
Encryption Mode	Displays the encryption on the VLAN.
First or Second Radio Enabled	Enables the VLAN, SSID and Encryption Mode on the radio control.
First or Second Radio Primary	Specifies which VLAN to be used as the primary VLAN. A primary VLAN is required. NOTE: If you create an open network (see the Create Closed Network setting below) in which the APs broadcast an SSID, the primary SSID is broadcast.
Native VLAN	Sets this VLAN to be the native VLAN. Native VLANs are untagged and typically used for management traffic only. AirWave requires a Native VLAN to be set. For AP types do not require a native VLAN, create a dummy VLAN, disable it on both radio controls, and ensure that it has the highest VLAN ID.

3. Select **Add** to create a new SSID or VLAN, or select the pencil icon next to an existing SSID/VLAN to edit that existing SSID or VLAN. The Add SSID/VLAN configuration page appears as illustrated in [Figure 43](#) and explained in [Table 55](#).

Figure 43: Groups > SSIDs > Add SSID/VLAN Page Illustration

4. Locate the SSID/VLAN section on the Groups > SSIDs configuration page and adjust these settings as required. This section encompasses the basic VLAN configuration. [Table 55](#) describes the settings and default values. Note that the displayed settings can vary.

Table 55: Groups > SSIDs > SSID/VLAN Section Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Specify Interface Name	Yes	Enables or disables an interface name for the VLAN interface. Selecting No for this option displays the Enable VLAN Tagging and VLAN ID options.

Setting	Default	Description
Enable VLAN Tagging (Cisco WLC, Proxim, Symbol only)		Enables or disables VLAN tagging. Displays if Specify Interface Name is set to No .
VLAN ID (1-4094)	None	Indicates the number of the VLAN designated as the Native VLAN , typically for management purposes. Displays if Specify Interface Name is set to No and Enable VLAN Tagging is set to Yes .
Interface	management	Sets the interface to support the SSID/VLAN combination.
SSID	None	Sets the Service Set Identifier (SSID), which is a 32-character user-defined identifier attached to the header of packets sent over a WLAN. It acts as a password when a mobile device tries to connect to the network through the AP, and a device is not permitted to join the network unless it can provide the unique SSID.
Name	None	Sets a user-definable name associated with SSID/VLAN combination.
Maximum Allowed Associations (0-2007)	255	Indicates the maximum number of mobile users which can associate with the specified VLAN/SSID. NOTE: 0 means unlimited for Cisco.
Broadcast SSID (Cisco WLC, Proxim and Symbol 4131 only)	No	For specific devices as cited, this setting enables the AP to broadcast the SSID for the specified VLAN/SSID. This setting works in conjunction with the Create Closed Network setting on the Groups > Security configuration page. Proxim devices support a maximum of four SSIDs. NOTE: This option should be enabled to ensure support of legacy users.
Partial Closed System (Proxim only)	No	For Proxim only, this setting enables to AP to send its SSID in every beacon, but it does not respond to any probe requests.
Unique Beacon (Proxim only)	No	For Proxim only, if more than one SSID is enabled, this option enables them to be sent in separate beacons.
Block All Inter-Client Communication	Yes	This setting blocks communication between client devices based on SSID.

5. Locate the **Encryption** area on the **Groups > SSIDs** page and adjust these settings as required. [Table 56](#) describes the available encryption modes. [Table 53](#) in "[Configuring Group Security Settings](#)" on [page 70](#) describes configuration settings for each mode.

Table 56: Groups > SSIDs > Encryption Section Field and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Encryption Mode	No Encryption	Drop-down menu determines the level of encryption required for devices to associate to the APs. The drop-down menu options are as follows. Each option displays additional encryption settings that must be defined. Complete the associated settings for any encryption type chosen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Encryption • Optional WEP—Wired Equivalent Privacy, not PCI compliant as of 2010 • Require WEP—Wired Equivalent Privacy, not PCI compliant as of 2010 • Require 802.1x—Based on the WEP algorithm • Require Leap—Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol • 802.1x+WEP—Combines the two encryption types shown • 802.1x+LEAP—Combines the two encryption types shown

Setting	Default	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEAP+WEP—Combines the two encryption types shown • Static CKIP—Cisco Key Integrity Protocol • WPA—Wi-Fi Protected Access protocol • WPA/PSK—Combines WPA with Pre-Shared Key encryption • WPA2—Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 encryption • WPA2/PSK—Combines the two encryption methods shown • xSec—FIPS-compliant encryption including Layer 2 header info

6. Locate the **EAP Options** area on the **Groups > SSIDs** page, and complete the settings. [Table 57](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 57: Groups > SSIDs > EAP Options Section Field and Default Value

Setting	Default	Description
WEP Key Rotation Interval (0-10000000 sec)	120	Time (in seconds) between WEP key rotation on the AP.

7. Locate the **RADIUS Authentication Servers** area on the **Groups > SSIDs** configuration page and define the settings. [Table 58](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 58: Groups > SSIDs > RADIUS Authentication Servers Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
RADIUS Authentication Server 1-3 (Cisco WLC, Proxim only)	None	Drop-down menu to select RADIUS Authentication servers previously entered on the Groups > RADIUS configuration page. These RADIUS servers dictate how wireless clients authenticate onto the network.
Authentication Profile Name (Proxim Only)	None	Sets the Authentication Profile Name for Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000.
Authentication Profile Index (Proxim Only)	None	Sets the Authentication Profile Index for Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000.

8. Select **Save** when the security settings and configurations in this procedure are complete.



NOTE: You may need to return to the **Groups > Security** configuration page to configure or reconfigure RADIUS servers.

9. Locate the **RADIUS Accounting Servers** area on the **Groups > SSIDs** configuration page and define the settings. [Table 59](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 59: Groups > SSIDs > Radius Accounting Servers Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
RADIUS Accounting Server 1-3 (Cisco WLC, Proxim Only)	None	Pull-down menu selects RADIUS Accounting servers previously entered on the Groups > RADIUS configuration page. These RADIUS servers dictate where the AP sends RADIUS Accounting packets for this SSID/VLAN.
Accounting Profile Name	None	Sets the Accounting Profile Name for Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000.

Setting	Default	Description
(Proxim Only)		
Accounting Profile Index (Proxim Only)	None	Sets the Accounting Profile Index for Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000.

10. Select **Add** when you have completed all sections. This returns you to the **Groups > SSIDs** page.

What Next?

- Select **Save** to retain these **SSID** configurations for the group, select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent, or select **Revert** to discard all unapplied changes.
- Continue with additional Group procedures in this document as required.

Configuring Radio Settings for Device Groups

The **Groups > Radio** configuration page allows you to specify detailed RF-related settings for devices in a particular group.



NOTE: If you have existing deployed devices, you may want to use the current RF settings on those devices as a guide for configuring the settings in your default Group.

Perform the following steps to define RF-related radio settings for groups.

1. Go to the **Groups > List** page and select the group for which to define radio settings by selecting the group name. Alternatively, select **Add** from the **Groups > List** page to create a new group, define a group name. In either case, the **Monitor** page appears.
2. Go to the **Groups > Radio** page. [Figure 44](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 44: Groups > Radio Page Illustration

3. Locate the **Radio Settings** area and adjust these settings as required. [Table 60](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 60: Groups > Radio > Radio Settings Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Allow Automatic Channel Selection (2.4, 5, and 4.9GHz Public Safety)	No	If enabled, whenever the AP is rebooted it uses its radio to scan the airspace and select its optimal RF channel based on observed signal strength from other radios. NOTE: If you enable this feature, AirWave automatically reboots the APs in the group when the change is implemented.
802.11b Data Rates (Mbps)	Required: • 1.0 • 2.0 Optional: • 5.5 • 11.0	Displays pull-down menus for various data rates for transmitting data. NOTE: This setting does not apply to Cisco LWAPP devices. The three values in each of the pull-down menus are as follows: • Required —The AP transmits only unicast packets at the specified data rate; multicast packets are sent at a higher data rate set to optional. (Corresponds to a setting of yes on Cisco devices.) • Optional —The AP transmits both unicast and multicast at the specified data rate. (Corresponds to a setting of basic on Cisco devices.) • Not Used —The AP does not transmit data at the specified data rate. (Corresponds to a setting of no on Cisco devices.)
Frag Threshold Enabled	No	If enabled, this setting enables packets to be sent as several pieces instead of as one block. In most cases, leave this option disabled.
Threshold Value (256-2347 bytes)	2337	If Fragmentation Threshold is enabled, this specifies the size (in bytes) at which packets are fragmented. A lower Fragmentation Threshold setting might be required if there is a great deal of radio interference.
RTS/CTS Threshold Enabled	No	If enabled, this setting configures the AP to issue a RTS (Request to Send) before sending a packet. In most cases, leave this option disabled.
RTS/CTS Threshold Value (0-2347 bytes)	2338	If RTS/CTS is enabled, this specifies the size of the packet (in bytes) at which the AP sends the RTS before sending the packet.
RTS/CTS Maximum Retries (1-255)	32	If RTS/CTS is enabled, this specifies the maximum number of times the AP issues an RTS before stopping the attempt to send the packet through the radio. Acceptable values range from 1 to 128 .
Maximum Data Retries (1-255)	32	The maximum number of attempts the AP makes to send a packet before giving up and dropping the packet. Acceptable values range from 1 to 255 .
Beacon Period (19-5000 msec)	100	Time between beacons (in microseconds).
DTIM Period (1-255)	2	DTIM alerts power-save devices that a packet is waiting for them. This setting configures DTIM packet frequency as a multiple of the number of beacon packets. The DTIM Interval indicates how many beacons equal one cycle.
Ethernet Encapsulation	RFC1042	This setting selects either the RFC1042 or 802.1h Ethernet encapsulation standard for use by the group.
Radio Preamble	Long	This setting determines whether the APs uses a short or long preamble. The preamble is generated by the AP and attached to the packet prior to transmission. The short preamble is 50 percent shorter than the long preamble and thus may improve wireless network performance. NOTE: Because older WLAN hardware may not support the short preamble, the long preamble is recommended as a default setting in most environments.

- Certain wireless access points offer proprietary settings or advanced functionality that differ from prevailing industry standards. If you use these APs in the device group, you may wish to take advantage of this proprietary functionality.

To configure these settings, locate the proprietary settings areas on the **Groups > Radio** page and continue with the additional steps in this procedure.



NOTE: Proprietary settings are only applied to devices in the group from the specific vendor and are not configured on devices from vendors that do not support the functionality.

- To configure settings specific to the Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000; Avaya AP-3/4/5/6/7/8, and ProCurve 520WL, locate the appropriate section of **Groups > Radio** page and define the required fields. [Table 61](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 61: Groups > Radio > Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000, AP-4000; Avaya AP-3, Avaya AP-7, AP-4/5/6, AP-8; ProCurve520WL Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Load Balancing	No	If enabled, this setting allows client devices associating to an AP with two radio cards to determine which card to associate with, based on the load (# of clients) on each card. NOTE: This feature is only available when two 802.11b wireless cards are used in an AP-2000.
Interference Robustness	No	If enabled, this option will fragment packets greater than 500 bytes in size to reduce the impact of radio frequency interference on wireless data throughput.
Distance Between APs	Large	This setting adjusts the receiver sensitivity. Reducing receiver sensitivity from its maximum may help reduce the amount of crosstalk between wireless stations to better support roaming users. Reducing the receiver sensitivity, user stations will be more likely to connect with the nearest access point.
802.11g Operational Mode	802.11b +802.11g	This setting sets the operational mode of all g radios in the group to either b only, g only or b + g.
802.11abg Operational Mode	802.11b +802.11g	This setting sets the operational mode of all a/b/g radios in the group to either a only, b only, g only or b + g.
802.11b Transmit Rate	Auto Fallback	This setting specifies the minimum transmit rate required for the AP to permit a user device to associate.
802.11g Transmit Rate	Auto Fallback	This setting specifies the minimum transmit rate required for the AP to permit a user device to associate.
802.11a Transmit Rate	Auto Fallback	This setting specifies the minimum transmit rate required for the AP to permit a user device to associate.
Rogue Scanning	Yes	If enabled, any ORiNOCO or Avaya APs in the group (with the appropriate firmware) will passively scan for rogue access points at the specified interval. This rogue scan will not break users' association to the network. NOTE: This feature can affect the data performance of the access point.
Rogue Scanning Interval (15-1440 min)	15 minutes	If Rogue Scanning is enabled, this setting controls the frequency with which scans are conducted (in minutes). Frequent scans provide the greatest security, but AP performance and throughput available to user devices may be impacted modestly during a rogue scan.

- To configure settings specific to Proxim 4900M, locate the **Proxim 4900M** section and define the required fields. [Table 62](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 62: Groups > Radio > Proxim 4900M Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
4.9GHz Public Safety Channel Bandwidth	20	This setting specifies the channel bandwidth for the 4.9 GHz radio. It is only applicable if you are running the 802.11a/4.9GHz radio in 4.9GHz mode.
802.11a/4.9GHz Public Safety Operational Mode	802.11a	This setting specifies if the AP will run the 802.11a/4.9GHz radio in 802.11a mode or in 4.9 GHz mode. Please note that 4.9 GHz is a licensed frequency used for public safety.

- To configure Symbol-only settings, locate the **Symbol** section and define the required fields. [Table 63](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 63: Groups > Radio > Symbol Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Rogue Scanning	Yes	If enabled, Symbol access points with 3.9.2 or later firmware in the group will passively scan for rogue access points at the specified interval. This rogue scan will not break a user's association to the network.
Rogue Scanning Interval (5-480 min)	240	If Rogue Scanning is enabled, this setting controls the frequency with which scans are conducted (in minutes). Frequent scans provide the greatest security, but AP performance and throughput available to user devices may be impacted modestly during a rogue scan.

- Select **Save** when radio configurations as described above are complete, select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent, or select **Revert** to discard all unapplied changes.

Cisco WLC Group Configuration

The **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** page consolidates the settings for Cisco WLC devices from all group pages. The **Groups > SSIDs** subtab applies to all device types except for Cisco WLC, which have WLANs configured on the **Cisco WLC Config** page. It is not recommended to have Symbol 4131 and Proxim APs in the same group as Cisco devices. Also, it is recommended that users set device preferences to **Only devices in this group**. This topic describes how to access and navigate the **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** page.

Accessing Cisco WLC Configuration

Go to the **Cisco WLC Config** page in one of these two ways:

- In **Groups > List**, select a group that has been defined to support Cisco devices. The **Cisco WLC Config** option appears in the subtabs.
- In **Groups > List**, create a new group to support Cisco devices with these steps:
 - Select **Add** from the **Groups > List** page to create a new group, enter a group name, and select **Add**.
 - Once AirWave prompts you with the **Groups > Basic** page, ensure that you enable device-specific settings for **Cisco WLC**.
 - After you select **Save** or **Save and Apply**, the **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** subtab appears in the navigation pane at the top in association with that group.

Navigating Cisco WLC Configuration

The navigation pane on the left side of the **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** page is expandable, and displays the Cisco configurations supported and deployed. [Figure 45](#) and [Figure 46](#) illustrate this navigation pane.

You can pre-populate the group WLC settings from a controller in the same group by performing an import on the controller's **Audit** page.

Figure 45: Groups > Cisco WLC Config Page Illustration, collapsed view

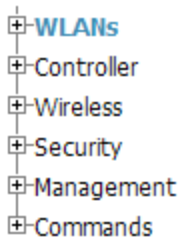
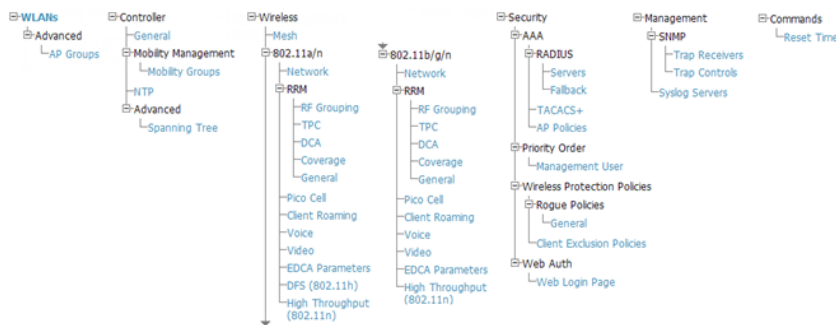


Figure 46: Groups > Cisco WLC Config Page Illustration, expanded view

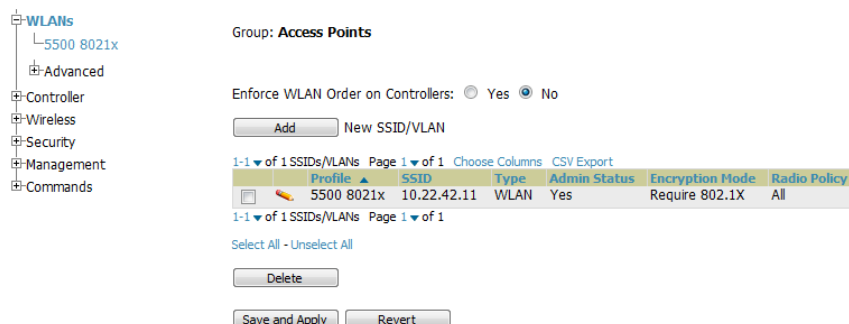


Configuring WLANs for Cisco WLC Devices

In **Cisco WLC Config**, WLANs are based on SSIDs or VLANs that are dedicated to Cisco WLC controllers. Perform the following steps to define and configure WLANs for Cisco WLC controllers.

1. Go to the **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** page, and select **WLANs** in the navigation pane at left. This page displays the SSIDs or VLANs that are available for use with Cisco WLC devices and enables you to define new SSIDs or VLANs. [Figure 47](#) illustrates this page.
2. To change the ID/position of a WLAN on the controller by dragging and dropping, set the toggle to **Yes**. Note that the by setting this flag to **Yes**, AirWave will display a mismatch if the WLANs in the desired config and device config differ only on the order.

Figure 47: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANS page illustration



3. To add or edit SSIDs or VLANs that are dedicated to Cisco WLC devices, either select the **Add** button, or select the pencil icon for an existing SSID/VLAN. A new page appears comprised of four tabs, as follows:
 - **General**—Defines general administrative parameters for the Cisco WLC WLAN.
 - **Security**—Defines encryption and RADIUS servers.
 - **QoS**—Defines quality of service (QoS) parameters for the Cisco WLC WLAN.
 - **Advanced**—Defines advanced settings that are available only with Cisco WLC devices, for example, AAA override, coverage, DHCP and DTIM period.



NOTE: Refer to Cisco documentation for additional information about Cisco WLC devices and related features.

Figure 48: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANs > Add New SSID/VLAN > General Tab Illustration

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface with four tabs: General, Security, QoS, and Advanced. The 'General' tab is selected and active. The form contains the following fields and options:

- Profile:** Text input field.
- SSID:** Text input field with a note: "If SSID is not specified, the profile name will be used as the SSID".
- Type:** Dropdown menu set to "WLAN".
- WLAN ID (1-512):** Text input field.
- Admin Status:** Radio buttons for "Yes" (selected) and "No".
- Specify Interface Name:** Radio buttons for "Yes" (selected) and "No".
- Interface:** Dropdown menu set to "management".
- Radio Policy:** Dropdown menu set to "All".
- Broadcast SSID:** Radio buttons for "Yes" and "No" (selected).

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Add" and "Cancel".

Figure 49: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANs > Add New SSID/VLAN > Security Tab Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'Security' tab of the configuration interface. At the top, there are four tabs: 'General', 'Security', 'QoS', and 'Advanced'. The 'Security' tab is active. Below the tabs, there are two main sections: 'Security' and 'AAA Servers'. The 'Security' section contains two dropdown menus: 'Encryption Mode' set to 'No Encryption' and 'Web Policy' set to 'Disabled'. The 'AAA Servers' section contains three 'RADIUS Authentication Server' dropdown menus, all set to 'Select'. Below these are radio buttons for 'Enable AAA Accounting Servers', with 'Yes' selected. There are also three 'RADIUS Accounting Server' dropdown menus, all set to 'Select'. At the bottom of the form are 'Add' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Figure 50: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANs > Add New SSID/VLAN > QoS Tab Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'QoS' tab of the configuration interface. At the top, there are four tabs: 'General', 'Security', 'QoS', and 'Advanced'. The 'QoS' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a 'QoS' section containing two dropdown menus: 'Quality of Service' set to 'Silver (best effort)' and 'WMM Policy' set to 'Disabled'. At the bottom of the form are 'Add' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Figure 51: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANs > Add New SSID/VLAN > Advanced Tab Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced' configuration tab for adding a new SSID/VLAN. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'General', 'Security', 'QoS', and 'Advanced' tabs. The 'Advanced' tab is active, displaying various configuration options:

- Allow AAA Override: Yes No
- Coverage Hole Detection: Yes No
- Session Timeout (0-86400):
- Enable IPv6: Yes No
- P2P Blocking Action:
- Client Exclusion: Yes No
- Media Session Snooping: Yes No
Requires Platinum QoS
- DHCP Server:
- Require DHCP: Yes No
- Aironet IE Support: Yes No
- MFP Signature Generation: Yes No
- H-REAP Local Switching: Yes No
- Mobility Anchor #1:
- Mobility Anchor #2:
- Mobility Anchor #3:
- Mobility Anchor #4:
- DTIM Period 802.11a/n (1-255 beacon periods):
- DTIM Period 802.11bg/n (1-255 beacon periods):
- Client Load Balancing: Yes No
- Client Band Select: Yes No
Requires a Radio Policy of "All"

At the bottom of the form are 'Add' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Defining and Configuring LWAPP AP Groups for Cisco Devices

The Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANs > Advanced > AP Groups page allows you to add/edit/delete AP Groups on the Cisco WLC. LWAPP AP Groups are used to limit the WLANs available on each AP. Cisco thin APs are assigned to LWAPP AP Groups.

Viewing and Creating Cisco AP Groups

1. Go to the Groups > Cisco WLC Config page, and select WLANs > Advanced > AP Groups in the navigation pane on the left side. This page displays the configured LWAPP APs. [Figure 52](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 52: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > WLANS > Advanced > AP Groups Page Illustration

Group: **Cisco Gear**

AP Groups

LWAPP AP Groups VLAN Enabled: Yes No

	Name ▲	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	default_amigopod	amigopod

LWAPP AP Group

Name:

Description:

LWAPP AP Group Interface Mapping

SSID: ACS_TLS ▼

Specify Interface Name: Yes No

Interface: 5500 egress ▼

NAC State: Enabled Disabled

2. To add a new LWAPP AP group, select **Yes** in the **AP Groups** section. Additional controls appear.
3. Select **Add** to create a new LWAPP AP group. To edit an existing LWAPP AP group, select the pencil icon next to that group. Add one or more SSIDs and the interface/VLAN ID mapping on the **Add/Edit** page of the LWAPP AP Group.
4. Select **Save and Apply** to make these changes permanent, or select **Save** to retain these changes to be pushed to controllers at a later time.

Configuring Cisco Controller Settings

The **Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Controller** page defines general Cisco WLC settings, Multicast settings, Cisco mobility groups to be supported on Cisco controllers, Network Time Protocol (NTP), and Spanning Tree Protocol settings.

Go to the **Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Controller** page. This navigation is illustrated in [Figure 53](#).

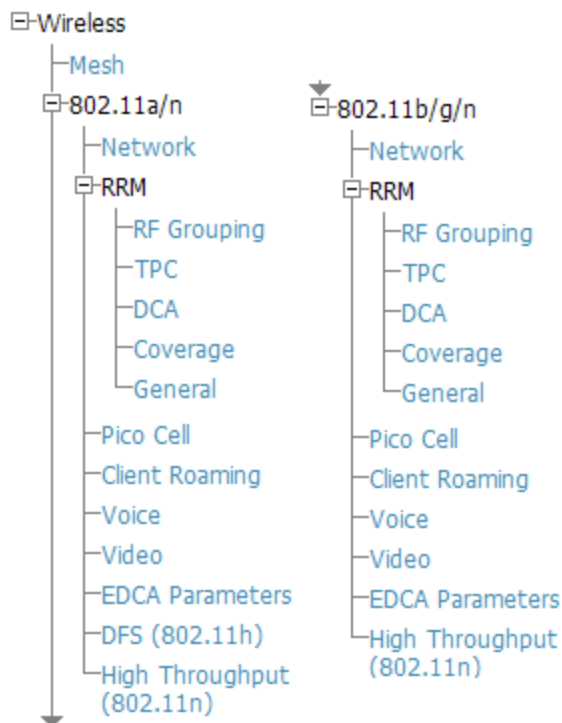
Figure 53: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Controller Navigation



Configuring Wireless Parameters for Cisco Controllers

This section illustrates the configuration of Wireless settings in support of Cisco WLC controllers. The navigation for Wireless settings is illustrated in [Figure 54](#).

Figure 54: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Wireless Navigation Illustration



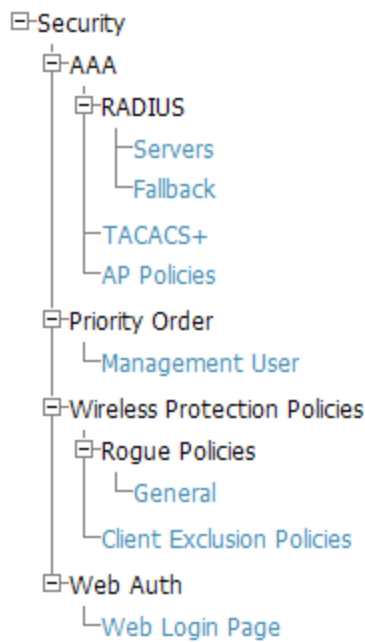
Configuring Cisco WLC Security Parameters and Functions

AirWave enables you to configure many security settings that are specific to Cisco WLC controllers. This section supports four overriding types of configuration, as follows:

- AAA, to cover both RADIUS and TACACS+ server configuration
- Priority Order
- Wireless Protection Policies
- Web Auth

Figure 55 illustrates these components and this navigation:

Figure 55: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Security Navigation Illustration



Configuring Management Settings for Cisco WLC

AirWave allows you to configure of SNMP and Syslog Server settings for Cisco WLC controllers. You can configure up to four trap receivers on the Cisco WLC including the AMP IP that can be used in Global Groups. To define SNMP and server settings, go to the Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Management page, illustrated in Figure 56.

Figure 56: Groups > Cisco WLC Config > Management Navigation Illustration



Configuring Group PTMP Settings

The Groups > PTMP configuration page configures Point-to-Multipoint (PTMP) for all subscriber and base stations in the device group. Subscriber stations must be in the same group as all base stations with which they might connect.

Perform the following steps to configure these functions.

1. Go to the Groups > List page and select the group for which to define PTMP settings by selecting the group that supports Proxim MP.11. Alternatively, select Add from the Groups > List page to create a new group.
2. Select the Groups > PTMP tab. Figure 57 illustrates this page.

Figure 57: Groups > PTMP Page Illustration

3. Define the settings on this page. [Table 64](#) describes the settings and default values.

Table 64: Groups > PTMP Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
802.11a Radio Channel	58	Selects the channel used for 802.11a radios by the devices in this group.
802.11g Radio Channel	10	Selects the channel used for 802.11g radios by the devices in this group.
Channel Bandwidth	20	Defines the channel bandwidth used by the devices in this group.
Network Name	Wireless Network	Sets the Network name, with a range of length supported from two to 32 alphanumeric characters.
Network Secret	None	Sets a shared password to authenticate clients to the network.

4. Select **Save and Apply** when configurations are complete to make them permanent, or select **Save** to retain these settings prior to pushing to controllers at a later time.

Configuring Proxim Mesh Radio Settings

1. Go to the **Groups > Proxim Mesh** configuration page to configure Mesh-specific radio settings.
2. Define the settings as required for your network. [Figure 58](#) illustrates this page. The tables that follow describe the settings and default values.

Figure 58: Groups > Proxim Mesh Page Illustration

The **General** section contains settings for mesh radio, number of mesh links, RSSI smoothing, roaming threshold and de-auth client.

Table 65: Groups > Proxim Mesh > General Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Mesh Radio	4.9/5Ghz	Drop-down selects the radio that acts as the backhaul to the network.
Maximum Mesh Links (1-32)	6	Sets the maximum number of mesh links allowed on an AP. This number includes the uplink to the portal as well as downlinks to other mesh APs.
Neighbor RSSI Smoothing	16	Specifies the number of beacons to wait before switching to a new link.
Roaming Threshold (0-100)	80	Specifies the difference in cost between two paths that must be exceeded before the AP roams. To switch to a new path it must have a cost that is less by at least the roaming threshold. A high threshold results in fewer mesh roams.
Deauth Client when Uplink is Down	Yes	With Yes selected, clients have authentication removed (are deauthenticated) if the uplink is lost.

The **Security** section contains settings for SSID and enabling AES encryption.

Table 66: Groups > Proxim Mesh > Security Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
SSID	None	Sets the SSID used by the Mesh Radio to connect to the mesh network.
Enable AES	No	Enable or disable AES encryption.
Shared Secret	None	Specify a shared secret if Enable AES is Yes .

- The **Mesh Cost Matrix** configuration section contains settings for hop factor and maximum hops to portal, RSSI factor and cut-off, medium occupancy factor and current medium occupancy weight. Adjust these settings as required for your network. [Table 67](#) describes these settings and default values.

Table 67: Groups > Proxim Mesh > Mesh Cost Matrix Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Hop Factor (1-10)	5	Sets the factor associated with each hop when calculating the best path to the portal AP. Higher factors will have more impact when deciding the best uplink.
Maximum Hops to Portal (1-4)	4	Set the maximum number of hops for the AP to reach the Portal AP.
RSSI Factor (0-10)	5	Sets the factor associated with the RSSI values used when calculating the best path to the portal AP. Higher factors will have more impact when deciding the best uplink.
RSSI Cutoff (0-26)	10	Specifies the minimum RSSI needed to become a mesh neighbor.
Medium Occupancy	5	Sets the factor associated with Medium Occupancy when calculating the best path to the portal AP. Higher factors will have more impact when deciding the best uplink.

Setting	Default	Description
Factor (0-10)		
Current Medium Occupancy Weight (0-9)	7	Specifies the importance given to the most recently observed Medium Occupancy against all of the previously viewed medium occupancies. Lower values place more importance on previously observed Medium Occupancies.

4. Select **Save** when configurations are complete to retain these settings. Select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent, or select **Revert** to discard all unapplied changes.

Configuring Group MAC Access Control Lists

This configuration is optional. If you use Symbol, Proxim, or ProCurve 520WL wireless access points, AirWave enables you to specify the MAC addresses of devices that are permitted to associate with APs in the Group. Other devices are not able to associate to APs in the Group, even if the users of those devices are authorized users on the network.

Perform the following steps to use the MAC ACL function.

1. Browse to the **Groups > MAC ACL** configuration page. [Figure 59](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 59: Groups > MAC ACL Page Illustration

Group: **infrastructure**

These settings apply to Proxim, Cisco VxWorks, Symbol and ProCurve 520 devices.

The screenshot shows the 'MAC ACL' configuration interface. At the top, it says 'Group: infrastructure' and 'These settings apply to Proxim, Cisco VxWorks, Symbol and ProCurve 520 devices.' The main section has a 'Use MAC ACL:' dropdown menu currently set to 'Yes'. Below it is a text input field for 'Authorized MAC Addresses:' with a note that this list will not be set on Cisco VxWorks APs. At the bottom of the page are three buttons: 'Save', 'Save and Apply', and 'Revert'.

2. Select **Yes** on the **Use MAC ACL** drop-down menu. Enter all authorized MAC addresses, separated by white spaces.
3. Select **Save** when configurations are complete to retain these settings. Select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent, or select **Revert** to discard all unapplied changes.

Specifying Minimum Firmware Versions for APs in a Group

This configuration is optional. AirWave allows you the option of defining the minimum firmware version for each AP type in a group on the **Groups > Firmware** configuration page. At the time that you define the minimum version, AirWave automatically upgrades all eligible APs.

When you add APs into the group in the future, you will be able to upgrade APs manually. The firmware for an AP is not upgraded automatically when it is added to a group. Perform the following steps to make this firmware configuration.

1. Browse to the **Groups > Firmware** configuration page. [Figure 60](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 60: Groups > Firmware Page Illustration

The screenshot shows a configuration page for the 'Access Points' group. It is divided into two main sections: 'Firmware Upgrade Options' and 'Desired Version'.
Firmware Upgrade Options: This section includes a text input field for 'Firmware File Server IP Address'.
Desired Version: This section contains a list of device types with corresponding dropdown menus for selecting a firmware version. All dropdowns are currently set to 'NONE'.
Actions: At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Upgrade' and 'Save'.

Device Type	Desired Version
Aruba 200:	NONE
Aruba 2400:	NONE
Aruba 3xxx or 5000/6000 with M3 modules:	NONE
Aruba 5000/6000 with SC-I or SC-II modules:	NONE
Aruba 6xx:	NONE
Aruba 72xx:	NONE
Aruba 800:	NONE

2. For each device type in the group, specify the minimum acceptable firmware version. If no firmware versions are listed, go to the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** configuration page to upload the firmware files to AirWave.
3. Select **Upgrade** to apply firmware preferences to devices in the group.
4. Select **Save** to save the firmware file as the desired version for the group.
5. If you have opted to assign an external TFTP server on a per-group basis on the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** configuration page, you can enter the IP address in the **Firmware Upgrade Options** field on the top of this configuration page.
6. Once you have defined your first group, you can configure that group to be the default group on your network. When AirWave discovers new devices that need to be assigned to a management group, the default group appears at the top of all drop-down menus and lists. Newly discovered devices are placed automatically in the default group if AirWave is set to **Automatically Monitor/Manage New Devices** on the AirWave configuration page.
7. Browse to the **AMP Setup > General** configuration page.
8. From the **Default Group** drop down menu, select the desired group to make it the default.

Comparing Device Groups

You can compare two existing device groups with a detailed line-item comparison. Group comparison allows several levels of analysis including the following:

- Compare performance, bandwidth consumption, or troubleshooting metrics between two groups.
- Debug one device group against the settings of a similar and better performing device group.
- Use one group as a model by which to fine-tune configurations for additional device groups.

This topic presumes that at least two device groups are at least partly configured in AirWave, each with saved configurations. Perform the following steps to compare two existing device groups:

1. From the **Groups > List** page, select the **Compare two groups** link. Two drop-down menus appear.
2. Select the two groups to compare in the drop-down menus, and select **Compare**. The **Compare** page appears, displaying some or many configuration categories. [Figure 61](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 61: Comparing Two Devices Groups on the Groups > List > Compare Page (Partial View)

Comparing group **HQ-RemoteAP** to group **Outdoor**:

[Show Similar Fields](#)

	HQ-RemoteAP (edit)	Basic	Outdoor (edit)
802.11 Counters Polling Period:	30 minutes	→	15 minutes
Allow One-to-One NAT:	No	→	Yes
Bridge Forward Delay:	15	→	16
Bridge Hello Time:	2	→	4
Bridge Maximum Age:	20	→	22
Bridge Priority:	32768	→	32760
Cisco IOS CLI Communication:	Telnet	→	SSH
Cisco IOS Config File Communication:	TFTP	→	SCP
Device Bandwidth Polling Period:	10 minutes	→	5 minutes
Device-to-Device Link Polling Period:	15 minutes	→	30 minutes
NTP Polling Interval:	86400	→	3600
NTP Server #1:	(empty string)	→	10.2.25.162
Override Polling Period for Other Services:	Yes	→	No
Read ARP Table:	4 hours	→	8 hours
Read Bridge Forwarding Table:	4 hours	→	8 hours
Read CDP Table for Device Discovery:	4 hours	→	8 hours
SNMP Trap Receiver #1 IP:	(empty string)	→	10.51.2.37
SNMP Trap Receiver #1 Name:	(empty string)	→	gauss
SNMP Trap Receiver #2 IP:	(empty string)	→	10.51.2.5
SNMP Trap Receiver #2 Name:	(empty string)	→	joule
SNMP Trap Receiver #3 IP:	(empty string)	→	10.51.2.15
SNMP Trap Receiver #3 Name:	(empty string)	→	mole
SNMP Version:	2c	→	1
SSH Version:	v1	→	v2
Show device settings for:	Only devices on this AMP	→	All devices
Spanning Tree Protocol:	No	→	Yes
Thin AP Discovery Polling Period:	15 minutes	→	30 minutes
User Data Polling Period:	5 minutes	→	10 minutes

3. Note the following factors when using the **Compare** page:
 - The **Compare** page can be very long or very abbreviated, depending on how many configurations the device groups share or do not share.
 - When a configuration differs between two groups, the setting is flagged in red text for the group on the right.
 - The default setting of the **Compare** page is to highlight settings that differ between two groups.
 - To display settings that are similar or identical between two device groups, select **Show Similar Fields** at the top left of the page. The result may be a high volume of information.
 - Select **Hide Similar Fields** to return to the default display, emphasizing configuration settings that differ between two groups.
 - You can change the configuration for either or both groups by selecting **Edit** in the corresponding column heading. The appropriate configuration page appears.
 - If you make and save changes to either or both groups, go back to the **Groups > List** page and select **Compare two groups**. Select the same two groups again for updated information.
 - Additional topics in this document describe the many fields that can appear on the **Groups > List > Compare** page.

Deleting a Group

Perform the following steps to delete an existing Group from the AirWave database:

1. Browse to the **Groups > List** configuration page.

2. Ensure that the group you wish to delete is not marked as the **default** group. (See the **AMP Setup > General** page.) AirWave does not permit you to delete the current default group.
3. Ensure that there are no devices in the group that you want to delete. AirWave does not permit you to delete a group that still contains managed devices. You must move all devices to other groups before deleting a group.
4. Ensure that the group is not a global group that has subscriber groups, and is not a group that was pushed from a Master Console. AirWave will not delete a group in which either of those cases is true.
5. Select the checkbox and select **Delete**.

Changing Multiple Group Configurations

Perform the following steps to make any changes to an existing group's configuration:

1. Browse to the **Groups > List** configuration page.
2. Select the **Modify** button (the wrench icon) for the group you wish to edit. The **Groups > Basic** configuration page appears.
3. Select the fields to be edited on the **Basic** configuration page or go to **Radio**, **Security**, **VLANs**, or **MAC ACL** configuration page and edit the fields. Use the **Save** button to store the changes prior to applying them.
4. When all changes for the group are complete select the **Save and Apply** button to make the changes permanent. [Figure 62](#) illustrates the confirmation message that appears.

Figure 62: Groups > Basic Configuration Change Confirmation Page Illustration

Group "Access Points Not Managed by MC"

Device-to-Device Link Polling Period	5 minutes	➡	2 minutes
Override Polling Period for Other Services	No	➡	Yes
SNMP Version	2c	➡	3
SNMP Version	2c	➡	3
SNMP Version	2c	➡	3

Apply Changes Now Cancel

Scheduling Options

Occurs: One Time

Specify numeric dates with optional 24-hour times (like **7/4/2003** or **2003-07-04** for July 4th, 2003, or **7/4/2003 13:00** for July 4th, 2003 at 1:00 PM.), or specify relative times (like **tomorrow at noon** or **next tuesday at 4am**). Other input formats may be accepted.

Current Local Time: March 19, 2012 1:56 pm PDT

Desired Start Date/Time:

Schedule

Select other groups to change:

Group	Current Local Time
<input type="checkbox"/> 1330 Orleans	March 19, 2012 1:56 pm PDT
<input type="checkbox"/> 1330 PoC Lab	March 19, 2012 1:56 pm PDT
<input type="checkbox"/> 1341-Alpo	March 19, 2012 1:56 pm PDT
<input type="checkbox"/> 1341-ARM-Network	March 19, 2012 1:56 pm PDT
<input type="checkbox"/> AirMesh	March 19, 2012 1:56 pm PDT

5. AirWave displays a **Configuration Change** screen confirming the changes that will be applied to the group's settings.
6. There are several action possibilities from within this confirmation configuration page.
 - **Apply Changes Now** — Applies the changes immediately to access points within the group. If you wish to edit multiple groups, you must use the **Preview** button.



NOTE: You cannot apply Dell PowerConnect W Config changes to other groups. If the only changes on the configuration page are to PowerConnect W-Series devices, the list of groups and the preview button will not appear.

- **Scheduling Options** — Schedules the changes to be applied to this group in the future. Enter the desired change date in the **Start Date/Time** field. You can also specify if this is a one-time schedule or a recurring schedule. Recurring options are **Daily**, **Weekly**, **Monthly**, and **Annually**. AirWave takes the time zone into account for the group if a time zone other than AirWave **System Time** has been configured on the **Groups > Basic** configuration page.
- **Cancel** — Cancels the application of changes (immediately or scheduled).



NOTE: To completely nullify the change request, select **Revert** on one of the group configuration pages after you have selected **Cancel**.

7. Apply changes to multiple groups by selecting the appropriate group or groups and selecting **Preview**.

Modifying Multiple Devices

AirWave provides a very powerful utility that modifies all APs or a subset of access points unrelated to the typical AirWave group construct. This utility provides the ability to delete simultaneously multiple devices, migrate multiple devices to another group and/or folder, update credentials and optimize channels. Perform these steps to modify multiple devices.

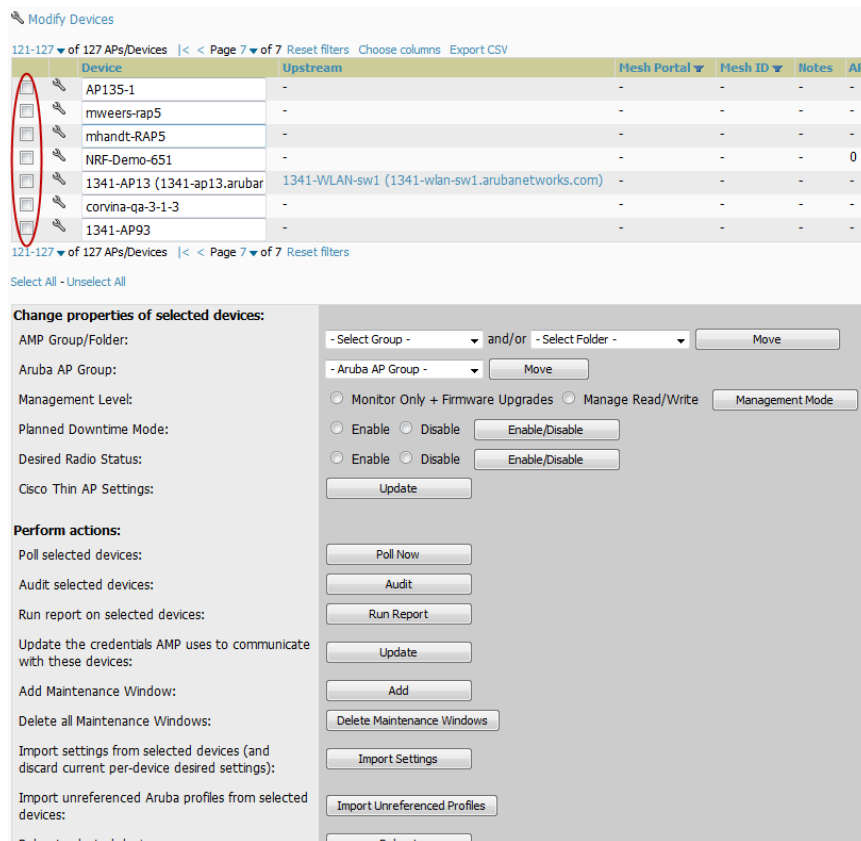
1. To modify multiple devices, go to one of the following pages with a device list:

- **APs/Devices > List**
- **APs/Devices > Up**
- **APs/Devices > Down**
- **APs/Devices > Mismatched**
- **Groups > Monitor**

Each of these pages displays a list of devices. Controller monitoring pages also have lists of their thin APs which can be modified using **Modify Devices**.

2. Select **Modify Devices** to make the checkboxes at the left of all devices appear. In addition, a new section appears in this page location to display various settings that can be configured for multiple devices at one time (some operations cannot be performed on the selected devices). [Figure 63](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 63: Modify Multiple Devices Section Illustration



3. Select one or more devices that are to share the configurations. Select the checkbox for each device to modify.
4. In the **Modify Multiple Devices** section, select any button or use any drop-down menu for the supported changes. Any action you take applies to all selected devices. Each action you take will direct you to a new configuration page, or prompt you with a confirmation page to confirm your changes.
5. You are taken to a confirmation configuration page that allows you to schedule the change for a time in the future. Enter a start date and time in the scheduling field and select when the change should occur from the drop-down menu (one time is the default, but you may select recurring options for many of the actions). Scheduled jobs can be viewed and edited in the **System > Configuration Change Jobs** tab.
6. Using the neighbor lists, AirWave is able to optimize channel selection for APs. Select the APs to optimize and AirWave minimizes the channel interference while giving channel priority to the most heavily used APs. [Table 68](#) describes these actions and controls.

Table 68: Modify Multiple Devices Section Fields and Default Values

Action	Description
AMP Group/Folder	Move the selected devices to a new group or folder. If the AP is in managed mode when it is moved to a new group, it will be reconfigured.
Dell PowerConnect W	Moves the selected APs to a new group or folder. If the AP is in managed mode when it is moved to a new group it will be reconfigured.
Management Level	Move the selected devices into Monitor Only or Manage Read/Write Mode.

Action	Description
Planned Maintenance Mode	Puts the selected devices into Planned Maintenance. During the maintenance mode, no AP Down triggers will be deployed on these devices. Users will not be able to delete folders that contain devices in Planned Maintenance. The devices in Planned Maintenance will show the Up status, but will not be tracked in historical graphs and logs as Up.
Desired Radio Status	Enables or disables the radios on the selected device. Does <i>not</i> apply Cisco IOS APs.
Cisco Thin AP Settings	Bulk configuration for per-thin AP settings, previously configured on the Group LWAPP AP tab, can be performed from Modify Devices on the APs/Devices List page. Make changes to LWAPP AP groups, including the option that was under Modify Devices.
Poll selected devices	Polls selected devices for current user count and bandwidth data; overrides default poll settings for the group. Polling numerous devices may create a temporary performance load on your AirWave server.
Audit selected devices	Fetches the current configuration from the device and compares it to the desired AirWave configuration. The audit action updates the Configuration Status. NOTE: In versions of AirWave prior to 7.3, the Audit button appeared on Groups > List for groups with audit disabled. Now, if a group has audit disabled for its devices, AirWave does not show the Audit button in the Modify devices list.
Run report on selected devices	Takes you to the Reports > Definitions page where you can define or run a custom report for selected devices. For more details and a procedure, see "Using Custom Reports" on page 239 .
Update the credentials AMP uses to communicate with these devices	Update changes the credentials AirWave uses to communicate with the device. It does <i>not</i> change the credentials on the AP.
Add Maintenance Window	Automate the manual action of putting the selected devices into Manage mode at once so that changes can be applied, and after the maintenance period is over, the devices automatically revert to Monitor-Only mode. Maintenance windows can be set as a one-time or recurring event.
Delete all Maintenance Windows	Deletes all maintenance windows set for these devices.
Import settings from selected devices (and discard current pre-device desired settings)	Audit updates a number of the AP-specific settings that AirWave initially read off of the AP including channel, power, antenna settings and SSL certifications. AirWave recommends using this setting if APs have been updated outside of AirWave. Most settings on the APs/Devices Manage configuration page are set to the values currently read off of the devices.
Reboot selected devices	Reboots the selected devices. Use caution when rebooting devices because this can disrupt wireless users.
Reprovision selected Dell devices	Configures the controller to send provisioning parameters such as radio, antenna, and IP address settings to the selected APs. Please note that APs will be rebooted as part of reprovisioning.
Replace Hardware	Select the down device that will be replaced and view the list of AirWave devices that match the name or IP address of the selected device. The down devices can be replaced with any device in the New Devices list or in the current folder or group.
Upgrade firmware for selected devices	Upgrades firmware for the selected devices. Refer to the firmware upgrade help under APs/Devices > Manage configuration page for detailed help on Firmware job options.

Action	Description
Cancel firmware upgrade for selected devices	Cancels any firmware upgrades that are scheduled or in progress for the selected APs.
Rename devices	Rename all the selected devices in bulk. Note that you can also rename the devices one at a time using the editable Name fields in each row.
Delete selected devices from AMP	Removes the selected APs from AirWave. The deletes will be performed in the background and may take a minute to be removed from the list.

Using Global Groups for Group Configuration

To apply group configurations using the AirWave Global Groups feature, first go to the **Groups > List** configuration page. Select **Add** to add a new group, or select the name of the group to edit settings for an existing group. Select the **Duplicate** icon (usually near the last column of the list) to create a new group with identical configuration to an existing group.

- To have Global Group status, a group must contain no devices; accordingly, access points can never be added to a Global Group. Global groups are visible to users of all roles, so they may not contain devices, which can be made visible only to certain roles. [Figure 64](#) illustrates the **Groups > List** page.

Figure 64: Groups > List Page Illustration

Name	Up/Down Status	Polling Period	Total Devices	Is Global Group	Global Group	Items	Mismatched	Ignored	Users	PW	Duplicate	SSID	Changes
rsd100	60 seconds	3	No	gauss three	4	4	0	0	0	0	-	-	Unapplied Changes
infrastructure	60 seconds	31	No	gauss two	9	16	0	0	0	0	Guest_RSNDOfficeWLAN	-	
airespace	60 seconds	5	No	gauss one	4	2	0	0	0	0	4000 8021x, 4000 guest(=more...)	-	
GG-test	5 minutes	0	Yes	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Guest_RSNDOfficeWLAN	-	

- To set a group as a Global Group, go to the **Groups > Basic** configuration page for an existing or a newly created group. Select **Yes** for the **Is Global Group** field under the Global Group section.
- When the change is saved and applied, the group will have a checkbox next to fields. [Figure 65](#) illustrates this configuration page.

Figure 65: Groups > Basic Page for a Global Group (partial view)

Group: **gauss one**

Selecting a checkbox allows subscriber groups to override the corresponding setting.

Basic

Name: gauss one

Missed SNMP Poll Threshold (1-100): 1

Regulatory Domain: United States

Timezone: AMP system time

For scheduling group configuration changes

Allow One-to-One NAT: Yes No

Audit Configuration on Devices: Yes No

- When a Global Group configuration is pushed to Subscriber Groups, all settings are static except for settings with the checkbox selected; for fields with checkboxes selected, the value or setting can be changed on the corresponding tab for each managed group. In the case of the **Groups > SSIDs** configuration page, override options are available only on the **Add** configuration page (go to the **Groups > SSIDs** configuration page and

select **Add**). Global templates are also configurable as part of Global Groups; for more information, see [Creating and Using Templates](#).

- Once Global Groups have been configured, groups may be created or configured to subscribe to a particular Global Group. Go to the **Groups > Basic** configuration page of a group and locate the **Use Global Groups** section. Select the **Yes** radio button and select the name of the Global Group from the drop-down menu. Then select **Save and Apply** to make the changes permanent. [Figure 66](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 66: Groups > Basic > Managed Page Illustration

Group: **Access Points**

Basic

Name: Access Points

Missed SNMP Poll Threshold (1-100): 1

Regulatory Domain: United States

Timezone: AMP system time
For scheduling group configuration changes

Allow One-to-One NAT: Yes No

Global Groups

Use Global Group: Yes No

Global Group: globalgrouponMC (SSID: -)

- Once the configuration is pushed, the unchecked fields from the Global Group appears on the Subscriber Group as static values and settings. Only fields that had the override checkbox selected in the Global Group appear as fields that can be set at the level of the Subscriber Group. Any changes to a static field must be made on the Global Group.
- If a Global Group has Subscriber Groups, it cannot be changed to a non-Global Group. A Global Group without Subscriber Groups can be changed to a regular Group by updating the setting on the **Groups > Basic** configuration interface. The Global Groups feature can also be used with the **Master Console**. For more information about this feature, refer to ["Supporting AirWave Servers with the Master Console" on page 229](#).

Chapter 4

Discovering, Adding, and Managing Devices

This chapter describes how to add, configure, and monitor wired and wireless devices, and contains the following sections corresponding to features of the **Device Setup** and **APs/Devices** tabs:

- ["Device Discovery Overview" on page 101](#)
- ["Discovering and Adding Devices" on page 101](#)
- ["Monitoring Devices" on page 113](#)
- ["Configuring and Managing Devices" on page 131](#)
- ["Troubleshooting a Newly Discovered Down Device" on page 144](#)
- ["Setting up Spectrum Analysis in AirWave" on page 146](#)

Device Discovery Overview

After you have deployed AirWave on the network, the next step is to discover all existing devices connected to your network.

AirWave allows device discovery in the following ways, all of which are described in the sections that follow:

- **SNMP/HTTP discovery scanning**—This is the primary method to discover devices on your network, configured in the **Device Setup > Discover** page. See ["SNMP/HTTP Scanning" on page 102](#).
- **Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)**—AirWave enhances support for CDP by discovering a Cisco device's CDP neighbors. See ["The Cisco Discovery Protocol \(CDP\)" on page 106](#).
- **Manual device entry**—This admin-supported method of discovery applies when you know of devices that are already on your network. See the following sections for information and procedures:
 - ["Manually Adding Individual Devices" on page 107](#)
 - ["Manually Adding Individual Devices" on page 107](#)
 - ["Manually Adding Individual Devices" on page 107](#)
- **Controller-driven device discovery**—Thin APs will automatically be discovered in the network and added to the **New Devices** list when you add their controller to AirWave. To add the thin APs, refer to ["Authorizing Devices to AirWave from APs/Devices > New Page" on page 106](#).

Discovering and Adding Devices

This section describes the following topics:

- ["SNMP/HTTP Scanning" on page 102](#)
- ["The Cisco Discovery Protocol \(CDP\)" on page 106](#)
- ["Authorizing Devices to AirWave from APs/Devices > New Page" on page 106](#)
- ["Manually Adding Individual Devices" on page 107](#)

SNMP/HTTP Scanning

SNMP/HTTP discovery scanning is the primary method for discovering devices on your network, including rogue devices. Enable this scanning method from the **Device Setup > Discover** page.



NOTE: This page is only visible to users with the AirWave Administrator role or roles that have **Allow authorization of APs/Devices** enabled in **AMP Setup > Roles**.

SNMP/HTTP scanning information is provided in these sections:

- ["Adding Networks for SNMP/HTTP Scanning" on page 102](#)—explains how to enable networks that have been defined for scanning.
- ["Adding Credentials for Scanning" on page 103](#)—explains how to define network credentials for scanning. Credentials must be defined before using them in scan sets.
- ["Defining a Scan Set" on page 104](#)—explains how to create a scan set by combining networks and credentials when scanning for devices.
- ["Running a Scan Set" on page 104](#)—provides a procedure for running a scan set.

Adding Networks for SNMP/HTTP Scanning

The first step when enabling SNMP/HTTP scanning for devices is to define the network segments to be scanned. Perform these steps.

1. Go to the **Device Setup > Discover** page, and scroll down to the **Networks** section.
2. In the **Networks** section, select the **Add** button to add a new scan network. The **Scan Network** page appears, as shown in [Figure 67](#). (Note that you may have to scroll down the page again to view this section.) Alternatively, you can edit an existing scan network by selecting the corresponding pencil icon. The **New/Edit Networks** page also appears in this instance.

Figure 67: Device Setup > Discover > New Network Section Illustration

Networks	
Scan Network	
Name:	<input type="text"/>
Network:	<input type="text"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

3. In the **Name** field, provide a name for the network to be scanned (for example, **Accounting Network**).
4. In the **Network** field, define the IP network range, or the first IP address on the network, to be scanned. One example would be 10.52.0.0.
5. Enter the **Subnet Mask** for the network to be scanned (for example, 255.255.252.0). The largest subnet AirWave supports is 255.255.0.0.
6. Select **Add**.
7. Repeat these steps to add as many networks for which to enable device scanning. All network segments configured in this way appear in the **Network** section of the **Device Setup > Discover** page.
8. Complete the configuration of scan credentials, then combine scan networks and scan credentials to create scan sets. The next two procedures in this section describe these tasks.

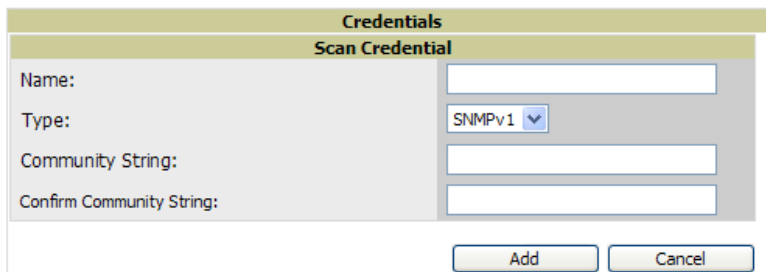
Adding Credentials for Scanning

The next step in SNMP/HTTP device discovery is to define the scan credentials that govern scanning of a given network. New APs inherit scan credentials from the System Credentials that you configure on the **Device Setup > Communications** page.

Perform these steps to define scan credentials for SNMP/HTTP scanning:

1. Locate the **Credentials** section on the **Device Setup > Discover** page. (Scroll down if necessary.) This page displays scan sets, networks, and credentials that have been configured so far, and allows you to define new elements for device scanning.
2. To create a new scan credential, select the **Add button to add a new scan credential**. [Figure 68](#) illustrates this page. (Note that you may have to scroll down the page again to view this section.)

Figure 68: Device Setup > Discover > Add/Edit New Scan Credential Section Illustration



The screenshot shows a web form for adding or editing scan credentials. The form has a title bar 'Credentials' and a sub-header 'Scan Credential'. It includes the following fields and controls:

- Name:** A text input field.
- Type:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'SNMPv1'.
- Community String:** A text input field.
- Confirm Community String:** A text input field.
- Buttons:** 'Add' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom right.

3. Enter a name for the credential in the **Name** field (for example, **Default**). This field supports alphanumeric characters (both upper and lower case), blank spaces, hyphens, and underscore characters.
4. Choose the type of scan to be completed (SNMPv1, SNMPv2, or HTTP). In most cases, perform scans using SNMP for device discovery, but consider the following factors in your decision:
 - SNMPv1 and SNMP v2 differ between in their supported traps, supported MIBs, and network query elements used in device scanning.
 - HTTP discovers devices using the HyperText Transfer Protocol in communications between servers and additional network components. HTTP is not as robust in processing network events as is SNMP, but HTTP may be sufficient, simpler, or preferable in certain scenarios.
 - a. If you selected SNMPv1 or SNMPv2, then define and confirm the **Community String** to be used during scanning. In this section, the community string used can be either **read-only** or **read/write**, as AirWave only uses it for discovering APs. To bring APs under management, AirWave uses the credentials supplied in the **Device Setup > Communication SNMP** section. Once the device is authorized, it will use the non-scanning credentials.
 - b. If you selected HTTP for the type, then enter a **Username** and **Password** for the scan credentials.



NOTE: AirWave automatically appends the type of scan (SNMP or HTTP) to the Label.

5. Select **Add** after you have completed the previous steps. The **Device Setup > Discover** page displays the new scan credential or credentials just created or edited.
6. Repeat these steps to add as many credentials as you require.
7. Once scan networks and scan credentials are defined, combine them by creating scan sets using the next procedure: "[Defining a Scan Set](#)" on page 104.

Defining a Scan Set

Once you have defined at least one network and one scan credential, you can create a scan set that combines the two for device discovery. Perform these steps to create a scan set.

1. Locate the **Scan Set** area at the top of the **Device Setup > Discover** page.
2. Select **Add New Scan Set** to see all scan components configured so far. If you wish to create a new network, or new scanning credentials, you can select **Add** in either of these fields to create new components prior to creating a scan set.
3. Select the network(s) to be scanned and the Credential(s) to be used. AirWave defines a unique scan for each Network-Credential combination.
4. In the **Automatic Authorization** section, select whether to override the global setting in **AMP Setup > General** and have New Devices be automatically authorized into the New Device List, the same Group/Folder as the discovering devices, the same Group/Folder as the closest IP neighbor, and/or a specified auto-authorization group and folder.
5. Select **Add** to create the selected scans, which then appear in a list at the top of the **Device Setup > Discover** page.
6. To edit an existing scan, select the pencil icon next to the scan on the **Device Setup > Discover** page.
7. When ready, proceed to the next task, "[Running a Scan Set](#)" on page 104.

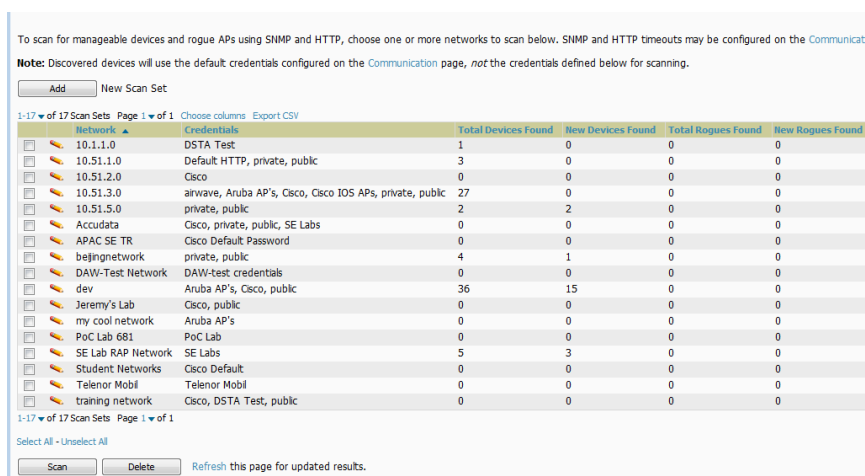
NOTE: Scheduling an HTTP scan to run daily on your network can help you to discover rogues. Some consumer APs, like most D-Link, Linksys, and NetGear models, do not support SNMP and are found only on the wired side with an HTTP scan. These devices are discovered only if they have a valid IP address. Proper credentials are not required to discover these APs. Wireless scans and the AMC discover these rogues without any special changes.

Running a Scan Set

Once a scan has been defined on the **Device Setup > Discover** page, AirWave can now scan for devices. Perform these steps.

1. Browse to the **Device Setup > Discover** page and locate the list of all scan sets that have been defined so far. [Figure 69](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 69: Device Setup > Discover Executing a Scan Illustration



To scan for manageable devices and rogue APs using SNMP and HTTP, choose one or more networks to scan below. SNMP and HTTP timeouts may be configured on the [Communication](#) page.

Note: Discovered devices will use the default credentials configured on the [Communication](#) page, not the credentials defined below for scanning.

Network	Credentials	Total Devices Found	New Devices Found	Total Rogues Found	New Rogues Found
<input type="checkbox"/> 10.1.1.0	DSTA Test	1	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 10.51.1.0	Default HTTP, private, public	3	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 10.51.2.0	Cisco	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 10.51.3.0	airwave, Aruba AP's, Cisco, Cisco IOS APs, private, public	27	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 10.51.5.0	private, public	2	2	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Accudata	Cisco, private, public, SE Labs	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> APAC SE TR	Cisco Default Password	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> beijingnetwork	private, public	4	1	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> DAW-Test Network	DAW-test credentials	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> dev	Aruba AP's, Cisco, public	36	15	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Jeremy's Lab	Cisco, public	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> my cool network	Aruba AP's	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> PIC Lab 681	PIC Lab	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> SE Lab RAP Network	SE Labs	5	3	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Student Networks	Cisco Default	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Telenor Mobil	Telenor Mobil	0	0	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> training network	Cisco, DSTA Test, public	0	0	0	0

1-17 of 17 Scan Sets Page 1 of 1

Select All - Unselect All

[Refresh this page for updated results.](#)

2. Check the box next to the scan(s) that you would like to execute.
3. Select **Scan** to execute the selected scans, and the scan immediately begins. The **Stop** column indicates the scan is **In Progress**. Clicking this column heading will stop the scan(s).

- For future scans, select the **Show Scheduling Options** link and enter the desired date and time to schedule a future scan.
- After several minutes have passed, refresh the browser page and view the results of the scan. When the **Start** and **Stop** columns display date and time information, the scan is available to display the results.
- Select the **pencil icon** for the scan to display the results. [Table 69](#) describes the scan results and related information.

Table 69: Device Setup > Discover > Discovery Execution Fields

Column	Description
Network	Displays the network to be scanned.
Credentials	Displays the credentials used in the scan.
Total Devices Found	Displays the total number of APs detected during the scan that AirWave can configure and monitor. Total includes both APs that are currently being managed by AirWave as well as newly discovered APs that are not yet being managed.
New Devices Found	Displays the number of discovered APs that are not yet managed, but are available.
Total Rogues Found	Displays the total number of APs detected during the scan that AirWave could not configure or monitor. Total includes both APs that have been discovered in earlier scans as well as newly discovered APs from the most recent scan.
New Rogues Found	Displays the number of rogue APs discovered on the most recent scan.
Start	Displays the date and time the most recent scan was started.
Stop	Displays the date and time the scan most recently completed.
Scheduled	Displays the scheduled date and time for scans that are scheduled to be run.

- Go to the **APs/Devices > New** page to see a full list of the newly discovered devices that the scan detected. [Figure 70](#) illustrates this page.



NOTE: This page is only visible to users with the AirWave Administrator role or roles that have **Allow authorization of APs/Devices** enabled in **AMP Setup > Roles**.

Figure 70: APs/Devices > New Page Illustration

To discover more devices, visit the [Discover](#) page.

Device	Controller	Type	IP Address	LAN MAC Address	Discovery
<input type="checkbox"/> psubramanian-rap2wg	RAP-OPS-02 (lon.arubanetworks.com)	Aruba RAP-ZWG	10.230.204.141	00:24:6C:C2:68:09	10/30/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-C4:54:77	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/29/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-82:54:28	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/25/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-C4:40:7F	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/25/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-C4:4E:32	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/24/20
<input type="checkbox"/> RAP5-magoya	-	Aruba RAP-SWN	10.215.251.46	00:08:86:69:6C:1E	10/23/20
<input type="checkbox"/> sstout-rap5	viking.arubanetworks.com	Aruba RAP-SWN	10.69.64.98	00:08:86:66:14:1F	10/22/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba620	-	Aruba 620	10.51.3.173	00:08:86:62:89:30	10/19/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba3200-119	-	Aruba 3200	10.51.3.119	00:08:86:61:16:5C	10/19/20
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba651	-	Aruba 651	10.51.3.150	00:08:86:F0:33:20	10/19/20

1-10 of 239 APs/Devices Page 1 of 24 > > | Reset filters Choose columns Choose columns for roles Export CSV

Select All - Unselect All

What Next?

- To authorize one or more devices to a group, see ["Authorizing Devices to AirWave from APs/Devices > New Page" on page 106](#).

- To delete a device altogether from AirWave, select the corresponding check box for each device, and select **Delete**.
- Dell PowerConnect W-Series thin APs can have Dell PowerConnect W AP Groups specified, and Cisco thin APs can have LWAPP AP Groups specified when they are authorized.

The Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP)

CDP uses the polling interval configured for each individual Cisco switch or router on the **Groups > List** page. AirWave requires read-only access to a router or switch for all subnets that contain wired or wireless devices. The polling interval is specified on the **Groups > Basic** page.

Authorizing Devices to AirWave from APs/Devices > New Page

Once you have discovered devices on your network, add these devices to a group and specify whether the device is to be placed in **Manage Read/Write** or **Monitor Only** mode. To configure a new group, refer to "[Configuring and Using Device Groups](#)" on page 59.

In **Manage Read/Write** mode, AirWave compares the device's current configuration settings with the Group configuration settings and automatically updates the device's configuration to match the Group policy.

In **Monitor Only** mode, AirWave updates the firmware, compares the current configuration with the policy, and displays any discrepancies on the **APs/Devices > Audit** page, but does not change the configuration of the device.



CAUTION: Put devices in Monitor Only mode when they are added to a newly established device group. This avoids overwriting any important existing configuration settings.

Once you have added several devices to the Group, and verified that no unexpected or undesired configuration changes will be made to the devices, you can begin to put the devices in **Manage Read/Write** mode using the **APs/Devices > Manage** or the **Modify these devices** link on any list page.

Perform the following steps to add a newly discovered device to a group:

1. Browse to the **APs/Devices > New** page. The **APs/Devices > New** page displays all newly discovered devices, the related controller (when known/applicable) and the device vendor, model, LAN MAC Address, IP Address, and the date/time of discovery.
2. Select the group and folder to which the device will be added from the drop-down menu (the default group appears at the top of the **Group** listing). Devices cannot be added to a Global Group; groups designated as Global Groups cannot contain access points.
3. Select either the **Monitor Only** or the **Manage Read/Write** radio button and select **Add**.

At this point, you can go to the **APs/Devices > List** page and select the folder(s) to which you have assigned one or more devices to verify that your device has been properly assigned. If you want to assign a device to the **Ignored** page or delete it entirely from AirWave, go to [step 4 on page 106](#).



NOTE: If you select **Manage Select Devices**, AirWave automatically overwrites existing device settings with the specified group settings. Placing newly discovered devices in Monitor mode is strongly recommended until you can confirm that all group configuration settings are appropriate for that device.

4. If you do not want to manage or monitor a discovered device, you may select the device(s) from the list and select either **Ignore** or **Delete**. If you choose to **Ignore** the devices, they will not be displayed in the **APs/Devices > New** list, even if they are discovered in subsequent scans. You can view a list of all Ignored devices on the **APs/Devices > Ignored** page. If you choose to **Delete** the device, it will be listed on the **APs/Devices > New** list if discovered by AirWave in a subsequent scan. Refer to "[Assigning Devices to the Ignored Page](#)" on page 112.

Manually Adding Individual Devices

Some deployment situations may require that you manually add devices to AirWave. You can add devices manually by uploading a CSV file, or from the **Device Setup > Add** page.

This section describes the following procedures:

- "Adding Devices with the Device Setup > Add Page" on page 107
- "Adding Multiple Devices from a CSV File" on page 110
- "Adding Universal Devices" on page 111

Adding Devices with the Device Setup > Add Page

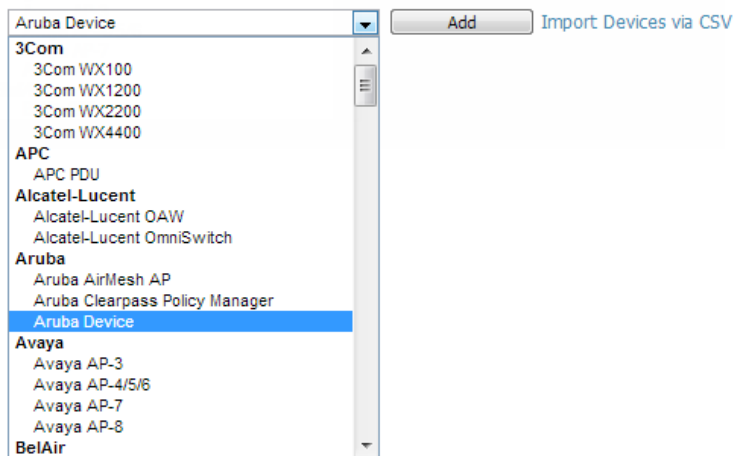
Manually adding devices from the **Device Setup > Add** page to AirWave is an option for adding all device types. You only need to select device vendor information from a drop down menu for Cisco and Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices, and AirWave automatically finds and adds specific make and model information into its database.

Perform these steps to manually add devices to AirWave:

1. The first step to add a device manually is to select the vendor and model. Browse to the **Device Setup > Add** page and select the vendor and model of the device to add. [Figure 71](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 71: Device Setup > Add Page Illustration

Select the type of device to add:



The screenshot shows a web interface for adding devices. At the top, there is a text prompt "Select the type of device to add:". Below this is a dropdown menu currently displaying "Aruba Device". To the right of the dropdown is a button labeled "Add" and a link "Import Devices via CSV". The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of device categories and models. The categories are: 3Com (with models WX100, WX1200, WX2200, WX4400), APC (with model PDU), Alcatel-Lucent (with models OAW and OmniSwitch), Aruba (with models AirMesh AP and Clearpass Policy Manager), Aruba Device (highlighted in blue), Avaya (with models AP-3, AP-4/5/6, AP-7, AP-8), and BelAir.

2. Select **Add**. The **Device Communications** and **Location** sections appear, illustrated in [Figure 72](#).

Figure 72: Device Setup > Add > Device Communications and Location Sections

Creating Aruba Device
 Configure default credentials on the [Communication](#) page.

Device Communications

Name:
Leave name blank to read it from device

IP Address:

SNMP Port:

SSH Port:

Community String:

Confirm Community String:

SNMPv3 Username:

Auth Password:

Confirm Auth Password:

SNMPv3 Auth Protocol:

Privacy Password:

Confirm Privacy Password:

SNMPv3 Privacy Protocol:

Telnet/SSH Username:

Telnet/SSH Password:

Confirm Telnet/SSH Password:

"enable" Password:

Confirm "enable" Password:

Location

Group:

Folder:

Monitor Only + Firmware Upgrades (no changes will be made to device)
 Manage read/write (group settings will be applied to device)


- Complete these **Device Communications** and **Location** settings for the new device. [Table 70](#) further describes the contents of this page. Settings may differ from device to device based on the type of device and the features that the device supports. In several cases, the default values from any given device derive from the **Device Setup > Communication** page.

Table 70: Device Communication and Location Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Name	None	User-configurable name for the AP (maximum of 20 characters).
IP Address	None	IP address of the device. This field is required.
SNMP Port	161	Port AirWave uses to communicate with the AP using SNMP.
SSH Port	22	For devices that support SSH, specify the SSH port number.
Community String (Confirm)	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	Community string used to communicate with the AP. NOTE: The Community String should have RW (Read-Write) capability. New, out-of-the-box Cisco devices typically have SNMP disabled and a blank username and password combination for HTTP and Telnet. Cisco

Setting	Default	Description
		supports multiple community strings per AP.
SNMPv3 Username	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	If you are going to manage configuration for the device, this field provides a read-write user account (SNMP, HTTP, and Telnet) within the Cisco Security System for access to existing APs. AirWave initially uses this username and password combination to control the Cisco AP. AirWave creates a user-specified account with which to manage the AP if the User Creation Options are set to Create and user Specified as User
Auth Password	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	SNMPv3 authentication password. NOTE: SNMPv3 supports three security levels: (1) no authentication and no encryption, (2) authentication and no encryption, and (3) authentication and encryption. AirWave currently only supports authentication and encryption.
Privacy Password (Confirm)	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	SNMPv3 privacy password. NOTE: SNMPv3 supports three security levels: (1) no authentication and no encryption, (2) authentication and no encryption, and (3) authentication and encryption. AirWave currently only supports authentication and encryption.
SNMPv3 Auth Protocol	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	Drop-down menu that allows you to enable the SNMPv3 authentication protocol to the device being added.
SNMPv3 Privacy Protocol	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	Drop-down menu that allows you to enable SNMPv3 privacy protocol to the device being added.
Telnet/SSH Username	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	Telnet username for existing Cisco IOS APs. AirWave uses the Telnet username/password combination to manage the AP and to enable SNMP if desired. NOTE: New, out-of-the-box Cisco IOS-based APs typically have SNMP disabled with a default telnet username of Cisco and default password of Cisco . This value is required for management of any existing Cisco IOS-based APs.
Telnet/SSH Password (Confirm)	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	Telnet password for existing Cisco IOS APs. AirWave uses the Telnet username/password combination to manage the AP and to enable SNMP if desired. NOTE: New, out-of-the-box Cisco IOS-based APs typically have SNMP disabled with a default telnet username of Cisco and default password of Cisco . This value is required for management of any existing Cisco IOS-based APs.
enable Password (Confirm)	Taken from Device Setup > Communication	Password that allows AirWave to enter enable mode on the device.

- In the **Location** field, select the appropriate group and folder for the device.
- At the bottom of the page, select either the **Monitor Only** or **Management read/write** radio button. The choice depends on whether or not you wish to overwrite the **Group** settings for the device being added. For more information and a detailed procedure, see "[Authorizing Devices to AirWave from APs/Devices > New Page](#)" on page 106.

 NOTE: If you select **Manage read/write**, AirWave overwrites existing device settings with the **Groups** settings. Place newly discovered devices in **Monitor read/only** mode to enable auditing of actual settings instead of Group Policy settings.

6. Select **Add** to finish adding the devices to the network.

Adding Multiple Devices from a CSV File

You can add devices in bulk from a CSV file to AirWave. Here you also have the option of specifying vendor name only, and AirWave will automatically determine the correct type while bringing up the device. If your CSV file includes make and model information, AirWave will add the information provided in the CSV file as it did before. It will not override what you have specified in this file in any way.

The CSV list must contain the following columns:

- IP Address
- SNMP Community String
- Name
- Type
- Auth Password
- SNMPv3 Auth Protocol
- Privacy Password
- SNMPv3 Privacy Protocol
- SNMPv3 Username
- Telnet Username
- Telnet Password
- Enable Password
- SNMP Port

You can download a CSV file and customize it as you like.

1. To import a CSV file, go to the **Device Setup > Add** page.
2. Select the **Import Devices via CSV** link. The **Upload a list of devices** page displays. See [Figure 73](#).

Figure 73: Device Setup > Add > Import Devices via CSV Page Illustration

Upload a list of devices



The list must be in comma-separated values (CSV) format, containing the following columns:

1. IP Address
2. SNMP Community String
3. Name
4. Type
5. Auth Password
6. SNMPv3 Auth Protocol
7. Privacy Password
8. SNMPv3 Privacy Protocol
9. SNMPv3 Username
10. Telnet Username
11. Telnet Password
12. Enable Password
13. SNMP Port

IP Address is required, the others are optional.

Type is a case-insensitive string; you can [view a list of device types](#).

[Download a sample file](#) or see the example below:

```
IP Address,SNMP Community String,Name,Type,Auth Password,SNMPv3 Auth Protocol  
10.34.64.163,private,switch1.example.com,Router/Switch,nonradiance,md5,private  
10.172.97.172,private,switch2.example.com,router/switch,nonradiance,sha,private
```

3. Select a group and folder into which to import the list of devices.
4. Select **Choose File** and select the CSV list file on your computer.
5. Select **Upload** to add the list of devices into AirWave.

Adding Universal Devices

AirWave gets basic monitoring information from any device including switches, routers and APs whether or not they are supported devices. Entering SNMP credentials is optional. If no SNMP credentials are entered, AirWave will provide ICMP monitoring of universal devices. This allows you to monitor key elements of the wired network infrastructure, including upstream switches, RADIUS servers and other devices. While AirWave can manage most leading brands and models of wireless infrastructure, universal device support also enables basic monitoring of many of the less commonly used devices.

Perform the same steps to add universal devices to AirWave that were detailed in "[Adding Devices with the Device Setup > Add Page](#)" on page 107.

AirWave collects basic information about universal devices including name, contact, uptime and location. Once you have added a universal device, you can view a list of its interfaces on **APs/Devices > Manage**.

By selecting the **pencil** icon next to an interface, you can assign it to be non-monitored or monitored as Interface 1 or 2. AirWave collects this information and displays it on the **APs/Devices > Monitor** page in the **Interface** section. AirWave supports MIB-II interfaces and polls in/out byte counts for up to two interfaces. AirWave also monitors sysUptime.

Assigning Devices to the Ignored Page

A device can be assigned to the **Ignored** page from the **APs/Devices > New** page. The advantage of having the device be designated in this way, as in the case of a device that is temporarily down for a known reason, is that when you take it off the ignored list, it returns immediately to the location in AirWave where it had resided before it was marked **Ignored**.

- Ignored devices are *not* displayed in **APs/Devices > New** if discovered in subsequent scans.
- Deleted devices *will* be listed on the **APs/Devices > New** if discovered in subsequent scans.

Perform these steps to further process or return an ignored device to a managed status.

1. Go to the **APs/Devices > New** page to view all newly discovered devices. See [Figure 74](#).

Figure 74: APs/Devices > New Page Illustration

To discover more devices, visit the [Discover](#) page.

1-10 of 239 APs/Devices Page 1 of 24 > > | Reset filters Choose columns Choose columns for roles Export CSV

Device	Controller	Type	IP Address	LAN MAC Address	Discovered
<input type="checkbox"/> psubramanian-rap2wg	RAP-OPS-02 (lon.arubanetworks.com)	Aruba RAP-ZWG	10.230.204.141	00:24:6C:C2:68:09	10/30/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-C4:54:77	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/29/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-82:54:28	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/25/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-C4:40:7F	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/25/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Instant-C4:4E:32	-	Aruba Instant Virtual Controller	-	-	10/24/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> RAP5-nagoya	-	Aruba RAP-SWN	10.215.251.46	00:08:86:69:6C:1E	10/23/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> sstout-rap5	viking.arubanetworks.com	Aruba RAP-SWN	10.69.64.98	00:08:86:66:14:1F	10/22/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba620	-	Aruba 620	10.51.3.173	00:08:86:62:89:30	10/19/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba3200-119	-	Aruba 3200	10.51.3.119	00:08:86:61:16:5C	10/19/2010
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba651	-	Aruba 651	10.51.3.150	00:08:86:F0:33:20	10/19/2010

1-10 of 239 APs/Devices Page 1 of 24 > > | Reset filters

Select All - Unselect All

2. Select the checkbox beside the device or devices that you want to ignore, and then select the **Ignore** button.

Unignoring a Device

Perform these steps to further process a device or to return an ignored device to a managed status.

1. To view all devices that are ignored, go to the **APs/Devices > Ignored** page, illustrated in [Figure 75](#).

Figure 75: APs/Devices > Ignored Page Illustration

4-6 of 17 Ignored APs/Devices | < > Page 2 of 6 > > | Choose Columns CSV Export

Device	Controller	Type	IP Address	LAN MAC Address	Discovered
<input type="checkbox"/> Aruba6000	-	Aruba Controller	10.15.90.15	-	6/8/2010 4:14 AM
<input type="checkbox"/> Cisco_2100_5B60	-	Cisco 2100 WLC	10.50.100.2	-	3/29/2010 7:29 PM
<input type="checkbox"/> hp-poe-switch	-	HP ProCurve 2626-PWR	10.51.0.22	00:13:21:AC:5E:40	10/26/2009 4:35 PM

4-6 of 17 Ignored APs/Devices | < > Page 2 of 6 > > |

Select All - Unselect All

View New Devices

This page provides the following information for any ignored device:

- device name or MAC address, when known
 - controller associated with that device
 - device type
 - device IP address
 - LAN MAC address for the LAN on which the device is located
 - date and time of device discovery
2. To change the device parameters for a given device, select its checkbox and adjust group, folder, monitor, and manage settings as desired.
 3. Select **Add** to add the device to AirWave so that it appears on the **APs/Devices > New** list.

- The **Unignore** button will either return the device to its regular folder or group or send it to the **APs/Devices > New** page.

Monitoring Devices

This section discusses various device monitoring options and includes the following sections:

- "Viewing Device Monitoring Statistics" on page 113
- "Understanding the APs/Devices > Monitor Pages for All Device Types" on page 114
- "Monitoring Data Specific to Wireless Devices" on page 115
- "Evaluating Radio Statistics for an AP" on page 120
- "Monitoring Data for Mesh Devices" on page 125
- "Monitoring Data for Wired Devices (Routers and Switches)" on page 126
- "Understanding the APs/Devices > Interfaces Page" on page 128
- "Auditing Device Configuration" on page 129
- "Using Device Folders (Optional)" on page 130

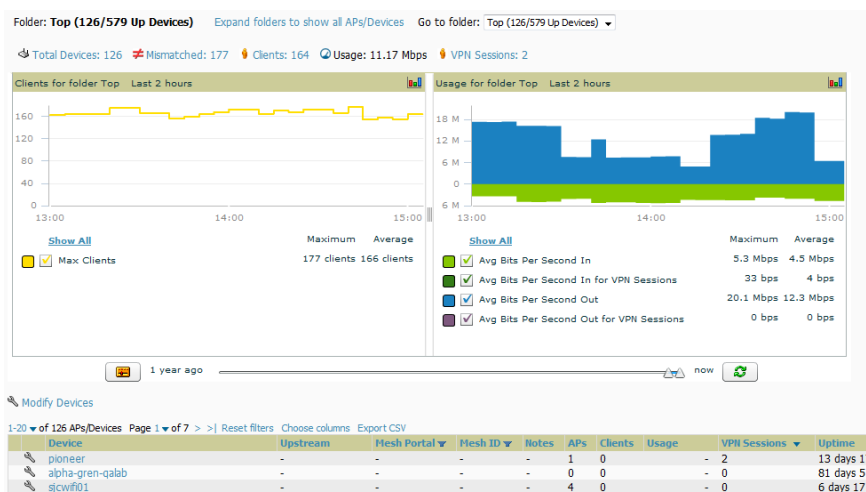
Viewing Device Monitoring Statistics

You can view many useful device monitoring statistics in the **APs/Devices > List** page. The **APs/Devices > List** page displays Clients and Usage interactive graphs (formerly Users and Bandwidth prior to 7.4) and lists all devices that are managed or monitored by AirWave.

To see only the Up devices, you can click the **Up** link in the Top Header Stats bar (next to the green arrow). This displays the **APs/Devices > Up** page with the same information, but only containing active devices. You can do the same with the **Down** and **Mismatched** top header stats links.

Use the **Go to folder** field to filter the list by folder, or click **Expand folders to show all APs/Devices** if you are looking at a filtered device list. A lock icon in the **Configuration** column indicates that the device in that row is in **Monitor only** mode. [Figure 76](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 76: APs/Devices > List (partial view)



Verify that the devices you added are now appearing in the **APs/Devices > Up** page.



NOTE: Newly added devices will have a status of **Down** until they have been polled the first time. Their configuration status will remain **Unknown** until they have finished verification. The **Up** status is not contingent on verification.

The same section also appears on the **Groups > Monitor** page and is hyperlinked from a controller's monitoring interface.

The **Alert Summary** section of **APs/Devices > List** cites the number of events that have occurred in the last two hours, the last 24 hours, and total. There are three categories of alerts as listed below:

- AMP Alerts
- IDS Events
- RADIUS Authentication Issues



NOTE: The **Alert Summary** table is also a feature of the **Home > Overview** page and has the same links in that location.

For more information on the Alert Summary table, refer to "[Viewing Alerts](#)" on page 199.

Understanding the APs/Devices > Monitor Pages for All Device Types

You can quickly go to any device's monitoring page once you go to its specific folder or group on the **APs/Devices > List** page by selecting its hyperlinked name in the **Device** column.

All **Monitor** pages include a section at the top displaying information such as monitoring/configuration status, serial number, total users, firmware version, and so on, as shown in [Figure 77](#).

Figure 77: Monitoring Page Top Level Data Common to All Device Types

Device Info					
Status:	Up (OK)				
Configuration:	Mismatched (The settings on the device do not match the desired configuration policy.)				
Controller:	ethershare-ims3	Aruba AP Group:	corp1341-AM	Upstream Device:	1341-WLAN-sw1 (1341-wlan-sw1.arubanetworks.com)
Type:	Aruba AP 105	Remote Device:	No	Last Contacted:	5/7/2012 1:57 PM
LAN MAC Address:	D8:C7:C8:C6:7B:FF	Serial:	AL0395386	Upstream Port:	giga
IP Address:	10.6.130.115	Clients:	0	Uptime:	44 d
Quick Links:	Open controller web Ut...	Run a command...		Usage:	-
Notes:					

The alert summary and recent events sections are also the same regardless of the device type, and these sections appear toward the bottom of these pages. In addition, a link to the Audit Log is available on the bottom of this page. A portion of this page is shown in [Figure 78](#).

Figure 78: Monitoring Page Bottom Level Data Common to All Device Types (partial view)

Alert Summary at 3/20/2012 4:00 PM				
Type ▲	Last 2 Hours	Last Day	Total	Last Event
AMP Alerts	0	0	0	-
IDS Events	0	0	0	-
RADIUS Authentication Issues	0	0	0	-

Recent AMP Events (view system event log)		
Time	User	Event
Mon Mar 19 17:59:36 2012	System	Status changed to 'OK'
Mon Mar 19 17:58:35 2012	System	Configuration verification: failed to read configuration from device
Mon Mar 19 17:58:35 2012	System	Status changed to 'Error fetching existing configuration'
Mon Mar 19 17:58:35 2012	System	Configuration status changed to 'Too many errors fetching existing configuration'
Mon Mar 19 17:58:35 2012	System	Configuration status changed to 'Telnet/SSH Error: (pattern match timed-out) in password failure: Permission denied, please try again.'
Mon Mar 19 16:42:33 2012	System	Tunnel IP changed from 10.230.205.117 to 10.230.205.188.
Mon Mar 19 16:38:46 2012	System	Status changed to 'OK'
Mon Mar 19 16:38:46 2012	System	Up

[Audit Log](#)

Monitoring pages vary according to whether they are wired routers/switches, controllers/WLAN switches, or thin or fat APs; whether the device is a Mesh device; and whether Spectrum is enabled. These differences are discussed in the sections that follow.

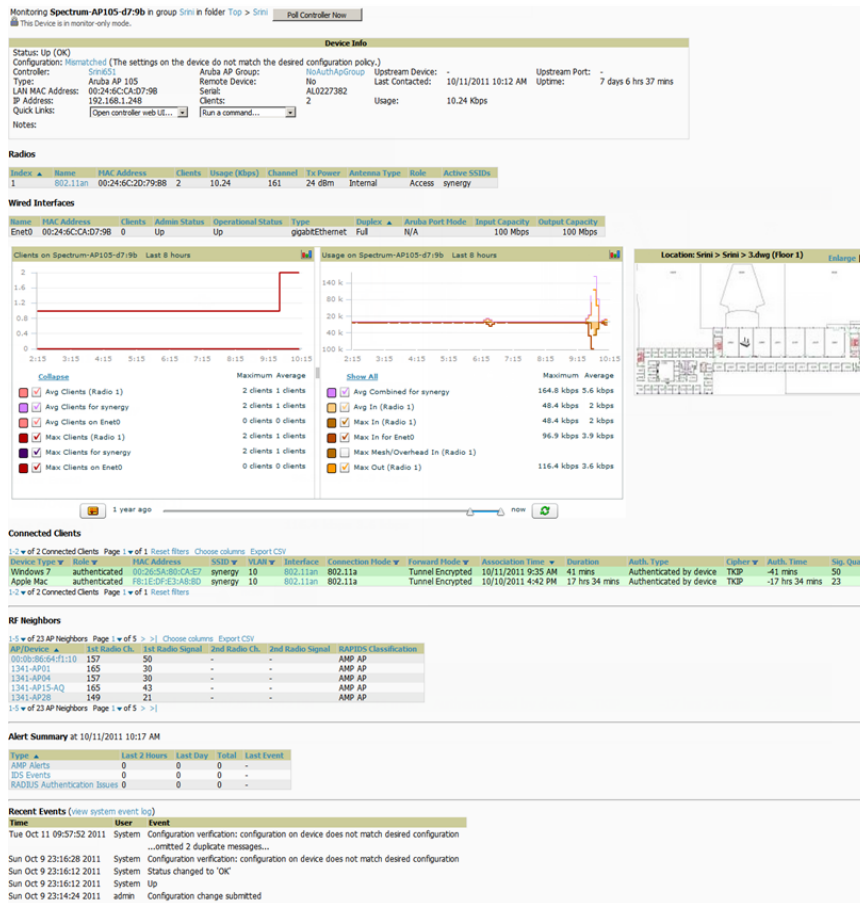
Monitoring Data Specific to Wireless Devices

The APs/Devices > Monitor page for controllers and APs include a graph for users and bandwidth. The controller graph lists the APs connected to it, while the APs include a list of users it has connected.

When available, lists of CDP and RF neighbors are also listed.

A sample monitoring page for wireless devices is shown in [Figure 79](#).

Figure 79: APs/Devices > Monitor Page for Wireless Devices (partial view of an AP)



[Table 71](#) describes the fields and information displayed in the **Device Info** section. The displayed fields vary from device to device.

Table 71: APs/Devices > Monitor > Device Info Fields and Default Values

Field	Description
Poll Now	Button above the Device Info section that, when pressed, immediately polls the individual AP or the controller for a thin AP; this overrides the group's preset polling intervals to force an immediate update of all data except for rogue information. Shows attempt status and last polling times.
Status	Displays ability of AirWave to connect to the AP. Up (no issue) means everything is working as it should. Down (SNMP get failed) means AirWave can get to the device but not speak with it using SNMP. Check the SNMP credentials AirWave is using the view secrets link on the APs/Devices > Manage page and verify SNMP is enabled on the AP. Many APs ship with SNMP disabled. Down (ICMP ping failed after SNMP get failed) means AirWave is unable to connect to the AP using SNMP and is unable to

Field	Description
	ping the AP. This usually means AirWave is blocked from connecting to the AP or the AP needs to be rebooted or reset.
Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Good means all the settings on the AP agree with the settings AirWave wants them to have. ● Mismatched means there is a configuration mismatch between what is on the AP and what AirWave wants to push to the AP. The Mismatched link directs you to this specific APs/Devices > Audit page where each mismatch is highlighted. ● Unknown means the device configuration has not yet been fetched (possible issue with credentials). ● Verifying means that the device is fetching a configuration that will be compared to the desired settings. ● Error indicates a problem with the device. This configuration is accompanied with a description of the error.
Firmware	Displays the firmware version running on the AP. Newer AirMesh APs include the new bootloader APBoot. AirWave helps to identify the new AirMesh APs from the old SKUs by displaying the bootloader information here.
Licenses (Appears for Dell controllers)	Selecting this link opens a pop-up window that lists the built-in licenses as well as other installed licenses for this controller. This also shows whether any license has expired.
Controller (Appears for APs)	Displays the controller for the associated AP device as a link. Select the link to display the APs/Devices > Monitor page for that controller.
Mesh Gateway *	Specifies the mesh AP acting as the wired connection to the network.
Mesh Mode*	Specifies whether the AP is a portal device or a mesh node. The portal device is connected to the network over a wired connection. A node is a device downstream of the portal that uses wireless connections to reach the portal device.
Mesh ID *	The name of the mesh device.
View in Google Earth*	Selecting the Google Earth icon opens the mesh network view in Google Earth.
Type	Displays the make and model of the device.
Last Contacted	Displays the most recent time AirWave has polled the AP for information. The polling interval can be set on the Groups > Basic page.
Uptime	Displays the amount of time since the AP has been rebooted. This is the amount of time the AP reports and is not based on any connectivity with AirWave.
LAN MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the Ethernet interface on the device.
Serial	Displays the serial number of the device.
Radio Serial	Displays the serial number of the radios in the device. This field is not available for all APs.
Location	Displays the SNMP location of the device.
Contact	Displays the SNMP contact of the device.
IP Address	Displays the IP address that AirWave uses to communicate to the device. This number is also a link to the AP web interface. When the link is moused over a pop-up menu will appear allowing you to http, https, telnet or SSH to the device.

Field	Description
	For Dell controllers, if Single Sign-On is enabled for your role in this AirWave and you have access to this controller, you will not have to enter the credentials for this controller again after selecting this link.
Outer IP	Public IP address for a RAP device.
Remote LAN IP	LAN IP address for a RAP. This address is useful for troubleshooting from the local network.
Quick Links	<p>Open controller web UI: A drop-down menu that allows you to jump to the controller's UI in a new window.</p> <p>For Dell controllers, if Single Sign-On is enabled for your role in this AirWave and you have access to this controller, you will not have to enter the credentials for this controller again after selecting this link.</p> <p>Run a command: A drop-down menu with a list of CLI commands you can run directly from the APs/Devices > Monitor page.</p>
APs	For controllers, displays the number of APs managed by this device at the time of the last polling.
Clients	Displays the total number of users associated to the device or its APs regardless of which radio they are associated to, at the time of the last polling.
Usage	Combined bandwidth through the device at time of polling.

*These fields are only available for mesh APs. To see an example of mesh monitoring, see "[Monitoring Data for Mesh Devices](#)" on page 125.

Table 72 describes the information in the **Radio** table for APs:

Table 72: APs/Devices > Monitor > Radio Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Index	The number of the radio, used to distinguish radios that may be of the same type on a device.
Name	The Radio type (802.11a/b/g/n) as a link to the Radio Statistics page for that radio.
MAC address	The MAC address of the corresponding radio in the AP.
Clients	The number of users associated to the corresponding radio at the time of the last polling.
Usage (Kbps)	The amount of bandwidth being pushed through the corresponding radio interface or device at the time of the last polling.
Channel	The channel of the corresponding radio.
Tx Power	Some devices report transmit power reduction rather than transmit power; no value is reported for those devices.
Antenna Type	Indicates Internal or External radio. For devices where antenna type is defined per AP, the same antenna type will be listed for each radio.
Channel Width*	The bandwidth of the channel used by 802.11 stations. Legacy devices use 20 MHz channels, and newer devices that support the 802.11n standard can use 40 MHz channels to increase throughput.
Mesh Links *	The total number of mesh links to the device including uplinks and downlinks.
Role	Whether the radio acts as a Mesh Node or Access
Active SSIDs	The SSID(s) of the radio.

*These fields are only available for mesh APs. To see an example of mesh monitoring, see "Monitoring Data for Mesh Devices" on page 125.

Devices with wired interfaces will display the **Wired Interfaces** table, which is described in Table 73:

Table 73: APs/Devices > Monitor > Wired Interfaces Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Displays the name of the interface.
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the corresponding interface in the device.
Clients	Displays the number of users associated to the corresponding interface at the time of the last polling.
Type	Indicates the type of interface - gigabit Ethernet or fast Ethernet for wired interfaces.
Admin Status	The administrator setting that determined whether the port is on or off.
Operational Status	Displays the current status of the interface. If an interface is Up , then AirWave is able to ping it and fetch SNMP information. If the AP is listed as Down , then AirWave is either unable to ping the interface or unable to read the necessary SNMP information from the device.
Duplex	Duplex mode of the link, full or half.
Dell Port Mode	Either Active Standby (which provides redundancy so that when an active interface fails, the user traffic can failover to the standby interface) or one of the forwarding modes (Split, Bridge).
Input Capacity	The input capacity of the interface.
Output Capacity	The output capacity of the interface.

Figure 80 illustrates the interactive graphs.

Figure 80: Interactive Graphs for an Dell PowerConnect W-Series Controller

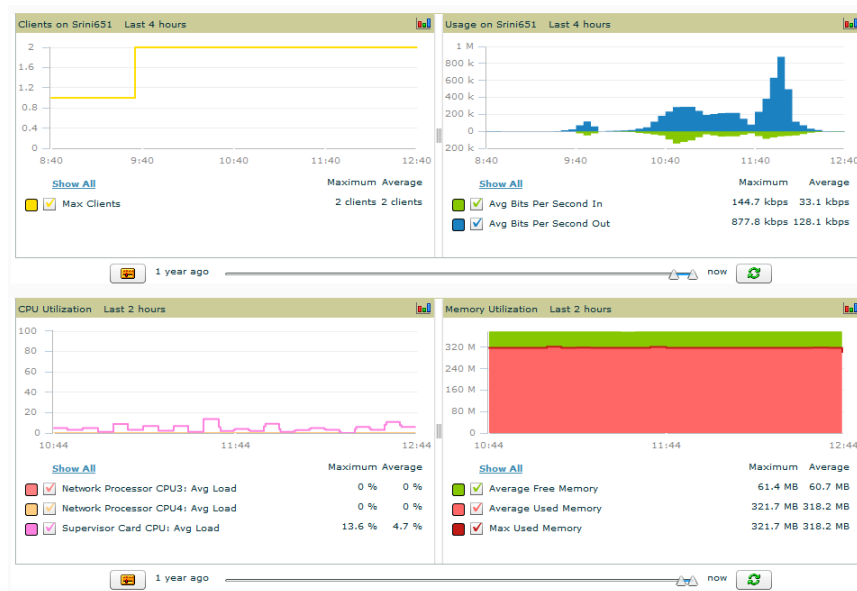


Table 74 describes the graphs on this page.

Table 74: APs/Devices > Monitor Graphical Data

Graph	Description
Clients	Formerly Users. Shows the max and average client count reported by the device radios for a configurable period of time. User count for controllers are the sum of the user count on the associated APs. Checkboxes below the graph can be used to limit the data displayed.
Usage	Formerly Bandwidth. Shows the bandwidth in and out reported by the device for a configurable period of time. Bandwidth for controllers is the sum of the associated APs. Checkboxes below the graph can be used to limit the data displayed.
CPU Utilization (controllers only)	Reports overall CPU utilization (not on a per-CPU basis) of the device.
Memory Utilization (controllers only)	Reports average used and free memory and average max memory for the device.

Table 75 describes the fields and information displayed for the Connected Clients display.

Table 75: APs/Devices > Monitor > Connected Clients Fields and Default Values

Field	Description
Username	Provides the name of the User associated to the AP. AirWave gathers this data in a variety of ways. It can be taken from RADIUS accounting data or traps.
Device Type	The type of device the user is using as determined by the Device Type Rules set up by an administrator in AMP Setup > Device Type Setup . For more information, refer to "Setting Up Device Types" on page 46 .
Role	The role of the connected client such as employee, perforce, or logon (captive portal).
MAC Address	Displays the Radio MAC address of the user associated to the AP. Also provides a link that redirects to the Users > Detail page.
Radio	Displays the radio to which the user is associated.
Association Time	Displays the first time AirWave recorded the MAC address as being associated.
Duration	Displays the length of time the MAC address has been associated.
Auth Type	<p>Displays the type of authentication employed by the user. Supported auth types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EAP—Extensible Authentication Protocol. ● RADIUS accounting—RADIUS accounting servers integrated with AirWave provide the RADIUS Accounting Auth type ● WPA2—Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 encryption ● No Encryption <p>AirWave considers all other types as not authenticated.</p> <p>The information AirWave displays in Auth Type and Cipher columns depends on what information the server receives from the devices it is monitoring. The client devices may all be similar, but if the APs to which they are associated are of different models, or if security is set up differently between them, then different Auth Type or Cipher values may be reported to AirWave.</p> <p>If all APs are the same model and all are set up the same way, then another reason for differing Auth Types might be the use of multiple VLANs or SSIDs. One client device might authenticate on one SSID using one Auth Type and another client device might authenticate on a second SSID using a different Auth Type.</p>

Field	Description
Cipher	Displays the encryption or decryption cipher supporting the user, when this information is available. The client devices may all be similar, but if the APs to which they are associated are of different models, or if security is set up differently between them, then different Auth Type or Cipher values may be reported to AirWave.
Auth Time	Shows how long the user has been authenticated, in minutes. A negative number (such as -17 min) indicates that the user has not authenticated for the duration displayed.
Signal Quality	Displays the average signal quality the user experienced.
Usage	Displays the average bandwidth consumed by the MAC address.
Goodput	The ratio of the total bytes transmitted or received in the network to the total air time required for transmitting or receiving the bytes.
Location	Displays the QuickView box allows users to view features including heatmap for a device and location history for a user.
LAN IP Addresses	Displays the IP assigned to the user MAC. This information is not always available. AirWave can gather it from the ARP cache of switches discovered by AirWave. This column can accommodate multiple IP addresses for a client if it has both IPv4 and IPv6.
LAN Hostnames	The DNS hostname(s) broadcast by the client. This column can accommodate multiple hostnames for a client if it has both IPv4 and IPv6.

The **Recent Events** area lists the most recent events specific to the device. This information also appears on the **System > Events Log** page (refer to ["Using the System > Event Log Page"](#) on page 190). [Table 76](#) describes the fields in this page that display in the **Recent Events** table.

Table 76: APs/Devices > Monitor > Recent Events Fields and Default Values

Field	Description
Time	Displays the day and time the event was recorded.
User	Displays the user that triggered the event. Configuration changes are logged as the AirWave user that submitted them. Automated AirWave events are logged as the System user.
Event	Displays a short text description of the event.

Evaluating Radio Statistics for an AP

The **APs/Devices > Monitor > Radio Statistics** page contains useful data for pinpointing network issues at the AP radio level for Dell APs and Cisco WLC thin APs (firmware 4.2 or greater).

To see radio statistics details, navigate to the **APs/Devices > Monitoring** page for a supported AP and select the linked radio under the **Name** column in the **Radios** list table, as illustrated in [Figure 81](#).

Figure 81: Links to the Radio Statistics page on APs/Devices > Monitoring for an AP

Radios

Name	MAC Address	Users	BW (Kbps)	Channel	Tx Power	Antenna Type	Active SSIDs
802.11an	00:1A:1E:85:54:70	-	-	-	-	Internal	-
802.11bg	00:1A:1E:85:54:60	-	-	-	-	Internal	-

Overview of the Radio Statistics Page

The Radio Statistics page displays transmit and receive statistics about the communication quality of individual radios. Depending on the AP, assigned group profiles, and recent activity on this radio, this data gives visibility into recent and historical changes in the network, fetches real-time statistics from the AP's controller, indicates actively interfering devices (requires Dell PowerConnect W-Series AP set to Spectrum mode), and summarizes major issues.

Viewing Real-Time ARM Statistics

Dell AP Groups that have the **Adaptive Radio Management (ARM)** feature enabled continuously optimize each AP to use the best channel and transmission power settings available. An AP configured with ARM will automatically adjust to a better channel if it reaches a configured threshold for noise, MAC errors, or PHY errors; additionally, it can attenuate transmit power and switch between radio modes as needed. For more information, refer to the ARM chapter in the *Dell PowerConnect W-Series ArubaOS User Guide* at dell.com/support/manuals.

Complete ARM statistics from Dell PowerConnect W-Series controllers can be retrieved from the Radio Statistics page by selecting the **Run a command** drop-down menu and choosing button, as illustrated in [Figure 82](#).

Figure 82: Fetch additional radio stats by running a show command



When this button is selected, a new browser window launches with the statistics in plain text. Other ARM-tracked metrics are visible in the **Radio Statistics** page for Dell PowerConnect W-Series APs.

Issues Summary section

The **Issues Summary** section only displays when noise, client count, non-802.11 interfering devices, channel utilization, usage, and MAC and PHY errors reach a certain threshold of concern, as described in [Table 77](#) and illustrated in [Figure 83](#):

Table 77: Issues Summary labels and thresholds

Issue	Triggering Threshold
High Noise	> -80
High Number of Clients	> 15
High Channel Utilization	> 75%
High Usage	> 75% of max
Interfering Devices Detected	Detected within the last 5 minutes
High MAC/Phy Errors	> 1000 frames/sec

Figure 83: Issues Summary Section Illustration

Monitoring 802.11bg radio for AP AP0018.19bd.b1d0

Issues Summary	
Issue:	Description
High Noise:	Noise > -80
High Channel Utilization:	Channel Utilization > 75%

These issues highlighted in this section can be examined in detail using the corresponding interactive graphs on the same page. See the "Radio Statistics Interactive Graphs" on page 122 section of this chapter for details.

802.11 Radio Counters Summary

This table appears for radios with 802.11 counters and summarizes the number of times an expected acknowledgement frame was not received, the number of duplicate frames, the number of frames containing Frame Check Sequence (FCS) errors, and the number of frame/packet transmission retries and failures. These aggregate error counts are broken down by Current, Last Hour, Last Day, and Last Week time frames, as illustrated in Figure 84.

Figure 84: 802.11 Radio Counters Summary table

802.11 Radio Counters Summary (frames/sec)				
	Current	Last Hour	Last Day	Last Week
Unacked	0	0	0	1
Retries	0	0	0	0
Failures	0	0	0	1
Dup Frames	0	0	0	0
FCS Errors	380	380	386	464

The frame- per-second rate of these and other 802.11 errors over time are tracked and compared in the 802.11 Counters graph on the same page.

Radio Statistics Interactive Graphs

Time-series graphs for the radio are displayed across a tabbed, dual-pane interface to show changes recorded at every polling interval over time. Clients and Usage data are polled based on the AP's group's **User Data Polling Period**. Channel, Noise, and Power are based on **AP Interface Polling Period**. 802.11 Counters data are based on the APs group's **802.11 Counters Polling Period**.

You can adjust the attributes of these graphs as follows:

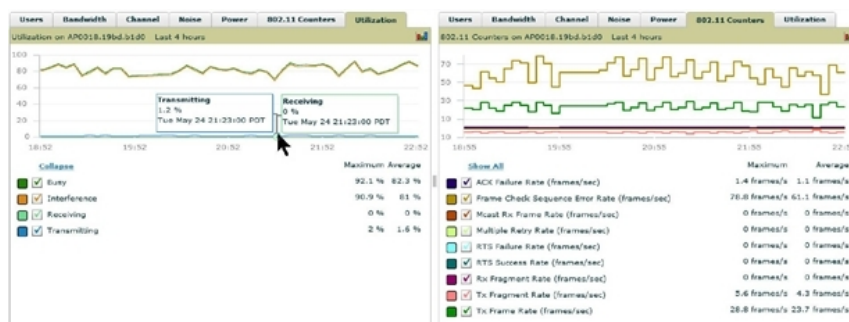
- Drag the horizontal slider under the graphs to move the scope of all graphs between one year ago and the current time.
- Drag the vertical slider between graphs to change the relative width of each.
- The **Show All** link displays all of the available data series.
- The bar-graph icon on the upper right-hand corner of each graph opens a new window and displays all data series for the selected graph over the last two hours, last day, last week, last month, and last year in one page. The graphs that display depend on the AP and/or its controller.
- Select the checkbox next to any metric to remove its data from the graph. Select **Collapse** to remove unchecked metrics from the legend, and **Show All** to restore them.

The two graph panes enable simultaneous display of two different information sets, as detailed in the following table:

Table 78: Radio Statistics Interactive Graphs Descriptions

Graph Title	Description
Clients	A line graph that displays the maximum users associated to the corresponding radio at polling intervals over the time range set in the slider. Select Show All for other metrics such as average users and max users for various individual devices.
Usage	An area graph displaying the average bandwidth in each direction for the radio. Select Show All for other metrics such as max bandwidth in and out, average and max mesh/overhead or overhead bandwidth, and average/max Enet0.
Channel	An area graph that displays the channel changes (if any) of the radio over time. Frequent, regular channel changes on an Dell or Cisco WLC AP radio usually indicate that the Adaptive Radio Management feature (ARM) in ArubaOS is compensating for high noise levels from interfering devices.
Noise	An area graph that displays signal interference (noise floor) levels in units of dBm. Noise from interfering devices above your AP's noise threshold can result in dropped packets. For ARM-enabled Dell APs, crossing the noise threshold triggers an automatic channel change.
Power	A line graph that displays the average and maximum radio transmit power, between 0 and 30 dBm, over the time range set in the slider. You can adjust the transmit power manually in the APs/Devices > Manage page for this radio's AP, or enable ARM on Dell APs to dynamically adjust the power toward your acceptable Coverage Index as needed. For more information, see the Adaptive Radio Management chapter of the <i>Dell PowerConnect W-Series ArubaOS User Guide</i> .
MAC/Phy Errors	A line graph displaying the frame reception rate, physical layer error rate (resulting from poor signal reception or broken antennas), and the data link (MAC) layer (corrupt frames, driver decoding issues) for the radio.
802.11 Counters	A line graph that displays statistics such as frame rate, fragment rate, retry rate, duplicate frame rate, and other metrics tracked by 802.11 counters.
Utilization (Aruba, Dell PowerConnect W, and Cisco WLC thin APs on supported firmware versions only)	Displays max and average percentages on this radio for busy, interfering receiving and transmitting signals. Special configuration on the controller is required to enable this data. Consult the <i>Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Best Practices Guide</i> in Home > Documentation for details.

Figure 85: Radio Statistics Interactive Graphs Illustration – Bandwidth and 802.11 Counters displayed



Recent ARM Events Log

If this radio references an active and enabled ARM profile, and if your AirWave is enabled as a trap host (see the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Best Practices Guide* for instructions), ARM-initiated events such as automatic channel changes, power changes, and mode changes are displayed in the ARM Events table with the original and

modified values; these values can be selected for filtering the results. You can export the table in CSV format. The columns and values are illustrated in [Figure 86](#).

Figure 86: ARM Events Table Illustration

The screenshot shows a table with the following columns: Time, Trap Type, Previous Tx Power, Current Tx Power, Previous Radio Mode, Current Radio Mode, Previous Channel, Current Channel, Previous Secondary Channel, and Current Secondary Channel. The data rows show various events such as Channel Change and Power Change at different times on 1/4/2011.

The columns and values are described in [Table 79](#).

Table 79: ARM Events table Columns and Values

Column	Description
Time	The time of the ARM event.
Trap Type	The type of trap that delivered the change information. Current ARM trap types that display in AirWave are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Power Change ● Mode Change ● Channel Change Values that display in the following columns depend on the Trap Type.
Previous Tx Power	Old value for transmit power before the Power Change event took place.
Current Tx Power	New transmit power value after the change.
Previous Radio Mode	Old value for radio mode before the Mode Change event took place.
Current Radio Mode	New radio mode value after the change.
Previous Channel	Old primary channel value before the Channel Change event took place.
Current Channel	New primary channel value after the change.
Previous Secondary Channel	Old secondary channel value (for 40Mhz channels on 802.11n devices) before the Channel Change event took place.
Current Secondary Channel	New secondary channel value after the change.
Change Reason	If the noise and interference cause for the change can be determined, they will be displayed here. Mode change reasons are not yet tracked.

Detected Interfering Devices Table

For Dell PowerConnect W-Series APs running in Spectrum mode, the same non-802.11 interfering devices identified in the **Issues Summary** section are classified in the **Detected Interfering Devices** table along with the timestamp of its last detection, the start and end channels of the interference, the signal to noise ratio, and the percentage of time the interference takes place (duty cycle), as illustrated in [Figure 87](#). This table can be exported to CSV format, and the displayed columns can be moved or hidden as needed.

Figure 87: Detected Interfering Devices Table Illustration

Detected Interfering Devices

1-7 ▼ of 7 Interfering Devices Page 1 ▼ of 1 Choose columns Export CSV

Device Type ▲	Last Seen	Start Channel	End Channel	Signal	Duty Cycle (%)
Bluetooth	4/2/2012 1:20 PM	1	14	-74	5
Cordless Base Freq Hopper	4/2/2012 1:17 PM	1	14	-75	5
Cordless Phone Freq Hopper	3/26/2012 11:00 AM	1	14	-78	5
Generic Freq Hopper	4/2/2012 1:36 PM	1	14	-69	5
Microwave	4/2/2012 1:12 PM	7	13	-72	50
Video Device Fixed Freq	4/2/2012 1:40 PM	10	13	-69	99
XBox Freq Hopper	3/27/2012 12:37 PM	1	14	-62	5

1-7 ▼ of 7 Interfering Devices Page 1 ▼ of 1

Possible device types for the **Detected Interfering Devices** table are:

- Audio Device Fixed Freq
- Bluetooth
- Cordless Base Freq Hopper
- Cordless Phone Fixed Freq
- Cordless Phone Freq Hopper
- Generic Fixed Freq
- Generic Freq Hopper
- Microwave
- Microwave Inverter
- Unknown
- Video Device Fixed Freq
- Wi-Fi
- Xbox Freq Hopper

Active BSSIDs Table

The Active BSSIDs table maps the BSSIDs on a radio with the SSID it broadcasts to the network, as illustrated in [Figure 88](#). This table appears only for Dell PowerConnect W-Series AP radios.

Figure 88: Active BSSIDs Table Illustration

Active BSSIDs

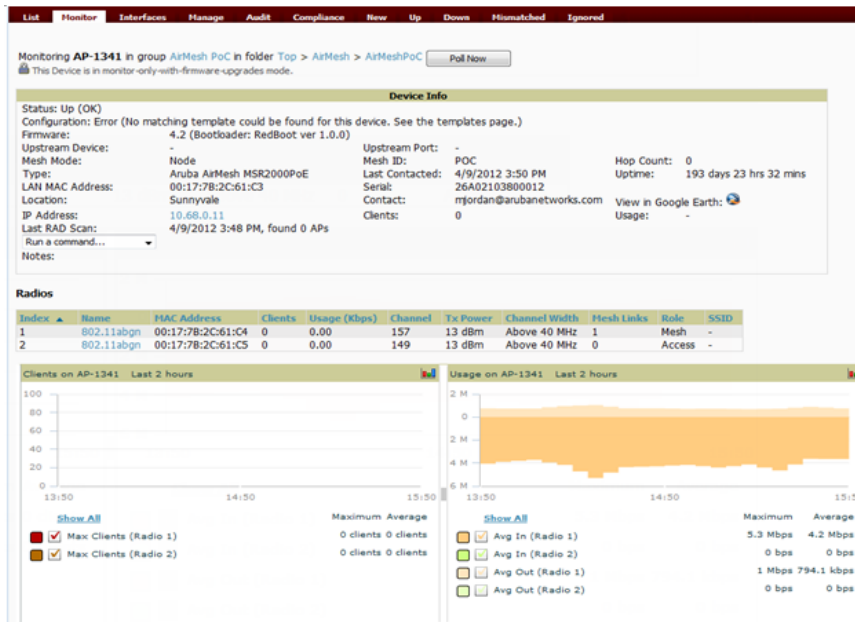
BSSID ▲	SSID	Controller Web UI
D8:C7:C8:89:72:80	ARUBA-VISITOR	Dashboard > Access Point
D8:C7:C8:89:72:81	ethersphere-voip	Dashboard > Access Point
D8:C7:C8:89:72:82	ethersphere-wpa2	Dashboard > Access Point
D8:C7:C8:89:72:83	ethersphere-cpass	Dashboard > Access Point

4 BSSIDs

Monitoring Data for Mesh Devices

The monitoring page for mesh devices includes basic device information at the top, two tables for Radios and Wired Interfaces, and Clients, Usage, CPU Utilization, and Memory Utilization graphs. Under these graphs are a list of associated Clients, Mesh Links, RF Neighbors, and other common event logs and information.

Figure 89: APs/Devices > Monitor page for a Mesh Device



These fields are described in detail in ["Viewing Device Monitoring Statistics"](#) on page 113.

Monitoring Data for Wired Devices (Routers and Switches)

The monitoring page for routers and switches includes basic device information at the top, a bandwidth graph depicting the sum of all the physical interfaces, and beneath that, CPU/Memory utilization graphs as shown in [Figure 90](#).

Figure 90: APs/Devices > Monitor Page for a Mobility Access Switch



All managed wired devices also include an **Interfaces** subtab, as shown in [Figure 91](#).

Figure 91: APs/Devices > Interfaces Page for Wired Devices (partial view)

Interface Summary for **ethersphere-lms3** in group **Aruba HQ** in folder **Top**

Switch ▲	Total	Up	Down	Access	Up	Down	Distribution	Up	Down
ethersphere-lms3	24	13	11	24	13	11	0	0	0

Physical Interfaces

1-12 ▼ of 12 Interfaces Page 1 ▼ of 1 Reset filters Choose columns Export CSV

Interface ▼	Mode	Name	Type ▼	Description	Interface Labels	MAC Addr
XG0/11	Access	XG0/11	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
XG0/10	Access	XG0/10	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/9	Access	GE0/9	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/8	Access	GE0/8	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/7	Access	GE0/7	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/6	Access	GE0/6	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/5	Access	GE0/5	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/4	Access	GE0/4	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/3	Access	GE0/3	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/2	Access	GE0/2	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/1	Access	GE0/1	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:
GE0/0	Access	GE0/0	ethernetCsmacd	-	-	00:08:86:

1-12 ▼ of 12 Interfaces Page 1 ▼ of 1 Reset filters

Virtual Interfaces

1-12 ▼ of 12 Interfaces Page 1 ▼ of 1 Reset filters Choose columns Export CSV

Interface ▲	Name	Type ▼	Description	Interface Labels	IP
loop	SWITCH IP INTERFACE	softwareLoopback	-	-	-
tunnel 1	Tunnel Interface	tunnel	-	-	-
vlan 1	802.1Q VLAN	l3ipvlan	-	-	-
vlan 22	802.1Q VLAN	l3ipvlan	-	-	-
vlan 63	1344 GUEST client pool	l3ipvlan	-	-	-
vlan 64	802.1Q VLAN	l3ipvlan	-	-	-
vlan 65	802.1Q VLAN	l3ipvlan	-	-	-
vlan 66	802.1Q VLAN	l3ipvlan	-	-	-
vlan 650	802.1Q VLAN	l3ipvlan	-	-	-

The **Interfaces** page includes a summary of all the interfaces at the top. In case of the stacked switches, the master includes the interfaces of all the members including its own. The physical and the virtual interfaces are displayed in separate tables, labeled **Physical Interfaces** and **Virtual Interfaces**. VLANs are listed below the interface.

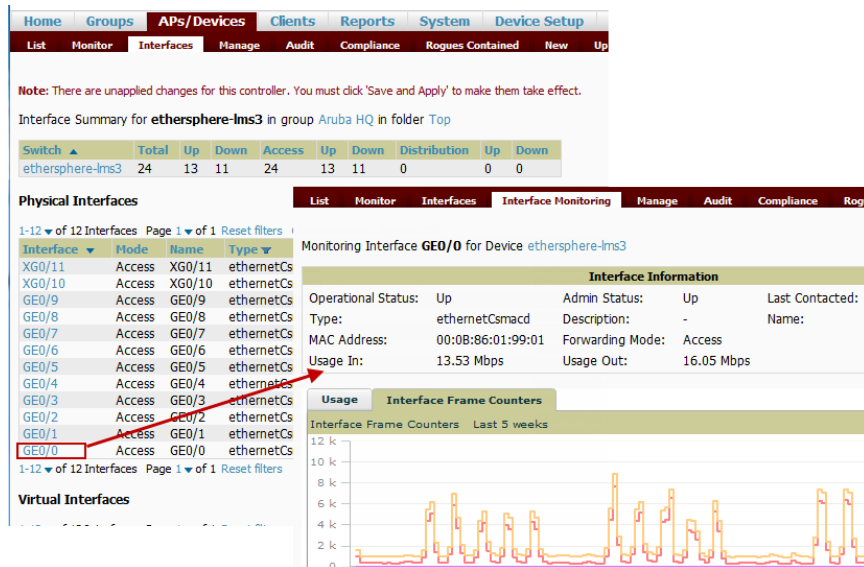
NOTE: The Interfaces page for AirMesh APs includes VLANs as part of the Virtual Interfaces. When no management interface is specified, VLAN1 will be treated as management interface. If VLAN1 does not exist, then ethernet 0 will be treated as the management interface

AirWave monitors **Up/Down** status and bandwidth information on all interfaces. You can edit multiple interfaces concurrently by selecting one of the two **Edit Interfaces** hyperlinks. Interface labels are used to group one or more interfaces for the purpose of defining interface bandwidth triggers.

Understanding the APs/Devices > Interfaces Page

"[Monitoring Data for Wired Devices \(Routers and Switches\)](#)" on page 126 showed you how to view high-level interface information for all physical and virtual interfaces on an entire router or switch. Select any interface hotlink in the **Interface** column of the Physical or Virtual Interfaces tables on the stacked switches to go to an **Interface Monitoring** page displaying data relevant to that specific interface, as shown [Figure 92](#).

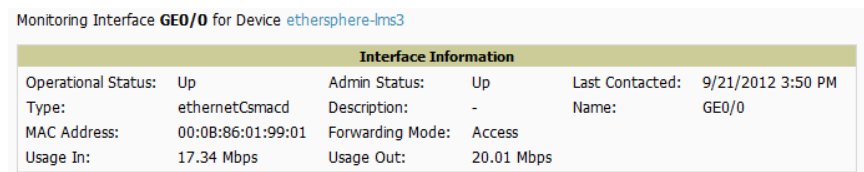
Figure 92: Interface Monitoring Page for a Wired Device



An **Interface Monitoring** page is comprised of three sections: Interface Information, Usage and Interface Frame Counters graphs, and Connected Clients.

Specifics of the interface are in the Interface Information section, as depicted in [Figure 93](#).

Figure 93: Individual Interface Information Section



Bandwidth, and various standard and enterprise specific error counting information is displayed in the lower section in a tabbed graph, which are shown in [Figure 92](#) above.

Connected Clients, if any, are listed in a table below the interactive graphs as shown in [Figure 94](#).

Figure 94: Connected Clients list in APs/Devices > Interface Monitoring for a selected interface



What Next?

All device lists in AirWave act as portals to management pages if you have the proper read/write privileges. Selecting the wrench or pencil icon next to a device table entry, or selecting **Modify Devices** where appropriate above a device table, will take you to the appropriate Management page (**APs/Devices > Manage**). For more information, see "[Configuring and Managing Devices](#)" on page 131.

Auditing Device Configuration

When you have added a newly discovered device successfully to a Group in **Monitor** mode, the next step is to verify device configuration status. Determine whether any changes will be applied to that device when you convert it to

Managed read/write mode.

AirWave uses SNMP or Telnet to read a device's configuration. SNMP is used for Cisco controllers. Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices and wired routers and switches use Telnet/SSH to read device configuration. See ["Individual Device Support and Firmware Upgrades" on page 142](#) for more details.

Perform these steps to verify the device configuration status:

1. Browse to the **APs/Devices > List** page.
2. Locate the device in the list and check the information in the **Configuration** column.
3. If the device is in **Monitor** mode, the **lock** symbol appears in the **Configuration** column, indicating that the device is locked and will not be configured by AirWave.
4. Verify the additional information in the **Configuration** column for that device.
 - A status of **Good** indicates that all of the device's current settings match the group policy settings and that no changes will be applied when the device is shifted to **Manage** mode.
 - A status of **Mismatched** indicates that at least one of the device's current configuration settings does not match the group policy and will be changed when the device is shifted to **Manage** mode.
5. If the device configuration is **Mismatched**, select the **Mismatched** link to go to the **APs/Devices > Audit** page. This page lists detailed information for all existing configuration parameters and settings for an individual device. The group configuration settings are displayed on the right side of the page. If the device is moved from **Monitor** to **Manage** mode, the settings on the right side of the page overwrite the settings on the left. [Figure 95](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 95: APs/Devices > Audit Page Illustration

Device Configuration of **ArubaS3500** in group **aruba gui no wms** in folder **Top > aruba >**
This Device is in monitor-only-with-firmware-upgrades mode.
Configuration read from device at 5/24/2011 4:43 PM

Configuration: Good

Audit | Audit the device's current configuration.

[Show Archived Device Configuration](#)

[Show only mismatched settings](#)

[Refresh this page](#)

Device Settings	
Current Device Configuration	
Name	corvina-qa-1
Serial Number	AU0000180
Uptime	22 days 0 hrs 52 mins
System Properties	
Current Device Configuration	
Contact	Steve
Description	ArubaOS (MODEL: ArubaS3500-24T), Version 7.0.0.0 (28131)
Location	AW Server Room
ObjectID	.1.3.6.1.4.1.14823.1.1.25

6. Review the list of changes to be applied to the device to determine whether the changes are appropriate. If not, you need to change the Group settings or reassign the device to another Group.

Using Device Folders (Optional)

The devices on the **APs/Devices > List** page include **List**, **Up**, **Down**, and **Mismatched** fields. These devices are arranged in groups called folders. Folders provide a logical organization of devices unrelated to the configuration groups of the devices. Using folders, you can quickly view basic statistics about devices. You *must* use folders if you want to limit the APs and devices AirWave users can see.

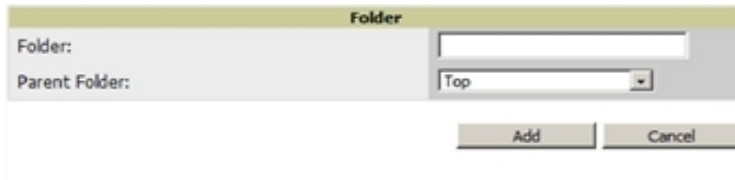
Folder views are persistent in AirWave. If you select the **Top** folder and then select the **Down** link at the top of the page, you are taken to all of the down devices in the folder.

If you want to see every **down** device, select the **Expand folders to show all devices** link. When the folders are expanded, you see all of the devices on AirWave that satisfy the criteria of the page. You also see an additional column that lists the folder containing the AP.

Perform the following steps to add a device folder to AirWave.

1. To add a folder, select the **Add New Folder** link at the bottom of **APs/Devices > List, > Up, > Down, or > Mismatched** pages. [Figure 96](#) illustrates the page.

Figure 96: Folder Creation Page Illustration



2. Enter the name of the new folder.
3. Select the **Parent** folder.
4. Select **Add**.

Once a new folder has been created, devices can be moved into it using the **Modify Devices** link or when **New Devices** are added into AirWave.

Configuring and Managing Devices

This section contains the following topics describing individual device configuration within device groups:

- ["Moving a Device from Monitor Only to Manage Read/Write Mode" on page 132](#)
- ["Configuring AP Settings" on page 133](#)
- ["Setting a Maintenance Window for a Device" on page 138](#)
- ["Configuring Device Interfaces for Switches" on page 139](#)
- ["Individual Device Support and Firmware Upgrades" on page 142](#)

While most device configuration settings can be efficiently managed by AirWave at a Group level, certain settings must be managed at the individual device level. For example, because devices within a Group are often contiguous with one another, and have overlapping coverage areas, it makes sense to manage these devices individually to avoid RF interference.



NOTE: Any changes made at an individual device level will automatically override Group level settings.

AirWave automatically saves the last 10 device configurations for reference and compliance purposes. Archived device configurations are linked on the **APs/Devices > Audit** page and identified by name. By default, configuration is tracked by the date and time it was created; device configurations are also archived by date.

It is not possible to push archived configurations to devices, but archived configurations can be compared to the current configuration, the desired configuration, or to other archived configurations using the drop-down menus on the **APs/Devices > Audit** page. This applies to startup or to running configuration files.

Compare two configurations to highlight the specific lines that are mismatched. The Audit page provides links to the AirWave pages where any mismatched settings can be configured.



NOTE: These procedures assume you are familiar with the function buttons available to save, apply, revert, and so on. For details on button functions, see [Buttons and Icons](#) in the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Installation Guide*.

Moving a Device from Monitor Only to Manage Read/Write Mode

Once the device configuration status is **Good** on the APs/Devices > List page, or once you have verified all changes that will be applied to the device on the APs/Devices > Audit page, you can safely shift the device from **Monitor Only** mode to **Manage Read/Write** mode.



NOTE: When a device is in Manage mode, AirWave will push a new configuration to the device in the event that the actual device configuration does not match the AirWave configuration for that device.

To move a device from **Monitor Only** to **Manage Read/Write** mode, perform the following steps.

1. Go to the APs/Devices > List page and select the wrench icon next to the name of the AP to be shifted from **Monitor Only** mode to **Manage Read/Write** mode. This directs you to the APs/Devices > Manage page.
2. Locate the **General** area as shown in [Figure 97](#).

Figure 97: APs/Devices > Manage > General Section Illustration

General	
Name:	Cisco4400
Status:	Up (OK)
Configuration:	Mismatched (More Details)
Last Contacted:	10/19/2011 2:54 PM
Type:	Cisco 4400 WLC
Firmware:	4.2.209.0 (Bootloader: 4.0.217.0)
Group:	Access Points
Folder:	Top
Management Mode:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Monitor Only + Firmware Upgrades <input type="radio"/> Manage Read/Write
Enable Planned Maintenance Mode:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

3. Select **Manage Read/Write** on the Management Mode field.
4. Select **Save and Apply**, then **Confirm Edit** on the confirmation page to retain these settings and to push configuration to the device.
5. For device configuration changes that require the device to reboot, use the **Schedule** function to push the changes at a time when WLAN users will not be affected.
6. To move multiple devices into managed mode at once, use the **Modify Devices** link on an AP list page. For more information, refer to "[Modifying Multiple Devices](#)" on page 95.



NOTE: Use the **Enable Planned Maintenance Mode** field in APs/Devices > Manage > General to put this device into planned maintenance. During the maintenance mode, no AP Down triggers will be deployed on these devices. Users will not be able to delete folders that contain devices in Planned Maintenance. The devices in Planned Maintenance will show the Up status, but will not be tracked in historical graphs and logs as Up. You can set multiple devices into Planned Maintenance Mode in the **Modify Devices** link on an AP list page.

Configuring AP Settings

1. Browse to the APs/Devices > List page and select the wrench icon next to the device whose AP settings you want to edit. This directs you to the Manage page for that device. Figure 98 illustrates one example of this page. (Note that the page and fields vary based on the device type.)

Figure 98: APs/Devices > Manage Page Illustration

The screenshot displays the 'Manage' page for a device named 'ap125-meshportal-karen'. It is divided into several sections:

- General:** Shows device name, status (Up (OK)), configuration (Good), last contacted time (2/12/2010 10:29 AM), type (AP 125), controller (sphere-ims), group (sphere-ims), folder (Top > HQ), and management mode (Monitor Only + Firmware Upgrades, Manage Read/Write).
- Settings:** Includes fields for Name, Domain Name, Location, Contact, Latitude (10.02450899096407), Longitude (0.7395866645358211), Altitude (0), Group (sphere-ims3), Folder (HQ), and Auto Detect Upstream Device (Yes/No). It also has options for clearing status messages and a Down Status Message field.
- Notes:** A text area for user notes.
- Authentication Method:** Options for PPPoE Authentication (Enable/Disable) and Remote AP (Yes/No).
- Master Discovery:** Fields for Master Discovery Type (Host Controller (IP)), Host Controller IP Address (16.2.250), and Master Controller IP Address/DNS Name (16.2.250).
- Link Priority Settings:** Fields for Link Priority Ethernet (0-255) and Link Priority Cellular (0-255).
- USB Settings:** Fields for USB User Name, Password, Confirm Password, Device Type (any), Device Identifier, Dial String, Initialization String, and TTY Device Path.
- Network Settings:** Options for Use DHCP (Yes/No) and fields for LAN IP Address, Subnet Mask, Gateway, and DNS IP Address.

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Save and Apply', 'Revert', 'Delete', 'Ignore', 'Import Settings', and 'Replace Hardware'.

If any changes are scheduled for this AP, they appear in a **Scheduled Changes** section at the top of the page above the other fields. The linked name of the job takes you to its **System > Configuration Change Job Detail** page.

2. Locate the **General** section for information about the AP's current status. Table 80 describes the fields, information, and settings.

Table 80: APs/Devices > Manage > General Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Displays the name currently set on the device.

Field	Description
Status	Displays the current status of an AP. If an AP is Up , then AirWave is able to ping it and fetch SNMP information from the AP. If the AP is listed Down then AirWave is either unable to ping the AP or unable to read the necessary SNMP information from the device.
Configuration	Displays the current configuration status of the AP. To update the status, select Audit on the APs/Devices > Audit page.
Last Contacted	Displays the last time AirWave successfully contacted the AP.
Type	Displays the type of AP.
Firmware	Displays the version of firmware running on the AP.
Group	Links to the Group > Monitoring page for the AP.
Template	Displays the name of the group template currently configuring the AP. This also displays a link to the Groups > Template page. This is only visible for APs that are managed by templates.
Folder	Displays the name of the folder containing the AP. Also displays a link to the APs/Devices > List page for the folder.
Management Mode	Displays the current management mode of the AP. No changes are made to the AP when it is in Monitor Only mode. AirWave pushes configurations and makes changes to an AP when it is in Manage Read/Write mode.
Enable Planned Maintenance Mode	Put this device into planned maintenance. During the maintenance mode, no AP Down triggers will be deployed on these devices. Users will not be able to delete folders that contain devices in Planned Maintenance. The devices in Planned Maintenance will show the Up status, but will not be tracked in historical graphs and logs as Up. You can set multiple devices into Planned Maintenance Mode in the Modify Devices link on an AP list page.
Notes	Provides a free-form text field to describe device information.

- Review and provide the following information in the **Settings** area. Devices with dual radios display radio-specific settings in the Slot A and Slot B area. If a device is dual-radio capable but only has one device installed, AirWave manages that device as if it were a single slot device.



NOTE: Devices from different vendors have different RF settings and capabilities. The fields in the **Settings** section of the **APs/Devices > Manage** page are context-sensitive and only present the information relevant for the particular device vendor and model.

Table 81 describes field settings, default values, and information for the **Settings** section of this page.

Table 81: APs/Devices > Manage > Settings Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Device Type	Description
Name	None	All	User-configurable name for the device (max. 20 characters)
Domain Name	None	IOS	Field populated upon initial device discovery or upon refreshing settings. Enable this option from AMP Setup > Network page to display this field on the APs/Devices > Manage page, with fully-qualified domain names for IOS APs. This field is used in conjunction with Domain variable in IOS templates.
Location	Read from	All	The SNMP location set on the device.

Setting	Default	Device Type	Description
	the device		
Latitude	None	All	Text field for entering the latitude of the device. The latitude is used with the Google Earth integration.
Longitude	None	All	Text field for entering the longitude of the device. The longitude is used with the Google Earth integration.
Altitude (meters)	None	All	Text field for entering the altitude of the device when known. This setting is used with the Google Earth integration. Specify altitude in meters.
Group	Default Group	All	Drop-down menu that can be used to assign the device to another Group.
Folder	Top	All	Drop-down menu that can be used to assign the device to another Group.
Auto Detect Upstream Device	Yes	All	Selecting Yes enables automatic detection of upstream device, which is automatically updated when the device is polled. Selecting No displays a drop-down menu of upstream devices.
Automatically clear Down Status Message when device comes back up	None	All	Whether the message entered in the Down Status Message field should be removed after the device returns to the Up status.
Down Status Message	None	All	Enter a text message that provides information to be conveyed if the device goes down.
AP Group			
Installation			
Mesh Mode			
Administrative Status	Enable	All	Enables or disables administrative mode for the device.
Mode	Local	All	Designates the mode in which the device should operate. Options include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local ● H-REAP ● Monitor ● Rogue Detector ● Sniffer

- Complete additional settings on the APs/Devices > Manage page, to include H-REAP, certificates, radio settings, and network settings. [Table 82](#) describes many of the possible fields.



NOTE: For complete listing and discussion of settings applicable only to Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices, see the *Dell PowerConnect W Configuration Guide*.

Table 82: APs/Devices > Manage, Additional Settings

Setting	Default	Device Type	Description
Mesh Role	Mesh AP	Mesh Devices	Drop-down menu specifies the mesh role for the AP as shown: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mesh AP —The AP will act like a mesh client. It will use other APs as its uplink to the network. ● Portal AP —The AP will become a portal AP. It will use a wired connection as its uplink to the network and serve it over the radio to other APs. ● None —The AP will act like a standard AP. It will not perform meshing functions.
Mesh Mobility	Static	Mesh Devices	Select Static if the AP is static, as in the case of a device mounted on a light pole or in the ceiling. Select Roaming if the AP is mobile. Two examples would be an AP mounted in a police car or utility truck.
Receive Antenna	Diversity	Cisco	Drop-down menu for the receive antenna provides three options: <p>Diversity —Device will use the antenna that receives the best signal. If the device has two fixed (non-removable) antennas, the Diversity setting should be used for both receive and transmit antennas.</p> <p>Right —If your device has removable antennas and you install a high-gain antenna on the device's right connector (the connector on the right side when viewing the back panel of the device), use this setting for receive and transmit.</p> <p>Left —If your device has removable antennas and you install a high-gain antenna on the device's left connector, use this setting for both receive and transmit.</p>
Transmit Antenna	Diversity	Cisco	See description in Receive Antenna above.
Antenna Diversity	Primary Only	Symbol 4131	Drop-down menu provides the following options: <p>Full Diversity—The AP receives information on the antenna with the best signal strength and quality. The AP transmits on the antenna from which it last received information.</p> <p>Primary Only—The AP transmits and receives on the primary antenna only. Secondary Only: The AP transmits and receives on the secondary antenna only.</p> <p>Rx Diversity—The AP receives information on the antenna with the best signal strength and quality. The AP transmits information on the primary antenna only.</p>
Transmit Power Reduction	0	Proxim	Transmit Power Reduction determines the APs transmit power. The max transmit power is reduced by the number of decibels specified.
Channel	6	All	Represents the AP's current RF channel setting. The number relates to the center frequency output by the AP's RF synthesizer. Contiguous APs should be set to different channels to minimize 'crosstalk,' which occurs when the signals from APs overlap and interfere with each other. This RF interference negatively influences WLAN performance. <p>802.11b's 2.4-GHz range has a total bandwidth of 80-MHz, separated into 11 center channels. Of these channels, only 3 are non-overlapping (1, 6, and 11). In the United States, most organizations use only these non-overlapping channels.</p>

Setting	Default	Device Type	Description
Transmit Power Level	Highest power level supported by the radio in the regulatory domain (country)	Cisco, Symbol, Proxim AP-600, AP-700, AP-2000 (802.11g)	Determines the power level of radio transmission. Government regulations define the highest allowable power level for radio devices. This setting must conform to established standards for the country in which you use the device. You can increase the coverage radius of the access point by increasing the Transmit Power Level. However, while this increases the zone of coverage, it also makes it more likely that the AP will interfere with neighboring APs. Supported values are: Cisco (100mW, 50mW, 30mW, 20mW, 5mW, 1mW) Symbol (Full or 50mW, 30mW, 15mW, 5mW, 1mW)
Radio Enabled	Yes	All	The Radio Enabled option allows you to disable the radio's ability to transmit or receive data while still maintaining Ethernet connectivity to the network. AirWave will still monitor the Ethernet page and ensure the AP stays online. Customers typically use this option to temporarily disable wireless access in particular locations. This setting can be scheduled at an AP level or Group level. NOTE: You cannot disable radios unless rogue scanning is disabled in Groups > Radio .
Use DHCP	Yes	All	If enabled, the AP will be assigned a new IP address using DHCP. If disabled, the AP will use a static IP address. For improved security and manageability, disable DHCP and using static IP addresses.
LAN IP	None	All	The IP Address of the AP Ethernet interface. If One-to-One NAT is enabled, AirWave will communicate with the AP on a different address (the IP Address defined in the Device Communication section). If DHCP is enabled, the current assigned address will appear grayed out and the field cannot be updated in this area.
Subnet Mask	None	All	Provides the IP subnet mask to identify the sub-network so the IP address can be recognized on the LAN. If DHCP is enabled, the current assigned address will appear grayed out and the field cannot be updated in this area.
Gateway	None	All	The IP address of the default internet gateway. If DHCP is enabled, the current assigned address will appear grayed out and the field cannot be updated in this area.

5. Locate the **Template Options** area on the **APs/Devices > Manage** page.



NOTE: This section only appears for IOS APs, Symbol devices, and Dell PowerConnect W-Series controllers in groups with Dell PowerConnect W GUI Config disabled.

[Table 83](#) describes field settings, default values, and additional information for this page.

Table 83: APs/Devices > Manage > Template Options Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Device Type	Description
WDS Role	Client	Cisco IOS Wireless LAN Controllers only	Set the WDS role for this AP. Select Master for the WDS master APs and Client for the WDS Client. Once this is done you can use the %if wds_role= % to push the client, master, or backup lines to appropriate

Setting	Default	Device Type	Description
			WDS APs.
SSL Certificate	None	Cisco IOS	AirWave will read the SSL Certificate off of the AP when it comes UP in AirWave. The information in this field will defines what will be used in place of %certificate%.
Extra Device Commands	None	Cisco IOS	Defines the lines that will replace the %ap_include_1% variable in the IOS template. This field allows for unique commands to be run on individual APs. If you have any settings that are unique per AP like a MOTD you can set them here.
switch_command	None	Cisco Catalyst switches	Defines lines included for each of the members in the stack. This field appears only on the master's Manage page. The information in this field will determine what is used in place of the %switch_command% variable.

- For Cisco WLC devices, go to the interfaces section of the APs/Devices > Manage page. Select **Add new Interface** to add another controller interface, or select the pencil icon to edit an existing controller interface. [Table 84](#) describes the settings and default values. For detailed descriptions of Cisco WLC devices supported by AirWave, refer to the Cisco WLC product documentation.

Table 84: APs/Devices > Manage > Interface Fields and Descriptions for Cisco WLC Devices

Field	Default	Description
Name	None	The name of the interface on the controller.
VLAN ID	None	The VLAN ID for the interface on the controller.
Port	None	The port on the controller to access the interface.
IP Address	None	The IP address of the controller.
Subnet Mask	None	The subnet mask for the controller.
Gateway	None	The controller's gateway.
Primary and Secondary DHCP Servers	None	The DHCP servers for the controller.
Guest LAN	Disabled	Indicates a guest LAN.
Quarantine VLAN ID	Disabled	Enabled indicates it is a quarantine VLAN; used only for H-REAP-associated clients.
Dynamic Device Management	Enabled	When enabled, makes the interface an AP-manager interface. Cisco calls this feature Dynamic AP Management.

Setting a Maintenance Window for a Device

AirWave can automate the manual action of putting multiple devices into Manage mode at once so that changes can be applied, and after the maintenance period is over, the devices automatically revert to Monitor-Only mode.

Maintenance windows can be set as a one-time or recurring event on the APs/Devices > Manage and Groups > Basic pages. You can also use the **Modify Devices** link to add or delete maintenance windows to or from multiple

selected devices at once. Additionally, this feature can be used on the Master Console to set maintenance windows for multiple AirWaves.

To set a maintenance window for a single device, follow these steps:

1. Select a device and navigate to the **APs/Devices > Manage** page for a device.
2. At the bottom of the page, locate the Maintenance Windows section.
3. Select **Add New AP Maintenance Window**.

Figure 99: Add New Maintenance Window in **APs/Devices > Manage** page

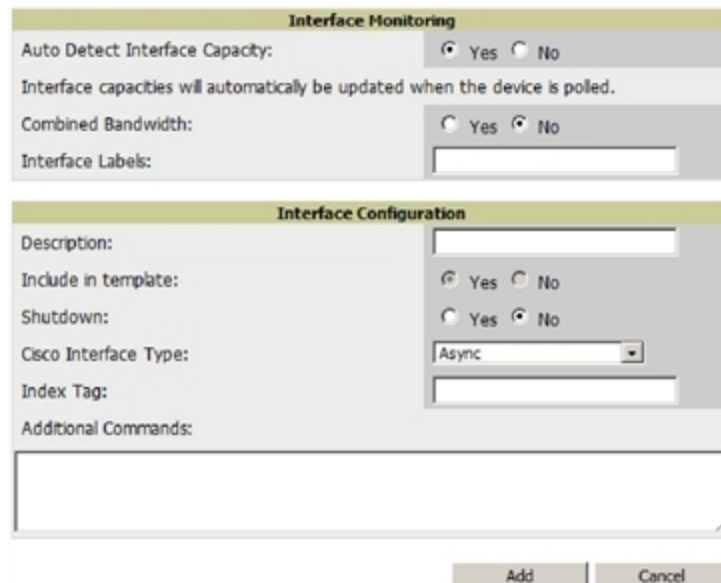


4. Enter a name for the maintenance window.
5. In the **Occurs** field, specify whether the maintenance window should occur one time, or daily, weekly, monthly, or annually. Additional options may display based on the selected value. For example, if you select monthly, the you will be prompted to specify the day of the month for the recurrence.
6. Set the desired start time and the duration (in minutes) of the maintenance window.
7. Select **Add**.

Configuring Device Interfaces for Switches

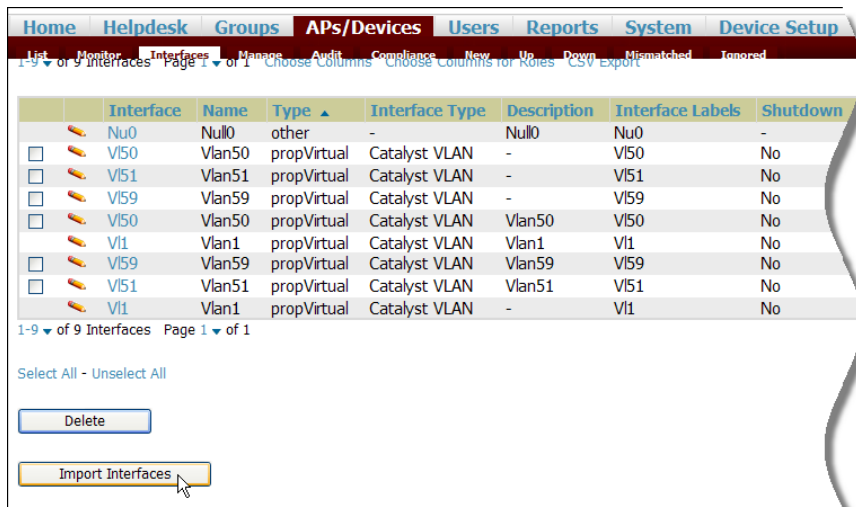
When you go to the **APs/Devices > Interfaces** page for a switch, you can add a Virtual interface by selecting **Add** and entering the appropriate information in the page that then appears, as shown in [Figure 100](#).

Figure 100: Add Virtual Interfaces Page for Wired Devices



New physical and virtual interfaces are discovered using SNMP polling as described in ["SNMP/HTTP Scanning" on page 102](#). To refresh and reload all current interface information from a device, select **Import Interfaces** on the bottom of the page as shown in [Figure 101](#).

Figure 101: Import Interfaces for Refresh and Reload (lower portion of page)



You can view details for each interface on a wired device from its individual interface page as well. For details, see ["Understanding the APs/Devices > Interfaces Page"](#) on page 128.

You can configure interface settings individually or in groups. For individual settings, select the pencil icon next the interface name in **AP/Devices > Interfaces**.

This takes you to the **Interfaces Monitoring and Configuration** window which has a slightly different appearance depending on whether you are configuring a physical or virtual interface, as shown in [Figure 102](#) and [Figure 103](#).

Figure 102: Physical Interfaces Monitoring and Configuration Sections

Interface Monitoring	
Auto Detect Interface Capacity:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Interface capacities will automatically be updated when the device is polled.	
Combined Bandwidth:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Interface Labels:	<input type="text" value="Fa0/11"/>
Mode:	<input type="button" value="Auto"/>

Interface Configuration	
Description:	<input type="text" value="FastEthernet0/11"/>
Shutdown:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Interface Type:	FastEthernet IEEE 802.3
Switchport Access VLAN:	<input type="text" value="51"/>
Switchport Mode:	<input type="button" value="Dynamic (Auto)"/>
Switchport Trunk Native VLAN:	<input type="text"/>
Switchport Trunk Allowed VLANs:	<input type="text" value="all"/>
Switchport Trunk Pruning VLANs:	<input type="text"/>
Switchport Trunk Encapsulation:	<input type="button" value="Negotiate"/>
Speed:	<input type="button" value="Auto"/>
Additional Commands:	<input type="text" value="ip dhcp snooping trust"/>

Figure 103: Virtual Individual Interfaces Configuration Section

Interface Configuration	
Description:	<input type="text" value="Vlan1"/>
Interface Type:	Catalyst VLAN

To configure interfaces as a group, select **Edit Interfaces** above the Physical or Virtual Interfaces table as shown in [Figure 104](#).

Figure 104: Edit Multiple Interfaces

Interface Summary for **ArubaS3500** in group **aruba gui no wms** in folder **Top > aruba > corvina**

Switch	Total	Up	Down	Access	Up	Down	Distribution	Up	Down
ArubaS3500	27	16	11	26	15	11	1	1	0

Physical Interfaces

[Edit Interfaces](#)

1-3 of 24 Interfaces Page 1 of 8 > > | [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Export CSV](#)

Interface	Mode	Name	Operational Status	Type
gigabitEthernet0/0/1	Distribution	corvina uplink	Up	ethernetCsmacd
gigabitEthernet0/0/20	Access	GE0/0/20	Down	ethernetCsmacd
gigabitEthernet0/0/21	Access	GE0/0/21	Down	ethernetCsmacd

1-3 of 24 Interfaces Page 1 of 8 > > | [Reset filters](#)

Virtual Interfaces

[Edit Interfaces](#)

1-3 of 3 Interfaces Page 1 of 1 [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Export CSV](#)

Interface	Name	Type	MAC Address	Admin Status	Operati
mgmt	MGMT	rfc877x25	00:0B:86:6A:62:01	Up	Down
tunnel0	Tunnel Interface	tunnel	00:0B:86:6A:62:00	Up	Up
vlan51	802.1Q VLAN	l3vlan	00:0B:86:6A:62:00	Up	Up

1-3 of 3 Interfaces Page 1 of 1 [Reset filters](#)

VLANs

Name	VLAN	Tagged Ports	Untagged Ports
VLAN0001	1	-	-

You will remain on the same page, but will have the option to make changes to the most commonly edited settings in batch mode, as shown in [Figure 105](#).

Figure 105: Multiple Interface Editing Page Illustration

	Interface	Name	Type	Interface Type	Description	Interface Labels	Shutdown	IP Address
<input type="checkbox"/>	V50	Vlan50	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN		V50	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	V51	Vlan51	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN		V51	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	10.51.0.26
<input type="checkbox"/>	V59	Vlan59	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN		V59	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	V50	Vlan50	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN	Vlan50	V50	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	V11	Vlan1	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN	Vlan1	V11	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	V59	Vlan59	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN	Vlan59	V59	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nu0	Nu0	other	-	Nu0	Nu0	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	V51	Vlan51	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN	Vlan51	V51	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	V11	Vlan1	propVirtual	Catalyst VLAN		V11	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	-

1-9 of 9 Interfaces Page 1 of 1

Select All - Unselect All

AirWave assembles the entire running configuration using templates and your modifications to these pages. For a more detailed discussion on templates, see "[Creating and Using Templates](#)" on page 151.

Individual Device Support and Firmware Upgrades

Perform the following steps to configure AP communication settings for individual Dell PowerConnect W-Series device types.

1. Locate the **Device Communication** area on the **APs/Devices > Manage** page.
2. Specify the credentials to be used to manage the AP. [Figure 106](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 106: APs/Devices > Manage > Device Communication

NOTE: The **Device Communication** area may appear slightly different depending on the particular vendor and model of the APs being used.

3. Enter and confirm the appropriate **Auth Password** and **Privacy Password**.
4. You can disable the **View AP Credentials** link in AirWave by the root user. Contact Dell support at dell.com/support for detailed instructions to disable the link.
5. (Optional.) Enter the appropriate SSH and Telnet credentials if you are configuring Dell, Aruba Networks, Alcatel-Lucent or any Cisco device except Cisco WLAN controllers.
6. Select **Apply**, then **Confirm Edit** to apply the changes to the AP immediately, **Schedule** to schedule the changes during a specific time, or **Cancel** to return to **APs/Devices > Manage**.

NOTE: Some AP configuration changes may require the AP to be rebooted. Use the **Schedule** function to schedule these changes to occur at a time when WLAN users will not be affected.

Select the **Update Firmware** button at the bottom right of the page to upgrade the device's firmware.

NOTE: The **Update Firmware** button only appears if 1) the AirWave Administrator has enabled **Allow firmware upgrades in monitor-only mode** in **AMP Setup > General** or 2) if you are looking at an **APs/Devices > Manage** page for a controller or autonomous AP that supports firmware upgrades in AirWave. See the Supported Wireless Firmware Versions document (the AirWave Firmware Matrix) in **Home > Documentation** to see all of the AirWave-supported devices that can perform firmware upgrades. In most cases, you cannot upgrade firmware directly on thin APs.

Figure 107 illustrates the page that opens and Table 85 describes the settings and default values.

Table 85: APs/Devices > Manage > Update Firmware Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Desired Version	None	Specifies the firmware to be used in the upgrade. Firmware can be added to this drop-down menu on the Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files page.
Job Name	None	Sets a user-defined name for the upgrade job. Use a meaningful and descriptive name.

Setting	Default	Description
Use /safe flag for Cisco IOS firmware upgrade command	No	Enables or disables the /safe flag when upgrading IOS APs. The /safe flag must be disabled on older APs for the firmware file to fit in flash memory.
Email Recipients	None	Displays a list of email addresses that should receive alert emails if a firmware upgrade fails.
Sender Address	None	Displays the From address in the alert email.

Figure 107: APs/Devices > Manage Firmware Upgrades

Desired Version

Choose the desired firmware version to be applied to **Cisco-19:5F:2B (10.51.3.128)**. Upload firmware files on the Device Setup [Upload Firmware & Files](#) page.

Current Version: 12.4(21a)JA1

Desired Version: -- Select firmware version

Firmware Upgrade Job Options

Job name: Firmware upgrade for Cisco-19

Use "/safe" flag for Cisco IOS firmware upgrade command: Yes No

Serve firmware files from this interface: 10.2.32.10

Failure Notification Options

To be notified when upgrades fail and when a job is stopped, enter email addresses of the form user@domain. Separate multiple addresses by spaces, commas, or semicolons.

Email Recipients: user@example.com

Sender Address: me@networks.com

Initiating a firmware upgrade will change the **Firmware Status** column for the device to Pending in APs/Devices > List. You can review the status of all recent firmware upgrade jobs in System > Firmware Upgrade Jobs.

Troubleshooting a Newly Discovered Down Device


If the device status on the APs/Devices > List page remains **Down** after it has been added to a group, the most likely source of the problem is an error in the SNMP community string being used to manage the device. Perform the following steps to troubleshoot this scenario.

1. Select the **Name** of the down device in the list of devices on the APs/Devices > List or APs/Devices > Down page. This automatically directs you to the APs/Device > Monitor page for that device.
2. Locate the **Status** field in the **Device Info** section. If the Status is **Down**, it includes a description of the cause of the problem. Some of the common system messages are as follows in [Table 86](#):

Table 86: Common System Messages for Down Status

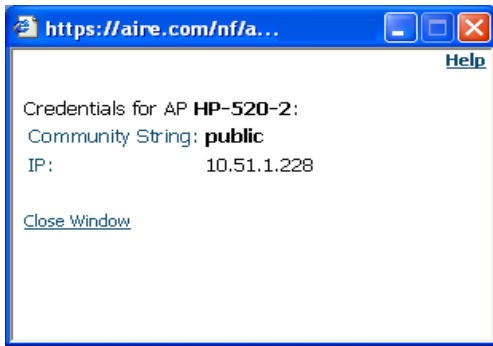
Message	Meaning
AP is no longer associated with controller	This means the AP no longer shows up in any controller's AP list (on the AirWave server). Either the AP was removed from the controller, or it has roamed to another controller that AirWave does not have visibility to, or it is offline.
Controller is Down	When a controller goes down, AirWave automatically marks all associated thin APs down This is because communication to thin APs are via the controller, and AirWave assumes that if the Controller has gone offline, then all associated APs are down as well until they are reassociated with another Controller).
Downloading	The AP is in the process of downloading firmware or configuration. (This only applies to Cisco WLC thin APs and some Symbol APs.)
Error fetching existing configuration	AirWave could not fetch a config for the AP. Usually this is because AirWave has incorrect credentials and was not able to log in.
ICMP Ping Failed (after SNMP Get Failed)	The device is not responding and is likely offline.
SNMP Get Failed	SNMP credentials and/or configuration may be incorrect. Verify that SNMP is enabled and that credentials and access ports are configured correctly on both the target device and in AirWave.
SNMP Trap	AirWave received an SNMP trap from the controller indicating that the AP is no longer associated to the controller.
Telnet Error: command timed out	Telnet/SSH username and password specified for that device is incorrect.
Unexpected LAN MAC Address found at this device's IP address	<p>If AirWave detects that the LAN MAC address of a device has changed this error message will appear. This usually indicates that a physical hardware change has occurred (while reusing the same IP Address) without using the Replace Hardware feature in AirWave. This error may also indicate an IP address conflict between two or more devices.</p> <p>When an unexpected LAN MAC address is seen in a device's IP address, its APs/Devices > Manage page displays the message Click Replace Hardware (preferred) or Reset MAC Address to reset the LAN MAC address if this device has been replaced with new hardware at the top of the page. Use the Replace Hardware button at the bottom of that page in order to avoid this message.</p>



NOTE: To view the detailed status of all your down devices at once, navigate to **APs/Devices > Down** (try the **Down** top header stats link) and look at the **Detailed Status** column for the list of down devices. This column can be sorted using the **Filter** icon ().

3. If the **SNMP Get Failed** message appears, select the **APs/Devices > Manage** tab to go to the management page for that device.
4. If visible, select the **View Device Credentials** link in the **Device Communications** section of **APs/Devices > Manage**. This displays the credentials AirWave is using unsuccessfully to communicate with the device. This link can be removed from AirWave for security reasons by setting a flag in AirWave. Only users with root access to the AirWave command line can show or hide this link. To disable this feature, please contact Dell support at dell.com/support. [Figure 108](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 108: View Device Credentials Window



NOTE: The **View Device Credentials** message may appear slightly different depending on the vendor and model.

5. If the credentials are incorrect, return to the **Device Communications** area on the **APs/Devices > Manage** page. Enter the appropriate credentials, and select **Apply**.
6. Return to the **APs/Devices > List** page to see if the device appears with a Status of **Up**.

Setting up Spectrum Analysis in AirWave

The spectrum analysis software modules on Dell PowerConnect W-Series AP models AP-105, RAP-5WN, the AP-12x series, the AP-13x series and the AP-9x series can examine the radio frequency (RF) environment in which the Wi-Fi network is operating, identify interference and classify its sources.

The spectrum analyzer is used in conjunction with Dell's Adaptive Radio Management (ARM) technology. While the spectrum analyzer identifies and classifies Wi-Fi and non-Wi-Fi sources of interference, ARM automatically ensures that APs serving clients will stay clear of interference.

Individual APs or groups of APs can be converted to dedicated spectrum monitors through the dot11a and dot11g radio profiles of that AP or AP group, or through a special spectrum override profile.

Each 802.11a and 802.11g radio profile references a spectrum profile, which identifies the spectrum band the radio will monitor and analyze, and defines the default ageout times for each monitored device type. By default, an 802.11a radio profile references a spectrum profile named **default-a** (which configures the radio to monitor the upper channels of the 5 GHz radio band), and an 802.11g radio profile references a spectrum profile named **default-g** (which configures the radio to monitor all channels the 2.4 GHz radio band).

Most interference will occur in the 2.4 GHz radio band.

For more information about Spectrum analysis and ARM technology, refer to the *Dell PowerConnect W-Series ArubaOS User Guide* at dell.com/support/manuals.

Spectrum Configurations and Prerequisites

The following prerequisites must be in place to configure an AP to run in Spectrum mode in AirWave:

- The AP must be in **Manage Read/Write** mode.
- The AP's associated controller must have an RFprotect license and must be running ArubaOS 6.0 or later.
- Dell PowerConnect W GUI Config must be enabled for that AP's group in the **Groups > Basic** page.

There are three main situations in which you would set one or more devices to Spectrum mode in AirWave:

- Dell PowerConnect W AP Groups running permanently with the default Spectrum profile

- Individual APs running temporarily in Spectrum mode while part of a Dell PowerConnect W AP Group set to ap-mode
- Controller-level Spectrum Overrides (an alternative to creating new Dell PowerConnect W AP groups or new radio profiles for temporary changes)

Setting up a Permanent Spectrum Dell AP Group

If you have multiple supported Dell PowerConnect W-Series APs in multiple controllers that you want to run in Spectrum mode over the long run, you create a special Dell PowerConnect W AP group and set up a profile that is set to **spectrum-mode** and references the default **Spectrum** profile. Set up more than one profile if you want to utilize both radio bands in Spectrum mode.

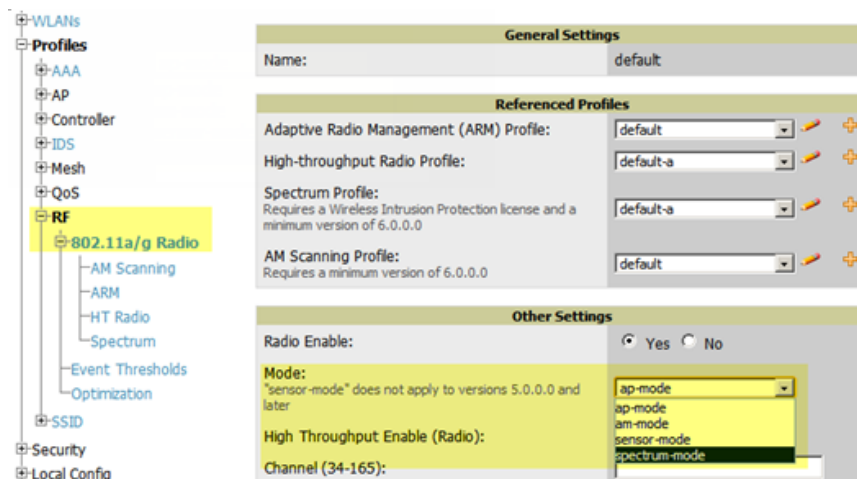
If you use an 802.11a or 802.11g radio profile to create a group of spectrum monitors, all APs in any AP group referencing that radio profile will be set to spectrum mode. Therefore, best practices are to create a new 802.11a or 802.11g radio profile just for spectrum monitors.

If **Use Global Dell PowerConnect W Configuration** is enabled in **AMP Setup > General**, create the configuration below, then go to the controller group's **Dell PowerConnect W Config** page and select the newly created Dell PowerConnect W AP Group.

Perform these steps to set the AP group to use the default Spectrum profile settings:

1. In **Groups > Dell PowerConnect W Config**, select **Add New Dell PowerConnect W AP Group**.
2. Give the new Group a name (such as Spectrum APs) and select the plus sign next to the **802.11a Radio Profile** to create a new radio profile.
3. Enter a name under the **General Settings** section of **Profiles > RF > 802.11a/g Radio**.
4. In the **Other Settings** section, change the **Mode** field from **ap-mode** to **spectrum-mode**, as illustrated in [Figure 109](#), and then select **Save**.

Figure 109: Spectrum mode in Dell PowerConnect W Configuration



The above steps will use the defaults in the referenced **Spectrum Profile**. In most cases, you should not change the settings in the default profile. If you must change the defaults, however, navigate to **Groups > Dell PowerConnect W Config > Profiles > RF > 802.11a/g Radio > Spectrum** page and create a new Spectrum profile with non-default settings.

If all of the devices in this Dell PowerConnect W AP Group are managed by the same controller and you want to temporarily override one or more profile settings in your spectrum-mode APs, you can set up a controller override.

To disable spectrum mode in this group, change the referenced radio profile back to **default**.

Configuring an Individual AP to run in Spectrum Mode

If you want to temporarily set an individual radio in an AP to run in Spectrum mode without creating or changing Dell PowerConnect W AP Groups or radio profiles, perform these steps to set up a Spectrum Override on a supported Dell PowerConnect W-Series AP:

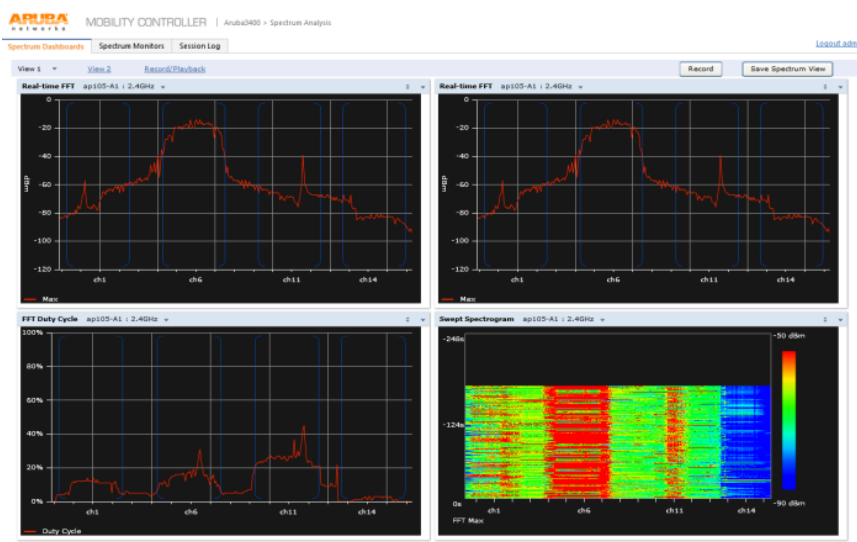
1. Go to the **APs/Devices > Manage** page for a Spectrum-supported AP.
2. After checking the Audit page, set the AP to **Manage Read/Write** mode.
3. Select **Yes** on the **Spectrum Override** field for one or both radios, depending on the band and channels you want it to analyze.
4. Select the band that should run in spectrum. If you selected the 5GHz band in the 802.11an Radio section, choose the lower, middle, or upper range of channels that you want to be analyzed by this radio.
5. Select **Save and Apply** and confirm your edit.

This overrides the current **Mode** setting for that AP (ap-mode or am-mode).

After making this change, you can view the **Radio Role** field that will appear in the **Radios** section of the **APs/Devices > Monitor** page.

The new role, **Spectrum Sensor**, is a link to the Spectrum Analysis page for the controller that manages this AP, as illustrated in [Figure 110](#).

Figure 110: *Spectrum Analysis on Controller Dashboard*



NOTE: This chart is only available for Dell PowerConnect W-AP92, 93, 104, 105, 134, and 135 APs.

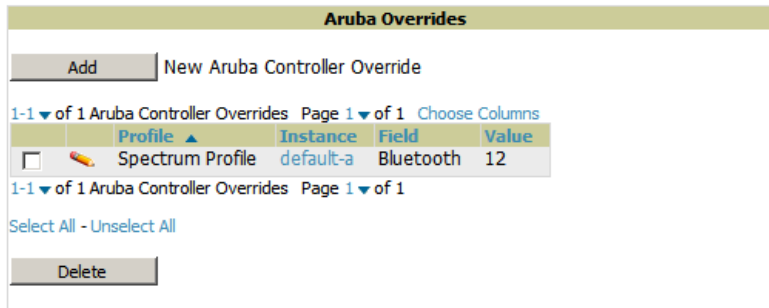
To disable Spectrum mode on this individual AP after it has collected data, return to the **APs/Devices > Manage** page for this AP and set the **Spectrum Override** field back to **No**.

Configuring a Controller to use the Spectrum Profile

You can use AirWave to customize individual fields in the profile instance used by a particular controller without having to create new Dell PowerConnect W AP groups and new radio profiles. To do this, you can set a controller-

level override for its referenced Spectrum profile, as illustrated in [Figure 111](#). This will affect all Spectrum-supported APs managed by this controller.

Figure 111: *Override Section of a Supported Controller's Manage Page*



Perform these steps to override individual profile settings for an Dell PowerConnect W-Seriescontroller that is part of a spectrum-mode Dell PowerConnect W AP group:

1. Select a Spectrum-supported Dell PowerConnect W-Seriescontroller that is referencing a Spectrum profile, and go to its APs/Devices > Manage page. Set it to **Manage Read/Write** mode.
2. Under the **Dell PowerConnect WOverrides** section, select **Add New Dell PowerConnect WController Override**.
3. In the **Profile** drop-down menu, select the **Spectrum Profile** type.
4. In the **Profile Instance** drop-down menu, select the instance of the Spectrum profile used by the controller.
5. In the **Field** drop-down menu, select the setting you would like to change (such as an Age-Out setting or a Spectrum Band), and enter the overriding value below it.
6. Select **Add** to save your changes.
7. To create additional overrides for this controller, select **Add New Dell PowerConnect W Controller Override** again.
8. When you have finished, select **Save and Apply**.

You can also use the above procedure to turn on Spectrum mode for radio profiles on one particular controller, or use the overrides to point your radio profile to a non-default Spectrum profile for just this controller.

Chapter 5

Creating and Using Templates

This section provides an overview and several tasks supporting the use of device configuration templates in AirWave, and contains the following topics:

- "Group Templates" on page 151
- "Viewing and Adding Templates" on page 152
- "Configuring General Template Files and Variables" on page 155
- "Configuring Templates for Dell PowerConnect W-Instant" on page 160
- "Configuring Templates for AirMesh" on page 161
- "Configuring Cisco IOS Templates" on page 162
- "Configuring Cisco Catalyst Switch Templates" on page 164
- "Configuring Symbol Controller / HP WESM Templates" on page 164
- "Configuring a Global Template" on page 166

Group Templates

Supported Device Templates

Templates are helpful configuration tools that allow AirWave to manage virtually all device settings. A template uses variables to adjust for minor configuration differences between devices.

The **Groups > Templates** configuration page allows you to create configuration templates for the following types of devices:

- Dell PowerConnect W-Series
- Aruba
- Alcatel-Lucent



NOTE: Use the graphical Dell config feature in support of Dell devices, particularly for AOS 3.3.2.x and later. Refer to the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Configuration Guide* for additional information.

- Cisco Aironet IOS autonomous APs
- Cisco Catalyst switches
- HP ProCurve 530 and WeSM controllers
- Nomadix
- Symbol
- Trapeze
 - 3Com
 - Nortel
 - Enterasys

It is also possible to create local templates in a subscriber group—using global groups does not mean that global templates are mandatory

Template Variables

Variables in templates configure device-specific properties, such as name, IP address and channel. Variables can also be used to configure group-level properties, such as SSID and RADIUS server, which may differ from one group to the next. The AirWave template understands many variables including the following:

- %ap_include_1% through %ap_include_10%
- %channel%
- %hostname%
- %ip_address%
- %ofmpower%

The variable settings correspond to device-specific values on the **APs/Devices > Manage** configuration page for the specific AP that is getting configured.



NOTE: Changes made on the other **Group** pages (Radio, Security, VLANs, SSIDs, and so forth) are not applied to any APs that are configured by templates.

Viewing and Adding Templates

Perform these steps to display, add, or edit templates.

1. Go to the **Groups > List** page, and select a group for which to add or edit templates. This can be a new group, created with the **Add** button, or you can edit an existing group by selecting the corresponding pencil icon. The **Groups > Basic** page for that group appears. Additional information about adding and editing groups is described in "[Configuring and Using Device Groups](#)" on page 59.
2. From the AirWave navigation pane, select **Templates**. The **Templates** page appears. [Figure 112](#) illustrates the **Groups > Templates** configuration page.

Figure 112: Groups > Templates Page Illustration for a Sample Device Group

Group: **Acme Corporation**

Note: No template is available for Cisco Aironet 1200 IOS devices with firmware version 12.3(8)JA2.
Note: No template is available for Cisco Aironet 1200 IOS devices with firmware version 12.3(8)JEC.
Note: No template is available for Cisco Aironet 1240 IOS devices with firmware version 12.4(10b)JDA.
Note: No template is available for Aruba 5000 devices with firmware version 3.3.2.10.

New Template

Templates allow you to manage the configuration of 3Com, Alcatel-Lucent, Aruba, Cisco Aironet IOS, Enterasys, HP, Hirschmann, LANCOM, Nomadix, Nortel, Symbol and Trapeze devices in this group using a configuration file. Variables in the templates are used to configure device-specific properties (like name, IP address and channel) as well as group level properties (ssid, radius server, etc).

	Name ▲	Device Type	Status	Fetch Date	Version Restriction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba 200	Aruba 200	Template saved	1/19/2008 11:43 PM	3.2.0.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba 200 - 3.3.1.1	Aruba 200	Template saved	2/28/2008 6:24 AM	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba 3600 - 3.2.0.3	Aruba 3600	Template saved	1/18/2008 11:06 AM	3.2.0.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba 800	Aruba 800	Template saved	2/27/2008 10:58 PM	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba 800 - 3.1.1.7	Aruba 800	Template saved	1/20/2008 2:09 AM	3.1.1.7
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba 800 - 3.3.1.3	Aruba 800	Template saved	7/16/2008 2:55 PM	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cisco Aironet 1200 IOS - 12.3(7)JA2	Cisco Aironet 1200 IOS	Template saved	2/27/2008 9:52 PM	12.3(7)JA2
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cisco Aironet 1200 IOS - 12.3(8)JA	Cisco Aironet 1200 IOS	Template saved	2/27/2008 9:49 PM	12.3(8)JA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cisco Aironet 350 IOS - 12.3(4)JA	Cisco Aironet 350 IOS	Template saved	5/23/2007 1:54 AM	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hirschmann BAT-54 - 7.00.0070	Hirschmann BAT54-Rail	Template saved	8/10/2007 10:27 AM	7.00.0070
<input type="checkbox"/>	HP ProCurve ZLWeSM - W.T.01.03	HP ProCurve ZLWeSM	Template saved	1/25/2008 1:51 PM	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	LANCOM 3550 - 7.10.0022	LANCOM 3550	Template saved	8/10/2007 10:27 AM	None
<input type="checkbox"/>	Office WPA/WPA2	Aruba 800	Template saved	2/27/2008 10:55 PM	3.3.1.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Symbol WS2000 - 2.3.1.0-012R	Symbol WS2000	Template saved	1/9/2009 9:51 AM	None

14 Templates

Select All - Unselect All

Table 87 describes the columns in this image.

Table 87: Groups > Templates Fields and Default Values

Setting	Description
Notes	When applicable, this section lists devices that are active on the network with no template available for the respective firmware. Select the link from such a note to launch the Add Template configuration page for that device.
Name	Displays the template name.
Device Type	Displays the template that applies to APs or devices of the specified type. If vendor (Any Model) is selected, the template applies to all models from that vendor that do not have a version specific template defined. If there are two templates that might apply to a device, the template with the most restrictions takes precedence.
Status	Displays the status of the template.
Fetch Date	Sets the date that the template was originally fetched from a device.
Version Restriction	Designates that the template only applies to APs running the version of firmware specified. If the restriction is None , then the template applies to all the devices of the specified type in the group. If there are two templates that might apply to a device the template with the most restrictions takes precedence. If there is a template that matches a devices firmware it will be used instead of a template that does not have a version restriction.

- To create a new template and add it to the AirWave template inventory, go to the **Groups > List** page, and select the group name, and the **Details** page appears. Select **Templates**, then **Add**.
- Complete the configurations illustrated in [Figure 113](#).

Figure 113: Groups > Templates > Add Template Page Illustration

Group: **Aruba**

Aruba Device (Any Model)

Name:

Device Type:

Restrict to this version: Yes No

Template firmware version:

Template Select

Fetch template from device:

Template

The following variables may be used in the template. The value of each variable is configured on the APs/Devices Manage page for each device in the group. Each variable must be surrounded by percent signs: %hostname%. The %/... % statements must be terminated by %end/%% and cannot be nested.

Available Variables:

- ap_include_1
- ap_include_10
- ap_include_2
- ap_include_3
- ap_include_4
- ap_include_5
- ap_include_6
- ap_include_7
- ap_include_8
- ap_include_9
- controller_ip
- gateway
- hostname
- ip_address
- manager_ip_address
- master_ip
- netmask
- syslocation
- contact

Credentials

Change credentials the AMP uses to contact devices after successful config push: Yes No

Community String:

Confirm Community String:

The settings for the **Add a Template** page are described in [Table 88](#). Note that the fields can vary based on the Group.

Table 88: Groups > Templates > Add Template Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
Use Global Template	No	Uses a global template that has been previously configured on the Groups > Templates configuration page. Available templates will appear in the drop-down menu. If Yes is selected you can also configure global template variables. For Symbol devices you can select the groups of thin APs to which the template should be applied. For more information about global templates, see "Configuring a Global Template" on page 166 .
Name	None	Defines the template display name.
AP Type	Cisco IOS (Any Model)	Determines that the template applies to APs or devices of the specified type. If Cisco IOS (Any Model) is selected, the template applies to all IOS APs that do not have a version specific template specified.
Reboot APs After Configuration Changes	No	Determines reboot when AirWave applies the template, copied from the new configuration file to the startup configuration file on the AP. If No is selected, AirWave uses the AP to merge the startup and running configurations. If Yes is selected, the configuration is copied to the startup configuration file and the AP is rebooted. This field is only visible for some devices.
Restrict to this version	No	Restricts the template to APs of the specified firmware version. If Yes is selected, the template only applies to APs on the version of firmware specified in the Template Firmware Version field.
Template firmware version	None	Designates that the template only applies to APs running the version of firmware specified.
Fetch Template from Device	None	Selects an AP from which to fetch a configuration. The configuration will be turned into a template with basic AP specific settings like channel and power turned into variables. The variables are filled with the data on the APs/Devices > Manage page for each AP.
Template Variables	None	Add variables to be used in the template for the group. Refer to "Configuring General Template Files and Variables" on page 155 for more information.
Group Template Variables		Add variables to be used for a Group Template.
Thin AP Groups		Configure a template for selected Thin AP groups.
AP Template		Specify template variables specifically for APs.
Change credentials the AMP uses to contact devices after successful config push:	No	Specify whether to change the credentials that AirWave uses to contact devices after the configuration has been pushed. If this option is enabled, then new credential information fields display.
Community String	None	If the template is updating the community strings on the AP, enter the new community string AirWave should use here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.
Telnet/SSH Username	None	If the template is updating the Telnet/SSH Username on the AP, enter the new username AirWave should use here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.

Setting	Default	Description
Telnet/SSH Password	None	If the template is updating the Telnet/SSH password on the AP, enter the new Telnet/SSH password AirWave should use here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.
enable Password	None	If the template is updating the enable password on the AP, enter the new enable password AirWave should use here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.
SNMPv3 Username	None	If the template is updating the SNMP v3 Username password on the AP, enter the new SNMP Username password here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.
Auth Password	None	If the template is updating the SNMP v3 Auth password on the AP, enter the new SNMP Username password here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.
Privacy Password	None	If the template is updating the SNMP v3 Privacy password on the AP, enter the new SNMP Username password here. AirWave updates the credentials it is using to communicate to the device after the device has been managed.
SNMPv3 Auth Protocol	MD5	Specifies the SNMPv3 Auth protocol, either MD5 or SHA-1 .
SNMPv3 Privacy Protocol	DES	Specifies the SNMPv3 Privacy protocol, either DES or AES . This option is not available for all Device Types.

Configuring General Template Files and Variables


This section describes the most general aspects of configuring AP device templates and the most common variables:

- ["Configuring General Templates" on page 155](#)
- ["Using Template Syntax" on page 157](#), including the following sections:
 - ["Using AP-Specific Variables" on page 157](#)
 - ["Using Directives to Eliminate Reporting of Configuration Mismatches" on page 157](#)
 - ["Using Conditional Variables in Templates" on page 158](#)
 - ["Using Substitution Variables in Templates" on page 159](#)

Configuring General Templates

Perform the following steps to configure Templates within a Group.

1. Select a Group to configure.

 NOTE: Start with a small group of access points and placing these APs in Monitor Only mode, which is read-only. Do this using the **Modify Devices** link until you are fully familiar with the template configuration process. This prevents configuration changes from being applied to the APs until you are sure you have the correct configuration specified.

2. Select an AP from the Group to serve as a *model* AP for the others in the Group. You should select a device that is configured currently with all the desired settings. If any APs in the group have two radios, make sure to select a model AP that has two radios and that both are configured in proper and operational fashion.
3. Go to the **Groups > Templates** configuration page. Select **Add** to add a new template.
4. Select the type of device that will be configured by this template.
5. Select the model AP from the drop-down list, and select **Fetch**.

6. AirWave automatically attempts to replace some values from the configuration of that AP with *variables* to enable AP-specific options to be set on an AP-by-AP basis. Refer to ["Using Template Syntax" on page 157](#). These variables are always encapsulated between % signs. On the right side of the configuration page is the **Additional Variables** section. This section lists all available variables for your template. Variables that are in use in a template are green, while variables that are not yet in use are black. Verify these substitutions to ensure that all of the settings that you believe should be managed on an AP-by-AP basis are labeled as variables in this fashion. If you believe that any AP-level settings are not marked correctly, please contact Dell customer support at dell.com/support before proceeding.
7. Specify the device types for the template. The templates only apply to devices of the specified type.
 - Specify whether AirWave should reboot the devices after a configuration push. If the **Reboot Devices after Configuration Changes** option is selected, then AirWave instructs the AP to copy the configuration from AirWave to the startup configuration file of the AP and reboot the AP.
 - If the **Reboot Devices after Configuration Changes** option is not selected, then AirWave instructs the AP to copy the configuration to the startup configuration file and then tell the AP to copy the startup configuration file to the running configuration file.
 - Use the **reboot** option when there are changes requiring reboot to take effect, for example, removing a new SSID from a Cisco IOS device. Copying the configuration from startup configuration file to running configuration file merges the two configurations and can cause undesired configuration lines to remain active on the AP.
8. Restrict the template to apply only to the specified version of firmware. If the template should only apply to a specific version of firmware, select **Yes** and enter the firmware version in the **Template Firmware Version** text field.
9. Select **Save and Apply** to push the configuration to all of the devices in the group. If the devices are in monitor-only mode (which is recommended while you are crafting changes to a template or creating a new one), then AirWave will audit the devices and compare their current configuration to the one defined in the template.



NOTE: If you set the reboot flag to **No**, then some changes could result in configuration mismatches until the AP is rebooted.

For example, changing the SSID on Cisco IOS APs requires the AP to be rebooted. Two other settings that require the AP to be rebooted for configuration change are Logging and NTP. A configuration mismatch results if the AP is not rebooted.

If logging and NTP service are not required according to the Group configuration, but are enabled on the AP, you would see a configuration file mismatch as follows if the AP is not rebooted:

IOS Configuration File Template

```
...
(no logging queue-limit)
...
```

Device Configuration File on APs/Devices > Audit Configuration Page

```
...
  line con 0
  line vty 5 15
actual logging 10.51.2.1
actual logging 10.51.2.5
actual logging facility local6
actual logging queue-limit 100
actual logging trap debugging
  no service pad
actual ntp clock-period 2861929
```



```
actual ntp server 209.172.117.194
radius-server attribute 32 include-in-access-req format %h
...
```

10. Once the template is correct and all mismatches are verified on the **APs/Devices > Audit** configuration page, use the **Modify Devices** link on the **Groups > Monitor** configuration page to place the desired devices into **Management** mode. This removes the APs from Monitor mode (read-only) and instructs the AP to pull down its new startup configuration file from AirWave.



NOTE: Devices can be placed into Management mode individually from the **APs/Devices > Manage** configuration page.

Using Template Syntax

Template syntax is comprised of the following components, described in this section:

- ["Using AP-Specific Variables" on page 157](#)
- ["Using Directives to Eliminate Reporting of Configuration Mismatches" on page 157](#)
- ["Using Conditional Variables in Templates" on page 158](#)
- ["Using Substitution Variables in Templates" on page 159](#)

Using AP-Specific Variables

When a template is applied to an AP all variables are replaced with the corresponding settings from the **APs/Devices > Manage** configuration page. This enables AP-specific settings (such as Channel) to be managed effectively on an AP-by-AP basis. The list of used and available variables appears on the template detail configuration page. Variables are always encapsulated between % signs. The following example illustrates this usage:

```
hostname %hostname%
...
interface Dot11Radio0
...
power local cck %CCK_POWER%
power local ofdm %OFDM_POWER%
channel %CHANNEL%
...
```

The `hostname` line sets the AP hostname to the hostname stored in AirWave.

The `power` lines set the `power local cck` and `ofdm` values to the numerical values that are stored in AirWave.

Using Directives to Eliminate Reporting of Configuration Mismatches

AirWave is designed to audit AP configurations to ensure that the actual configuration of the access point exactly matches the Group template. When a configuration mismatch is detected, AirWave generates an automatic alert and flags the AP as having a **Mismatched** configuration status on the user page.


However, when using the templates configuration function, there will be times when the running-config file and the startup-config file do not match under normal circumstances. For example, the `ntp clock-period` setting is almost never identical in the running-config file and the startup-config file. You can use directives such as `<ignore_and_do_not_push>` to customize the template to keep AirWave from reporting mismatches for this type of variance.

AirWave provides two types of directives that can be used within a template to control how AirWave constructs the startup-config file to send to each AP and whether it reports variances between the running-config file and the startup-config file as "configuration mismatches." Lines enclosed in `<push_and_exclude>` are included in the AP startup-config file but AirWave ignores them when verifying configurations. Lines enclosed in `<ignore_and_do_not_push>` cause AirWave to ignore those lines during configuration verification.

Ignore_and_do_not_push Command


The `ignore and do not push` directive should typically be used when a value cannot be configured on the device, but always appears in the running-config file. Lines enclosed in the `ignore and do not push` directive will not be included in the startup-config file that is copied to each AP.

When AirWave is comparing the running-config file to the startup-config file for configuration verification, it will ignore any lines in the running-config file that start with the text within the directive. Lines belonging to an ignored and unpushed line, the lines immediately below the line and indented, are ignored as well. In the example below, if you were to bracket the NTP server, the NTP clock period would behave as if it were bracketed because it belongs with or is associated with the NTP server line.

 NOTE: The line `<ignore_and_do_not_push>ntp clock-period</ignore_and_do_not_push>` will cause lines starting with "ntp clock-period" to be ignored. However, the line `<ignore_and_do_not_push>ntp </ignore_and_do_not_push>` causes all lines starting with "ntp" to be ignored, so it is important to be as specific as possible.

Push_and_exclude Command

Instead of using the full tags you may use the parenthesis shorthand, (substring). The `push and exclude` directive is used to push commands to the AP that will not appear in the running-config file. For example, some **no** commands that are used to remove SSIDs or remove configuration parameters do not appear in the running-config file of a device. A command inside the `push and exclude` directive are included in the startup-config file pushed to a device, but AirWave excludes them when calculating and reporting configuration mismatches.

 NOTE: The opening tag may have leading spaces.

Below are some examples of using directives:

```
...
line con 0
  </push_and_exclude>no stopbits</push_and_exclude>
line vty 5 15
!
ntp server 209.172.117.194
<ignore_and_do_not_push>ntp clock-period</ignore_and_do_not_push>
end
```

Using Conditional Variables in Templates

Conditional variables allow lines in the template to be applied only to access points where the enclosed commands will be applicable and not to any other access points within the Group. For example, if a group of APs consists of dual-radio Cisco 1200 devices (802.11a/b) and single-radio Cisco 1100 (802.11b) devices, it is necessary to make commands related to the 802.11a device in the 1200 APs conditional. Conditional variables are listed in the table below.

The syntax for conditional variables is as follows, and syntax components are described in [Table 89](#):

```
%if variable=value%
...
%endif%
```

Table 89: Conditional Variable Syntax Components

Variable	Values	Meaning
interface	Dot11Radio0	2.4GHz radio module is installed
	Dot11Radio1	5GHz external radio module is installed
radio_type	a	Installed 5GHz radio module is 802.11a
	b	Installed 2.4GHz radio module is 802.11b only
	g	Installed 2.4GHz radio module is 802.11g capable
wds_role	backup	The WDS role of the AP is the value selected in the dropdown menu on the APs/Devices > Manage configuration page for the device.
	client	
	master	
IP	Static	IP address of the device is set statically on the AP Manage configuration page.
	DHCP	IP address of the device is set dynamically using DHCP

Using Substitution Variables in Templates

Substitution variables are used to set AP-specific values on each AP in the group. It is obviously not desirable to set the IP address, hostname, and channel to the same values on every AP within a Group. The variables in [Substitution Variables in Templates](#) are substituted with values specified on each access point's **APs/Devices > Manage** configuration page within the AirWave User page.

Sometimes, the running-config file on the AP does not include the command for one of these variables because the value is set to the default. For example, when the **transmission power** is set to maximum (the default), the line **power local maximum** will not appear in the AP running-config file, although it will appear in the startup-config file. AirWave would typically detect and flag this variance between the running-config file and startup-config file as a configuration mismatch. To prevent AirWave from reporting a configuration mismatch between the desired startup-config file and the running-config file on the AP, AirWave suppresses the lines in the desired configuration when auditing the AP configuration (similar to the way AirWave suppresses lines enclosed in parentheses, which is explained below). A list of the default values that causes lines to be suppressed when reporting configuration mismatches is shown in [Table 90](#).

Table 90: Substitution Variables in Templates

Variable	Meaning	Command	Suppressed Default
hostname	Name	hostname %hostname%	-
channel	Channel	channel %channel%	-
ip_address netmask	IP address Subnet mask	ip address %ip_address% %netmask% or ip address dhcp ...	-
gateway	Gateway	ip default-gateway %gateway%	-

Variable	Meaning	Command	Suppressed Default
antenna_receive	Receive antenna	antenna receive %antenna_receive%	diversity
antenna_transmit	Transmit antenna	antenna transmit %antenna_transmit%	diversity
cck_power	802.11g radio module CCK power level	power local cck %cck_power%	maximum
ofdm_power	802.11g radio module OFDM power level	power local ofdm %ofdm_power%	maximum
power	802.11a and 802.11b radio module power level	power local %power%	maximum
location	The location of the SNMP server.	snmp-server location %location%	-
contact	The SNMP server contact.	snmp-server contact %contact%	-
certificate	The SSL Certificate used by the AP	%certificate%	-
ap include	The AP include fields allow for configurable variables. Any lines placed in the AP Include field on the APs/Devices > Manage configuration page replace this variable.	%ap_include_1% through %ap_include_10%	-
chassis id	serial number of the device	%chassis_id%	-
domain	dns-domain of the device	%domain%	-
interfaces	Interfaces of the device	%interfaces%	-

Configuring Templates for Dell PowerConnect W-Instant

The first Instant network that is added to AirWave automatically includes the default configuration that is used as a template to provision other Instant networks. Refer to the documentation that accompanies Dell PowerConnect W-Instant for more information.



NOTE: Be sure that the default configuration is validated and has been pre-tested in a non-production environment prior to applying it to a production network. Any changes that are made to this configuration will follow the same process each time and will be applied to other Instant networks as described in this document.

AirWave enables you to control Instant configuration settings via the **Groups > Templates** configuration page. A sample configuration is provided below.

```
virtual-controller-country US
virtual-controller-key %guid%
virtual-controller-ip %ip_address_a_b_c%.3
name %hostname%
%if organization%
organization %organization%
%endif%
```

```

syslog-server 216.31.249.235
syslog-level debug
terminal-access
clock timezone Pacific-Time -08 00
rf-band 5.0
ams-ip %manager_ip_address%
ams-key %password%
allow-new-aps
%allowed_aps%
snmp-server engine-id undefined
arm
  wide-bands 5ghz
  min-tx-power 18
  max-tx-power 127
  band-steering-mode prefer-5ghz
  air-time-fairness-mode fair-access
syslog-level warn ap-debug
syslog-level warn network
syslog-level warn security
syslog-level warn system
syslog-level warn user
syslog-level warn user-debug
syslog-level warn wireless
mgmt-user admin 446f8a8ddacdb735dd42a9873a2e80e2
wlan ssid-profile remote-node-guest
  index 0
  type employee
  essid %ssid%
  wpa-passphrase a804e1744c137371943bdeed410e720a58eca75717ff714b
  opmode wpa2-psk-aes
  rf-band all
  captive-portal disable
  dtim-period 1
  inactivity-timeout 1000
  broadcast-filter none
enet-vlan guest
wlan external-captive-portal
  server localhost
  port 80
  url "/"
  auth-text "%venue%"
ids classification
ids
  wireless-containment none

```

Configuring Templates for AirMesh


Introduced in 7.5, AirMesh devices can be configured using templates. AirWave automatically adds a template for the first AirMesh AP in a group. The configurations are pushed using CLI commands. The sample code below includes Mesh configuration options.

```

mesh
  mesh-id %mesh_id%
  %preferred_link%
  neighbor-list-type %neighbor_list_type%
  authentication open key-management wpa2
  psk ascii 5d4f50485e4f5048ed1da60b85f2784d6bbf16442fdcbfc06aeb4460d98263f5
  neighbor-list
  %neighbor_list%
service avt

```

```
%avt_ingress_interface%
%avt_ingress_ip%
buffer_time 200
mode %avt_mode%
```

 NOTE: AirWave displays a warning if AirMesh APs attempting to either upgrade or push configurations lack the necessary write permissions.

Configuring Cisco IOS Templates

Cisco IOS access points have hundreds of configurable settings. AirWave enables you to control them via the **Groups > Templates** configuration page. This page defines the startup-config file of the devices rather than using the AirWave normal **Group** configuration pages. AirWave no longer supports making changes for these devices via the browser-based page, but rather uses templates to configure all settings, including settings that were controlled formerly on the AirWave **Group** configuration pages. Perform these steps to configure a Cisco IOS Template for use with one or more groups, and the associated devices.


This section includes the following topics:

- ["Applying Startup-config Files" on page 162](#)
- ["WDS Settings in Templates" on page 162](#)
- ["SCP Required Settings in Templates" on page 163](#)
- ["Supporting Multiple Radio Types via a Single IOS Template" on page 163](#)
- ["Configuring Single and Dual-Radio APs via a Single IOS Template" on page 164](#)

Applying Startup-config Files

Each of the APs in the Group copies its unique startup-config file from AirWave via TFTP or SCP.

- If the **Reboot Devices after Configuration Changes** option is selected, then AirWave instructs the AP to copy the configuration from AirWave to the startup-config file of the AP and reboot the AP.
- If the **Reboot Devices after Configuration Changes** option is not selected, then AirWave instructs the AP to copy the configuration to the startup-config file and then tell the AP to copy the startup config file to the running-config file. Use the reboot option when possible. Copying the configuration from startup to running merges the two configurations and can cause undesired configuration lines to remain active on the AP.

 NOTE: Changes made on the standard AirWave Group configuration pages, to include Basic, Radio, Security, VLANs, and so forth, are not applied to any template-based APs.

WDS Settings in Templates

A group template supports Cisco WDS settings. APs functioning in a WDS environment communicate with the Cisco WLSE via a WDS master. IOS APs can function in Master or Slave mode. Slave APs report their rogue findings to the WDS Master (AP or WLSM which reports the data back to the WLSE. On the **APs/Devices > Manage** configuration page, select the proper role for the AP in the WDS Role drop down menu.

The following example sets an AP as a WDS Slave with the following lines:

```
%if wds_role=client%
wlccp ap username wlse password 7 XXXXXXXXXXXX
%endif%
```

The following example sets an AP as a WDS Master with the following lines:

```
%if wds_role=master%
aaa authentication login method_wds group wds
```

```

aaa group server radius wds server
10.2.25.162 auth-port 1645 acct-port 1646
wlccp authentication-server infrastructure method_wds
wlccp wds priority 200 interface BVI1
wlccp ap username wlse password 7 095B421A1C
%endif%

```

The following example sets an AP as a WDS Master Backup with the following lines:

```

%if wds_role=backup%
aaa authentication login method_wds group wds
aaa group server radius wds server
10.2.25.162 auth-port 1645 acct-port 1646
wlccp authentication-server infrastructure method_wds
wlccp wds priority 250 interface BVI1
wlccp ap username wlse password 7 095B421A1C
%endif%

```

SCP Required Settings in Templates

A few things must be set up before enabling SCP on the **Groups > Basic** configuration page. The credentials used by AirWave to login to the AP must have level 15 privileges. Without them AirWave is not able to communicate with the AP via SCP. The line "aaa authorization exec default local" must be in the APs configuration file and the AP must have the SCP server enabled. These three settings correspond to the following lines in the AP's configuration file:

```

username Cisco privilege 15 password 7 0802455D0A16
aaa authorization exec default local
ip scp server enable

```

The username line is a guideline and will vary based on the username being set, in this case Cisco, and the password and encoding type, in this case 0802455D0A16 and 7 respectively.

These values can be set on a group wide level using Templates and TFTP. Once these lines are set, SCP can be enabled on the **Groups > Basic** configuration page without problems.

Supporting Multiple Radio Types via a Single IOS Template

Some lines in an IOS configuration file should only apply to 802.11g vs. 802.11b. For instance, lines related to speed rates that mention rates above 11.0Mb/s do not work for 802.11b radios that cannot support these speeds. Use the "%IF variable=value% ... %ENDIF%" construct to allow a single IOS configuration template to configure APs with different radio types within the same Group as illustrated below:

```

interface Dot11Radio0
...
%IF radio_type=g%
speed basic-1.0 basic-2.0 basic-5.5 6.0 9.0 11.0 12.0 18.0 24.0 36.0 48.0 54.0
%ENDIF%
%IF radio_type=b%
speed basic-1.0 2.0 5.5 11.0
%ENDIF%
%IF radio_type=g%
power local cck %CCK_POWER%
power local ofdm %OFDM_POWER%
%ENDIF%
...

```

Configuring Single and Dual-Radio APs via a Single IOS Template

To configure single and dual-radio APs using the same IOS config template, you can use the interface variable within the %IF...% construct. The below example illustrates this usage:

```
%IF interface=Dot11Radio1%
interface Dot11Radio1
  bridge-group 1
  bridge-group 1 block-unknown-source
  bridge-group 1 spanning-disabled
  bridge-group 1 subscriber-loop-control
  no bridge-group 1 source-learning
  no bridge-group 1 unicast-flooding
  no ip address
  no ip route-cache
  rts threshold 2312
  speed basic-6.0 basic-9.0 basic-12.0 basic-18.0 basic-24.0 36.0 48.0 54.0
  ssid decibel-ios-a
    authentication open
    guest-mode
    station-role root
  %ENDIF%
```

Configuring Cisco Catalyst Switch Templates

Cisco Catalyst Switch templates are configured much like Cisco IOS templates with the addition of the `interfaces` and `switch_command` (for stacked switches) variables. Interfaces can be configured on the Device Interface pages, as shown in ["Configuring Device Interfaces for Switches" on page 139](#). You can import interface information as described in this section or by fetching a template from that device, as described in ["Configuring General Templates" on page 155](#).



NOTE: Just one template is used for any type of Cisco IOS device, and another is used for any type of Catalyst Switch regardless of individual model.

Configuring Symbol Controller / HP WESM Templates

This section describes the configuration of templates for Symbol controllers and HP WESM devices.

Symbol controllers (RFS x000, 5100 and 2000) can be configured in AirWave using templates. AirWave supports Symbol thin AP firmware upgrades from the controller's manage page.

A sample running-configuration file template is provided in this topic for reference. A template can be fetched from a model device using the Cisco IOS device procedure described in ["Configuring Cisco IOS Templates" on page 162](#). Cisco IOS template directives such as `ignore_and_do_not_push` can also be applied to Symbol templates.

Certain parameters such as `hostname` and `location` are turned into variables with the `%` tags so that device-specific values can be read from the individual manage pages and inserted into the template. They are listed in Available Variable boxes on the right-hand side of the template fields.

Certain settings have integrated variables, including `ap-license` and `adoption-preference-id`. The radio preamble has been template-integrated as well. An option on the **Group > Templates** page reboots the device after pushing a configuration to it.

A sample Symbol controller partial template is included below for reference.

```
!
! configuration of RFS4000 version 4.2.1.0-005R
!
```



```

version 1.4
!
!
aaa authentication login default local none
service prompt crash-info
!
network-element-id RFS4000
!
username admin password 1 5baa61e4c9b93f3f0682250b6cf8331b7ee68fd8
username admin privilege superuser
username operator password 1 fe96dd39756ac41b74283a9292652d366d73931f
!
!
access-list 100 permit ip 192.168.0.0/24 any rule-precedence 10
!
spanning-tree mst cisco-interopability enable
spanning-tree mst configuration
  name My Name
!
ip dns-server-forward
wwan auth-type chap
no bridge multiple-spanning-tree enable bridge-forward
country-code us
aap-ipfilter-list no port 3333 plz
aap-ipfilter-list no port 3333 tcp plz
  deny tcp src-start-ip 0.0.0.0 src-end-ip 255.255.255.255 dst-start-ip 0.0.0.0 dst-end-ip
255.255.255.255 dst-start-port 3333 dst-end-port 3334 rule 1
%redundancy_config%
logging buffered 4
logging console 4
snmp-server engineid netsnmp 6b8b45674b30f176
snmp-server location %location%
snmp-server contact %contact%
snmp-server sysname %hostname%
snmp-server manager v2
snmp-server manager v3
snmp-server user snmptrap v3 encrypted auth md5 0x1aa491f4ca7c55df0f57801bece9044c
snmp-server user snmpmanager v3 encrypted auth md5 0x1aa491f4ca7c55df0f57801bece9044c
snmp-server user snmpoperator v3 encrypted auth md5 0xb03b1ebfa0e3d02f50e2b1c092ab7c9f

```

A sample Symbol Smart RF template is provided below for reference:

```

radio %radio_index% radio-mac %radio_mac%
%if radio_type=11a%
  radio %radio_index% coverage-rate 18
%endif%
%if radio_type=11an%
  radio %radio_index% coverage-rate 18
%endif%
%if radio_type=11b%
  radio %radio_index% coverage-rate 5p5
%endif%
%if radio_type=11bg%
  radio %radio_index% coverage-rate 6
%endif%
%if radio_type=11bgn%
  radio %radio_index% coverage-rate 18
%endif%

```

A sample Symbol thin AP template is provided below for reference and for the formatting of **if** statements.

```

radio add %radio_index% %lan_mac% %radio_type% %ap_type%

```

```

radio %radio_index% radio-number %radio_number%
radio %radio_index% description %description%
%if radio_type=11a%
radio %radio_index% speed basic6 9 basic12 18 basic24 36 48 54
radio %radio_index% antenna-mode primary
radio %radio_index% self-heal-offset 1
radio %radio_index% beacon-interval 99
radio %radio_index% rts-threshold 2345
radio %radio_index% max-mobile-units 25
radio %radio_index% admission-control voice max-perc 76
radio %radio_index% admission-control voice res-roam-perc 11
radio %radio_index% admission-control voice max-mus 101
radio %radio_index% admission-control voice max-roamed-mus 11
%endif%
%if radio_type=11an%
radio %radio_index% speed basic11a 9 18 36 48 54 mcs 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,
15
%endif%
%if radio_type=11b%
radio %radio_index% speed basic1 basic2 basic5p5 basic11
%endif%
%if radio_type=11bg%
radio %radio_index% speed basic1 basic2 basic5p5 6 9 basic11 12 18 24 36 48 54
radio %radio_index% on-channel-scan
radio %radio_index% adoption-pref-id 7
radio %radio_index% enhanced-beacon-table
radio %radio_index% enhanced-probe-table
%endif%
%if radio_type=11bgn%
radio %radio_index% speed basic11b2 6 9 12 18 24 36 48 54 mcs 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,
12,13,14,15
%endif%
radio %radio_index% channel-power indoor %channel% %transmit_power% %channel_attribute%
%detector%
%adoption_pref_id%
radio %radio_index% enhanced-beacon-table
radio %radio_index% on-channel-scan
%ap_include_4%

```

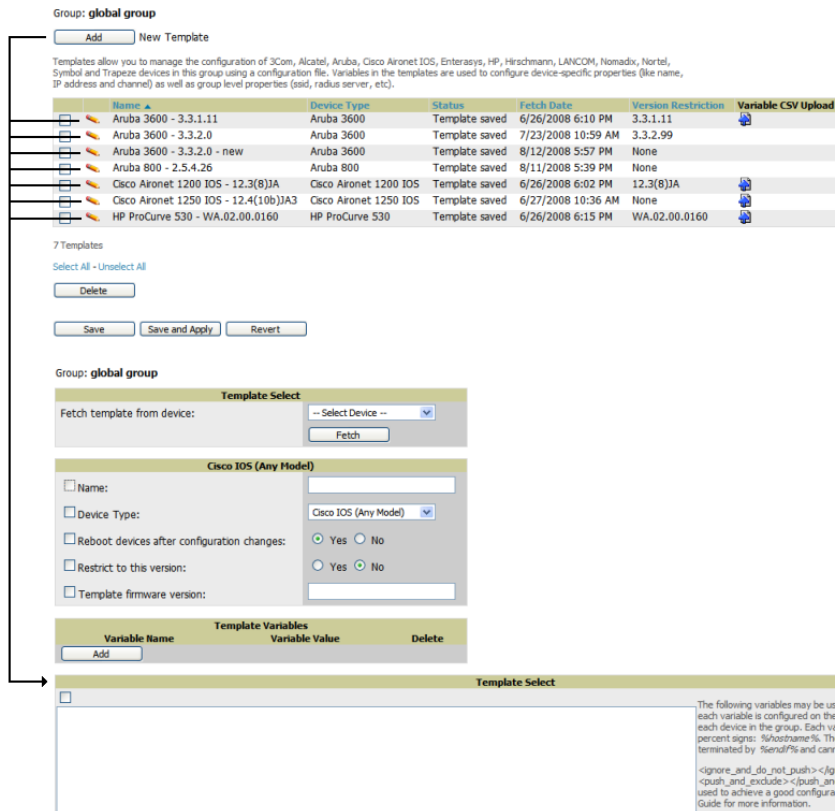
Configuring a Global Template

Global templates allow AirWave users to define a single template in a global group that can be used to manage APs in subscriber groups. They turn settings like group RADIUS servers and encryption keys into variables that can be configured on a per-group basis.

Perform the following steps to create a global template, or to view or edit an existing global template:

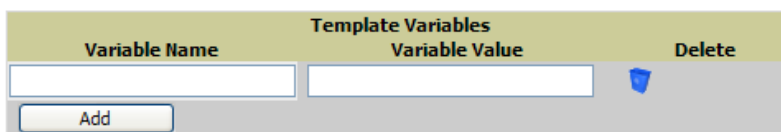
1. Go to the **Group > Templates** configuration page for the global group that owns it.
2. Select **Add** to add a new template, or select the **pencil** icon next to an existing template to edit it.
3. Examine the configurations illustrated in [Figure 114](#).

Figure 114: Group > Templates > Add Page Illustration



- Use the drop-down menu to select a device from which to build the global template and select **Fetch**. The menus are populated with all devices that are contained in any group that subscribes to the global group. The fetched configuration populates the template field. Global template variables can be configured with the **Add** button in the **Template Variables** box, illustrated in [Figure 115](#).

Figure 115: Template Variables Illustration



The variable name cannot have any spaces or non-alphanumeric characters. The initial variable value entered is the default value, but can be changed on a per-group basis later. You can also populate global template variables by uploading a CSV file (see below).

- Once you have configured your global template, select **Add**. You are taken to a confirmation configuration page where you can review your changes.
- If you want to add the global template, select **Apply Changes Now**. If you do not want to add the template, select **Cancel and Discard Changes**. Canceling from the confirmation configuration page causes the template and all of the template variables to be lost.
- Once you have added a new global template, you can use a CSV upload option to configure global template variables. Go to the **Groups > Templates** configuration page and select the CSV upload icon for the template. The CSV file must contain columns for **Group Name** and **Variable Name**. All fields must be completed.
 - Group Name**—the name of the subscriber group that you wish to update.

- **Variable Name**—the name of the group template variable you wish to update.
- **Variable Value**—the value to set.

For example, for a global template with a variable called "ssid_1", the CSV file might resemble what follows:

```
Group Name, ssid_1
Subscriber 1, Value 0
```

8. Once you have defined and saved a global template, it is available for use by any local group that subscribes to the global group. Go to the **Groups > Template** configuration page for the local group and select the pencil icon next to the global template in the list. [Figure 116](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 116: Groups > Templates Edit, Upper Portion

Group: **SG aruba**

Aruba 3600	
Name:	Aruba 3600 - 3.3.1.11
Device Type:	Aruba 3600
Restrict to this version:	Yes
Template firmware version:	3.3.1.11
Group Template Variables	
location:	<input type="text" value="Building1.floor1"/>

9. To make template changes, go to the **Groups > Template** configuration page for the global group and select the pencil icon next to the template you wish to edit. Note that you cannot edit the template itself from the subscriber group's **Groups > Templates** tab.
10. If group template variables have been defined, you are able to edit the value for the group on the **Groups > Templates, Add** configuration page in the **Group Template Variables** box. For Symbol devices, you are also able to define the template per group of APs.

This chapter provides an overview to rogue device and IDS event detection, alerting, and analysis using RAPIDS, and contains the following sections:

- ["Introduction to RAPIDS" on page 169](#)
- ["Viewing Rogues on the RAPIDS > List Page" on page 179](#)
- ["Setting Up RAPIDS" on page 171](#)
- ["Defining RAPIDS Rules" on page 174](#)
- ["Score Override " on page 183](#)
- ["Using the Audit Log" on page 184](#)
- ["Additional Resources " on page 185](#)

Introduction to RAPIDS

Rogue device detection is a core component of wireless security. With RAPIDS rules engine and containment options, you can create a detailed definition of what constitutes a rogue device, and quickly act on a rogue AP for investigation, restrictive action, or both. Once rogue devices are discovered, RAPIDS alerts your security team of the possible threat and provides essential information needed to locate and manage the threat.

RAPIDS discovers unauthorized devices in your WLAN network in the following ways:

- Over the Air, using your existing enterprise APs or the optional AMP Management Client (AMC).
- On the Wire
 - Polling routers and switches to identify, classify, and locate unknown APs
 - Using the controller's wired discovery information
 - Using HTTP and SNMP scanning



NOTE: To set up a scan, refer to ["Discovering and Adding Devices" on page 101](#).

Furthermore, RAPIDS integrates with external intrusion detection systems (IDS), as follows:

- **Dell WIP**—Dell PowerConnect W Series' Wireless Intrusion Protection (WIP) module integrates wireless intrusion protection into the mobile edge infrastructure. The WIP module provides wired and wireless AP detection, classification and containment; detects DoS and impersonation attacks; and prevents client and network intrusions.
- **Cisco WLSE (1100 and 1200 IOS)**—AirWave fetches rogue information from the HTTP interface and gets new AP information from SOAP API. This system provides wireless discovery information rather than rogue detection information.
- **AirMagnet Enterprise**—Retrieves a list of managed APs from AirWave.
- **AirDefense**—Uses the AirWave XML API to keep its list of managed devices up to date.
- **WildPackets OmniPeek**—Retrieves a list of managed APs from AirWave.

Viewing Overall Network Health on RAPIDS > Overview

The RAPIDS > Overview page displays a page of RAPIDS summary information (see [Figure 117](#)). [Table 91](#) defines the summary information that appears on the page.

Figure 117: RAPIDS > Overview Page Illustration



Table 91: RAPIDS > Overview Fields and Descriptions

Summary	Description
IDS Events	Displays a list of attack types for the designated folder and subfolders. Field displays events from the past two hours, the past 24 hours, and total IDS events. Names of attacks link to summary pages with more details. NOTE: AirWave should be configured as the SNMP trap receiver on the controllers to receive IDS traps. See the <i>Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave 7.6 Best Practices Guide</i> for details.
Device Count by RAPIDS Classification	A pie chart of rogue device percentages by RAPIDS classification.
RAPIDS Classification	A summary list with details of the statistics depicted in the Device Count by RAPIDS Classification pie chart. Click the linked classification name to be taken to a filtered rogue list.
RAPIDS Devices by OS	A pie chart of RAPIDS percentages by the detected operating system.
Operating System	Detected operating systems represented in this summary listing. Click on the linked Operating System name to see the rogues list filtered by that classification. OS scans can be run manually or enabled to run automatically on the RAPIDS > Setup page.
Acknowledged RAPIDS Devices	A color coded pie chart comparing the number of acknowledged devices to the unacknowledged devices.
RAPIDS Changes	Tracks every change made to RAPIDS including changes to rules, manual classification, and components on the RAPIDS > Setup page. A link at the top of the list directs you to the RAPIDS > Audit Log page.

Setting Up RAPIDS

The **RAPIDS > Setup** page allows you to configure your AirWave server for RAPIDS. Complete the settings on this page as desired, and select **Save**. Most of the settings are internal to the way that AirWave will process rogues.

Refer to the following sections:

- ["RAPIDS Setup" on page 171](#)
- ["Additional Settings" on page 174](#)

RAPIDS Setup

Basic Configuration

On the **RAPIDS > Setup** page, the **Basic Configuration** section allows you to define RAPIDS behavior settings. The figure below illustrates this page, and the tables that follow describe the fields.

Figure 118: RAPIDS > Setup Page Illustration

The screenshot displays the RAPIDS Setup page with the following sections:

- Basic Configuration:**
 - ARP IP Match Timeout (1-168 hours): 24
 - RAPIDS Export Threshold: Suspected Rogue
 - Wired-to-Wireless MAC Address Correlation (0-8 bits): 8
 - Wireless BSSID Correlation (0-8 bits): 4
 - Delete Rogues not detected for (0-30 days, zero disables): 14
 - Automatically OS scan rogue devices: Yes No
 - Wired-to-Wireless Time Correlation Window (minutes, zero disables): 360
- Containment Options:**
 - Manage rogue AP containment: Yes No
 - Manage rogue AP containment in monitor-only mode: Yes No
 - Maximum number of APs to contain a rogue: 3
- Filtering Options:**
 - Ignore Ad-hoc Rogues: Yes No
 - Ignore Rogues by Signal Strength: Yes No
 - Ignore Rogues Discovered by Remote APs: Yes No
 - Ignore IDS Events from Remote APs: Yes No
 - Ignore Events from VLAN(s): [Empty field]
 - Ignore Events from Interface Label(s): [Empty field]
- Classification Options:**
 - Acknowledge Rogues by Default: Yes No
 - Manually Classifying Rogues Automatically Acknowledges Them: Yes No

Buttons at the bottom: Save, Save and Apply, Revert.

Table 92: RAPIDS > Setup > Basic Configuration Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
ARP IP Match Timeout (1-168 hours)	24	If you have routers and switches on the AirWave, and it's scanning them for ARP tables, this can assign a rogue IP address information. This timeout specifies how recent that information needs to be for the IP address to be considered valid. Note that the default ARP poll period is long (several hours).
RAPIDS Export Threshold	Suspected Rogue	Exported rogues will be sent to VisualRF for location calculation.
Wired-to-Wireless MAC Address Correlation (0-8 bits)	4	Discovered BSSIDs and LAN MAC addresses which are within this bitmask will be combined into one device. 4 requires all but the last digit match (aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:fX). 8 requires all but the last two digits match (aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:XX).
Wireless BSSID Correlation (0-8 bits)	4	Similar BSSIDs will be combined into one device when they fall within this bitmask. Setting this value too high may result in identifying two different physical devices as the same rogue. NOTE: When you change this value, RAPIDS will not immediately combine (or un-combine) rogue records. Changes will occur during subsequent processing of discovery events.
Delete Rogues not detected for (0-30 days, zero disables):	N/A	This value cannot be larger than the rogue discovery event expiration (30) configured on the AMP Setup page, unless that value is set to 0 .
Automatically OS scan rogue devices	No	Whether to scan the operating system of rogues. Enabling this feature will cause RAPIDS to perform an OS scan when it gets in IP address for a rogue device. The OS scan will be run when a rogue gets an IP address for the first time or if the IP address changes.
Wired-to-Wireless Time Correlation Window (minutes, zero disables):	360	Specify a time frame for wired and wireless correlation. RAPIDS discovery events detected wirelessly and on LAN will only match if the wireless and LAN discovery events occur during this timeframe.

Classification Options

Table 93: RAPIDS > Setup > Classification Options Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
Acknowledge Rogues by Default	No	Sets RAPIDS to acknowledge rogue devices upon initial detection, prior to their classification.
Manually Classifying Rogues Automatically Acknowledges them	Yes	Defines whether acknowledgement happens automatically whenever a rogue device receives a manual classification.

Containment Options

Using RAPIDS, AirWave can shield rogue devices from associating to Cisco WLC controllers (versions 4.2.114 and later), and PowerConnect W-Series controllers (running AOS versions 3.x and later). AirWave will alert you to the appearance of the rogue device and identify any mismatch between controller configuration and the desired configuration.



NOTE: WMS Offload is not required to manage containment in AirWave.

Table 94: RAPIDS > Setup > Containment Options Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
Manage rogue AP containment	No	Specifies whether RAPIDS will manage the classification of rogue APs on Cisco WLC and Aruba controllers to match the classification of those rogues in RAPIDS. This includes the "Contained" classification. If this setting is enabled, then the Maximum number of APs to contain a rogue setting can be configured. Similarly, if this is enabled, then the Contained Rogue option will appear in the classification drop down menu when you add a new classification rule. (See " Viewing and Configuring RAPIDS Rules " on page 176 for more information.)
Manage rogue AP containment in monitor-only mode	No	Specify whether rogue AP containment can be performed in monitor-only mode. Note that containment updates will always be pushed to devices that are running WMS Offload, regardless of this setting.
Maximum number of APs to contain a rogue	N/A	If Manage rogue AP containment is enabled, then specify the maximum number of APs that can contain a rogue on Cisco WLC controllers.

Filtering Options

Filtered rogues are dropped from the system before they are processed through the rules engine. This can speed up overall performance but will eliminate all visibility into these types of devices.

Table 95: RAPIDS > Setup > Filtering Options Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
Ignore Ad-hoc rogues	No	Filters rogues according to ad-hoc status.
Ignore Rogues by Signal Strength	No	Filters rogues according to signal strength. Since anything below the established threshold will be ignored and possibly dangerous, best practices

Field	Default	Description
		is to keep this setting disabled. Instead, incorporate signal strength into the classification rules on the RAPIDS > Rules page.
Ignore Rogues Discovered by Remote APs	No	Filters rogues according to the remote AP that discovers them. Enabling this option causes AirWave to drop all rogue discovery information coming from remote APs.
Ignore IDS Events from Remote APs	No	Filters IDS Events discovered by remote APs.
Ignore Events from VLAN(s)	N/A	Specify a VLAN or list of VLANs to be ignored when a wired rogue discovery event occurs. MAC addresses that appear on these VLANs will not be used for rogue detection or upstream device determination.
Ignore Events from Interface Label(s)	N/A	Specify an interface or list of interfaces to be ignored when a wired rogue discovery event occurs. MAC addresses that appear on these interface labels will not be used for rogue detection or upstream device determination.

Additional Settings

Additional RAPIDS settings such as role filtering and performance tuning are available in the following locations:

- Use the **AirWave Setup > Roles > Add/Edit Role** page to define the ability to use RAPIDS by user role. Refer to ["Creating AirWave User Roles" on page 29](#).
- Use the **AMP Setup > General > Performance Tuning** page to define the processing priority of RAPIDS in relation to AirWave as a whole. (See [Table 13 in "AMP Setup > General" on page 16](#).)

Defining RAPIDS Rules

The **RAPIDS > Rules** page is one of the core components of RAPIDS. This feature allows you to define rules by which any detected device on the network is classified.

This section describes how to define, use, and monitor RAPIDS rules, provides examples of such rules, and demonstrates how they are helpful.

This section contains the following topics:

- ["Controller Classification with WMS Offload" on page 174](#)
- ["Device OUI Score" on page 175](#)
- ["Rogue Device Threat Level" on page 175](#)
- ["Viewing and Configuring RAPIDS Rules" on page 176](#)
- ["Recommended RAPIDS Rules " on page 178](#)
- ["Using RAPIDS Rules with Additional AirWave Functions" on page 179](#)

Controller Classification with WMS Offload

This classification method is supported only when WMS offload is enabled on Dell PowerConnect W-Series WLAN switches. Controller classification of this type remains distinct from RAPIDS classification. WLAN switches feed wireless device information to AirWave, which AirWave then processes. AirWave then pushes the WMS classification to all of the Dell PowerConnect W-Series controllers that are WMS offload enabled.

WMS Offload ensures that a particular BSSID has the same classification on all of the controllers. WMS Offload removes some load from master controllers and feeds 'connected-to-lan' information to the RAPIDS

classification engine. RAPIDS classifications and controllers classifications are separate and often are not synchronized.



NOTE: RAPIDS classification is not pushed to the devices.

The following table compares how default classification may differ between AirWave and ArubaOS for scenarios involving WMS Offload.

Table 96: Rogue Device Classification Matrix

AMP	ArubaOS (ARM)
Unclassified (default state)	Unknown
Rogue	Rogue
Suspected Neighbor	Interfering
Neighbor	Known Interfering
Valid	Valid
Contained Rogue	DOS

For additional information about WMS Offload, refer to the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Best Practices Guide in Home > Documentation*.

Device OUI Score

The Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) score is based on the LAN MAC address of a device. RAPIDS can be configured to poll your routers and switches for the bridge forwarding tables. RAPIDS then takes the MAC addresses from those tables and runs them through a proprietary database to derive the OUI score. The OUI score of each device is viewable from each rogue's detail page. [Table 97](#) provides list the OUI scores definitions.

Table 97: Device OUI Scores

Score	Description
Score of 1	Indicates any device on the network; this is the lowest threat level on the network.
Score of 2	Indicates any device in which the OUI belongs to a manufacturer that produces wireless (802.11) equipment.
Score of 3	Indicates that the OUI matches a block that contains APs from vendors in the Enterprise and small office/ small home market.
Score of 4	Indicates that the OUI matches a block that belonged to a manufacturer that produces small office/ small home access points.

Rogue Device Threat Level

The threat level classification adds granularity for each general RAPIDS classification. Devices of the same classification can have differing threat scores based on the classifying rule, ranging from 1 to 10 with a default value of 5. This classification process can help identify the greater threat. Alerts can be defined and sorted by threat level.

Threat level and classification are both assigned to a device when a device matches a rule. Once classified, a device's classification and threat level change only if it is classified by a new rule or is manually changed. Threats levels can be manually defined on the **RAPIDS > Detail** page when the RAPIDS classification is manually overridden or you can edit the rule to have a higher threat level.

Viewing and Configuring RAPIDS Rules

To view the RAPIDS rules that are currently configured on AirWave, navigate to the **RAPIDS > Rules** page (Figure 119).

Figure 119: RAPIDS > Rules Page Illustration

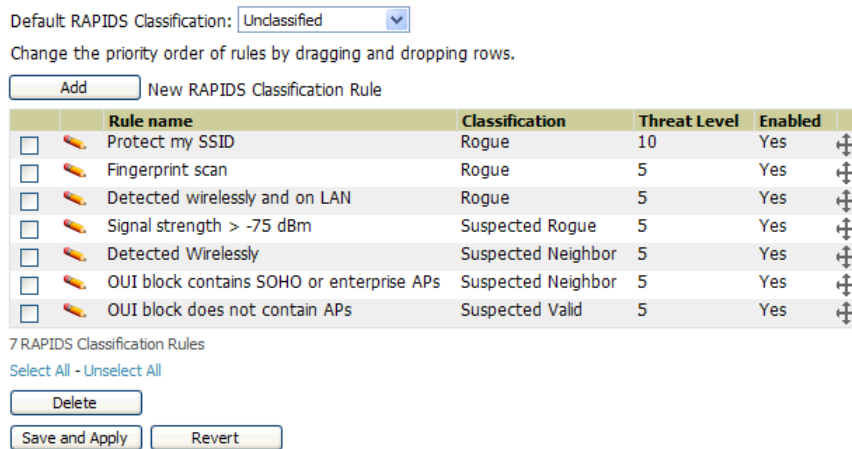


Table 98 defines the fields in the **RAPIDS > Rules** page.

Table 98: RAPIDS > Rules Page

Field	Description
Default Classification	This drop down specifies the classification that a rogue device receives when it does not match any rules.
Add New RAPIDS Classification Rule	Select this button to create a RAPIDS classification rule.
Rule Name	Displays the name of any rule that has been configured. Rule names should be descriptive and should convey the core purpose for which it was created.
Classification	Displays the classification that devices receive if they meeting the rule criteria.
Threat Level	Displays the numeric threat level for the rogue device that pertains to the rule. Refer to "Rogue Device Threat Level" on page 175 for additional information.
Enabled	Displays the status of the rule, whether enabled or disabled.
Reorder Drag and Drop Icon ⬆️⬇️⬆️	Changes the sequence of rules in relation to each other. Select, then drag and drop, the icon for any rule to move it up or down in relation to other rules. A revised sequence of rules must be saved before rogues are classified in the revised sequence. NOTE: The sequence of rules is very important for proper rogue classification. A device gets classified by the first rule to which it complies, even if it conforms to additional rules later in the sequence.

To create a new rule, select the **Add** button next to **New RAPIDS Classification Rule** to launch the **RAPIDS Classification Rule** page (see [Figure 120](#)).

Figure 120: Classification Rule Page

Fill in the settings described in [Table 98](#) then select an option from the drop down menu.

[Table 99](#) defines the drop down menu options that are at the bottom left of the RAPIDS Classification Rule dialog box (see [Figure 120](#)). After all rule settings are defined, select **Add**. The new rule automatically appears in the **RAPIDS > Rules** page.

Table 99: Properties Drop Down Menu

Option	Description
Wireless Properties	
Detected on WLAN	Classifies based on how the rogue is detected on the wireless LAN.
Detecting AP Count	Classifies based on the number of managed devices that can hear the rogue. Enter a numeric value and select At Least or At Most .
Encryption	Classifies based on the rogue matching a specified encryption method. Note that you can select no encryption with a rule that says Encryption does not match WEP or better .
Network type	Rogue is running on the selected network type, either Ad-hoc or Infrastructure .
Signal Strength	Rogue matches signal strength parameters. Specify a minimum and maximum value in dBm.
SSID	Classifies the rogue when it matches or does not match the specified string for the SSID or a specified regular expression. NOTE: For SSID matching functions, AirWave processes only alpha-numeric characters and the asterisk wildcard character (*). AirWave ignores all other non-alpha-numeric characters. For example, the string of ethersphere-* matches the SSID of ethersphere-wpa2 but also the SSID of ethersphere_this_is_an_example (without any dashes).
Detected Client Count	Classifies based on the number of valid clients.
Wireline Properties	
Detected on LAN	Rogue is detected on the wired network. Select Yes or No .
Fingerprint Scan	Rogue matches fingerprint parameters.
IP Address	Rogue matches a specified IP address or subnet. Enter IP address or subnet information as explained by the fields.
OUI Score	Rogue matches manufacturer OUI criteria. You can specify minimum and maximum OUI score settings from two drop-down lists. Select remove to remove one or both criteria, as desired.

Option	Description
Operating System	Rogue matches OS criteria. Specify matching or non-matching OS criteria as prompted by the fields.
Wireless/Wireline Properties	
Manufacturer	Rogue matches the manufacturer information of the rogue device. Specify matching or non-matching manufacturer criteria.
MAC Address	Rogue matches the MAC address. Specify matching or non-matching address criteria, or use a wildcard (*) for partial matches.
Dell Controller Properties	
Controller Classification	Rogue matches the specified controller classification.
Confidence	Rogue falls within a specified minimum and maximum confidence level, ranging from 1 to 100.

After creating a new rule, select **Add** to return to the **RAPIDS > Rules** page. Select **Save and Apply** to have the new rule take effect.

Deleting or Editing a Rule

To delete a rule from the RAPIDS rules list, go to the **RAPIDS > Rules** page. Select the check box next to the rule you want to delete, and select **Delete**. The rule is automatically deleted from **RAPIDS > Rules**.

To edit any existing rule, select its pencil icon to launch the **RAPIDS Classification Rule** page (see [Figure 120](#)). Edit or revise the fields as necessary, then select **Save**.

To change the sequence in which rules apply to any rogue device, drag and drop the rule to a new position in the rules sequence.

Recommended RAPIDS Rules

- **If Any Device Has Your SSID, then Classify as Rogue**

The only devices broadcasting your corporate SSID should be devices that you are aware of and are managed by AirWave. Rogue devices often broadcast your official SSID in an attempt to get access to your users, or to trick your users into providing their authentication credentials. Devices with your SSID generally pose a severe threat. This rule helps to discover, flag, and emphasize such a device for prompt response on your part.

- **If Any Device Has Your SSID and is Not an Ad-Hoc Network Type, then Classify as Rogue**

This rule classifies a device as a rogue when the SSID for a given device is your SSID and is not an Ad-Hoc device. Windows XP automatically tries to create an Ad-hoc network if it can not find the SSID for which it is searching. This means that user's laptops on your network may appear as Ad-Hoc devices that are broadcasting your SSID. If this happens too frequently, you can restrict the rule to apply to non-ad-hoc devices.

- **If More Than Four APs Have Discovered a Device, then Classify as Rogue**

By default, AirWave tries to use Signal Strength to determine if a device is on your premises. Hearing device count is another metric that can be used.

The important concept in this scenario is that legitimate neighboring devices are only heard by a few APs on the edge of your network. Devices that are heard by a large number of your APs are likely to be in the heart of your campus. This rule works best for scenarios in large campuses or that occupy an entire building. For additional rules that may help you in your specific network scenario, contact Dell support at dell.com/support.

Using RAPIDS Rules with Additional AirWave Functions

Rules that you configure on the **RAPIDS > Rules** page establish an important way of processing rogue devices on your network, and flagging them for attention as required. Such devices appear on the following pages in AirWave, with additional information:

- **RAPIDS > List**—Lists rogue devices as classified by rules.
- **RAPIDS > Rules**—Displays the rules that classify rogue devices.
- **RAPIDS > Overview**—Displays general rogue device count and statistical information.
- **System > Triggers**—Displays triggers that are currently configured, including any triggers that have been defined for rogue events.
- **Reports > Definitions**—Allows you to run New Rogue Devices Report with custom settings.
- **VisualRF**—Displays physical location information for rogue devices.

Viewing Rogues on the RAPIDS > List Page


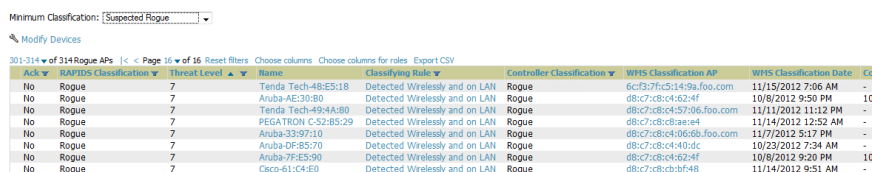
To view a rogue AP, select the **RAPIDS > List** tab and select a rogue device type from the **Minimum Classification** drop-down menu (see [Figure 121](#)). You can sort the table columns (up/down) by selecting the column head. Most columns can be filtered using the funnel icon (). The active links on this page launch additional pages for RAPIDS configuration or device processing.

Figure 121: RAPIDS > List Page Illustration (partial view)



Ack	RAPIDS Classification	Threat Level	Name	Classifying Rule	Controller Classification	WIPS Classification AP	WIPS Classification Date
No	Rogue	7	Tenda Tech-48:E5:18	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	6c3f:7fc5:14:9a.foo.com	11/15/2012 7:06 AM
No	Rogue	7	Aruba-AE:30:80	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:62:4f	10/8/2012 9:50 PM
No	Rogue	7	Tenda Tech-49:A4:80	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:97:36.foo.com	11/11/2012 11:12 PM
No	Rogue	7	PEGATRON C-52:85:29	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:bae:e4	11/14/2012 12:52 AM
No	Rogue	7	Aruba-33:97:10	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:06:6b.foo.com	11/7/2012 5:17 PM
No	Rogue	7	Aruba-0F:85:70	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:40:d0	10/23/2012 7:34 AM
No	Rogue	7	Aruba-7F:65:90	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:62:4f	10/8/2012 9:20 PM
No	Rogue	7	Cisco-61:C4:E0	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue	d8:c7:c8:c4:b4:f8	11/14/2012 9:51 AM

[Table 100](#) details the column information displayed in [Figure 121](#). For additional information about RAPIDS rules, refer to ["Defining RAPIDS Rules"](#) on page 174.

Table 100: RAPIDS > List Column Definitions

Column	Description
Ack	Displays whether or not the rogue device has been acknowledged. Devices can be acknowledged manually or you can configure RAPIDS so that manually classifying rogues will automatically acknowledges them. Additionally, devices can be acknowledged by using Modify Devices link at the top of the RAPIDS > List page. Rogues should be acknowledged when the AirWave user has investigated them and determined that they are not a threat (see "RAPIDS Setup" on page 171).
RAPIDS Classification	Displays the current RAPIDS classification. This classification is determined by the rules defined on the RAPIDS > Rules page.
Threat Level	This field displays the numeric threat level of the device, in a range from 1 to 10. The definition of threat level is configurable, as described in "Rogue Device Threat Level" on page 175. The threat level is also supported with Triggers (see "Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the System Pages" on page 187).
Name	Displays the alpha-numeric name of the rogue device, as known. By default, AirWave assigns each rogue device a name derived from the OUI vendor and the final six digits of the MAC address. Clicking the linked name will redirect you to the RAPIDS > Detail page for that rogue device. Refer to "Overview of the RAPIDS > Detail Page" on page 181.

Column	Description
Classifying Rule	Displays the RAPIDS Rule that classified the rogue device (see "Viewing and Configuring RAPIDS Rules" on page 176).
Controller Classification	Displays the classification of the device based on the controller's hard-coded rules. NOTE: This column is hidden unless Offload WMS Database is enabled by at least one group on the Groups > Basic page.
WMS Classification AP	The AP that provided the information used to classify the device. Click the linked device name to be redirected to the APs/Devices > Monitor page for that AP.
WMS Classification Date	The date that WMS set the classification.
Confidence	The confidence level of the suspected rogue. How confidence is calculated varies based on the version of ArubaOS. When an ArubaOS controller sees evidence that a device might be on the wire it will up the confidence level. If ArubaOS is completely sure that it is on the wire, it gets classified as a rogue.
Wired	Displays whether the rogue device has been discovered on one of your wired networks by polling routers/switches, your SNMP/HTTP scans, or Dell WIP information. This column displays Yes or is blank if wired information was not detected.
Detecting APs	Displays the number of AP devices that have wirelessly detected the rogue device. A designation of heard implies the device was heard over the air.
Location	If the rogue has been placed in VisualRF, this column will display the name of the floor plan the rogue is on as a link to the VisualRF Floor Plan View page.
SSID	Displays the most recent SSID that was heard from the rogue device.
Signal	Displays the strongest signal strength detected for the rogue device.
RSSI	Displays Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI) designation, a measure of the power present in a received radio signal.
Network Type	Displays the type of network in which the rogue is present, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ad-hoc—This type of network usually indicates that the rogue is a laptop that attempts to create a network with neighboring laptops, and is less likely to be a threat. ● AP—This type of network usually indicates an infrastructure network, for example. This may be more of a threat. ● Unknown—The network type is not known.
Encryption Type	Displays the encryption that is used by the device. Possible contents of this field include the following encryption types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Open—No encryption ● WEP—Wired Equivalent Privacy ● WPA—Wi-Fi Protected Access Generally, this field alone does not provide enough information to determine if a device is a rogue, but it is a useful attribute. If a rogue is not running any encryption method, you have a wider security hole than with an AP that is using encryption.
Ch	Indicates the most recent RF channel on which the rogue was detected. NOTE: It can be detected on more than one channel if it contains more than one radio.
LAN MAC Address	The LAN MAC address of the rogue device.

Column	Description
LAN Vendor	Indicates the LAN vendor of the rogue device, when known.
Radio MAC Address	Displays the MAC address for the radio device, when known.
Radio Vendor	Indicates the radio vendor of the rogue device, when known.
OS	This field displays the OS of the device, as known. OS is the result of a running an OS port scan on a device. An IP addresses is required to run an OS scan. The OS reported here is based on the results of the scan.
Model	Displays the model of rogue device, if known. This is determined with a fingerprint scan, and this information may not always be available.
IP Address	Displays the IP address of the rogue device. The IP address data comes from fingerprint scans or ARP polling of routers and switches.
Last Discovering AP	Displays the most recent AP to discover the rogue device. The device name in this column is taken from the device name in AirWave. Click the linked device name to be redirected to the APs/Devices > Monitor page for that AP.
Switch/Router	Displays the switch or router where the device's LAN MAC address was last seen.
Port	Indicates the physical port of the switch or router where the rogue was last seen.
Notes	Indicates any notes about the rogue device that may have been added.
Last Seen	Indicates the date and time the rogue device was last seen.
Current Associations	The number of current rogue client associations to this device.
Max associations	The highest number of rogue client associations ever detected at one time.

Overview of the RAPIDS > Detail Page


Select a device Name in the RAPIDS > List page to view the Detail page ([Figure 122](#)).

Figure 122: RAPIDS > Detail Page Illustration

The screenshot displays the RAPIDS > Detail Page for a device. The top section contains various fields for device identification and classification, including Name, Model, IP Address, Confidence, and Discovery Agent. Below this is a location map titled "Location: Sunnyvale > 1344 Crossman > Floor 1 (Floor 1)" showing the device's physical location. At the bottom, there is a "WMS Database Info" table with the following data:

BSSID	Interface Type	Desired Classification	Confidence	Classification on Device
00:22:7F:51:5C:68	802.11g	Suspected Neighbor	100	Suspected Neighbor
00:22:7F:51:5C:69	802.11a	Suspected Neighbor	100	Suspected Neighbor

Important things to remember regarding the information in the device detail page are:

- Users with the role of **Admin** can see all rogue AP devices.
- Active rogue clients associated with this AP are listed in the **Current Rogue Client Associations** table. Selecting a linked MAC address will take you to the **Clients > Client Detail** page, where you can view fingerprinting and device details.
- Users with roles limited by folder can see a rogue AP if there is at least one discovering device that they can see.
- The discovery events displayed are from APs that you can see on the network. There may be additional discovery events that remain hidden to certain user roles.
- Each rogue device frequently has multiple discovery methods, all of which are listed.
- As you work through the rogue devices, use the **Name** and **Notes** fields to identify the AP and document its location.
- You can use the global filtering options on the **RAPIDS > Setup** page to filter rogue devices according to signal strength, ad-hoc status, and discovered by remote APs.
- VisualRF uses the heard signal information to calculate the physical location of the device.
- If the device is seen on the wire, RAPIDS reports the switch and port for easy isolation.
- If you find that the rogue belongs to a neighboring business, for example, you can override the classification to a neighbor and acknowledge the device. Otherwise, it is strongly recommended that you extract the device from your building and delete the rogue device from your system. If you delete a rogue, you will be notified the next time it is discovered.
- Most columns in the **Discovery Events** list table on this page can be filtered using the funnel icon ().

To update a rogue device:

1. Select the **Identify OS for Suspected Rogues** option if an IP address is available to obtain operating system information using an nmap scan. Note that if you are running wireline security software on your network, it may identify your AirWave as a threat, which you can ignore.
2. Select the **Ignore** button if the rogue device is to be ignored. Ignored devices will not trigger alerts if they are rediscovered or reclassified.

3. Select the **Delete** button if the rogue device is to be removed from AirWave processing.

Viewing Ignored Rogue Devices

The **RAPIDS > List** page allows you to view ignored rogues—devices that have been removed from the rogue count displayed by AirWave. Such devices do not trigger alerts and do not display on lists of rogue devices. To display ignored rogue devices, select **View Ignored Rogues** at the bottom left of the page.

Once a classification that has rogue devices is chosen from the drop-down menu, a detailed table displays all known information.


Using RAPIDS Workflow to Process Rogue Devices

One suggested workflow for using RAPIDS is as follows:

- Start from the **RAPIDS > List** page. Sort the devices on this page based on classification type. Begin with Rogue APs, working your way through the devices listed.
- Select **Modify Devices**, then select all devices that have an IP address and select **Identify OS**. AirWave performs a port scan on the device and attempts to determine the operating system. (See "[Setting Up RAPIDS](#)" on page 171.)

You should investigate devices running an embedded Linux OS installation. The OS scan can help identify false positives and isolate some devices that should receive the most attention.


- Find the port and switch at which the device is located and shut down the port or follow wiring to the device.
- To manage the rogue, remove it from the network and acknowledge the rogue record. If you want to allow it on the network, classify the device as valid and update with notes that describe it.

 NOTE: Not all rogue discovery methods will have all information required for resolution. For example, the switch/router information, port, or IP address are found only through switch or router polling. Furthermore, RSSI, signal, channel, SSID, WEP, or network type information only appear through wireless scanning. Such information can vary according to the device type that performs the scan.

Score Override

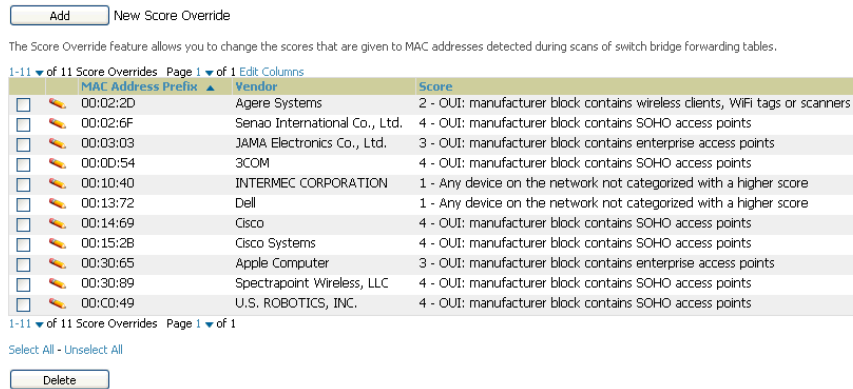
On the **RAPIDS > Score Override** page you can change the OUI scores that are given to MAC addresses detected during scans of bridge forwarding tables on routers or switches. [Figure 123](#), [Figure 124](#), and [Table 101](#) illustrate and describe RAPIDS Score Override. Perform these steps to create a score override.

Once a new score is assigned, all devices with the specified MAC address prefix receive the new score.

 NOTE: Note that rescoring a MAC Address Prefix poses a security risk. The block has received its score for a reason. Any devices that fall within this block receive the new score.

1. Navigate to the **RAPIDS > Score Override** page. This page lists all existing overrides if they have been created.

Figure 123: RAPIDS > Score Override Page



2. Select **Add** to create a new override or select the pencil icon next to an existing override to edit that override. The Score Override add or edit page appears (Figure 124).

Figure 124: Add/Edit Score Override Page

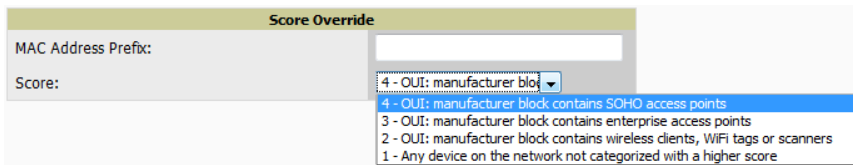


Table 101: RAPIDS > Add/Edit Score Override Page Fields

Field	Description
MAC Address Prefix	Use this field to define the OUI prefix to be re-scored.
Score	Use this field to set the score that a device, with the specified MAC address prefix, will receive.

3. Enter in the six-digit MAC prefix for which to define a score, and select the desired score. Once the new score has been saved, all detected devices with that prefix receive the new score.
4. Select **Add** to create the new override, or select **Save** to retain changes to an existing override. The new or revised override appears on the **RAPIDS > Score Override** page.
5. To remove any override, select that override in the checkbox and select **Delete**.

Using the Audit Log

The Audit Log is a record of any changes made to the RAPIDS rules, setup page, and manual changes to specific rogues. This allows you to see how something is changes, when it changed, and who made the alteration. The Audit Log can be found at **RAPIDS > Audit Log**. For more information, see Figure 125.

Figure 125: Audit Log Page Illustration

RAPIDS Changes		
Time	User	Event
Wed Feb 17 10:21:12 2010	admin	rapids_classification_rule (id 39): classification: '70' => '80'
Wed Feb 17 10:20:20 2010	admin	seas_config (id 1): rapids_manage_containment: '0' => '1'
Fri Feb 12 08:19:00 2010	jason	rapids_classification_rule (id 39): classification: '80' => '70'
Fri Feb 12 08:19:00 2010	jason	seas_config (id 1): rapids_manage_containment: '1' => '0'
Tue Feb 9 15:53:57 2010	admin	rapids_classification_rule (id 39): manufacturer: 'proxim*' => '3Com*', name: 'G
Tue Feb 9 15:53:03 2010	admin	rapids_classification_rule (id 39): classification: '70' => '80'
Thu Feb 4 15:59:12 2010	admin	seas_config (id 1): rapids_manage_containment: '0' => '1'
Mon Feb 1 13:55:36 2010	admin	rapids_classification_rule (id 39): classification: '80' => '70'
Mon Feb 1 13:55:36 2010	admin	seas_config (id 1): rapids_manage_containment: '1' => '0'
Thu Jan 28 15:48:54 2010	admin	rogue_ap (id 154880): Cisco-AD:61:FE: 'Identify Operating System'

Additional Resources

The following AirWave tools support RAPIDS:

- **System Triggers and Alerts**—Triggers and Alerts that are associated with rogue devices follow the classification-based system described in this chapter. For additional information about triggers that support rogue device detection, see ["Viewing, Delivering, and Responding to Triggers and Alerts" on page 191](#).
- **Reports**—The **New Rogue Devices Report** displays summary and detail information about all rogues first discovered in a given time period. For more information, see ["Using the New Rogue Devices Report" on page 250](#).

For additional security-related features and functions, see the following topics in this guide.

- ["Configuring Group Security Settings" on page 70](#)
- ["Configuring Cisco WLC Security Parameters and Functions" on page 87](#)
- ["Configuring Group SSIDs and VLANs" on page 74](#)
- ["Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the System Pages" on page 187](#)

Chapter 7

Performing Daily Administration in AirWave

Daily WLAN administration often entails network monitoring, supporting WLAN and AirWave users, and monitoring AirWave system operations.

This chapter contains the following administration procedures:

- ["Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the System Pages" on page 187](#)
- ["Monitoring and Supporting WLAN Clients" on page 201](#)
- ["Evaluating and Diagnosing User Status and Issues" on page 210](#)
- ["Managing Mobile Devices with SOTI MobiControl and AirWave" on page 214](#)
- ["Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the Home Pages" on page 216](#)
- ["Supporting AirWave Servers with the Master Console" on page 229](#)
- ["Backing Up AirWave" on page 232](#)
- ["Using AirWave Failover for Backup" on page 233](#)
- ["Logging out of AirWave" on page 234](#)

Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the System Pages

The **System** pages provide a centralized location for system-wide AirWave data and settings. Apart from **Triggers**, **Alerts**, and **Backups** pages that are described elsewhere in this chapter, the remaining pages of the **System** section are as follows:

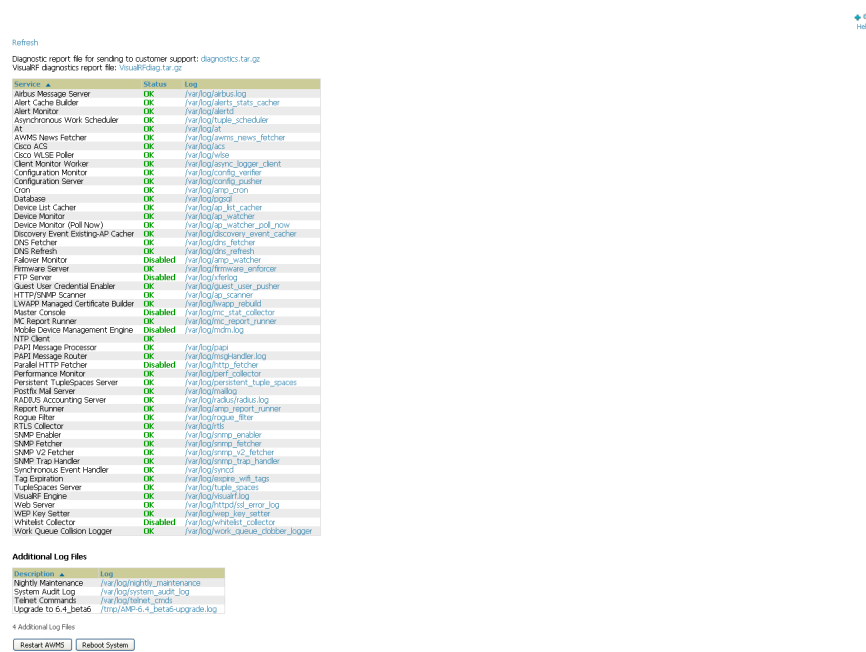
System Page	Description	Refer to
Status	Displays status of all AirWave services and links to their log pages.	"Using the System > Status Page" on page 188
Syslog & Traps	Displays all syslog messages and SNMP traps that AirWave receives.	"Viewing Device Events in System > Syslog & Traps" on page 189
Event Log	This useful debugging tool keeps a list of recent AirWave events, including APs coming up and down, services restarting, and most AirWave-related errors as well as the user that initiated the action.	"Using the System > Event Log Page" on page 190
Triggers	View and edit triggering conditions that cause AirWave to send out alert notifications.	"Viewing, Delivering, and Responding to Triggers and Alerts" on page 191
Alerts	View or acknowledge alerts sent out by the system and use the Triggering Agent links to drill down to the device that triggered the alert.	"Viewing Alerts" on page 199
Backups	View the backup files that are run nightly.	"Backing Up AirWave" on page 232

System Page	Description	Refer to
Configuration Change Jobs	Manages configuration changes in AirWave.	"Using the System > Configuration Change Jobs Page" on page 225
Firmware Upgrade Jobs	Displays information about current and scheduled firmware upgrades.	"Using the System > Firmware Upgrade Jobs Page" on page 225
Performance	Displays basic AirWave hardware information as well as resource usage over time.	"Using the System > Performance Page" on page 226

Using the System > Status Page

The System > Status page displays the status of all of AirWave services. Services will either be OK, Disabled, or Down. If any service is Down (displayed in red) please contact Dell support at dell.com/support. The **Reboot System** button provides a graceful way to power cycle your AirWave remotely when it is needed. The **Restart AirWave** button will restart the AirWave services without power cycling the server or reloading the OS. Figure 126 illustrates this page.

Figure 126: System > Status Page Illustration



The link diagnostics.tar.gz contains reports and logs that are helpful to Dell support in troubleshooting and solving problems. Your Dell support representative may ask for this file along with other logs that are linked on this page.


Similarly, the VisualIRFdiag.zip link contains VisualRF diagnostic information that might be requested by Dell support.

A summary table lists logs that appear on the System > Status page. These are used to diagnose AirWave problems. Additional logs are available via SSH access in the /var/log and /tmp directories; Dell support engineers may request these logs for help in troubleshooting problems and will provide detailed instructions on how to retrieve them. Table 102 describes some of the most important logs:

Table 102: A Sample of Important Status Logs

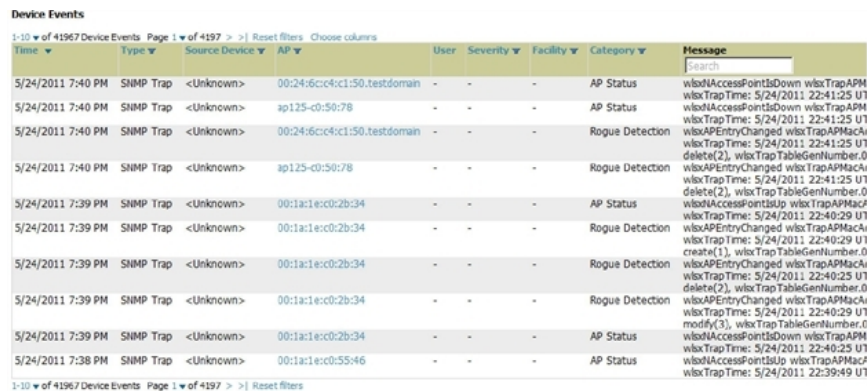
Log	Description
pgsql	Logs database activity.
error_log	Reports problems with the web server. Also linked from the internal server error page that displays on the web page; please send this log to Dell support whenever reporting an internal server error.
maillog	Applies in cases where emailed reports or alerts do not arrive at the intended recipient's address.
radius	Displays error messages associated with RADIUS accounting.
async_logger	Tracks many device monitoring processes, including user-AP association.
async_logger_client	Logs device configuration checks.
config_pusher	Logs errors in pushing configuration to devices.
visualrf.log	Details errors and messages associated with the VisualRF application.

Viewing Device Events in System > Syslog & Traps

Admins can use the **System > Syslog & Traps** page to review all syslog messages and SNMP traps that AirWave receives from the trigger type **Device Event**. These device events are listed by time, type, source device, AP, severity, facility, category, and message. Most columns can be filtered using the funnel icon (), and messages can be filtered by substring using the **Search** field, as seen in [Figure 127](#).

You can change the historical data retention from the **Device Events (Syslog, Traps)** field in **AMP Setup > General**.

Figure 127: System > Syslog & Traps Page Illustration



Time	Type	Source Device	AP	User	Severity	Facility	Category	Message
5/24/2011 7:40 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:24:6c:c4:c1:50.testdomain	-	-	-	AP Status	wlanAccessPointDown wlanTrapAPM wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:41:25 UT
5/24/2011 7:40 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	ap125-c0:50:78	-	-	-	AP Status	wlanAccessPointDown wlanTrapAPM wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:41:25 UT
5/24/2011 7:40 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:24:6c:c4:c1:50.testdomain	-	-	-	Rogue Detection	wlanAPEntryChanged wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:41:25 UT delete(2), wlanTrapTableGenNumber.0
5/24/2011 7:40 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	ap125-c0:50:78	-	-	-	Rogue Detection	wlanAPEntryChanged wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:41:25 UT delete(2), wlanTrapTableGenNumber.0
5/24/2011 7:39 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:1a:1ec0:2b:34	-	-	-	AP Status	wlanAccessPointUp wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:40:29 UT
5/24/2011 7:39 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:1a:1ec0:2b:34	-	-	-	Rogue Detection	wlanAPEntryChanged wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:40:29 UT create(1), wlanTrapTableGenNumber.0
5/24/2011 7:39 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:1a:1ec0:2b:34	-	-	-	Rogue Detection	wlanAPEntryChanged wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:40:29 UT delete(2), wlanTrapTableGenNumber.0
5/24/2011 7:39 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:1a:1ec0:2b:34	-	-	-	Rogue Detection	wlanAPEntryChanged wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:40:29 UT modify(3), wlanTrapTableGenNumber.0
5/24/2011 7:39 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:1a:1ec0:2b:34	-	-	-	AP Status	wlanAccessPointDown wlanTrapAPM wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:40:25 UT
5/24/2011 7:38 PM	SNMP Trap	<Unknown>	00:1a:1ec0:55:46	-	-	-	AP Status	wlanAccessPointUp wlanTrapAPMac wlanTrapTime: 5/24/2011 22:39:49 UT

[Table 103](#) describes the columns and the information provided in each:

Table 103: System > Syslog & Traps Columns and Descriptions

Column	Description
Time	The timestamp of the device event.
Type	Either Syslog or SNMP Trap.

Column	Description
Source Device	The name of the device that sent the message. Will be a link if you have visibility to the device. Can be empty if AirWave could not correlate the source IP.
AP	Contains a link to the APs/Devices > Monitor page for a device other than the source device that was correlated from some data contained in the message (by LAN MAC, BSSID, or IP Address). Can be blank, and will only be a link if you have visibility to the device.
Client	Displays a user's MAC address if one was found in the message. Can be blank, and will be a link if you have visibility to the user's AP.
Severity	The severity level of the event: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Bug, Error, Warning, Notice, or Info
Facility	Part of the syslog spec - sort of the logical source of the message. From controllers, will always be one of local0-local7 (you can configure on the controller when sending syslog messages to a particular receiver which facility you want to use in the messages).
Category	If SNMP Trap: Hardware, IDS, Client Security, AP Security, AP Status, Software, or Rogue Detection. For Syslog messages, a category is based on the process name on the controller that sent the syslog message. The categorization for traps and syslog messages only works for events from a Dell controller.
Message	The raw trap message including the AP MAC Address, time sent, and other information. For syslogs, AirWave does not display the numbers at the beginning of the message that indicate the severity and facility. For traps, AirWave will attempt to translate them to human-readable format when possible. AirWave will not receive processed SNMP traps into the Device Event framework if the AirWave doesn't have MIB file to translate the trap. Use the Search field at the top of the column to filter the messages by a substring.

Syslog messages also appear in the **APs/Devices > Monitor** page for controllers and in **Clients > Client Detail** pages under the **Association History** section.

Using the System > Event Log Page

The **System > Event Log** page is a very useful debugging tool containing a list of recent AirWave events including APs coming up and down, services restarting, and most AirWave-related errors as well as the user that initiated the action. [Figure 128](#) illustrates this page, and [Table 104](#) describes the page components.

Figure 128: System > Event Log Page Illustration

Time	User	Type	Event	Device ID	Folder
Tue Jun 18 19:33:34 2011	System	Device	Synclid 7121 AP-712014 Error in SNMP polling: Counter length too long (5 bytes)	59914	Top > symbol > fat.apc
Tue Jun 18 19:31:00 2011	System	Device	HP ProCurve 2625-PWR other-ftp-poe-switch.dev Un-setting upstream device	51905	Top > Routers and switches
Tue Jun 18 19:30:40 2011	System	Device	Dell PowerConnect W-3400 Aruba-3400 Configuration verification: configuration on device does not match desired configuration	60081	Top > aruba > guest user
Tue Jun 18 19:28:48 2011	System	Device	Aruba 651 Intel-a651-medium Configuration verification: configuration on device does not match desired configuration	60201	Top > aruba
Tue Jun 18 19:28:45 2011	System	Device	Aruba 3200 Aruba3200-3-121 Configuration verification: configuration on device does not match desired configuration	60123	Top > aruba > arm
Tue Jun 18 19:28:37 2011	System	Device	Synclid 7121 AP-712014 Error in SNMP polling: Counter length too long (5 bytes)	59914	Top > symbol > fat.apc
Tue Jun 18 19:28:14 2011	System	Device	Aruba 651 Aruba651 Telnet/SSH Error: pattern match timed-out	60215	Top > aruba

Table 104: Event Log Fields

Column	Description
Time	Date and time of the event.
User	The AirWave user that triggered the event. When AirWave itself is responsible, System is displayed.
Type	Displays the Type of event recorded, which is one of four types, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Device—An event localized to one specific device.

Column	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group—A group-wide event. ● System—A system-wide event. ● Alert—If a trigger is configured to report to the log, an Alert type event will be logged here.
Event	The event AirWave observed; useful for debugging, user tracking, and change tracking.

Viewing, Delivering, and Responding to Triggers and Alerts

This section describes triggers and alerts and contain the following topics:

- "Viewing Triggers" on page 191
- "Creating New Triggers" on page 191
- "Delivering Triggered Alerts" on page 199
- "Viewing Alerts" on page 199
- "Responding to Alerts" on page 200

AirWave monitors key aspects of wireless LAN performance. When certain parameters or conditions arise that are outside normal bounds, AirWave generates (or triggers) alerts that enable you to address problems, frequently before users have a chance to report them.

Viewing Triggers

To view defined system triggers, navigate to the **System > Triggers** page. [Figure 129](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 129: System > Triggers Page Illustration (partial view)

Triggers:

New Trigger

Type	Trigger	Additional Notification Options	NMS Trap Destinations
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Resources	Percent CPU Utilization >= 85 % for 15	Email	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Up	Device Type is Access Point	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Inactive Tag	for >= 2 hrs 0 mins	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Device IDS Events	Count > 100 for 30 minutes	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> New User	New User Association	NMS	10.51.1.7
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Down	All device types	NMS	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Device RADIUS Authentication Issues	Count >= 20 for 15 secs	NMS	10.51.1.7
<input type="checkbox"/> 802.11 Frame Counters	WEP Undecryptable Rate >= 100 frames/sec for 1 hour	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Rogue Device Classified	Classification = Rogue	NMS	10.51.1.7
<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Down	-	NMS	10.51.1.7

12 Triggers

Select All - Unselect All

Severity	Folder	Group	Include Subfolders	Logged Alert Visibility	Suppress Until Acknowledged
Warning	Top	-	Yes	By Role	Yes
Warning	Top	-	Yes	By Role	Yes
Normal	Top	-	Yes	By Role	-
Normal	Top	-	Yes	By Role	Yes
Normal	Top	Outdoor	Yes	By Role	-
Normal	Top	-	Yes	By Role	Yes
Normal	Top	-	Yes	By Role	Yes
Normal	Top	-	Yes	By Role	-
Minor	Top	-	Yes	By Role	-
Major	Top	-	Yes	By Role	Yes

No Triggers for other roles found.

Refer to "Creating New Triggers" on page 191 for additional information.

Creating New Triggers

Perform the following steps to create and configure one or more new triggers. These steps define settings that are required for any type of trigger.

1. To create a new trigger, select the **Add New Trigger** button from the **System > Triggers** page. The page that appears is illustrated in [Figure 130](#).

Figure 130: Add New Trigger Page Illustration

Trigger

Type: Device Down

Severity: Normal

Limit by number of down events: Yes No

Send Alerts for Thin APs when Controller is Down: Yes No

Send Alerts when Upstream Device is Down: Yes No

Send Alerts on Reboot:
Include reboots detected by uptime reset or reboot count increase Yes No

Conditions

Matching conditions: All Any

Available Conditions: Device Type, Minutes Down Threshold

New Trigger Condition

Trigger Restrictions

Folder: Top

Include Subfolders: Yes No

Group: - All Groups -

Alert Notifications

Notes:

Additional Notification Options: Email NMS

Add NMS servers on the [AMP Setup NMS page](#)

Logged Alert Visibility: By Role

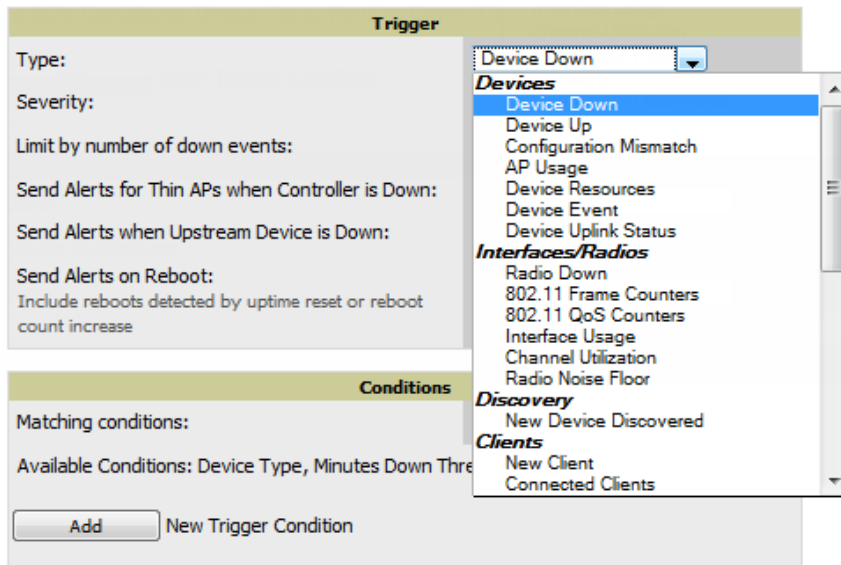
Suppress Until Acknowledged: Yes No

2. In the **Trigger** section, choose the desired trigger **Type** and **Severity**. [Figure 131](#) illustrates some of the supported trigger types.



NOTE: The alert summary information at the top of the AirWave screen can be configured to separately display severe alerts. Refer to ["Configuring Your Own User Information with the Home > User Info Page"](#) on page 222 for more details.

Figure 131: System > Triggers > Add Trigger Type Drop Down Menu



The **Add Trigger** page changes depending on the trigger type that you select. In many cases, you must configure at least one **Condition** setting. Conditions, settings and default values vary according to trigger type. Triggers with conditions can be configured to fire if any criteria match as well as if all criteria match.

- Some trigger types share common settings, such as **Duration** (which can be expressed in hours, minutes, seconds, or a combination of these) and **Severity** (from Normal to Critical).
 - After you select **Save**, the trigger appears on your next viewing of the **System > Triggers** page with all other active triggers.
 - You can edit or delete any trigger as desired from the **System > Triggers** page.
 - To edit an existing trigger, select the pencil icon next to the respective trigger and edit settings in the **Trigger Detail** page described in [Table 106](#).
 - To delete a trigger, check the box next to the trigger to remove, and select **Delete**.
3. Configure the **Trigger Restrictions** and **Alert Notifications**. This configuration is consistent regardless of the trigger type to be defined.
- a. The **Trigger Restrictions** settings establishes how widely or how narrowly the trigger applies. Define the folder, subfolder, and Group covered by this trigger. [Table 105](#) describes the options for trigger restrictions.

Table 105: System > Trigger Restrictions Fields and Default Values

Notification Option	Description
Folder	Sets the trigger to apply only to APs/Devices in the specified folder or subfolders depending on the Include Subfolders option. NOTE: If the trigger is restricted by folder and group, it only applies to the intersection of the two—it only applies to APs in the group and in the folder.
Include Subfolders	Sets the trigger to apply to all devices in the specified folder and all of the devices in folders under the specified folder.
Group	Sets the trigger to apply only to APs/Devices in the specified group. NOTE: If the trigger is restricted by folder and group, it only applies to the intersection of the two—it only applies to APs in the group and in the folder.

- b. The **Alert Notifications** settings section allows you to enter a note that will be included with the alert. This note will appear with the alert on the **System > Alerts** page. The **Alert Notification** section also allows you to specify whether the alert will be distributed via email, to a network management system (NMS), or to both.
- If you select **Email**, you are prompted to set the sender and recipient email addresses.
 - If you select **NMS**, you are prompted to choose one or more of the pre-defined trap destinations, which are configured on the **AMP Setup >NMS** page. Note that this option is only available if an NMS server has been added to AirWave.
 - Define the **Logged Alert Visibility**, in which you can choose how this trigger is distributed. The trigger can distribute according to how it is generated (triggering agent), or by the role with which it is associated.
 - The **Suppress Until Acknowledged** setting defines whether the trigger requires manual and administrative acknowledgement to gain visibility. If **No**, a new alert will be created every time the trigger criteria are met. If **Yes**, an alert will only be received the first time the criteria is met. A new alert for the device is not created until the initial one is acknowledged.

Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired.

Complete the creation of your trigger type using one of the following procedures for each trigger:

- ["Setting Triggers for Devices" on page 194](#)
- ["Setting Triggers for Interfaces and Radios" on page 195](#)
- ["Setting Triggers for Discovery" on page 196](#)
- ["Setting Triggers for Clients" on page 196](#)
- ["Setting Triggers for RADIUS Authentication Issues" on page 197](#)
- ["Setting Triggers for IDS Events" on page 198](#)
- ["Setting Triggers for AirWave Health" on page 198](#)

Setting Triggers for Devices

Perform the following steps to configure device-related triggers.

- a. Choose a device type from the **Devices** listed in the **Type** drop-down menu. See [Figure 131](#). [Table 106](#) itemizes and describes device trigger options and condition settings.

Table 106: Device Trigger Types

Device Down	<p>This is the default type whenever configuring a new trigger. This type of trigger activates when an authorized, monitored AP has failed to respond to SNMP queries from AirWave.</p> <p>To set the conditions for this trigger type, select Add in the Conditions section. Complete the conditions with the Option, Condition, and Value drop-down menus. The conditions establish the device type. Multiple conditions can apply to this type of trigger. The Device Down trigger can be configured to send alerts for thin APs when the controller is down; this behavior is turned off by default.</p> <p>Triggers with the Minutes Down condition enabled will compare the amount of time an AP has been down to the value (in minutes) set for the condition.</p> <p>When the Limit by number of down events is enabled, you can set the number of down events that activate the trigger, as well as the duration of the time window to be measured. AirWave will then count the number of times that the device has gone from Up to Down in the specified span of time and display this in the Device Down alert.</p>
Device Up	<p>This trigger type activates when an authorized, previously down AP is now responding to SNMP queries.</p>

	To set the conditions for this trigger type, select Add in the Conditions section.
Configuration Mismatch	This trigger type activates when the actual configuration on the AP does not match the defined Group configuration policy. To set the conditions for this trigger type, select Add in the Conditions section.
AP Usage	Activates when the total bandwidth through the device has exceeded a predefined threshold for more than a specified period (such as more than 1500 Kbps for more than 120 seconds). You can also select bandwidth direction and page/radio. Selecting this type displays the following new fields in the Type section. Define these settings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alert if AP Usage >= (Kbps)—This threshold establishes a device-specific bandwidth policy, not a bandwidth policy on the network as a whole. ● Usage Direction—Choose In, Out, or Combined. This bandwidth is monitored on the device itself, not on the network as a whole. ● Severity - Specify the severity type for the trigger. ● Duration - Specify the time frame for the trigger.
Device Resources	This type of trigger indicates that the CPU or memory utilization for a device (including router or switch) has exceeded a defined percentage for a specified period of time.
Device Event	This trigger is used for alerting based on SNMP traps and syslog messages, which are displayed in System > Syslogs & Traps , APs/Devices > Monitor for affected devices, and in Clients > Client Detail . The conditions supported are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Event Contents (case insensitive substring matches on message content) ● Event Type (syslog or trap) ● Syslog Severity: Emergency, Alert, Critical, Bug, Error, Warning, Notice, or Info ● Syslog Category ● SNMP Trap Category: Hardware, IDS, Client Security, AP Security, AP Status, Software, or Rogue Detection ● Syslog Category NOTE: During the process of upgrading or installation for non-Master Console/Failover AirWaves, AirWave creates two default trigger definitions for Device Events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SNMP Trap Category of Hardware or Software ● Event Type is Syslog and Syslog Severity >= Critical
Device Uplink Status	This trigger deploys whenever a RAP's active uplink changes from Ethernet to USB or vice versa. The corresponding events are captured in a RAP's APs/Devices > Monitor page.

- b. Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired. Refer to the start of "[Creating New Triggers](#)" on page 191 to create a new trigger.

Setting Triggers for Interfaces and Radios

To configure radio- and interface-related triggers, choose a trigger type from the **Interfaces/ Radios** category, listed in the **Type** drop-down menu. [Table 107](#) itemizes and describes the radio trigger types and condition settings.

Table 107: Interfaces/Radio-Related Trigger Types

Radio Trigger Options	Description
Radio Down	Indicates that a device's radio is down on the network. Once you choose this trigger type, select Add New Trigger Condition to create at least one condition. This type requires that a radio capability be set as a condition. The Value drop-down menu supports several condition options.

Radio Trigger Options	Description
802.11 Frame Counters	Enables monitoring of traffic levels. There are multiple rate-related parameters for which you define conditions including ACK Failures, Retry Rate, and Rx Fragment Rate. See the Option drop-down menu in the Conditions section of the trigger page for a complete list of parameters. Select Add New Trigger Condition to access these settings. Define at least one condition for this trigger type.
802.11 QoS Counters	Enables monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters on the network, according to traffic type. The rate of different parameters includes ACK Failures, Duplicated Frames and Transmitted Fragments. See the drop-down field menu in the conditions section of the trigger page for a complete list of parameters. Select Add New Trigger Condition to access these settings. Define at least one condition for this trigger type.
Interface Usage	Interface labels defined on the trigger page will be used to set up triggers on one or more interfaces and/or radios. Available conditions are Device Type , Interface Description , Interface Label , Interface Mode , Interface Speed In (Mbps) , Interface Speed Out (Mbps) , Interface Type , and Radio Type .
Channel Utilization	Indicates that channel utilization has crossed particular thresholds. Available conditions are Interference (%) , Radio Type , Time Busy (%) , Time Receiving (%) , and Time Transmitting (%) .
Radio Noise Floor	Indicates that the Noise Floor dBm has exceeded a certain value for aspecified period of time.

Setting Triggers for Discovery

Perform the following steps to configure triggers related to device discovery.

- a. Choose a trigger type from the **Discovery** category, listed in the **Type** drop-down menu. See [Figure 131](#).

Table 108: *Discovery Trigger Types and Condition Settings*

Discovery Trigger Options	Description
New Device Discovered	This trigger type flags the discovery of a new AP, router, or switch connected to the network (an device that AirWave can monitor and configure). Once you choose this trigger type, select Add New Trigger Condition to specify a Device Type (Access Point, Controller, Remote AP, or Router/Switch)

- b. Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired. Refer to the start of "[Creating New Triggers](#)" on page 191 to create a new trigger.

Setting Triggers for Clients

Perform the following steps to configure user-related triggers.

- a. Choose a trigger type from the **Clients** category, listed in the **Type** drop-down menu. See [Figure 131](#). [Table 109](#) itemizes and describes the Client-related trigger types, and condition settings for each discovery trigger type.

Table 109: *Client Trigger Types and Condition Settings*

Client Trigger Option	Description
New Client	This trigger type indicates a new user has associated to a device within a defined set of groups or

Client Trigger Option	Description
	folders. A Filter on connection mode field appears to allow you to filter by Wired or Wireless clients. Note that the New Client trigger type does not require the configuration of any condition settings, so the Condition section disappears.
Connected Clients	This trigger type indicates a device (based on an input list of MAC addresses) has associated to the wireless network. It is required to define one or more MAC addresses with the field that appears.
Client Count	Activates when a device, Radio/Interface, or BSSID reaches a user-count threshold for more than a specified period (such as more than 10 users associated for more than 60 seconds).
Client Usage	This trigger type indicates that the sustained rate of bandwidth used by an individual user has exceeded a predefined threshold for more than a specified period, in seconds (such as more than 1500 Kbps for more than 120 seconds). Once you choose this trigger type, select Add New Trigger Condition to specify the bandwidth characteristics that triggers an alert. You can apply multiple conditions to this type of trigger. The Value field requires that you input a numerical figure for kilobits per second (Kbps).
New VPN User	This trigger type indicates a new VPN user has associated to a device within a defined set of groups or folders. Note that the New VPN User trigger type does not require the configuration of any condition settings, so the Condition section disappears.
Connected VPN Users	This trigger type indicates a VPN device (based on an input list of MAC addresses) has associated to the VPN network. It is required to define one or more VPN usernames with the field that appears.
VPN Session Usage	This trigger type indicates that the sustained rate of bandwidth used in an individual VPN session has exceeded a predefined threshold for more than a specified period, in seconds (such as more than 1500 Kbps for more than 120 seconds). Once you choose this trigger type, select Add New Trigger Condition to specify the bandwidth characteristics that triggers an alert. You can apply multiple conditions to this type of trigger. The Value field requires that you input a numerical figure for kilobits per second (Kbps).
Inactive Tag	This trigger type flags events in which an RFID tag has not been reported back to AirWave by a controller for more than a certain number of hours. This trigger can be used to help identify inventory that might be lost or stolen. Set the time duration for this trigger type if not already completed.
IPv4 Link-Local Addresses	When enabled, this trigger checks whether the total count of self-assigned IP addresses has crossed a set threshold for clients within a selected folder or group. The alert deployed by this trigger includes a link to search for IP addresses containing 169.254.x.x.
Client Goodput	This trigger type indicates that the goodput for an individual client has exceeded a predefined threshold. Available conditions are Usage Kbps (combined), Usage Kbps (in), and Usage Kbps (out).
Client Speed	This trigger type indicates that the speed for an individual client has exceeded a predefined threshold. The available condition for this trigger is Speed Mbps.

- b. Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired. Refer to the start of ["Creating New Triggers"](#) on page 191 to create a new trigger.

Setting Triggers for RADIUS Authentication Issues

Perform the following steps to configure RADIUS-related triggers.

- a. Choose a trigger type from the **RADIUS Authentication Issues** list in the drop-down **Type** menu. [Table 110](#) itemizes and describes the condition settings for each **RADIUS Authentication** trigger type.

Table 110: RADIUS Authentication Trigger Types and Condition Settings

Description	
Client RADIUS Authentication Issues	This trigger type sets the threshold for the maximum number of failures before an alert is issued for a user. Select Add New Trigger Condition to specify the count characteristics that trigger an alert. The Option , Condition , and Value fields allow you to define the numeric value of user issues.
Device RADIUS Authentication Issues	This trigger type sets the threshold for the maximum number of failures before an alert is issued for a device. The Option , Condition , and Value fields allow you to define the numeric value of user issues.
Total RADIUS Authentication Issues	This trigger sets the threshold for the maximum number of failures before an alert is issued for both users and devices.

- b. Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired. Refer to the start of ["Creating New Triggers" on page 191](#) to create a new trigger.

Setting Triggers for IDS Events

Perform the following steps to configure Intrusion Detection System (IDS)-related triggers.

- a. Choose the **Device IDS Events** trigger type from the drop-down **Type** menu. See [Figure 131](#). [Table 111](#) describes condition settings for this trigger type.

Table 111: Device IDS Events Authentication Trigger Types and Condition Settings

IDS Trigger Options	Description
Device IDS Events	This trigger type is based on the number of IDS events has exceeded the threshold specified as Count in the Condition within the period of time specified in seconds in Duration. Alerts can also be generated for traps based on name, category or severity. Select Add New Trigger Condition to specify the count characteristics that trigger an IDS alert.
Rogue Device Classified	This trigger type indicates that a device has been discovered with the specified Rogue Score. Ad-hoc devices can be excluded automatically from this trigger by selecting Yes . See "Using RAPIDS and Rogue Classification" on page 169 for more information on score definitions and discovery methods. Once you choose this trigger type, select Add New Trigger Condition to create one or more conditions. A condition for this trigger enables you to specify the nature of the rogue device in multiple ways.
Client on Rogue AP	This trigger type indicates that a client has associated to a rogue AP. Available conditions include rogue classification, and whether the client is valid.

- b. Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired. Refer to the start of ["Creating New Triggers" on page 191](#) to create a new trigger.

Setting Triggers for AirWave Health

After completing steps 1-3 in ["Creating New Triggers" on page 191](#), perform the following steps to configure IDS-related triggers.

- a. Choose the **Disk Usage** trigger type from the drop-down **Type** menu. See [Figure 131](#) for trigger types. [Table 112](#) describes the condition settings for this trigger type.

Table 112: Disk Usage Trigger and Condition Settings

AMP Health Trigger	Description
Disk Usage	This trigger type is based on the disk usage of AirWave. This type of trigger indicates that disk usage for the AirWave server has met or surpassed a defined threshold. Select Add New Trigger Condition to specify the disk usage characteristics that trigger an alert. Set one of these triggers at 90% so you receive a warning before AirWave suffers performance degradation due to lack of disk space.

- b. Repeat this procedure for as many triggers and conditions as desired. Refer to the start of "[Creating New Triggers](#)" on page 191 to create a new trigger.

Delivering Triggered Alerts

AirWave uses Postfix to deliver alerts and reports via email because it provides a high level of security and queues email locally until delivery. If AirWave is located behind a firewall, preventing it from sending email directly to a specified recipient, use the following procedures to forward email to a smarthost.

1. Add the following line to `/etc/postfix/main.cf`:
`relayhost = [mail.example.com]`
where `mail.example.com` is the IP address or hostname of your smarthost
2. Run `service postfix restart`.
3. Send a test message to an email address:
`Mail -v user@example.com`
`Subject: test mail`
`.`
`CC:`
4. Press **Enter**.
5. Check the mail log to ensure mail was sent:
`tail -f /var/log/maillog`

Viewing Alerts

Apart from visiting **System > Alerts**, AirWave displays alerts and provides alert details in two additional ways:

1. The Alert Summary table is available on the following AirWave pages, and is illustrated in [Figure 132](#):
 - **APs/Devices > List**
 - **Groups > Monitor**
 - **Home > Overview**
 - **Clients > Connected or Client Detail**

Figure 132: Alert Summary Table Illustration

Alert Summary				
Type ▲	Last 2 Hours	Last Day	Total	Last Event
AMP Alerts	138	2300	2950	10/17/2011 2:47 PM
IDS Events	0	0	0	-
RADIUS Authentication Issues	0	0	0	-

This table displays alerts as follows; select the alert **Type** to display alert details:

- **AirWave Alerts**—Displays details for all device alerts.

- **IDS Events**—Displays details of all Intrusion Detection System (IDS) events and attacks under the RAPIDS tab. You must be enabled as a RAPIDS user to see this page.
 - **RADIUS Authentication Issues**—Displays RADIUS-related alerts for devices in the top viewable folder available to the AirWave user. The detailed list displays the MAC address, username, AP, radio, controller, RADIUS server, and time of each event. Alerts can be sorted by any column.
2. The Alerts and Severe Alerts top header stats in the **Status** bar at the top of all AirWave pages, illustrated in [Figure 133](#). The Severe Alert Threshold can be configured on the **Home > User Info** page. Refer to "[Setting Severe Alert Warning Behavior](#)" on [page 15](#).

Figure 133: Alerts in the AirWave Status Bar (highlighted)



Select the Alerts or the Severe Alerts counter or navigate to the **System > Alerts** page. [Figure 134](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 134: System > Alerts Page Illustration

Trigger Type	Trigger Summary	Triggering Agent	Time	Severity
<input type="checkbox"/> User Bandwidth	>= 100 kbps for 30 seconds	00:18:DE:09:B9:09	2/12/2007 12:54 PM	Warning
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Up		hp-530-1	2/12/2007 12:32 PM	Normal
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Down		hp-530-1	2/12/2007 12:27 PM	Critical
<input type="checkbox"/> New Rogue AP Detected	>= 5 for rogue score	Unknown Lo-72:8F:26	2/12/2007 11:51 AM	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Up		roamabout-4102-3	2/12/2007 10:24 AM	Normal
<input type="checkbox"/> Device Down		roamabout-4102-3	2/12/2007 10:19 AM	Critical
<input type="checkbox"/> User Bandwidth	>= 100 kbps for 30 seconds	00:90:4B:F1:F0:D9	2/12/2007 9:09 AM	Warning
<input type="checkbox"/> New Rogue AP Detected	>= 5 for rogue score	Locally Ad-03:00:43	2/12/2007 3:00 AM	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/> New Rogue AP Detected	>= 5 for rogue score	Unknown Gr-02:02:01	2/11/2007 12:58 PM	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/> Configuration Mismatch		Tsunami_MP11	2/10/2007 8:16 PM	Major

For each new alert, the **System > Alerts** page displays the items listed in [Table 113](#).

Table 113: System > Alerts Fields and Default Settings

Field	Description
Trigger Type	Displays and sorts triggers by the type of trigger.
Trigger Summary	Provides an additional summary information related to the trigger.
Triggering Agent	Lists the name of the AP that generated the trigger. Select the name to display its APs/Devices > Manage page.
Time	Displays the date and time the trigger was generated.
Severity	Displays the severity code associated with that trigger.
Details	Displays additional details for alerts.

Responding to Alerts

Once you have viewed an alert, you may take one of the following courses of action:

- Leave it in active status if it is unresolved. The alert remains on the **New Alerts** list until you acknowledge or delete it. If an alert already exists, the trigger for that AP or user does not create another alert until the existing alert has been acknowledged or deleted.
- Move the alert to the Alert Log by selecting it and selecting **Acknowledge**. You can see all logged alerts by selecting the **View logged alerts** link at the top of the **System > Alerts** page. Select the **Alerts** link to return to the list of new alerts.

- Delete the alert by selecting it from the list and clicking the **Delete** button.

Monitoring and Supporting WLAN Clients

This section describes the **Clients** pages as follows:

- ["Overview of the Clients Pages" on page 201](#)
- ["Monitoring WLAN Users in the Clients > Connected and Clients > All Pages" on page 202](#)
- ["Monitoring Rogue Clients With the Clients > Rogue Clients Page" on page 205](#)
- ["Supporting Guest WLAN Users With the Clients > Guest Users Page" on page 206](#)
- ["Supporting VPN Users with the Clients > VPN Sessions Page" on page 208](#)
- ["Supporting RFID Tags With the Clients > Tags Page" on page 209](#)

See also ["Evaluating and Diagnosing User Status and Issues" on page 210](#).

For information about creating AirWave users and AirWave user roles, refer to:

- ["Creating AirWave Users" on page 27](#)
- ["Creating AirWave User Roles" on page 29](#)

If you need to create an AirWave user account for frontline personnel who are to support Guest WLAN users, refer to ["Supporting Guest WLAN Users With the Clients > Guest Users Page" on page 206](#).

Overview of the Clients Pages

The **Clients** pages display multiple types of user data for existing WLAN clients and VPN users. The data comes from a number of locations, including data tables on the access points, information from RADIUS accounting servers, and AirWave-generated data. AirWave supports the following **Clients** pages:

- **Clients > Connected**—Displays active users that are currently connected to the WLAN. Refer to ["Monitoring WLAN Users in the Clients > Connected and Clients > All Pages" on page 202](#).
- **Clients > All**—Displays all users of which AirWave is aware, with related information. Non-active users are listed in gray text. For a description of the information supported on this page, refer to ["Monitoring WLAN Users in the Clients > Connected and Clients > All Pages" on page 202](#).
- **Clients > Rogue Clients** —Displays connected rogue clients.
- **Clients > Guest Users** —Displays all guest users in AirWave and allows you to create, edit, or delete guest users. See ["Supporting Guest WLAN Users With the Clients > Guest Users Page" on page 206](#).
- **Clients > Client Detail**—Displays client device information, alerts, signal quality, bandwidth, and association history. This page appears when you select a user's MAC address link from these list tables:

- **Clients > Connected**

- **Clients > All**

- **Home > Search** page results that display the user MAC address

See ["Evaluating User Status with the Clients > Client Detail Page" on page 210](#).

- **Clients > Diagnostics**—Displays possible client device issues, diagnostic summary data, user counts, AP information, 802.11 counters summary, and additional information. This page appears when you select a user's MAC address from one of the following pages:

- **Clients > Connected**

- **Clients > All**

- **Home > Search** page results or **Search** field results that display the user MAC address

See ["Evaluating Client Status with the Clients > Diagnostics Page" on page 214](#).


- **Clients > Tags**—Displays a list of wireless tags, such as Aeroscout, PanGo and Newbury, that are heard by thin APs, and reported back to a controller that is monitored by AirWave. "[Supporting RFID Tags With the Clients > Tags Page](#)" on page 209.

Monitoring WLAN Users in the Clients > Connected and Clients > All Pages

The **Clients > Connected** page displays all users currently connected in AirWave. This page is illustrated in [Figure 135](#) and described in [Table 114](#). It contains the following information at a glance:

- The Folder field shows the current folder of Connected Clients you are viewing. You can view users under a particular folder from the Go to folder dropdown menu.
- Links under the Folder fields showing the **Total Devices**, **Mismatched**, **Clients**, and **Bandwidth** (a static, unlinked statistic) summarize the device information for this folder. Select these links to be taken to detail pages for each: **Total Devices** redirects to the **APs/Devices > List** for that folder, **Mismatched** redirects to the list in **APs/Devices > Mismatched** for that folder, and selecting **Clients** refreshes the page but expands to include users in the subfolders.
- Interactive graphs display average and max **Clients** over time, and **Usage** in and out for the selected folder over time.
- Below the Clients and Usage graphs is the list of connected users

The information on this page can be adjusted in the following ways:

- Drag the slider to pick the time range on the interactive graphs, and select **Show All** to select other options to display.
- The **Alert Summary** section displays custom configured alerts that were defined in the **System > Alerts** page.
- Use the **Filter** icon () next to certain columns (**AP/Device**, **Role**, **VLAN**, **Connection Mode**, and others) to filter the results by one of the values under that column. You can filter the list by substring match under the **Username** column.

The **Clients > Connected** page includes SSID information for users, and can display wired users using remote Access Point (RAP) devices in tunnel and split-tunnel mode.

Figure 135: Clients > Connected Page Illustration (Partial View)

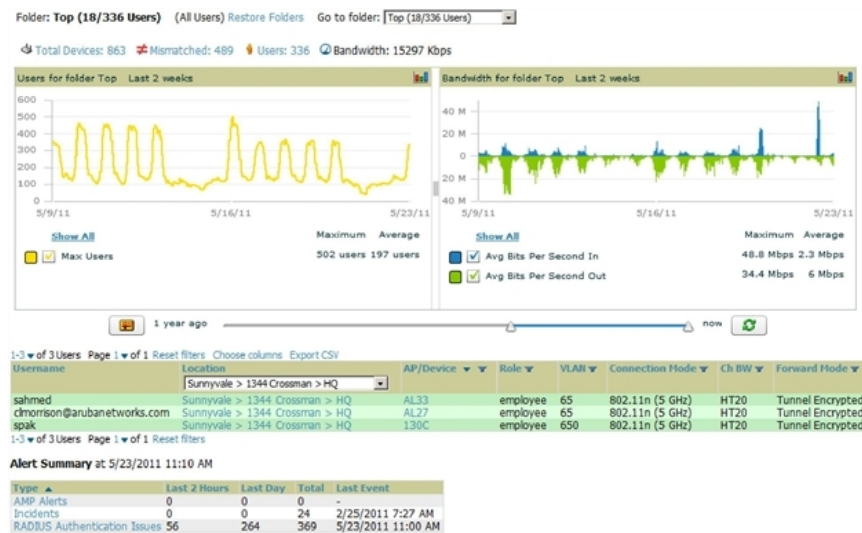


Table 114: Clients > Connected Table Columns and Links(Alphabetical)

Field	Description
AOS Device Type	The type of client device determined by the Dell controller -- a fallback in case the rules set in AMP Setup > Device Type Setup were unable to determine the device type.
AP/Device	Displays the name of the AP to which the MAC address is associated as a link to this AP's APs/Devices > Monitor page.
Association Time	The first time AirWave recorded the user for this association.
Auth. Time	The how long ago the user authenticated. NOTE: This value displays as a negative number for unauthenticated users.
Auth. Type	The type of authentication employed by the user: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WPA2 (EAP-PEAP) is the standard setting. • EAP is reported by Dell PowerConnect W-Series devices via SNMP traps. • RADIUS accounting servers integrated with AirWave will provide the RADIUS Accounting Auth type. • Web (PAP) - Captive Portal. • All others are considered to be not authenticated.
Usage	The average bandwidth consumed by the MAC address.
Ch BW	The channel bandwidth that currently supports 802.11n users.
Cipher	Displays WEP with keys. This data is also displayed in the Client Session report in the Session Data By Client section.
Connection Mode	The Radio mode used by the user to associate to the AP for 802.11n clients.
Device Type	The type of device determined by AMP Setup > Device Type Setup rules.
Duration	The length of time the MAC address has been associated.
EAP Supplicant	The party being authenticated in the Extensible Authentication Protocol.
Forward Mode	Forwarding mode for the port: Bridge, Tunnel, or Split Tunnel.
Goodput	The ratio of the total bytes transmitted or received in the network to the total air time required for transmitting or receiving the bytes.
Group	The group containing the AP that the user is associated with.
Guest User	Specifies whether the user is a guest.
Interface	The interface on the device to which the user is connected.
LAN Hostname	The LAN hostname of the user MAC.
LAN IP Address	The IP assigned to the user MAC. AirWave gathers it from the association table of APs.

Field	Description
Location	If a value appears here, the location of this user's client has been mapped on VisualRF. Select the location to open a new VisualRF Floor Plan Location window.
MAC Address	The radio MAC address of the user associated to APs as a link to the Users > Detail page for this user.
Manufacturer	The manufacturer of the user's device.
Model	The model of the user's device.
Name	The product of the user's device.
Network Chipset	The chipset indicates the functions the device was designed to perform.
Network Driver	Driver name or other information.
Notes	Free notes about the user.
OS	The device's operating system type.
OS Detail	Additional information on the operating system such as version numbers.
Phone Number	Contact number for the user.
Role	Specifies the role that a Dell controller assigned to the connected user, such as employee.
Serial Number	Serial number of the device.
Service End	Ending timestamp of the device usage.
Service Start	Beginning timestamp of the device usage.
Sig. Qual.	The average signal quality the user experienced.
SSID	The SSID with which the user is associated.
Speed	The packet and byte counts of data frames successfully transmitted to and received from associated stations.
Tunneled Controller	If a user is connected to a switch, indicates which controller the user is authenticated to.
Username	Displays the name of the user associated to the AP. AirWave gathers this data from device traps, SNMP polling, or RADIUS accounting. Usernames appear in italics when a username for that MAC address has been stored in the database from a previous association, but AirWave is not getting a username for the current association. This may indicate that the user has not yet been authenticated for this session or AirWave may not be getting a username from an external source.
VLAN	Displays the VLAN assigned to the user, if available.

Monitoring Rogue Clients With the Clients > Rogue Clients Page

You can view connected rogue clients in AirWave by selecting the **Clients > Rogue Clients** page. In this page, you can click on the MAC address of a rogue to view the Client Details page or on a Rogue AP link to view the **RAPIDS > Details** page for the AP. [Figure 136](#) illustrates the **Clients > Rogue Clients** page.

Figure 136: Clients > Rogue Clients Page Illustration

MAC Address	Username	Rogue AP	Device Type	SSID	BSSID	First Heard
E0:89:8A:A0:01:A8	ytanaka	Allied Tel-AS:2F:F4	iPad	000A79A52FF5	00:0A:79:A5:2F:F4	5/24/2012
F0:CB:A1:35:4D:58	ytanaka	Allied Tel-AS:2F:F4	iPhone	000A79A52FF5	00:0A:79:A5:2F:F4	5/24/2012
24:77:03:32:7A:98	QA\HD79	Aruba-37:86:70	Intel	HD-wpa2	D8:C7:C8:37:86:70	5/23/2012
60:A1:0A:17:C1:6F	dharkins	Aruba-33:98:F0	Samsung	EBC-DEMO	D8:C7:C8:33:98:F2	5/24/2012
00:1A:92:7F:8F:CF	-	Aruba-C4:75:82	ASUSTek	vivek2	D8:C7:C8:C4:75:84	5/24/2012
A4:67:06:57:EC:1A	rpastor	Aruba-97:D8:70	iPad	arubaTraining	00:1A:1E:97:D8:70	5/24/2012
00:24:D7:4F:C7:10	ARUBANETWORKS\jostebo	Aruba-97:D8:70	Windows 7	arubaTraining	00:1A:1E:97:D8:70	5/24/2012
24:77:03:32:9F:04	QA\HD63	Aruba-37:86:70	Intel	HD-wpa2	D8:C7:C8:37:86:70	5/24/2012
24:77:03:32:AC:98	QA\HD68	Aruba-37:86:70	Intel	HD-wpa2	D8:C7:C8:37:86:70	5/24/2012
40:A6:D9:C8:3F:3E	sahmed	Aruba-33:9A:C0	Apple	EBC-TLS	D8:C7:C8:33:9A:C4	5/24/2012
28:6A:8A:57:DE:EC	avidal@arubanetworks.com	Aruba-50:04:70	iPad	HNW_EconoLodge	00:1A:1E:50:04:70	5/24/2012
00:1A:73:54:97:A6	sathyang	Aruba-40:38:80	Gemtek	via-test	00:1A:1E:40:38:81	5/24/2012
00:24:D7:78:98:2C	-	Aruba-13:C8:80	Intel	R3-employee5	00:24:6C:13:C8:80	5/24/2012
24:77:03:32:9C:FC	QA\HD65	Aruba-37:86:70	Intel	HD-wpa2	D8:C7:C8:37:86:70	5/23/2012
24:77:03:32:8A:9C	QA\HD64	Aruba-37:86:70	Intel	HD-wpa2	D8:C7:C8:37:86:70	5/23/2012
24:77:03:32:82:F8	QA\HD62	Aruba-37:86:70	Intel	HD-wpa2	D8:C7:C8:37:86:70	5/22/2012
00:24:D7:58:2A:60	tgrover	Aruba-32:28:60	Windows	lmstest	00:24:6C:32:28:68	5/24/2012
08:11:96:8E:19:8C	-	Aruba-20:37:00	Intel	p5t8cpdot1x	D8:C7:C8:20:37:08	5/23/2012
68:7F:74:EF:76:94	ARUBANETWORKS\amodi	Aruba-46:03:30	Windows 7	BCSUPPSSID3	00:1A:1E:46:03:32	5/24/2012
00:1D:E0:0C:57:2F	-	Novatel Wi:2B:F9:F5	Windows XP	Verizon MIF4510L F9F5 Secure	00:15:FF:2B:F9:F5	5/24/2012

[Table 115](#) describes the fields on this page.

Table 115: Clients > Rogue Clients Fields

Field	Description
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the rogue client. Click on this to jump to the Clients > Client Detail page for this rogue.
Username	The username associated with this client.
Rogue AP	The name of the Rogue AP. Click on this to jump to the RAPIDS > Detail page for this AP.
Device Type	The type of device, such as iPhone, Windows 7, etc.
SSID	The SSID of this client.
BSSID	The BSSID of this client.
First Heard	The date and time when this rogue client was first noticed.
Last Heard	The date and time when this rogue client was last noticed.
Location	If a location is available, you can click on this link to open the VisualRF floor plan and location on which this client resides.
Connection Mode	Shows the type of connection, such as 802.11n, 802.11b, etc.
Ch BW	Shows the channel bandwidth for this rogue client.
Signal	Shows the signal value for this rogue client.
SNR	Shows the signal-to-noise ratio.
Channel	Shows the channel on which this rogue client is broadcasting.

Supporting Guest WLAN Users With the Clients > Guest Users Page

AirWave supports guest user provisioning for Aruba Networks, Dell PowerConnect W-Series, Alcatel-Lucent, and Cisco WLC devices. This allows frontline staff such as receptionists or help desk technicians to grant wireless access to WLAN visitors or other temporary personnel.



NOTE: The Guest User Preferences section on **AMP Setup > Roles**, as well as the **Clients > Guest Users** subtab, will not appear if **Guest User Configuration** is globally disabled in **AMP Setup > General**.

Perform the following steps in the pages described to configure these settings.

1. Navigate to the **AMP Setup > Roles** page and select the **Read-Only Monitoring & Auditing** role type. Under **Guest User Preferences**, enable **Allow creation of Guest Users**.
2. Next, navigate to the **AMP Setup > Users** page and create a new user with the role that was just created. [Figure 137](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 137: AMP Setup > Users Page Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'User' configuration form. The fields are as follows:

Username:	muirw
Role:	Read-Only Monitoring & A
Password:	***
Confirm Password:	***
Name:	Muir Woods
Email Address:	mail@example.com
Phone:	
Notes:	Will create guest users for visitors at the front desk.

Buttons: Add, Cancel

3. The newly created login information should be provided to the person or people who will be responsible for creating guest access users.
4. The next step in creating a guest access user is to navigate to the **Users > Guest Clients** tab. From this tab, you can add new guest users, you can edit existing users, and you can repair guest user errors.

This page displays a list of guest users and data, to include the expiration date, the SSID (for Cisco WLC) and other information. [Figure 138](#) illustrates this page, and [Table 116](#) describes the information.

Figure 138: Clients > Guest Users Page Illustration

The screenshot shows the 'Guest Users' page with a table of users. The table has the following columns: Username, Name, Enabled, Email, Company Name, Sponsor Name, Expiration, WLAN Profile, and Status.

Username	Name	Enabled	Email	Company Name	Sponsor Name	Expiration	WLAN Profile	Status
dcrsraq	-	Yes	-	-	Onol	Never	4402 guest	Error - Failed
TI-User	Ken Kobe	Yes	-	TI	mbuch	Never	Any WLAN	Error - Failed
malathy	-	Yes	-	-	sujatha	Never	Any WLAN	Error - Failed

Buttons: Repair guest user errors, Add, New Guest User, Print, Delete

Table 116: Clients > Guest Users Fields

Field	Description
Repair Guest User Errors	Sets AirWave to attempt to push the guest user again in an attempt to repair any errors in the Status column.
Add New Guest User	Adds a new guest user to a controller via AirWave.
Username	Randomly generates a user name for privacy protection. This name appears on the Guest User detail page.
Name	Displays the specified guest user name.
Enabled	Enables or disables the user status. Set the status of the guest user as active (enabled) or expired (disabled).
Email	Displays the optional email address of the user.
Company Name	Displays the optional company name for the user.
Sponsor Name	Displays the name of the sponsor for the guest user. This setting is optional.
Expiration	Displays the date the guest user's access is to expire.
WLAN Profile	Sets the SSID that the guest user can access. This setting applies to Cisco WLC only.
Status	Reports current status by the controller. If error messages appear in this column, select the user with the checkbox at left, and select the Repair guest user errors button.

Guest users associated to the wireless network appear on the same list as other wireless users, but are identified as guest users in the **Guest User** column. The **Client Detail** page for a guest user also contains a box with the same guest information that appears for each user on the **Clients > Guest Users** list.



NOTE: The **Enabled, Sponsor Name, WLAN Profile, and Status** columns can be filtered using the funnel icon ().

- To add a new guest user, select **Add**, and complete the fields illustrated in [Figure 139](#). [Table 116](#) above describes most fields. The first three fields are required, and the remaining fields are optional.

Figure 139: Clients > Guest Users > Add New Guest User Page Illustration

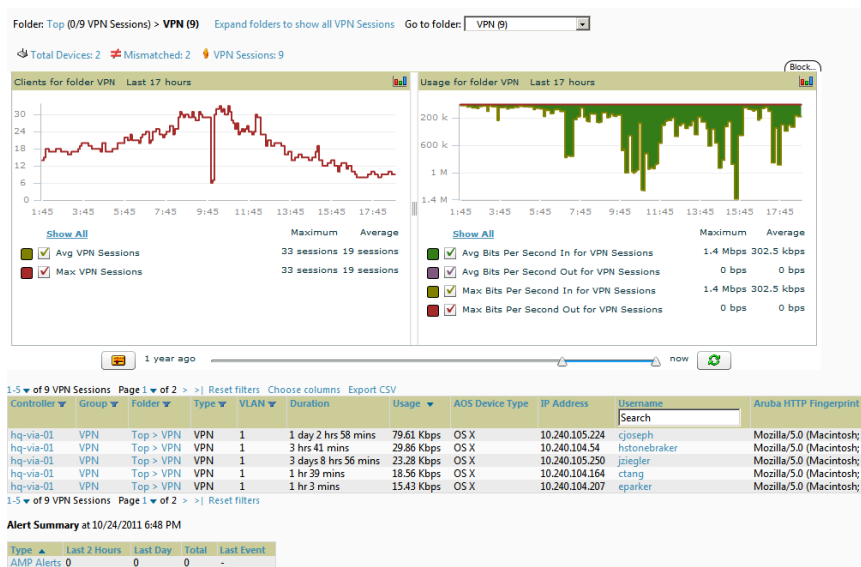
To make the Username or Password anonymous and to increase security, complete these fields then select **Generate**. The anonymous and secure Username and Password appear in the respective fields.

6. Select **Add** to complete the new guest user, or select **Cancel** to back out of new user creation. The **Clients > Guest Users** page appears and displays results, as applicable.

Supporting VPN Users with the Clients > VPN Sessions Page

The **Clients > VPN Sessions** page shows active VPN Sessions along with device type and HTTP fingerprinting information.

Figure 140: Clients > VPN Sessions Page Illustration



When a VPN username is selected, a **Clients > VPN User Detail** page displays with current VPN sessions, a user and bandwidth interactive graph, and a historical VPN sessions list table.

Supporting RFID Tags With the Clients > Tags Page

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) supports identifying and tracking wireless devices with radio waves. RFID uses radio wave tags for these and additional functions. Active tags have a battery and transmit signals autonomously, and passive tags have no battery. RFID tags often support additional and proprietary improvements to network integration, battery life, and other functions.



NOTE: Guest users being pushed to large numbers of controllers may take a very long time to push.

The **Clients > Tags** page displays a list of wireless tags, such as Aeroscout, PanGo and Newbury, that are heard by thin APs, and reported back to a controller that AirWave monitors. AirWave displays the information it receives from the controller in a table on this page. [Figure 141](#) illustrates this page, and [Table 117](#) describes fields and information displayed.



NOTE: The **Vendor**, **Battery Level**, and **Chirp Interval** columns can be filtered using the funnel icon ().

Figure 141: Clients > Tags Page Illustration

Tags

1-5 of 5 Tags Page 1 of 1

Name	MAC Address	Vendor	Battery Level	Chirp Interval	Last Seen	Closest AP
CD-Burner	00:14:7E:00:14:7E	PanGo Networks, Inc.	Normal	2 mins	1/23/2009 1:19 PM	HQ-Engineering
-	00:14:7E:00:14:7E	InnerWireless	Normal	4 mins	1/23/2009 6:44 AM	-
Water-Cooler	00:14:7E:00:14:7E	Aeroscout Ltd.	-	12 secs	1/22/2009 5:35 AM	-
-	00:14:7E:00:14:7E	InnerWireless	Normal	1 min	1/20/2009 4:13 PM	-
-	00:14:7E:00:14:7E	Aeroscout Ltd.	-	45 secs	1/20/2009 4:02 PM	-

Table 117: Clients > Tags Fields

Field	Description
Name	Displays the user-editable name associated with the tag.
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the AP that reported the tag.
Vendor	Displays the vendor of the tag (Aeroscout, PanGo and Newbury)—display all or filter by type.
Battery Level	Displays battery information—filterable in drop-down menu at the top of the column; is not displayed for Aeroscout tags.
Chirp Interval	Displays the tag chirp frequency or interval, filterable from the drop-down menu at the top of the column. Note that the chirp interval from the RFID tag influences the battery life of active tags as well as search times. If a tag chirps with very long chirp interval, it may take longer time for the location engine to accurately measure x and y coordinates.
Last Seen	Date and time the tag was last reported to AirWave.
Closest AP	The AP that last reported the tag to the controller (linked to the AP monitoring page in AirWave).

- To edit the name of the tag, or to add notes to the tag's record, select the **pencil** icon next to the entry in the list. You can then add or change the name and add notes like Maternity Ward Inventory or Chicago Warehouse, as two examples.
- The **Inactive Tag** trigger can be used to generate an alert if a tag is not reported to AirWave after a certain interval. This can help to identify lost or stolen inventory. For more information about enabling this trigger, refer to the section "[Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the System Pages](#)" on page 187.

Evaluating and Diagnosing User Status and Issues

If a WLAN user reports difficulty with the wireless network, the administration or Helpdesk personnel can view and process related user information from the **Client Detail** and **Diagnostic** pages. This section describes these two pages.

- "[Evaluating User Status with the Clients > Client Detail Page](#)" on page 210
- "[Evaluating Client Status with the Clients > Diagnostics Page](#)" on page 214

Evaluating User Status with the Clients > Client Detail Page

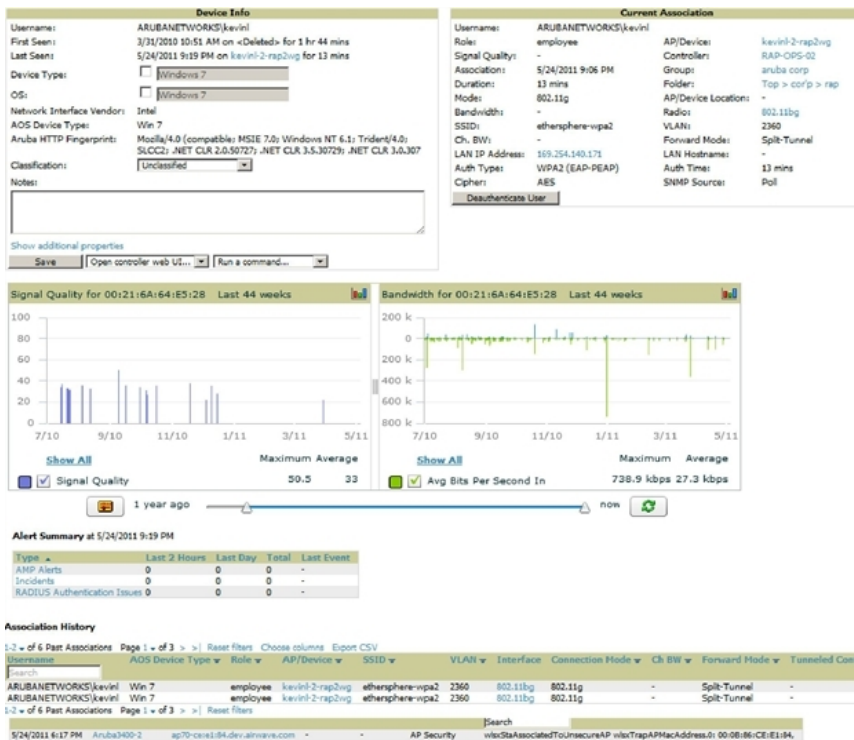
The **Clients > Client Detail** page is a focused subtab that becomes visible when you select a specific WLAN user. Access the **Clients > Client Detail** page by selecting the **MAC Address** link for a specific user from one of the following pages:

- **Clients > Connected**
- **Clients > All**
- **Home > Search** page results or search field **Client** results that display the user MAC address

This page provides information for the wireless device, signal quality, and bandwidth consumption. This page also provides an AP association history and current association status. Finally, if VisualRF is enabled in **AMP Setup > General**, this page provides a graphical map of the user location and facility information.

[Figure 142](#) illustrates the contents of **Clients > Client Details** page.

Figure 142: Clients > Client Detail page illustration (partial view)



Mobile Device Access Control in Clients > Client Detail and Clients > Connected

Mobile Device Access Control (MDAC) secures, provisions, and manages network access for Apple® iOS and other employee-owned mobile devices by enabling device fingerprinting, device registration, and increased device visibility.

Use the checkbox next to these fields to enable them in **Clients > Client Detail**:

- Device Type
- OS
- OS Detail
- Manufacturer

To see more options, select the **Show additional properties** link. The results are illustrated in [Figure 143](#):

Figure 143: Device Info section in Clients > Client Detail after Show additional properties is selected

Detail for DC:2B:61:5E:A1:13

Device Info	
Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Username:	jhao
First Seen:	11/15/2010 4:09 PM on 1154-Q for 1 hr 1 min
Last Seen:	5/25/2011 2:14 PM on 78C for 2 mins
Device Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Apple iPhone
OS:	<input type="checkbox"/> iOS
OS Detail:	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.1 (4; 16GB)
Manufacturer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Apple
Model:	<input type="checkbox"/> iPhone
Serial Number:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Phone Number:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Network Interface Vendor:	Apple
Network Chipset:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Network Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
EAP Supplicant:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Asset ID:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Asset Group:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Asset Category:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Service Start:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
Service End:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Redacted]
AOS Device Type:	iPhone
Aruba HTTP Fingerprint:	iTunes-iPhone/4.3.1 (4; 16GB)
Classification:	<input type="checkbox"/> Valid
Notes:	<input type="text"/>

[Hide additional properties](#)

Classifying Dell Devices in Client Detail

If you have deployed Dell PowerConnect W-Series controllers and have WMS Offload enabled on the network, the Clients > Client Detail page allows you to classify the device in the Device Information section, and to push this configuration to the Dell PowerConnect W-Series controllers that govern the devices. The classifications are as follows:

- **Unclassified**—Devices are unclassified by default.
- **Valid**—If the **Protect Valid Stations** option is enabled, this setting designates the device as a legitimate network device. When this **Valid** setting is pushed, this setting prevents valid stations from connecting to a non-valid AP.
- **Contained**—When this status is pushed to the device, Dell PowerConnect W-Series controllers will attempt to keep it contained from the network.

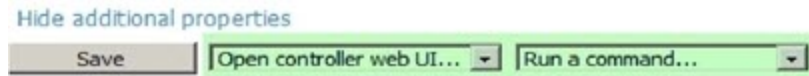
You can classify the user regardless of whether WMS Offload is enabled. If WMS Offload is enabled, the classification will get pushed up to the controller.

Quick Links for Clients on Dell Devices

In Clients > Client Detail, the following two drop-down menus appear next to the Save button in the Device Info section:

- **Open controller web UI:** A drop-down menu that allows you to jump to the controller's UI in a new window. Thin APs link to **Controller > Access Points** when not operating in mesh mode, or **Controller > Mesh Nodes** otherwise. Controllers show several more pages in this menu (**Security Dashboard**, for instance) if the controller is running ArubaOS version 6.1 or greater.
- **Run a command:** A drop-down menu with a list of CLI commands you can run directly from the APs/Devices > Monitor page.

Figure 144: Open controller web UI and Run a command Menus



Using the Deauthenticate Client Feature

Some displays of the Clients > Client Detail page include the Deauthenticate Client feature in the Current Association section. Specifically, those displays are for devices which support this operation, namely Dell PowerConnect W-Series and Cisco WLC with firmware version v4.0.0.0 or later.

Select Deauthenticate Client to use this feature, as shown in [Figure 145](#):

Figure 145: Deauthenticate Client button in Current Association section of Clients > Client Detail



Viewing a Client's Association History

Past association details of a client are tracked in the Association History table, which is located under the VRF QuickView illustration (if available) and the Alert Summary in Clients > Client Detail.

The columns in this table, shown in [Figure 146](#), are the same as the fields in the Current Association section for this user.

Figure 146: Association History in Clients > Client Detail

Username	Role	AP/Device	SSID	VLAN	Interface	Connection Mode	Ch BW	Forward Mode	Tunneled	Controller
ARUBANETWORKS\pdas	Windows 7	employee	1154-Q	ethersphere-wpa2	105	802.11an	802.11n (5 GHz)	HT40	Tunnel Encrypted	-
ARUBANETWORKS\pdas	Windows 7	employee	sdar-rsp2mg	ethersphere-wpa2	2360	802.11bg	802.11g	-	-	-

Viewing the Rogue Association History for a Client

Past association details of a rogue client are tracked in the Rogue Association History table, which is located under the Association History table in Clients > Client Detail.

Figure 147: Rogue Association History table in Clients > Client Detail

Rogue AP	SSID	BSSID	First Heard	Last Heard	Location	Signal	SNR	Connection Mode	Ch BW	Channel
Aruba-97:33:F0	lmc1	00:1A:1E:97:33:F0	8/30/2011 10:25 AM	8/30/2011 10:25 AM	-	-71	15	802.11n (5 GHz)	HT40	44
Aruba-80:86:00	RSN2OfficeWLAN	00:24:6C:80:86:08	9/1/2011 12:24 PM	9/1/2011 12:24 PM	-	-	-	802.11n (5 GHz)	HT40	40
Aruba-80:86:00	RSN2OfficeWLAN	00:24:6C:80:86:08	9/1/2011 1:54 PM	9/1/2011 1:54 PM	-	-80	12	802.11n (5 GHz)	HT40	48

Evaluating Client Status with the Clients > Diagnostics Page

The Clients > Diagnostics page is accessible from the Clients > Client Detail page. You can also search for a user and select the associated MAC address from the search results.

This page provides an overview of a WLAN user's general status and connectivity on the network, as illustrated in Figure 148.

Figure 148: Clients > Diagnostics page illustration



Each section of the Clients > Diagnostics page displays information by which to evaluate possible user issues. You can also click on the **Thresholds** button in the lower-right corner to configure Good and Fair threshold values for APs, Clients, Controllers, Networks, and Switches. Note that values that fall below **Fair** are automatically considered as **Poor**.

Managing Mobile Devices with SOTI MobiControl and AirWave

Overview of SOTI MobiControl

SOTI MobiControl, the mobile device management platform for Windows Mobile, Apple, and Android devices, has been integrated into AirWave to provide direct access to the MobiControl Web Console.

MobiControl runs on your Mobile Device Manager (MDM) server. This server provisions mobile devices to configure connectivity settings, enforce security policies, restore lost data, and other administrative services. Information gathered from mobile devices can include policy breaches, data consumption, and existing configuration settings.

Refer to the following for additional information:

- ["Prerequisites for Using MobiControl with AirWave" on page 214](#)
- ["Adding a Mobile Device Management Server for MobiControl" on page 215](#)
- ["Accessing MobiControl from the Clients > Client Detail Page " on page 215](#)

Prerequisites for Using MobiControl with AirWave

In order to use the MobiControl integration in AirWave, the following is required:

- An AirWave running version 7.2.3 or later
- An MDM server with SOTI MobiControl Console 8.0x
- A client device that is:
 - associated with WLAN infrastructure managed by the AirWave server running 7.2.3 or later

- being actively managed by the SOTI MobiControl server

For more information about setting up MobiControl, please see <http://www.soti.net/mc/help/>.

In order to use SOTI MobiControl from within AirWave, you must first add your MDM server and designate it as a MobiControl.

Adding a Mobile Device Management Server for MobiControl

1. To add an MDM server to AirWave, navigate to **AMP Setup > MDM Server** and select **Add**. Complete the fields on this page. [Table 118](#) describes the settings and default values:

Table 118: AMP Setup > MDM Server > Add Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Hostname/IP Address	The address or DNS hostname configured for your MobiControl Web Console.
Protocol	Whether HTTP or HTTPS is to be used when polling the MDM server. The port on which to connect to the MDM server is inferred from the protocol: with HTTP, AirWave will connect to port 80 of the SOTI server; with HTTPS, AirWave will connect to port 443.
URL Context	The URL context appended to the server URL to build the URL when connecting with the SOTI server. For MobiControl v8.0x the default URL Context is MobiControlWeb. For MobiControl v8.5x the default URL Context is MobiControl.
Enabled	Whether this server can be polled by AirWave. Make sure it is set to Yes .
User-name/Password	The login credentials for accessing the web console of the MobiControl system.
Polling Period	The frequency in which AirWave polls the MDM server. The default is 5 minutes.

2. When finished, select **Add**.

The list page for the MDM server also displays:

- **Last Contacted** – The last time AirWave was able to contact the MDM server.
- **Errors** – Issues, if any, encountered during the last contact.

During each polling period, AirWave will obtain a list of all device IDs and their WLAN MAC addresses. The information about device OS, device OS Detail, Manufacturer, Model, Name are retrieved from MobiControl and populated to the **Clients > Client Detail** page for supported mobile devices. A **View device in SOTI MobiControl** link provides direct access to the MobiControl Web Console for additional details about the device. MobiControl information overrides data obtained from ArubaOS 6.0 controllers.

Accessing MobiControl from the Clients > Client Detail Page

In order to access the MobiControl web console for a SOTI-managed mobile device from within AirWave, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to a page that lists clients. This can include:
 - **Clients > Connected** or **Clients > All**
 - Search results that display user MAC addresses
2. Select the MAC address in the **Clients** list table. The **Clients > Client Detail** page displays.

3. Under the Classification field, select the **View device in SOTI MobiControl** link. A new window will display the MobiControl Web Console for this device.

Monitoring and Supporting AirWave with the Home Pages

The **Home** tab of AirWave provides the most frequent starting point for monitoring network status and establishing primary AirWave functions once AirWave configuration is complete. From the **Home** tab, you can access the following pages:

- The **Home > Overview** page condenses a large amount of information about your AirWave. You can view the health and usage of your network and use shortcuts to view system information. Refer to the "[Monitoring AirWave with the Home > Overview Page](#)" on page 216.
- The **Home > RF Performance** page provides graphs that enable you to identify clients with low SNR rates, speed, and goodput. Users can click on a value in any of the graphs to view detailed client information. When the client information is displayed, an additional drill down to a folder level is available to view a specific client. Note that the Speed and Goodput graphs are only populated with information from Aruba devices that support AMON. Refer to "[Viewing the RF Performance Page](#)" on page 218.
- The **Home > Search** page provides a simple way to find users, managed devices, groups, and rogues. Refer to "[The Home > Search Page](#)" on page 220.
- The **Home > Documentation** page contains all relevant AirWave documentation. See "[Accessing AirWave Documentation](#)" on page 222.
- The **Home > License** page provides product licensing information. See "[Viewing and Updating License Information](#)" on page 219.
- The **Home > User Info** page is where logged-in users can configure their name, contact information, rogue count filter level, customized header columns, severe alert threshold, personalized search preferences, record display preferences, and the refresh rate of the console. See "[Configuring Your Own User Information with the Home > User Info Page](#)" on page 222

Monitoring AirWave with the Home > Overview Page

To view your overall network health, navigate to **Home > Overview** page. [Figure 149](#) illustrates this page, and [Table 119](#) describes the contents. The information that displays varies depending on your role.

Figure 149: Home > Overview Page Illustration

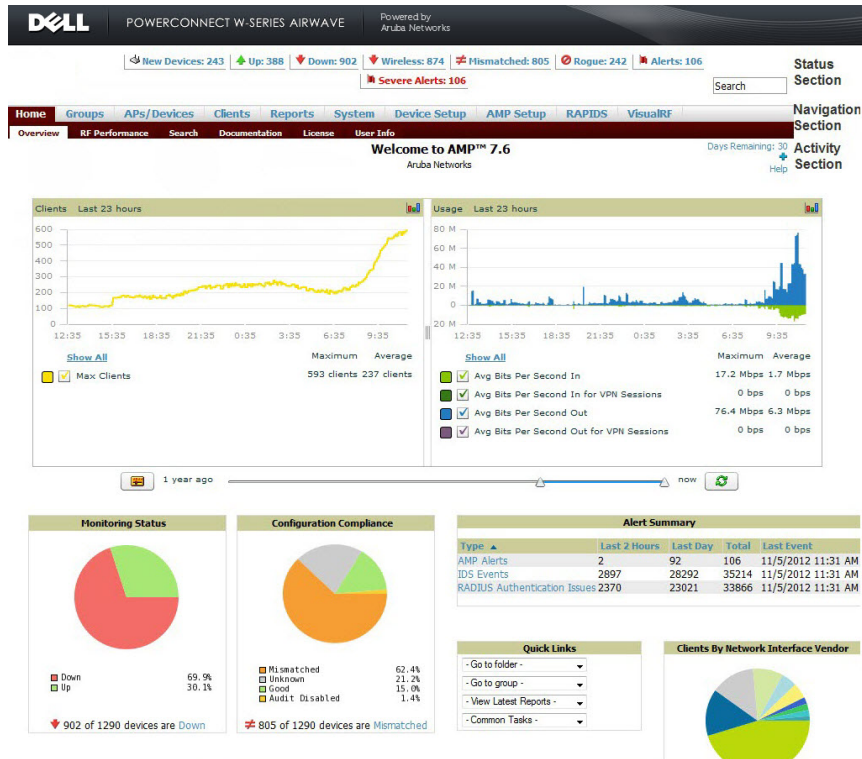


Table 119: Home > Overview Sections and Charts

Section	Description
Clients	This chart is a graphical summary of the number of users on the network during a period of time. The time can be adjusted. Select Show All to display a list of data series that this graph can display, such as the user count by SSID. Clear the Max Clients or Avg Clients checkbox to change the display of the graph. The graph displays the maximum number of users by default. To view historical graphs in a new window, select the three-bar icon on the upper right of the chart.
Usage	This adjustable chart displays bandwidth data over time. To remove bandwidth in or out from the graphical display, clear the check box for Avg Bits Per Second In or Out . To display details for specific devices, select Show All and select the devices to be included in the graphical bandwidth summary chart. To view historical graphs in a new window, select the three-bar icon on the upper right of the chart.
Monitoring Status	This pie chart shows the percentage of all devices that are up and down on the network. To review devices that are down, select Down in the legend or the chart, and the APs/Devices > Down page displays.
Configuration Compliance	The pie chart displays all known device configuration status on the network. Devices are classified as Good , Unknown , Mismatched , or Audit Disabled . Select the Mismatched link to see the APs/Devices > Mismatched page.
Alert Summary	This section displays all known and current alerts configured and enabled in the System > Alerts page (refer to " Viewing, Delivering, and Responding to Triggers and Alerts " on page 191). Alerts can be sorted using the column headers (Type , Last 2 Hours , Last Day , Total , or Last Event). The Alert Summary field displays three types of alerts:

Section	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AMP Alerts ● IDS Events ● RADIUS Authentication Issues Select any alert type for more information.
Quick Links	<p>The Quick Links section provides drop-down menus that enable you to move to the most common and frequently used pages in AirWave, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Go to folder—This menu lists all folders defined in AirWave from the APs/Devices List page. See "Using Device Folders (Optional)" on page 130. ● Go to group—This menu lists all groups defined in AirWave, and enables you to display information for any or all of them. Use the Groups pages to edit, add, or delete groups that appear in this section. See "Configuring and Using Device Groups" on page 59. ● View Latest Reports—AirWave supports creating custom reports or viewing the latest daily version of any report. Select any report type to display the daily version. See "Creating, Running, and Emailing Reports" on page 235. ● Common Tasks—This menu lists quick links to the most heavily used task-oriented pages in AirWave, to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Configure Alert Thresholds—This link takes you to the System > Triggers page. See "Viewing Triggers" on page 191. ■ Configure Default Credentials—This link takes you to the Device Setup > Communication page. See "Configuring Communication Settings for Discovered Devices" on page 41. ■ Discover New Devices on Your Network—This link takes you to the Device Setup > Discover page. See "Discovering, Adding, and Managing Devices" on page 101. ■ Supported Devices and Features—This link displays a PDF that summarizes all supported devices and features in chart format for AirWave. ■ Upload Device Firmware—This link displays the Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files & Files Upload page. See "Loading Device Firmware Onto AirWave (optional)" on page 43. ■ View Event Log—This link displays the System > Event Log page. See "Using the System > Event Log Page" on page 190.

The **Customize** link on the upper-right side of the page allows you to customize the widgets on the **Home > Overview** page. See ["Customizing the Dashboard" on page 10](#) for more information.

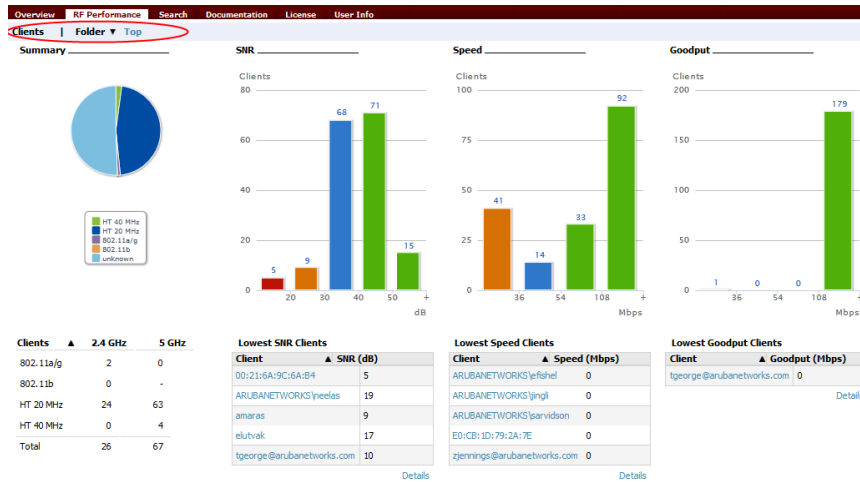
Viewing the RF Performance Page

The **Home > RF Performance** page provides graphs that enable you to identify clients with low SNR rates, speed, and goodput. In the upper-left corner of this page, you can limit the information that displays by selecting a specific folder.



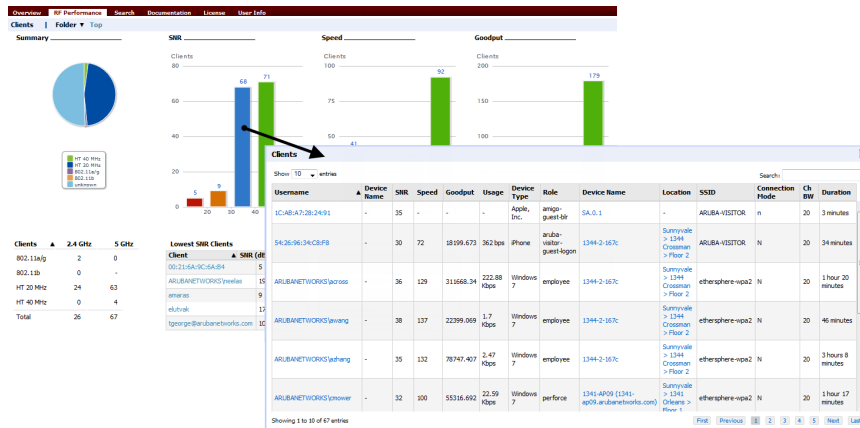
NOTE: The Speed and Goodput graphs will only be populated with information from Aruba devices that support AMON.

Figure 150: Home > RF Performance



You can click on a value in any of the graphs to view the associated list of clients.

Figure 151: Drill down to view all clients



When the client information is displayed, an additional drill down is available to view information for a specific client, device, or location.

NOTE: When you click on a Username in the Client page, the drill down takes you to the **Clients > Diagnostics** page. Navigate to the **Clients > Client Details** page for additional detailed information about the selected client.

Viewing and Updating License Information

Navigate to the **Home > License** page using the standard AirWave menu. [Figure 152](#) illustrates this page, and [Table 120](#) describes the contents.

Please be aware that you cannot enter multiple licenses. To combine multiple license entitlements into one new license, contact Dell support at dell.com/support.

Figure 152: Home > License Page Illustration

System Overview			
Days Remaining: 17			
System Name:	AirWave Management Platform	Time:	1/10/2012 1:20 AM
Organization:	AirWave	Uptime:	98 days 5 hrs 44 mins
Hostname:	go.airwave.com	Version:	12.4
IP Address:	10.10.10.10	OS:	CentOS release 5.5

This is an evaluation version of AMP.

Refer to your license agreement for complete information about the terms of this license.

Enter New License:

```

--- Begin AirWave License Key ---
Organization: AirWave
Product: AWMS
Package: AWMS-2500
APs: 2500
RAPIDS: Yes
VisualRF: Yes
Expires: 1321316721
Expires_on: Tue Nov 15 00:25:21 2011
Serial: W0000003689
Generated: Wed Aug 17 00:25:21 2011 UTC
--- Signature ---
iD8DBQFOSwpxEs7Dwi2nwskRAMqmAKCkLmeuP++LX5ZUvYrcXr7tr0tZ3wCfUbF7
kfeb4TkKYahEfHvqV3u1R54=
=z1my
    
```

Table 120: Home > License Static Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
System Name	Displays a user-definable name for AirWave. The System Name can be configured from the AMP Setup > General page.
Organization	Displays the organization listed on your license key.
Hostname	Displays the DNS name assigned to AirWave.
IP Address	Displays the static IP address assigned to AirWave. The IP Address can be configured from the AMP Setup > Network page.
Time	Displays the current date and time set on AirWave.
Uptime	Displays the amount of time since the operating system was last booted.
Version	Displays the version number of AirWave code currently running.
OS	Displays the version of Linux installed on the server.

The Home > Search Page

The Search field at the top of every AirWave page allows you to perform a search across a number of common categories. The Home > Search page provides the results of the search.

The Search feature can perform partial string searches on a large number of fields including the notes, version, secondary version, radio serial number, device serial number, LAN MAC, radio MAC and apparent IP address of all the APs, as well as the client MAC, VPN user, Client, LAN IP and VPN IP fields. [Figure 153](#) illustrates this page.

Figure 153: Home > Search Page Illustration with Sample Hits on 00:

Search for managed devices and wireless clients. A single substring match is used (e.g. 00:40:96, 004096). To perform an exact match search, quote search string with " or "" (e.g. "192.168.23.2" or "search string"). Search is case insensitive. Search includes historical client records.

Current search method: **Active + historical clients + all categories.**
 Change search preference on the [User Info](#) page.

Devices

[Modify Devices](#)

1-5 ▼ of 1,052 APs/Devices Page 1 ▼ of 211 > > | [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Choose columns for roles](#) [Export CSV](#)

Device ▲	Status ▼	Detailed Status ▼	Upstream	Upstream Status	Mes
00:0b:86:82:5a:5b.foo.com	Down ▼	Virtual Controller is Down	-	-	-
00:0b:86:82:9a:21	Down ▼	Virtual Controller is Down	-	-	-
00:0b:86:82:c6:91	Up	OK	-	-	-
00:0b:86:82:dd:26	Down ▼	Virtual Controller is Down	-	-	-
00:0b:86:c3:7b:f9	Down ▼	AP is no longer associated with controller	-	-	-

1-5 ▼ of 1,052 APs/Devices Page 1 ▼ of 211 > > | [Reset filters](#)

Clients

1-5 ▼ of 3,697 Clients Page 1 ▼ of 740 > > | [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Choose columns for roles](#) [Export CSV](#)

Username	Device Type ▼	MAC Address	AP/Device ▼	SSID ▼	VLAN
Search					
-	XEROX CORPORATION	00:00:03:00:00:00	acntonch-rap5-03	-	2504
-	Withings	00:24:E4:04:3A:8E	6cf3:7f:c2:60:f8.foo.com	rr-instant-bridged	-
anonymous	Windows XP	00:16:EA:6A:5A:C0		ethersphere-wpa2	2360
ARUBANETWORKS	Windows XP	00:1D:D9:01:C4:70	1344-2-52c	ethersphere-wpa2	-
-	Windows XP	00:1F:3C:5F:D6:1F	SA.0.4	ARUBA-VISITOR	108

1-5 ▼ of 3,697 Clients Page 1 ▼ of 740 > > | [Reset filters](#)

Select All - Unselect All

VPN Sessions

1-5 ▼ of 5 VPN Sessions Page 1 ▼ of 1 [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Choose columns for roles](#) [Export CSV](#)

Username	Active Sessions	First Seen	Last Seen ▲
Search			
00:1a:1e:08:25:a1	0	8/22/2012 8:04 PM	8/23/2012 3:08 PM
00:1a:1e:08:3e:85	0	8/20/2012 4:51 PM	10/24/2012 12:52 PM
00:1a:1e:08:51:0c	0	8/22/2012 12:07 PM	10/1/2012 2:23 PM
00:1a:1e:08:23:a6	0	9/10/2012 7:30 PM	10/29/2012 4:02 PM
00:1a:1e:08:3f:6f	0	8/30/2012 6:27 PM	9/12/2012 10:04 AM

1-5 ▼ of 5 VPN Sessions Page 1 ▼ of 1 [Reset filters](#)

Rogue Clients

1-5 ▼ of 27 Rogue Clients Page 1 ▼ of 6 > > | [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Choose columns for roles](#) [Export CSV](#)

MAC Address	Username	Rogue AP ▼	Device Type ▼	SSID ▼	BSSID
Search					
00:1c:7b:aa:a0:fa		Aruba-06:06:A0	Windows XP	open1	D8:C7:CE
00:24:d7:ed:84:14		Aruba-8f:18:30	Windows 7	cp-radius1	D8:C7:CE
00:25:00:f7:56:59		Aruba Netw-A6:80:B0	Apple	rajkg-wpa2	6C:F3:7F
00:21:68:a8:f4:8a		Aruba-59:61:90	Intel	hardik-hs125-tunnel	00:1A:1E
00:1F:3C:BB:66:29		Aruba-81:64:A0	Windows 7	Salz_IPv6	00:24:6C

1-5 ▼ of 27 Rogue Clients Page 1 ▼ of 6 > > | [Reset filters](#)

Folders

No records available.

Groups

No records available.

Rogue Devices

[Modify Devices](#)

1-5 ▼ of 7,629 Rogue APs Page 1 ▼ of 1,526 > > | [Reset filters](#) [Choose columns](#) [Choose columns for roles](#) [Export CSV](#)

Ack ▼	RAPIDS Classification ▼	Threat Level ▼	Name	Classifying Rule ▼	Controller Classi
No	Suspected Neighbor	5	3Com Ltd-5A:5F:C0	detected wirelessly	Suspected Neigh
No	Suspected Neighbor	5	Intel-C3:8E:6D	detected wirelessly	Suspected Neigh
No	Suspected Neighbor	5	Intel-C3:C6:30	detected wirelessly	Suspected Neigh
No	Rogue	7	Aruba-03:5D:80	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Valid
No	Rogue	7	Aruba-94:44:30	Detected Wirelessly and on LAN	Rogue

1-5 ▼ of 7,629 Rogue APs Page 1 ▼ of 1,526 > > | [Reset filters](#)

Tags

No records available.

1. Enter the keyword or text with which to search. If searching for a MAC address, enter it in colon-delimited format.
2. Press Enter to perform a default search, or select a different search method from the list of drop-down options. The results display after a short moment. Results support several hypertext links to additional pages, and the **Filter** icon over some columns allow for additional filtering of search returns.

Search results are categorized in the following sequence. Categories of search results can be customized on the **Home > User Info** page to limit the scope of information returned. Not all categories below are returned for a given search:

- Devices
- Clients
- VPN Users
- Rogues and Rogue Clients
- Tags
- Folders and Groups

Accessing AirWave Documentation

The **Home > Documentation** page provides easy access to all relevant AirWave documentation. All of the documents on this page are hosted locally by your AirWave server. The PDF files can be viewed by any PDF viewer, and the HTML files can be viewed in any supported browser.

If you have any questions that are not answered by the documentation, please contact Dell support.

Configuring Your Own User Information with the Home > User Info Page

The **Home > User Info** page displays information about the user that is logged into AirWave. This page includes the authentication type (local user, RADIUS, or TACACS+) and access level. This page enables customization some of the information displayed in AirWave, and is the place to change your password.

The logged-in users can customize the information displayed in the AirWave header. [Figure 154](#) illustrates the **Home > User Info** page, and [Table 121](#) lists the fields.

Figure 154: Home > User Info Page Illustration (partial view)

admin is logged in as a local database user with role AMP Administration and Administrator access to RAPIDS.

User Information

Password:
Changing your password will log you out.

Confirm Password:

Name:

Email Address:

Phone:

Notes:

Top Header Stats

Filter Level For Rogue Count:

Customize Header Columns:

- Yes No
- New Devices
- Up (Wired & Wireless)
- Up (Wired)
- Up (Wireless)
- Down (Wired & Wireless)
- Down (Wired)
- Down (Wireless)
- Mismatched
- Rogues
- Clients
- VPN Sessions
- Alerts
- Severe Alerts

[Select All - Unselect All](#)

Include Device Types in Header Stats:

- Fat APs
- Thin APs
- Controllers
- Switches
- Others

Table 121: Home > User Info Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Top Header Stats	
Filter Level For Rogue Count	Specifies the minimum classification that will cause a device to be included in the rogue count header information. More about the classifications can be found in "Controller Classification with WMS Offload" on page 174.
Customize Header Columns	Enables/disables the ability to control which statistics hyperlinks (also known as Top Header Stats) are displayed at the top of every AirWave screen.
Stats	Select the specific data you would like to see in the Top Header Stats. Refer to Status Section. Note: This field only appears if you selected Yes in the previous field.

Field	Description
Severe Alert Threshold	Configures the minimum severity of an alert to be included in the Severe Alerts count. See "Setting Severe Alert Warning Behavior" on page 15 for details. Note: The severe alerts count header info will only be displayed if 'Severe Alerts' is selected in the Stats section above and if a severe alert exists. Note: This field only appears if you selected Yes in the Customize Header Columns field.
Include Device Types	Configures the types of devices that should be included in the header stats. If a device type is not selected then it will not be included in the header stats. Note: This field only appears if you selected Yes in Customize Header Columns .
Search Preferences	
Search Method	Specify one of the following search methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use System Defaults: The Search Method will be based on the system-wide configuration setting. This method is configured on the AMP Setup > General page. Active clients + all devices: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all devices. This search is not case-sensitive. ● Active clients + all devices: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all devices. This search is not case-sensitive. ● Active clients + all categories: This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all categories. This search is not case-sensitive. ● Active clients + all categories (exact match): This looks at all active clients (not historical) and all categories. This search returns only matches that are exactly as typed (IP, username, device name, etc). This search is case-sensitive for all searched fields. ● Active + historical clients + all categories: This looks at all active and historical clients and all categories. This search is not case-sensitive. ● Active + historical clients + all categories (exact match): This looks at all active and historical clients and all categories. This search returns only matches that are exactly as typed (IP, username, device name, etc). This search is case-sensitive for all searched fields.
Display Preferences	
Default Number of Records per List	Defines the number of rows to appear in any list by default. If a row count is manually set, it will override the default setting.
Reset List Preferences	Reset all list preferences including number of records per list, column order and hidden column information.
Customize Columns for Other Roles	Allows admin users to determine the columns that should be displayed and the order they should be displayed for specific user roles. To customize lists for other users, navigate to that list and select Choose Columns for roles above the list. Make the desired column changes; select the roles to update and Save .
Console Refresh Rate	The frequency in which lists and charts automatically refresh on a page.
Idle Timeout (5 mins to 240 mins)	Number of minutes of idle time until AirWave automatically ends the user session. This setting only the logged-in user of this AirWave. The default is 60 minutes. To set the max idle timeout for all users of this AirWave, see "Setting Up Login Configuration Options" on page 34 .

To configure your own user account with the **Home > User Info** page, enter the following information in the **User Information** section:

- **Name**—Enter the ID by which you log into and operate in AirWave.

- **Email Address**—Enter the email address to be used for alerts, triggers, and additional AirWave functions that support an email address.
- **Phone**—Enter the area code and phone number, if desired.
- **Notes**—Enter any additional text-based information that helps other AirWave users or administrators to understand the functions, roles, or other rights of the user being created.

Using the System > Configuration Change Jobs Page

Schedule configuration change jobs are summarized on the **System > Configuration Change Jobs** page. Perform the following steps to use this page, illustrated in [Figure 155](#).

Figure 155: System > Configuration Change Jobs Page Illustration

The screenshot shows a configuration window for a job titled "Change Radio Status on AP 'AP02' 802.11bg and AP 'AP02' 802.11a". The job is scheduled for "September 9th 2007 at 12:00 am" by user "admin". The configuration includes two radio entries, both set to "Radio: (none)" and "Enabled". Below the configuration are three buttons: "Apply Changes Now", "Delete", and "Cancel". A "Schedule" section is also visible, with a "Start Date/Time" field set to "September 9th 2007 at 12:00" and a "Schedule" button.

1. To edit an existing configuration change job select on the linked description name. On the subsequent edit page you can choose to run the job immediately by selecting **Apply Changes Now**, to reschedule the job by selecting **Schedule**, **Delete** the job, or **Cancel** the job edit.
2. Select the linked AP or group name under the **Subject** column to go to its monitoring page.
3. Select the linked group and folder names under **Folder** or **Group** to go to the AP's folder or group page.
4. Scheduled configuration change jobs will also appear on the **Manage** page for an AP or the **Monitoring** page for a group.

Using the System > Firmware Upgrade Jobs Page

The **System > Firmware Upgrade Jobs** page displays a list of recent firmware upgrade jobs that have been initiated in the **APs/Devices > Manage** page or **Modify Devices** page for a controller or autonomous AP that supports firmware upgrades in AirWave.

Successful upgrade jobs are not archived on this page -- generally you visit this page to review failed or pending firmware upgrade jobs.

Users with the **AP/Device Manager** role and higher can view this page. Audit-only users cannot view this page or tab.

Figure 156: System > Firmware Upgrade Jobs Page Illustration

Firmware upgrade jobs:
Add new firmware files on the [Firmware & File Upload](#) page. Initiate a firmware upgrade job from the [API/Device Manage](#) page of a device or from the [Modify Devices](#) actions on a list of devices.

Firmware Server Log

Name	Role	Username	Created	Status	Scheduled Start Time	Total Devices	Pending	In Progress	Completed	Failed
<input type="checkbox"/> Firmware upgrade for 5500-6.0.196.0	AMP Administration	admin	4/7/2011 2:57 PM	Failed	-	1	0	0	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Firmware upgrade for Cisco4400	AMP Administration	admin	4/6/2011 3:07 PM	Failed	-	1	0	0	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Firmware upgrade for Cisco4400	AMP Administration	admin	4/6/2011 3:12 PM	Failed	-	1	0	0	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Firmware upgrade for Cisco4400	AMP Administration	admin	4/6/2011 3:22 PM	Failed	-	1	0	0	0	1

4 Firmware Upgrade Jobs
Select All - Unselect All
[Restart Failed Jobs](#) [Cancel and Delete Jobs](#)

You can perform the following operations on this page:

- To restart failed firmware upgrade jobs, select the checkboxes next to the rows you want to restart and select the **Restart Failed Jobs** button.
- To stop a pending upgrade job and remove it from the list, select the **Cancel and Delete Jobs** button.
- Use additional links on the page as shortcuts to the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page, or the complete raw text of the Firmware Server Log
- To view additional details about an individual upgrade job including the devices being upgraded, select the name of an upgrade job from the Name column to go to the **System > Firmware Upgrade Job Detail** page, illustrated in [Figure 157](#).

From here you can click the device name to go to its **APs/Devices > Monitor** page, or the link under **Firmware File** column to go to the **Device Setup > Upload Firmware & Files** page.

Figure 157: System > Firmware Upgrade Job Detail Page Illustration

Firmware Server Log

Details for firmware upgrade job **Firmware upgrade for 5500-6.0.196.0**

Firmware upgrade job is stopped because too many upgrades have failed. [Restart the upgrade job](#)

Job Information:

Role	Username	Created	Status	Scheduled Start Time	Total Devices	Pending	In Progress	Completed	Failed
AMP Administration	admin	4/7/2011 2:57 PM	Failed	-	1	0	0	1	0

Devices being upgraded:
There are 3 APs that you cannot see. 0 of those APs are currently being upgraded.

	Order in Queue	Current Version	Desired Version	Current Secondary Version	Desired Secondary Version	Firmware File
<input type="checkbox"/>	wlc 5500 1	7.0.116.0	6.0.199.4	1.0.1		0_AIR-CT5500-K9-6-0-199-4.aes

Select All - Unselect All
[Cancel and Delete Upgrades](#)

Refer also to "[Loading Device Firmware Onto AirWave \(optional\)](#)" on page 43.

Using the System > Performance Page

The **System > Performance** page displays basic AirWave hardware information as well as resource usage over time. AirWave logs performance statistics such as load average, memory and swap data every minute.

The historical logging is useful to determine the best usable polling period and track the health of AirWave over time.

The page is divided into four sections:

- System Information
- Performance Graphs
- Database Statistics
- Disk Usage

[Figure 158](#) illustrates this page, and [Table 122](#) describes fields and information displayed.

Figure 158: System > Performance Page Illustration (Partial Screen)

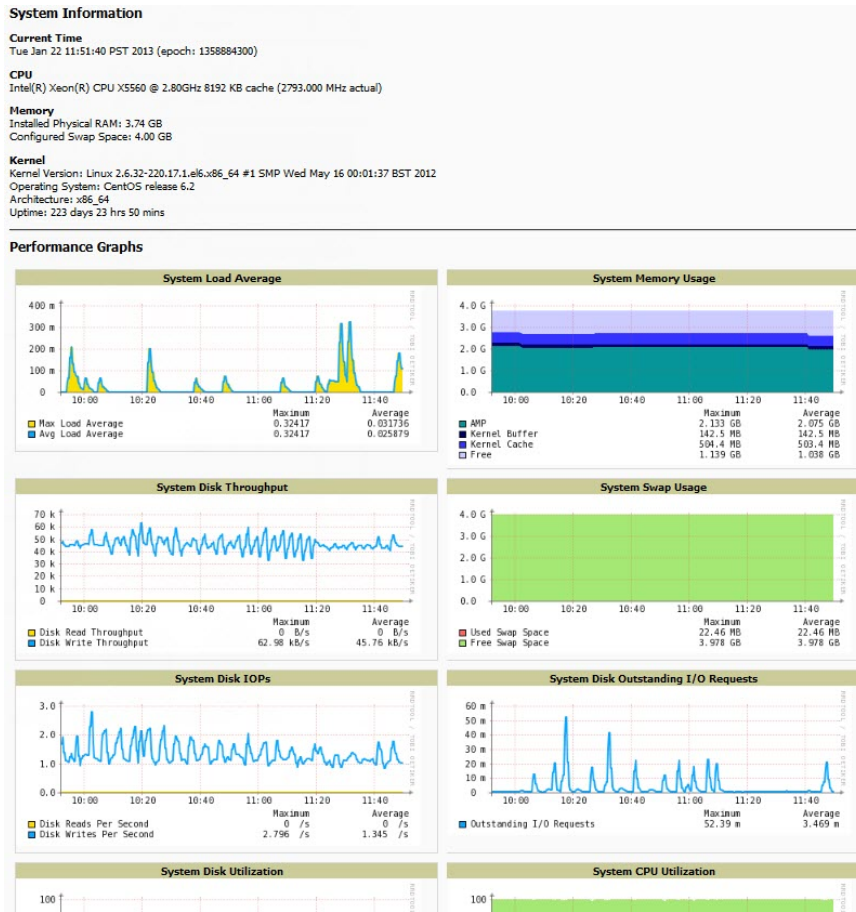


Table 122: System > Performance Page Fields and Graphs

Field	Description
System Information	
CPU(s)	Basic CPU information as reported by the operating system.
Memory	The amount of physical RAM and Swap space seen by the operating system. Refer to the <i>Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Sizing Guide</i> at dell.com/support/manuals for hardware requirements.
Kernel	The version of the Linux kernel running on the box.
Architecture	The AirWave's architecture information.
Device Polling	Displays some AP/Device polling statistics.
Performance Graphs	
System Load Average	The number of jobs currently waiting to be processed. Load is a rough metric that will tell you how busy a server is. A typical AirWave load is around 2-3 times the number of CPU cores you have in your system. A constant load of 4x to 5x is cause for concern. A load above

Field	Description
	6x is a serious issue and will probably result in AirWave becoming unusable. To lower the load average, try increasing a few polling periods in the Groups > Basic page.
System Memory Usage	The amount of RAM that is currently used broken down by usage. It is normal for AirWave to have very little free RAM. Linux automatically allocates all free RAM as cache and buffer. If the kernel needs additional RAM for process it will dynamically take it from the cache and buffer.
System Disk Utilization	The amount of data read from the disk and written to the disk.
System Disk IOPs	The number of disk reads and writes per second.
System Disk Throughput	The rate of reading and writing from and to the disk in bytes per second.
System Disk Outstanding I/O Requests	The average number of outstanding I/O requests (queue depth). If it's high, it means that I/O requests (disk reads/writes) aren't being serviced as fast as they're being asked for.
System Swap Usage	The amount of Swap memory used by AirWave. Swap is used when there is no more free physical RAM. A large performance penalty is paid when swap is used. If an AirWave consistently uses swap, you should consider installing additional RAM.
System CPU Utilization	The percentage of CPU that has been used by the user and the system as well as the amount that was idle.
I/O Throughput by Worker/by Service	Displays reads and writes for workers (AirWave services, database, VisualRF, web server, RRD tool and AWRD tool) and for services (AirWave, VisualRF and web server).
CPU Utilization by Worker/by Service	Displays reads and writes for workers (AirWave services, database, VisualRF, web server, RRD tool and AWRD tool) and for services (AirWave, VisualRF and web server).
System Network Bandwidth	All traffic in and out measured in bits per second of your primary network interface (Eth0 being the most common).
Bandwidth by Protocol	Displays the amount of traffic used by Telnet, HTTPS and SNMP used by your primary network interface (Eth0 being the most common).
Legacy SNMP Fetcher Requests	The number of SNMP get and walk requests per second performed by the legacy (v1 and v3) SNMP fetcher.
Legacy SNMP Fetcher Responses	The number of SNMP OIDs received per second performed by the legacy (v1 and v3) SNMP fetcher.
High Performance SNMP Fetcher Requests	The number of SNMP get and walk requests per second performed by the high performance SNMP (v2c) fetcher.
High Performance SNMP Fetcher Responses	The number of SNMP OIDs received per second performed by the high performance SNMP (v2c) fetcher.
Database Statistics	
Top 5 Tables (by row count)	The five largest tables in AirWave. Degraded performance has been noticed for in some cases for tables over 200,000 rows. Decreasing the length of time client data is stored on the AirWave page is recommended if a user/client table exceeds 250,000 rows.
Database Table Scans	The number of database table scans performed by the database.

Field	Description
Database Row Activity	The number of insertions, deletions and updates performed to the database.
Database Transaction Activity	The number of commits and rollbacks performed by the database.
Disk Space	
Disk Space	Pie charts that display the amount of used and free hard drive space for each partition. If a drive reaches over 80% full, you may want to lower the Historical Data Retention settings on the AMP Setup > General page or consider additional drive space.

There are several initial steps that you can take to troubleshoot AirWave performance problems, including slow page loads and timeout errors. Initial troubleshooting steps would include the following:

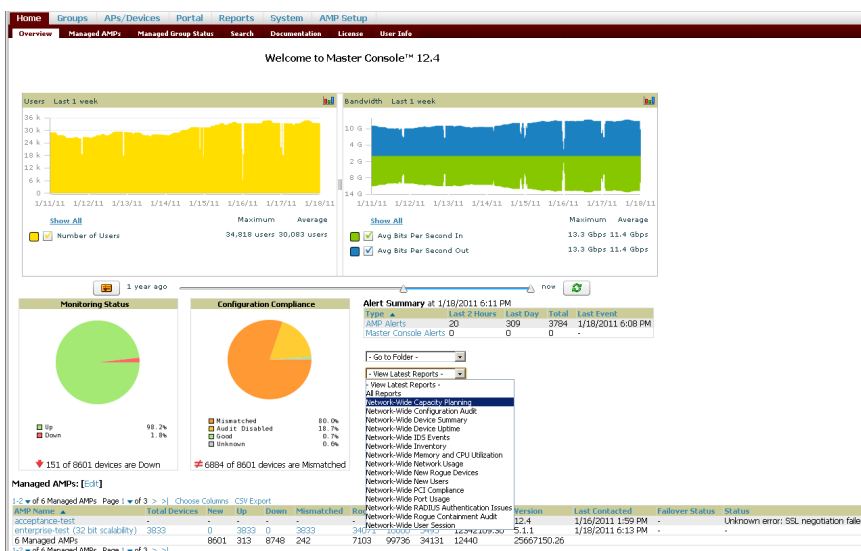
- Increasing the polling period settings on the **Groups > Basic** page.
- Increasing the polling period time for groups with routers and switches.
- Adding additional memory to the server. Please consult the sizing information in the latest edition of the *Dell PowerConnect W-AirWave Server Sizing Guide* or contact Dell support at dell.com/support for the latest recommendations.

Supporting AirWave Servers with the Master Console

The Master Console (MC) is used to monitor multiple AirWave stations from one central location. The Master Console is designed for customers running multiple AirWave servers. Once an AirWave station has been added to the MC, it will be polled for basic AirWave information.

Much like the normal **Home > Overview** page, the **Master Console Home > Overview** page provides summary statistics for the entire network at a glance. [Figure 159](#) illustrates the Overview page:

Figure 159: Master Console Home > Overview Page Illustration



- Reports can be run from the Master Console to display information from multiple AirWave stations; because such reports can be extremely large, reports can also be run as summary only so that they generate more quickly and finish as a manageable file size.

- The **Master Console** can also be used to populate group-level configuration on managed AirWave installations using the **Global Groups** feature.
- The **Master Console** offers a display of devices that are in a **Down** or **Error** state anywhere on the network. This information is supported on **Master Console** pages that display device lists such as **Home > Overview** and **APs Devices > List**.
- The **Master Console** and **Failover** servers can be configured with a **Managed AMP Down** trigger that generates an alert if communication is lost to a managed or watched AirWave station. The **Master Console** or **Failover** server can also send email or NMS notifications about the event. .

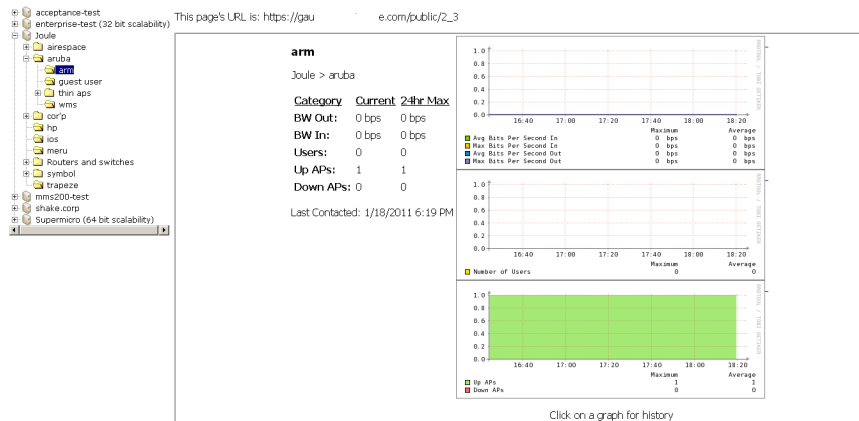


NOTE: The license key determines if the server will behave as a Master Console or as a standard AirWave server.

Using the Public Portal on Master Console

The **Master Console** also contains an optional Public Portal which allows any user to view basic group-level data for each managed AirWave. This feature is disabled by default for security reasons; no AirWave or Master Console login is required to view the public portal. The Public Portal can be enabled in **AMP Setup > General** in the **Master Console** section. Once enabled, a new **Portal** tab will appear to the right of the **Groups** tab (refer to the navigation section in [Figure 159](#) in "[Supporting AirWave Servers with the Master Console](#)" on page 229). The URL of the public portal will be <https://your.AMP.name/public>. When you upgrade to the latest version of AirWave, the public portal is disabled by default, regardless of the type of license.

Figure 160: Public Portal Page Illustration



The **Public Portal** supports configuration of the iPhone interface. This can be configured using the **Master Console AirWave** page. See "[Defining General AirWave Server Settings](#)" on page 16.

Adding a Managed AMP with the Master Console

Perform the following steps to add a managed AirWave console.

1. Navigate to the **Home > Managed AMPs** page.
2. Select the **pencil** icon to edit or reconfigure an existing AirWave console, or select **Add New Managed AMP** to create a new AirWave console. The **Managed AMP** page appears. Complete the settings on this page as described in [Table 123](#).

Table 123: Managed AMP Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
Hostname / IP Address	N/A	Enter the IP address or Hostname of the AirWave server to be managed.
Polling Enabled	Yes	Enables or disables the Master Console polling of managed AirWave server.
Polling Period	5 minutes	Determines how frequently the Master Console polls the managed AirWave server.
Username	N/A	The username used by the Master Console to login to the managed AirWave server. The user needs to be an AP/Device Manager or AirWave Administrator.
Password (Confirm Password)	N/A	The password used by the Master Console to login to the managed AirWave server.
HTTP Timeout (5-1000 sec)	60	Defines the timeout period used when polling the managed AirWave server.
Manage Group Configuration	No	Defines whether the Master Console can manage device groups on the managed AirWave server.

- When finished, select **Add** to return to the Managed AMPs list page.

Using Global Groups with Master Console

To push configurations to managed groups using the AirWave Global Groups feature, follow these steps:

- Navigate to the Master Console's **Groups > List** page.
- Select **Add** to add a new group, or select the name of the group to edit settings for an existing group.
- Select the **Duplicate** icon to create a new group with identical configuration to an existing group. Groups created on the Master Console will act as Global Groups, or groups with master configurations that can be pushed out to subscriber groups on managed AMPs. Global groups are visible to all users, so they cannot contain APs (which can be restricted based on user role).
- Selecting the name of an existing group on the Master Console loads the subtabs for **Basic, Security, SSIDs, AAA Servers, Templates, Radio, Cisco WLC Config, Proxim Mesh, and MAC ACL** pages, if such pages and configurations are active for the devices in that group.

These subtabs contain the same fields as the group subtabs on a monitored AMP, but each field also has a checkbox. The Master Console can also configure global templates that can be used in subscriber groups. The process is the same as described in the ["Creating and Using Templates" on page 151](#), except that there is no process by which templates can be fetched from devices in the subscriber group on managed AirWaves. Instead, the template must be copied and pasted into the Master Console Global Group.

When a Global Group is pushed from the Master Console to subscriber groups on managed AirWaves, all settings will be static except for settings with the checkbox selected; for fields with checkboxes selected, the value or setting can be changed on the corresponding tab for each managed group. For list pages, override options are available only on the **Add** page for each list. It will take several minutes for changes to Global Groups on the Master Console to be pushed to the managed AirWaves; make sure that the **Manage Group Configuration** option is enabled for each managed AirWave.

Once Global Groups have been configured on the Master Console, groups must be created or configured on the managed AirWaves to subscribe to a particular Global Group. To configure subscriber groups, enable **Use Global Groups** on the **Group > Basic** page of a group on a managed AirWave. Select the name of the Global Group from

the drop-down menu, and then select **Save and Apply**. Note that the MC doesn't push anything when you create new subscriber groups; the copy of the Global Group already on the managed AirWave provides the information.

Once the configuration is pushed, the non-overridden fields from the Global Group will appear on the subscriber group as static values and settings. Only fields that had the override checkbox selected in the Global Group will appear as fields that can be set at the level of the subscriber group. Any changes to a static field must be made on the Global Group.

The Global Groups feature can also be used without the Master Console. For more information about how this feature works, refer to "[Configuring and Using Device Groups](#)" on page 59.

Backing Up AirWave

AirWave creates nightly archives of all relational data, statistical data, and log files. This occurs by default at 4:15 AM, but is configurable on the **AMP Setup > General** page under **Nightly Maintenance Time**.

Although AirWave only keeps the last four sets of archives, the archives can be downloaded manually or automatically off-site for more extensive backup strategies. AirWave creates one data backup file each night. The data backup file contains all of the device and group information as well as historical data and system files, including IP address, NTP information, mail relay hosts, and other AirWave settings.

Viewing and Downloading Backups

To view current AirWave backup files, go to the **System > Backups** page. [Figure 161](#) illustrates this page.


Figure 161: System > Backups Page Illustration

Backups are run nightly.

[nightly_data001.tar.gz](#) Backup of 1071445503 bytes made 15 hrs 15 mins ago.
[nightly_data002.tar.gz](#) Backup of 1045819243 bytes made 1 day 15 hrs 15 mins ago.
[nightly_data003.tar.gz](#) Backup of 987593884 bytes made 2 days 15 hrs 15 mins ago.
[nightly_data004.tar.gz](#) Backup of 1054778324 bytes made 3 days 15 hrs 15 mins ago.

To download a backup file, select the filename URL and the **File Download** popup page appears.

Regularly save the data backup file to another machine or media. This process can be automated easily with a nightly script.

 NOTE: Nightly maintenance and `amp_backup` scripts back up the full AirWave data and save the file as `nightly_data00[1-4].tar.gz`. In previous AirWave versions, the scripts created both config backup and data backup files. In order to restore the AirWave data, it is only necessary to have most recent data backup file, and AirWave no longer uses or supports the config backup file, effective as of AirWave 6.3.2 and later AirWave versions.

Running Backup on Demand

To create an immediate backup:

1. Log into the AirWave system as **root**.
2. Run the backup script by typing **amp_backup**.

This creates a backup of the system located in `/alternative/databackup.tar.gz`.

Restoring from a Backup

To restore a backup file on a new machine:

1. Use your AirWave Installation CD to build a new machine. The new machine must be running the same version as the AirWave that created the backup file.
2. Copy the `nightly_data00[1-4].tar.gz` file to the `/tmp` directory in the new AirWave.
A file transfer client that supports SFTP/SCP for Windows is WinSCP: <http://winscp.sourceforge.net/eng/>
WinSCP allows you to transfer the `nightly00[1-4].tar.gz` file from your local PC to the new AirWave using the secure copy protocol (SCP).
3. Log onto the new server as `root`.
4. Change to the `scripts` directory by typing `scripts`.
5. Run the restore script by typing `./amp_restore -d /tmp/nightly_data00[1-4].tar.gz`.



NOTE: Network administrators can now use the nightly backup from a 32-bit AMP to restore AMP on a 64-bit installation, rather than having to create a special backup file or use the special restore script.

Using AirWave Failover for Backup

The failover version of AirWave provides a many-to-one hot backup server. The Failover AirWave polls the watched AMPs to verify that each is up and running. If the watched AirWave is unreachable for the specified number of polls, the Failover AirWave automatically restores the most recent saved backup from the watched AirWave and begins polling its APs.

Navigation Section of AirWave Failover

The **Navigation** section displays tabs to all main GUI pages within AirWave Failover. The top bar is a static navigation bar containing tabs for the main components of AirWave, while the lower bar is context-sensitive and displays the subtabs for the highlighted tab. [Table 124](#) describes the contents of this page.

Table 124: Contents of the Navigation Section of Failover

Main Tab	Description	Subtabs
Home	The Home page provides basic AirWave Failover information including system name, hostname, IP address, current time, running time, software version, and watched AirWave information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overview ● User Info ● Watched AMPs ● License
System	The System page provides information related to AirWave operation and administration including overall system status, performance monitoring, and backups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Status ● Triggers ● Alerts ● Event Log ● Backups ● Performance
AMP Setup	The Setup page provides all information relating to the configuration of AirWave itself and its connection to your network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General ● Network ● Users ● TACACS+

Adding Watched AirWave Stations

Navigate to the **Home > Watched AMPs** page to begin backing up and monitoring AirWave stations. Once an AirWave installation has been added to the Watched AMP list, the Failover AMP will download the most recent backup and begin polling. The Failover AMP and the Watched AMP must be on the same version or else the

watched AirWave will be unable to restore properly. If any of the watched AMPs are not on the same version of AirWave, you will need to upgrade. The Failover AMP will need HTTPS access (port 443) to the watched AMP to verify that the web page is active and to fetch downloads.

Once the Failover AMP determines that the Watched AMP is not up (based on the user-defined missed poll threshold) it will restore the data backup of the Watched AMP and begin monitoring the watched AMP APs and devices. There are many variables that affect how long this will take including how long client historical data is being retained, but for an AMP with 1,000 APs it might take up to 10 minutes. For an AMP with 2,500 APs, it might take as long as 20 minutes. The Failover AMP will retain its original IP address.

In summary, the Failover AMP could take over for the Watched AMP in as little as five minutes; it might take up to an additional 10-20 minutes to unpack the watched AMP data and begin monitoring APs. The most important factors are the missed poll threshold, which is defined by the user, and the size of the watched AMP backup, which is affected by the total number of APs and by the amount of data being saved, especially client historical data.

To restore the Watched AMP, run the backup script from the command line and copy the current data file and the old Watched AMP configuration file to the Watched AMP. Then run the restore script. More information about backups and restores can be found in ["Backing Up AirWave" on page 232](#).

Table 125: Home > Watched Page Fields and Default Values

Setting	Default	Description
IP/Hostname	None	The IP address or Hostname of the watched AMP. The Failover AMP needs HTTPS access to the watched AMPs.
Username	None	A username with management rights on the watched AMP.
Password	None	The password for the username with management rights specified above.
HTTP Timeout (5-1000 Sec)	60	The amount of time before AirWave considers a polling attempt failed.
Polling Enabled	Yes	Enables or disables polling of the Watched AMP. NOTE: You do not need to disable polling of the watched AMP system if it is set to be down during nightly maintenance or is being upgraded.
Polling Period	5 minutes	The amount of time between polls of the Watched AMP.
Missed Poll Threshold	None	The number of polls that can be missed before the failover AMP will begin actively monitoring the Watched AMP APs.

NOTE: When selecting a backup file, be sure to select the one that is most relevant, whether that is failover-as-AMP or failover-as-failover. An AirWave acting as a failover keeps its nightly backups in `/var/airwave-backup`, and the backups of watched AMPs are stored in `/var/airwave-backup/watched_amps`. In the event of a failover, a new backup-as-failover is made and placed in `/var/airwave-backup/watcher`. However, the existing backups-as-failover in `/var/airwave-backup` remains there until they are aged out by standard rotation.

Logging out of AirWave

To log out of AirWave, select the **Logout** link on the upper right hand corner of every AirWave page.

You will be logged off automatically based on the number of minutes set in the **Idle Timeout** setting of **Home > User Info**. Refer to ["Setting Up Login Configuration Options" on page 34](#).

Chapter 8

Creating, Running, and Emailing Reports

This section describes AirWave reports, including access, creation, scheduling, and distribution.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- ["Overview of AirWave Reports" on page 235](#)
- ["Using Daily Reports" on page 238](#)
- ["Defining Reports" on page 258](#)
- ["Emailing and Exporting Reports" on page 262](#)

AirWave ships with several reports enabled by default. Default reports may run nightly or weekly, depending on the AirWave release. Review the list of defined and scheduled reports with the **Reports > Generated** and **Reports > Definition** pages to determine if default reports are desired. If not, you can delete, disable, or reschedule any of them.

AirWave supports additional specialized reports as follows:

- **System > Status** page supports the diagnostic report file for sending to customer support: `diagnostics.tar.gz`.
- **System > Status** page supports the VisualRF diagnostics report file: `VisualRFdiag.tar.gz`.
- **VisualRF > Network View** supports the Bill of Materials (BOM) report. Refer to ["Using VisualRF" on page 265](#).

Overview of AirWave Reports

Reports are powerful tools in network analysis, user configuration, device optimization, and network monitoring on multiple levels. Among their benefits, reports provide an interface for multiple configurations.

AirWave reports have the following general parameters:

- AirWave runs daily versions of all reports during predefined windows of time. All reports can be scheduled to run in the background.
- The daily version of any report is available instantly in the **Reports > Generated** page.
- The **Inventory** and the **Configuration Audit** reports are the only reports that don't span a period of time. Instead, these two reports provide a snapshot of the current state of the network.
- Users can create all other reports over a custom time period on the **Reports > Definitions** page. All reports can be printed, emailed, or exported to CSV, PDF, or XML format.

Reports > Definitions Page Overview

The **Reports > Definitions** page allows you to define new reports and see the reports already defined.

The **Definitions** page includes these sections:

- **Report Definitions** section—The **Add** button allows you to define a custom report using the **Custom Options** drag and drop interface, or from any of the report types in the drop down menu. The **Report Definitions** table has a complete list of all saved report definitions with an option to return to each definition's table to further customize your report. When you create a report, the following additional buttons are available:
 - **Add and Run** allows you to create a report definition and run that report immediately.

- **Run Now** (visible from the expanded **Report Definitions** menu) allows immediate running of a custom report as soon as you set the parameters. You must save its definition separately, if you want to remember the parameters.
- **Report definitions for other roles** section—This section, supported for **admin** users, displays additional reports that have been scheduled for other roles. This section of the page adds the **Role** column, and other columns are the same.

Each pane includes a **Latest Report** column with the most recently run reports for each definition and role created. **Run** and **Delete** buttons allow you to select a report from the definitions table to run or delete. Once you define a report from the **Definition** page, it appears on the **Generated** page. The **Reports > Definition** page is shown in [Figure 162](#), and [Table 126](#) describes the fields available when you select a specific report definition.

Table 126: Reports > Definition Page Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Report Definition	Displays a field for entering report title and drop down menu, shown in Figure 163 , displaying all possible report types.
Report Restrictions	Displays dynamic fields that include spaces for selecting attributes and entering data relevant to your selected report type scope such as groups, folders, SSID, Device Search filter, report start and end times.
Scheduling Options	Reveals options for one time or regularly scheduled reporting by selecting Yes . Options include report frequency, start time, and current system time.
Report Visibility	Allows you to determine a report's visibility according to user role.
Email Options	Reveals email address preferences for sending reports by selecting Yes . Be sure to always enter a valid e-mail address.
Add and Run	Available when adding a new Report Definition. Allows you to create a report definition and run that report right then.
Run Now	Available when adding a new Report Definition. Allows you to run any report that has been defined on the spot without saving settings or creating a new report definition.
Add	Saves report definition you just created.
Save and Run	Available when viewing an existing Report Definition. Allows you to edit a report definition and run that report right then.

Figure 162: Reports > Definitions Page Illustration (Split View)

Report definitions:

New Report Definition
 Reports are available on the **Generated Reports** page after they have been run.

1-20 of 45 Report Definitions Page 1 of 3 > >

Title	Type	Subject
<input type="checkbox"/> VoWLAN Devices	Device Summary	SSID intranet-voip
<input type="checkbox"/> VoWLAN Usage	Network Usage	SSID intranet-voip
<input type="checkbox"/> VoWLAN User Sessions	User Session	SSID intranet-voip
<input type="checkbox"/> Avr-uptime	Device Uptime	Group HQ
<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Planning Max Values	Capacity Planning	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs
<input type="checkbox"/> Custom Device Summary Report	Device Summary	Group HQ
<input type="checkbox"/> Custom IDS Events Report	IDS Events	All Groups and Folders

Latest Report	Report Start	Report End	Last Run Time	Scheduled
VoWLAN Devices	2 weeks ago	now	5/15/2009 3:00 PM	Every Friday at 3:00 pm PDT
VoWLAN Usage	1 week ago	now	5/15/2009 3:00 PM	Every Friday at 3:00 pm PDT
VoWLAN User Sessions	2 weeks ago	now	5/15/2009 3:00 PM	Every Friday at 3:00 pm PDT
Avr-uptime	last week	today	5/19/2009 12:19 AM	-
Capacity Planning Max Values	3/1/2009	12:00 a.m. today	5/21/2009 12:15 AM	Daily at 12:15 am PDT
Custom Device Summary Report	2 weeks ago	now	5/14/2009 6:36 AM	-
Custom IDS Events Report	5/14/09 22:00	5/14/09 23:00	5/15/2009 7:13 AM	-

Select All - Unselect All

Report definitions for other roles:

1-4 of 4 Report Definitions Page 1 of 1

Role	Title	Type	Subject
<input type="checkbox"/> corp-users-via-radius	Radius Auth Problems	RADIUS Authentication Issues	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs
<input type="checkbox"/> Partner	Device Summary Report	Device Summary	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs
<input type="checkbox"/> Partner	RADIUSReport	RADIUS Authentication Issues	Group Research Lab and Folder Top > Sunnyvale HQ > HQ Cisco LWAPP and SSID wpa2
<input type="checkbox"/> Partner	PCISCompliance-Detailed-3wks-Acme	PCI Compliance	Group HQ

Latest Report	Report Start	Report End	Last Run Time	Scheduled
-	yesterday	now	4/27/2009 2:21 PM	-
Device Summary Report	5/5/2009	5/8/2009	5/8/2009 10:58 AM	-
-	1/1/2009	3/31/2009	3/31/2009 6:08 AM	-
PCISCompliance-Detailed-3wks-Acme	3 weeks ago	now	4/28/2009 7:12 AM	-

Select All - Unselect All

Figure 163: Report Type Drop down Menu in Reports > Definitions Illustration

Report Definition

Custom

- Custom
- Capacity Planning
- Configuration Audit
- Device Summary
- Device Uptime
- IDS Events
- Inventory
- Memory and CPU Utilization
- Network Usage
- New Rogue Devices
- New Users
- PCI Compliance
- Port Usage
- RADIUS Authentication Issues
- RF Health
- Rogue Containment Audit
- User Session

NOTE: Only **admin** users have complete access to all report information. The AirWave reports and online displays of information can vary with configuration, User Roles, and Folders.

Reports > Generated Page Overview

The **Reports > Generated** page displays reports that have been run, as well as the most recent daily version of any report. An **Admin** user can see and edit all report definitions in AirWave. Users with **Monitor Only** roles can see reports and definitions only if they have access to all devices in the reports.

The **Reports > Generated** page contains three primary sections, as follows:

- Generated reports configured for the current role and for additional roles
- Generated reports for other roles
- The latest daily reports for immediate online viewing

Figure 164: Reports > Generated Page Example

Generated reports:
 Visit the Report Definitions page to run new reports.
 1-20 of 959 Reports Page 1 of 48 > > |

Generation Time	Title	Type	Subject	Report Start	Report End
5/21/2009 3:24 AM	test	Network Usage	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	11/21/2008 2:51 AM	5/21/2009 2:51 AM
5/21/2009 3:05 AM	yourdomain.user session	User Session	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM
5/21/2009 3:05 AM	yourdomain.radius authentication issues	RADIUS Authentication Issues	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM
5/21/2009 2:48 AM	yourdomain.new users	New Users	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM
5/21/2009 2:48 AM	yourdomain.new rogue devices	New Rogue Devices	All Groups and Folders	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM
5/21/2009 2:48 AM	yourdomain.network usage	Network Usage	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM
5/21/2009 2:24 AM	yourdomain.memory and cpu utilization	Memory and CPU Utilization	All Groups and Folders	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM
5/21/2009 2:23 AM	yourdomain.inventory	Inventory	All Groups and Folders	-	-
5/21/2009 2:23 AM	yourdomain.ids-event	IDS Events	All Groups and Folders	5/20/2009 2:00 AM	5/21/2009 2:00 AM

Select All - Unselect All

Generated reports for other roles:
 1-5 of 5 Reports Page 1 of 1

Role	Generation Time	Title	Type	Subject	Report Start	Report End
Admin Team	4/24/2009 9:19 AM	Capacity Report From Cron	Capacity Planning	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	4/23/2009 12:00 AM	4/24/2009 12:00 AM
Admin Team	Failed	Capacity Report From Cron	Capacity Planning	All Groups, Folders and SSIDs	4/23/2009 12:00 AM	4/24/2009 12:00 AM
Partner	4/28/2009 7:15 AM	PCICompliance-Detailed-3wks-Acme	PCI Compliance	Group Acme HQ	4/7/2009 7:12 AM	4/28/2009 7:12 AM

Select All - Unselect All

- Latest Capacity Planning Report
- Latest Configuration Audit Report
- Latest Device Summary Report
- Latest Device Uptime Report
- Latest IDS Events Report
- Latest Inventory Report
- Latest Memory and CPU Utilization Report
- Latest Network Usage Report
- Latest New Rogue Devices Report
- Latest New Users Report
- Latest PCI Compliance Report
- Latest RADIUS Authentication Issues Report
- Latest User Session Report

Figure 165: Reports > Generated Page with Single-click Report Viewing Options

- Latest Capacity Planning Report
- Latest Configuration Audit Report
- Latest Custom Report
- Latest Device Summary Report
- Latest Device Uptime Report
- Latest IDS Events Report
- Latest Inventory Report
- Latest Memory and CPU Utilization Report
- Latest Network Usage Report
- Latest New Rogue Devices Report
- Latest New Users Report
- Latest PCI Compliance Report
- Latest Port Usage Report
- Latest RADIUS Authentication Issues Report
- Latest RF Health Report
- Latest User Session Report

Using Daily Reports

This section describes the default and custom-scheduled reports supported in AirWave. These reports can be accessed from the **Reports > Generated** page.

Viewing Generated Reports

The **Reports > Generated** page supports the following general viewing options:

- By default, the reports on the **Reports > Generated** page are sorted by Generation Time. You can sort reports by any other column header in sequential or reverse sequential order. You can also choose columns, export the Generated Reports list in CSV, and modify the pagination of this list.
- The **Reports > Detail** page launches when you select any report title from this page.

The **Generated Reports** page contains fewer columns and information than the **Definitions** page. [Table 127](#) describes each column for the **Reports > Generated** page.

Table 127: Reports > Generated Page Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Generated Time	Displays the date and time of the last time the report was run, or when the latest report is available. Selecting the link in this field displays the latest version of a given report. When the latest version of a given report is not available, this field is blank. In this case, a report can be run by selecting the report title and selecting Run .
Title	Displays title of the report. This is a user-configured field when creating the report.
Type	Displays the type of the report.
Subject	Displays the scope of the report, to include groups, folders, SSIDs, or any combination of these that are included in the report.
User	This displays the user who created the customized report.
Report Start	Displays the beginning of the time period covered in the report.
Report End	Displays the end of the time period covered in the report.
Role	In the Reports definitions for other roles section, this column indicates the roles for which additional reports are defined.

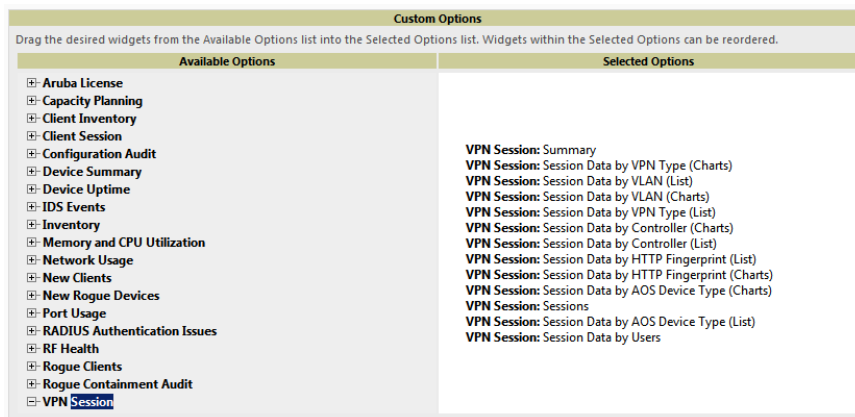
Using Custom Reports

Custom reports allow users to specify the data that should be included in a report.

Perform these steps to create a Custom Report.

1. Navigate to the **Reports > Definitions** page.
2. Select **Add**.
3. Enter a Title for the new report.
4. By default, the **Custom** option will be selected in the Type drop-down menu, and the **Custom Options** section appears below as shown in [Figure 166](#).

Figure 166: Custom Options Page Illustration



The left pane of the **Custom Options** section lists all available data that can be included in the report. For example, if the data you want to include is in the RF Health report, select **RF Health** to view a list of all

available radio frequency information. Then, simply drag the desired data from the **Available Options** list on the left to the **Selected Options** pane on the right.

The order of the data in the **Selected Options** section is the order that it will appear in the report. The data can be reordered by dragging an item up or down the list.

- Below the **Custom Options** panes is a **Report Restrictions** section. All reports allow you to restrict based a specified Group, Folder, and Device Type. When you select Custom Options to include in a report, additional restrictions will be available. For example, if you select Device Summary: Most Utilized by Usage, then you can restrict the report to include and/or exclude specific devices. Some detailed reporting options, such as New Rogue Devices: Discovery Events, allow you to specify the columns to include in the report.
- Below the **Report Restrictions** section are **Scheduling Options**, **Report Visibility**, and **Email Options** sections. Choose the parameters as needed for your report, especially a **Report Start** and **Report End**.
- When finished, select **Add and Run** to add the report to your list and run it immediately, **Run Now** to run without being added to the list, **Add** to add but not run the report, or **Cancel** to exit this page.

Using the Dell PowerConnect W License Report

The Dell PowerConnect W License Report tracks licenses on Dell devices in your network. This report includes information on the type, quantity, percent used, installation date, expiration date, and the license keys.

NOTE: This report includes the built-in license count only when the installed license count is less than the license limits.

Figure 167: Dell PowerConnect W License Report Detail Page

Daily Dell PowerConnect W License Report for All Groups and Folders
Generated on 11/8/2012 12:15 AM

Details for 800 in Group gui no wms and Folder Top > 800 with Max #of APs 16

License Type	License Qty	License Used (%)	Install Date	Expires	Flag	Key
AP Developers Module	-	-	2009-08-25 02:14:37	Never	E	bmo7joNC-2j0sUjxC-/rT8Ztm-WwojKopa-8W001hko-Zzc
Voice Services Module	-	-	2009-08-25 02:14:23	Never	E	nFFoa8E5-pg6oxSM-/VtaNlp9-8wu4hM0u-Ohtnj1jP-XV\
External Services Interface	-	-	2009-08-26 03:00:14	Never	E	nwlSLWj/A-EmZ2Hh9-7JmPyaY48U8PKo-zm7aSMZ-Hu
MMC AP	-	-	2009-08-26 03:00:12	Never	E	c+8HJ9b-cuH79mk-8ysoHOJ-/STuLVZ9/-E5eTP/Un-A2k
xSec Module	-	-	2009-08-26 03:00:12	Never	E	dYh7cFQv-RsUHSJCA-+WUaGwyW-CTYYhYl-QJFK76t-ge
Client Integrity Module	-	-	2009-08-26 03:00:13	Never	E	OhSfstC-0xmyE763-2dS0XW9Z-ATrAjvT-IrQrsGQ-sew
Wireless Intrusion Protection	-	-	2009-08-26 03:00:13	Never	E	PHhkbzw-pZ4Uro5Z-QJ38dnL9-10tLD/fX-Ku92sldt-opW
VPN Server	-	-	2009-08-26 03:00:13	Never	E	HbnXkYdF-M0a0U85-d6eweXq2-ZVcBQK0-nHR4FZ/H-FU

Details for 10.15.76.8 in Group 10.15.76.8 and Folder Top > 10.15.76.8 with Max #of APs 32

License Type	License Qty	License Used (%)	Install Date	Expires	Flag	Key
Policy Enforcement Firewall for VPN users	-	-	2011-01-18 15:26:31	Never	E	dTJudrH-908cVTT2-+JKsZHR1-K+n3f0XS-Jl

Details for 3600-Master in Group gui no wms and Folder Top > 3600 > guest user with Max #of APs 16

License Type	License Qty	License Used (%)	Install Date	Expires	Flag	Key
Policy Enforcement Firewall for VPN users	-	-	2011-02-28 13:37:04	Never	E	kh+aHT9-u8oKLF1-M+fEjnjH-aIeOfTSU-BzZ

Using the Capacity Planning Report

The **Capacity Planning Report** tracks device bandwidth capacity and throughput in device groups, folders, and SSIDs. This report assists in analyzing device capacity and performance on the network, and such analysis can help to achieve network efficiency and improved experience for users.

This report is based on interface-level activity. The information in this report can be sorted by any column header in sequential or reverse-sequential order by selecting the column heading.

Refer also to the "Using the Network Usage Report" on page 249 for additional bandwidth information.

The following figure and Table 128 illustrate and describe the contents of the **Capacity Planning Report**.

Figure 168: Capacity Planning Report Detail Page (partial view)

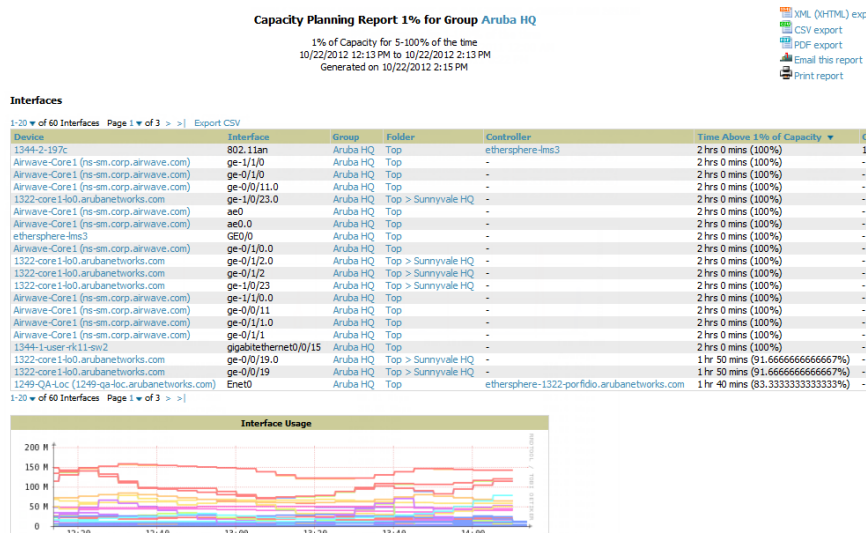


Table 128: Capacity Planning Report Fields and Contents, Top Portion

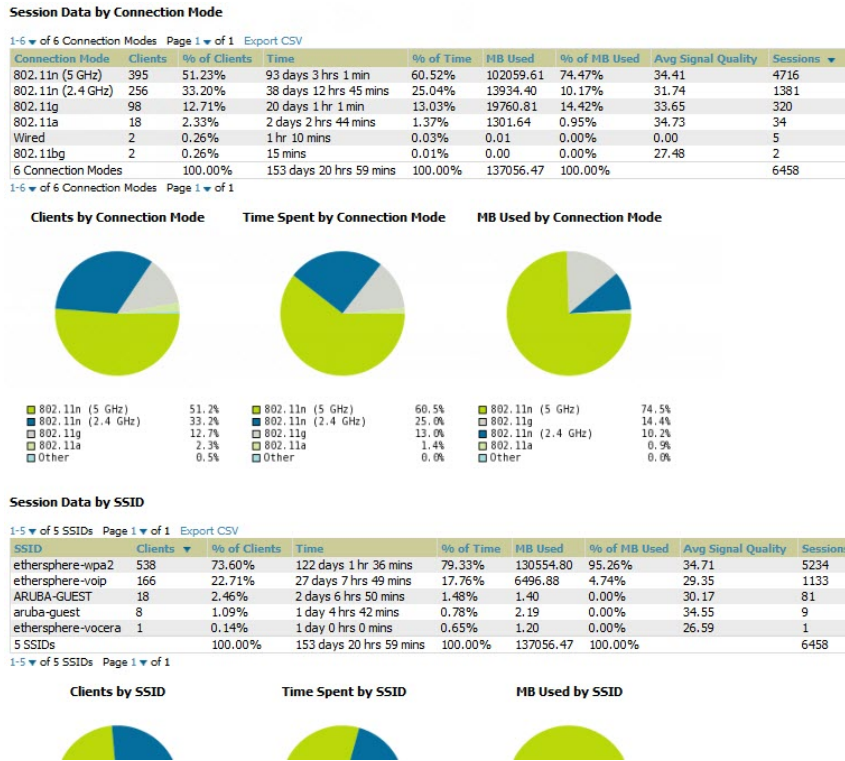
Field	Description
Device	Displays the device type or name.
Interface	Displays the type of 802.11 wireless service supported by the device.
Group	Displays the device group with which the device is associated.
Folder	Displays the folder with which the device is associated.
Controller	Displays the controller with which a device operates.
Time Above 1% of Capacity	Displays the time duration in which the device has functioned above 0% of capacity. A low percentage of use in this field may indicate that a device is under-used or poorly configured in relation to its capacity, or in relation to user needs.
Capacity Combined (b/s)	Displays the combined capacity in and out of the device, in bits-per-second.
Usage While > Threshold (Combined)	Displays the time in which a device has functioned above defined threshold capacity, both in and out.
Overall Usage (Combined)	Displays the overall usage of the device, both combined in and out traffic.
Usage While > Threshold (in)	Displays device usage that exceeds the defined and incoming threshold capacity.
Overall Usage (In)	Displays overall device usage for incoming data.
Usage While > Threshold (Out)	Displays device usage for outgoing data that exceeds defined thresholds.
Overall Usage (Out)	Displays device usage for outgoing data.

Using the Client Session Report

The **Client Session Report** extensively itemizes user-level activity by session- any instance in which a user connects to the network. In list and chart form, this report tracks and display session information that can include any or all of the following:

- Session Data by Cipher (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Connection Mode (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Role (List or Chart)
- Session Data by SSID (List or Chart)
- Session Data by VLAN (List or Chart)
- Top Clients by Total MB Used
- Session Data by AOS Device Type (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Asset Category (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Asset Group (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Device Type (List or Chart)
- Session Data by EAP Supplicant (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Manufacturer (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Model (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Network Chipset (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Network Driver (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Network Interface Vendor (List or Chart)
- Session Data by OS (List or Chart)
- Session Data by OS Detail (List or Chart)
- Top Clients by Total MB Used by Folder
- Summary
- Sessions
- Session Data By Client

Figure 169: Client Session Detail Partial View



Using the Configuration Audit Report

The Configuration Audit Report provides an inventory of device configurations on the network, enabling you to display information one device at a time, one folder at a time, or one device group at a time. This report links to additional configuration pages.

Perform these steps to view the most recent version of the report, then to configure a given device using this report.

1. Navigate to the **Reports > Generated** page.
2. Scroll to the bottom, and select **Latest Configuration Audit Report** to display **Detail** device configuration information for all devices. The ensuing **Detail** report can be very large in size, and provides multiple links to additional device configuration or information display pages.
3. You can display device-specific configuration to reduce report size and to focus on a specific device. When viewing configured devices on the **Detail** page, select a device in the **Name** column. The device-specific configuration appears.
4. You can create or assign a template for a given device from the **Detail** page. Select **Add a Template** when viewing device-specific configuration information.
5. You can audit the current device configuration from the **Detail** page. Select **Audit** when viewing device-specific information.
6. You can display archived configuration about a given device from the **Detail** page. Select **Show Archived Device Configuration**.

Figure 170 and Table 129 illustrate and describe the general Configuration Audit report and related contents.

Figure 170: Reports > Generated > Daily Configuration Audit Report Page, partial view

Daily Configuration Audit Report for All Groups, Folders and SSIDs

Generated on 10/27/2012 12:24 AM

[XML \(HTML\) export](#)
[PDF export](#)
[Email this report](#)
[Print report](#)

1-20 of 360 Items Page 1 of 18 > > |

Name	Folder	Group	Mismatches						
11.1.3	Top > Sunnyvale HQ	Corp HQ	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Device Configuration</th> <th>Desired Device Configuration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Location (failed to fetch)</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesh Role None</td> <td>Mesh AP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration	Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available	Mesh Role None	Mesh AP
Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration								
Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available								
Mesh Role None	Mesh AP								
11.1.4	Top > HQ	Corp HQ	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Device Configuration</th> <th>Desired Device Configuration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Location (failed to fetch)</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesh Role None</td> <td>Mesh AP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration	Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available	Mesh Role None	Mesh AP
Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration								
Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available								
Mesh Role None	Mesh AP								
11.1.5	Top > HQ	Corp HQ	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Device Configuration</th> <th>Desired Device Configuration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Location (failed to fetch)</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesh Role None</td> <td>Mesh AP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration	Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available	Mesh Role None	Mesh AP
Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration								
Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available								
Mesh Role None	Mesh AP								
11.1.6	Top > HQ	Corp HQ	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Device Configuration</th> <th>Desired Device Configuration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Location (failed to fetch)</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesh Role None</td> <td>Mesh AP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration	Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available	Mesh Role None	Mesh AP
Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration								
Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available								
Mesh Role None	Mesh AP								
1210-5	Top > HQ > Lab	Corp HQ	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Device Configuration</th> <th>Desired Device Configuration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Location (failed to fetch)</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mesh Role None</td> <td>Mesh AP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration	Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available	Mesh Role None	Mesh AP
Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration								
Location (failed to fetch)	Not Available								
Mesh Role None	Mesh AP								

```

Template: Actual aaa accounting network acct_methods start-stop group rad_acct
Actual aaa authentication login eap_methods group rad_eap
Actual aaa authentication login eap_methods4 group rad_eap4
Actual aaa authentication login mac_methods local
Actual aaa authorization exec default local
Actual aaa cache profile admin_cache
Actual all
Actual aaa group server radius dummy
Actual aaa group server radius rad_acct
Actual aaa group server radius rad_eap
Actual cache authentication profile admin_cache
Actual cache authorization profile admin_cache
Actual cache expiry 1
Actual aaa group server radius rad_eap
Actual aaa group server radius rad_eap4
Actual server 10.2.25.180 auth-port 1845 acct-port 1846
Actual server 10.2.25.180 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
    
```

Airwave_Cisco_LWAPP Top > Sunnyvale HQ > HQ Cisco LWAPP Research Lab

Current Device Configuration	Desired Device Configuration
802.11a Channel Assignment Method Automatic	Static
802.11a Coverage Measurement 180	300

Table 129: Daily Configuration Audit Report

Field	Description
Name	Displays the device name for every device on the network. Selecting a given device name in this column allows you to display device-specific configuration.
Folder	Displays the folder in which the device is configured in AirWave. Selecting the folder name in this report displays the APs/Devices > List page for additional device, folder and configuration options.
Group	Displays the group with which any given device associates. Selecting the group for a given device takes you to the Groups > Monitor page for that specific group, to display graphical group information, modification options, alerts, and an audit log for the related group.
Mismatches	This field displays configuration mismatch information. When a device configuration does not match ideal configuration, this field displays the ideal device settings compared to current settings.

Using the Device Summary Report

The **Device Summary Report** identifies devices that are the most or least used devices, and a comprehensive list of all devices. One potential use of this report is to establish more equal bandwidth distribution across multiple devices. This report contains the following five lists of devices.

- **Most Utilized by Maximum Number of Simultaneous Users**—By default, this list displays the 10 devices that support the highest numbers of users. This list provides links to additional information or configuration pages for each device to make adjustments, as desired.
- **Most Utilized by Bandwidth**—By default, this list displays the 10 devices that consistently have the highest bandwidth consumption during the time period defined for the report. This list provides links to additional information or configuration pages for each device.

- **Least Utilized by Maximum Number of Simultaneous Users**—By default, this list displays the 10 devices that are the least used, according to the number of users.
- **Least Utilized by Bandwidth**—By default, this list displays the 10 devices that are the least used, according to the bandwidth throughput.
- **Devices**—This list displays all devices in AirWave. By default it is sorted alphabetically by device name.

NOTE: You can specify the number of devices that appear in each of the first four categories in the **Reports > Definitions > Add** page.

Any section of this report can be sorted by any of the columns. For example, you can specify a location and then sort the **Devices** list by the **Location** column to see details by location, or you can see all of the APs associated with a particular controller by sorting on the **Controller** column. If the AP name contains information about the location of the AP, you can sort by AP name.

If sorting the **Devices** list does not provide you with sufficient detail, you can specify a **Group** or **Folder** in the report **Definition** of a custom report. If you create a separate Group or Folder for each set of master and local controllers, you can generate a separate report for each Group or Folder. With this method, the summary sections of each report contain only devices from that Group or Folder.

Figure 171 and Table 130 illustrate and describe the **Reports > Generated > Device Summary Detail** page.

Figure 171: Reports > Generated > Daily Device Summary Report Illustration (partial view)

Table 130: Reports > Generated > Daily Device Summary Report Unique Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Max Simultaneous Users	Displays the maximum number of users that were active on the associated device during the period of time that the report covers.
Total Bandwidth (MB)	Displays the bandwidth in megabytes that the device supported during the period of time covered by the report.
Average Bandwidth (Kbps)	Displays the average bandwidth throughput for the device during the period of time covered by the report.

Using the Device Uptime Report

The **Device Uptime Report** monitors device performance and availability on the network, tracking uptime by multiple criteria to include the following:

- Total average uptime by SNMP and ICMP
- Average uptime by device group
- Average uptime by device folder

You can use this report as the central starting point to improve uptime by multiple criteria. This report covers protocol-oriented, device-oriented, or SSID-oriented information. This report can help to monitor and optimize the network in multiple ways. It can demonstrate service parameters, can establish locations that have superior or problematic uptime availability, and can help with additional analysis in multiple ways. Locations, device groups, or other groupings within a network can be identified as needing attention or can be proven to have superior performance when using this report.

The Device Uptime Report contains columns that track bootstrap count (number of times the device has gone down for a firmware change), reboot count, downtime duration, and downtime duration percent. As mentioned above, you can optionally ignore device downtime during planned maintenance periods in this report, and you can restrict the report to business days only.

The Device Uptime report is described in the image and table that follow.

Figure 172: Device Uptime Report Illustration

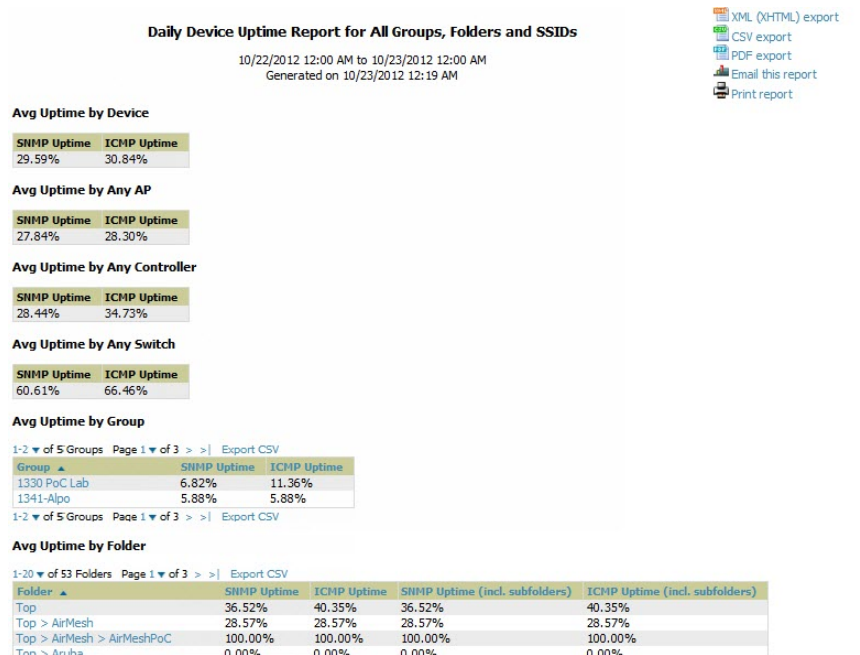


Table 131: Reports > Generated > Device Uptime Report Unique Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
SNMP Uptime	Displays the percentage of time the device was reachable via ICMP. AirWave polls the device via SNMP at the rate specified on the Groups > Basic page.
ICMP Uptime	Displays the percentage of time the device was reachable via ICMP. If the device is reachable via

Field	Description
	SNMP it is assumed to be reachable via ICMP. AirWave only pings the device if SNMP fails and then it pings at the SNMP polling interval rate.
Time Since Last Boot	The uptime as reported by the device at the end of the time period covered by the report.

Using the IDS Events Report

The **IDS Events Report** lists and tracks IDS events on the network involving APs or controller devices. This report cites the number of IDS events for devices that have experienced the most instances in the prior 24 hours, and provides links to support additional analysis or configuration in response.



NOTE: Your role must be enabled to view RAPIDS in order to see this report.

The **Home > Overview** page also cites IDS events. Triggers can be configured for IDS events. Refer to "[Setting Triggers for IDS Events](#)" on page 198 for additional information.

Selecting the AP device or controller name takes you to the **APs/Devices > List** page.

[Figure 173](#) and [Table 132](#) illustrate and describe the **Reports > Generated > IDS Events Detail** page.

Figure 173: Reports > Generated > IDS Events Report Illustration

IDS event yesterday for All Groups and Folders

10/22/2012 12:00 AM to 10/23/2012 12:00 AM
Generated on 10/23/2012 12:19 AM

[XML \(XHTML\) export](#)
[CSV export](#)
[PDF export](#)
[Email this report](#)
[Print report](#)

Top IDS Events by AP

AP	Total Events ▲	First Event	Most Recent Event
idhasoft-ap70-2	2	5/20/2009 11:06 PM	5/20/2009 11:06 PM

Top IDS Events by Controller

Controller	Total Events ▲	First Event	Most Recent Event
RAP-Local	2	5/20/2009 11:06 PM	5/20/2009 11:06 PM

1-2 ▼ of 2 Items Page 1 ▼ of 1

Attack	Attacker	AP	Controller	Radio	Channel	SNR	Precedence	Time ▼
Null-Probe-Response	00:1A:70:77:9C:CF	idhasoft-ap70-2	RAP-Local	802.11bg	-	4	-	5/20/2009 11:06 PM
Null-Probe-Response	00:1A:70:77:9C:CF	idhasoft-ap70-2	RAP-Local	802.11bg	-	4	-	5/20/2009 11:06 PM

Table 132: Reports > Generated > IDS Events Detail Unique Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Attack	Displays the name or label for the IDS event.
Controllers	This column lists the controllers for which IDS events have occurred in the prior 24 hours, and provides a link to the APs/Devices > Monitor page for each.
Attacker	Displays the MAC address of the device that generated the IDS event.
Radio	Displays the 802.11 radio type associated with the IDS event.
Channel	Displays the 802.11 radio channel associated with the IDS event, when known.
SNR	Displays the signal-to-noise (SNR) radio associated with the IDS event.

Field	Description
Precedence	Displays precedence information associated with the IDS event, when known.
Time	Displays the time of the IDS event.

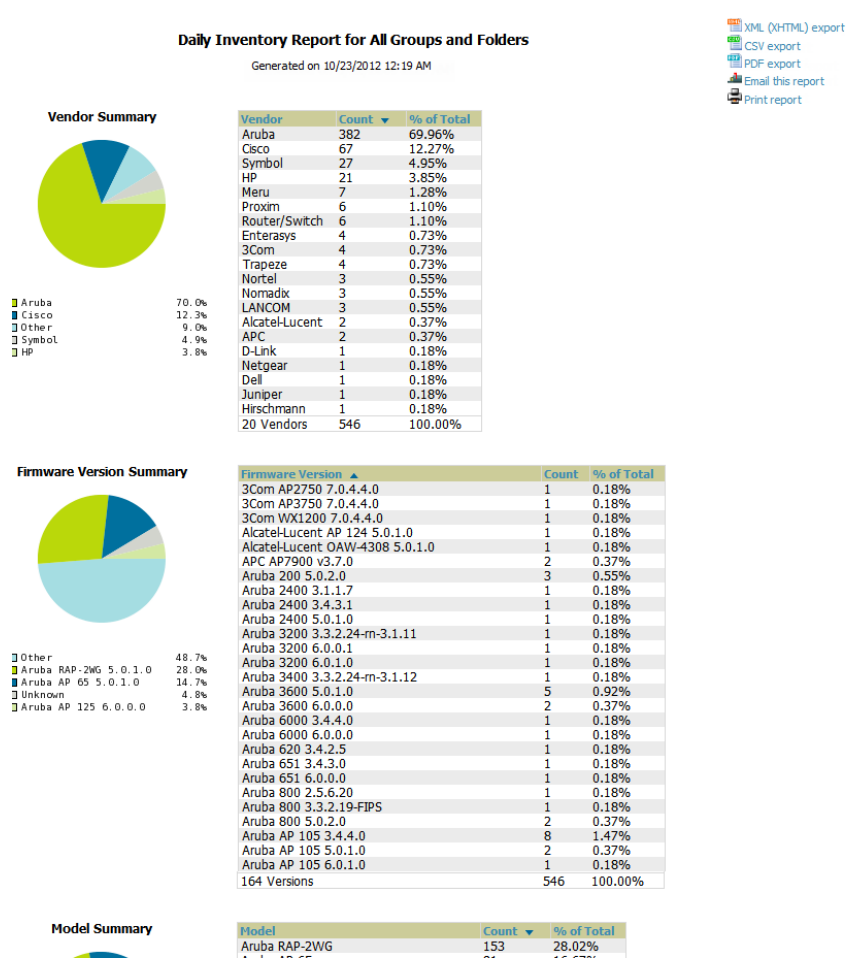
Using the Inventory Report

The **Inventory Report** itemizes all devices and firmware versions on the network, to include vendor information and graphical pie-chart summaries. The primary sections of this report are as follows:

- Vendor Summary—Lists the vendors for all devices or firmware on the network.
- Firmware Version Summary—Lists the firmware version for all firmware used on the network.
- Model Summary—Lists the model numbers for all devices or firmware on the network.

See [Figure 174](#) for an illustration of a sample report.

Figure 174: Reports > Generated > Inventory Report Illustration (Edited View)



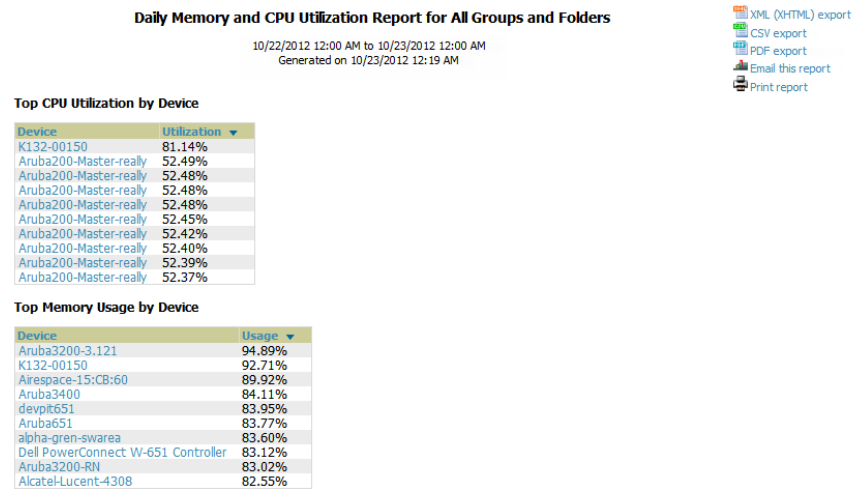
Using the Memory and CPU Utilization Report

The **Memory and CPU Utilization Report** displays the top memory usage by device, and CPU usage on the network by device. Both are by percentage.

To create a scheduled and generated report of this type, refer to ["Using Daily Reports" on page 238](#).

Figure 175 illustrates the Reports > Detail page for this report.

Figure 175: Reports > Generated > Daily Memory and CPU Usage Report Illustration (Contents Rearranged for Space)



Using the Network Usage Report

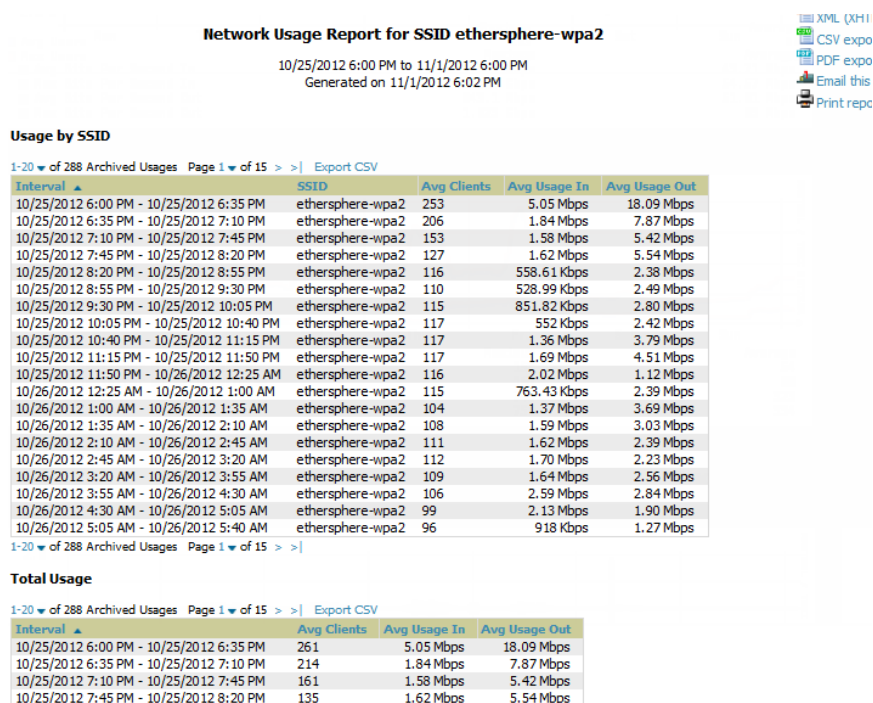
The Network Usage Report contains network-wide information in two categories:

- Usage—maximum and average bandwidth
- Clients—average bandwidth in and out

This information can be broken down by Groups and Folders. It can also be summarized by Usage, Client Count, and by both for folders.

Figure 176 illustrates the Reports > Detail page for the Network Usage.

Figure 176: Reports > Generated > Network Usage Report Illustration



Using the New Clients Report

The New Clients Report lists all new users that have appeared on the network during the time duration defined for the report. This report covers the user identifier, the associated role when known, device information and more. The report definition can filter on connection mode (wired, wireless or both).

Figure 177 illustrates the fields and information in the New Clients Report.

Figure 177: Reports > Generated > New Clients Report Illustration

Daily New Clients Report for All Groups, Folders, SSIDs and Roles
 10/30/2012 12:00 AM to 10/31/2012 12:00 AM
 Generated on 10/31/2012 12:31 AM

Export options: XML (HTML) export, CSV export, PDF export, Email this report, Print report

New Clients
 21-40 of 70 New Clients | Page 2 of 4 | Export CSV

Username	Role	MAC Address	Vendor	AP/Device	Association Time	Duration
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:72:0C	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:43 PM	10 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	00:08:86:C3:56:13	Aruba	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:38 PM	10 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:6C:E7	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:38 PM	5 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:6C:E7	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:38 PM	5 mins
jhao	employee	88:53:95:4D:4A:69	Unknown	1344-2-90C	10/30/2012 6:36 PM	4 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	00:08:86:C3:39:24	Aruba	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:33 PM	10 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	00:08:86:C3:45:FA	Aruba	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:28 PM	10 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	00:08:86:C3:51:8A	Aruba	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:28 PM	5 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:68:95	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:17 PM	5 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:6D:6D	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 6:17 PM	10 mins
admin	-	24:77:03:2A:15:C5	Intel	1330-A92D (1330-a92d.arubanetworks.com)	10/30/2012 6:06 PM	39 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	78:CD:8E:81:36:2B	SMC	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 5:25 PM	31 mins
-	aruba-visitor-guest-logout	5C:95:4B:5A:43:2F	Apple Inc	1344-1-AL47 (1344-1-ai47.arubanetworks.com)	10/30/2012 4:21 PM	8 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:72:AE	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 3:44 PM	5 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:70:7F	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 3:44 PM	16 mins
jbalest@cvent.com	aruba-visitor	10:08:A9:7F:65:E0	Intel	1344-1-AL47 (1344-1-ai47.arubanetworks.com)	10/30/2012 3:15 PM	2 hrs 4 mins
-	employee	08:3E:8C:8D:FB:60	Hon Hai Precision Ind.Co.Ltd	1349-QA-Loc (1249-qa-loc.arubanetworks.com)	10/30/2012 3:04 PM	6 hrs 32 mins
epatterson	employee	20:C3:00:89:38:A1	Unknown	1344-1-AL19 (1344-1-ai19.arubanetworks.com)	10/30/2012 2:43 PM	1 hr 5 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:6D:C0	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 2:42 PM	35 mins
-	OPS-Untrust	6C:F3:7F:C7:72:F6	Aruba Networks	acctond-rap5-03	10/30/2012 2:42 PM	35 mins

21-40 of 70 New Clients | Page 2 of 4

Using the New Rogue Devices Report

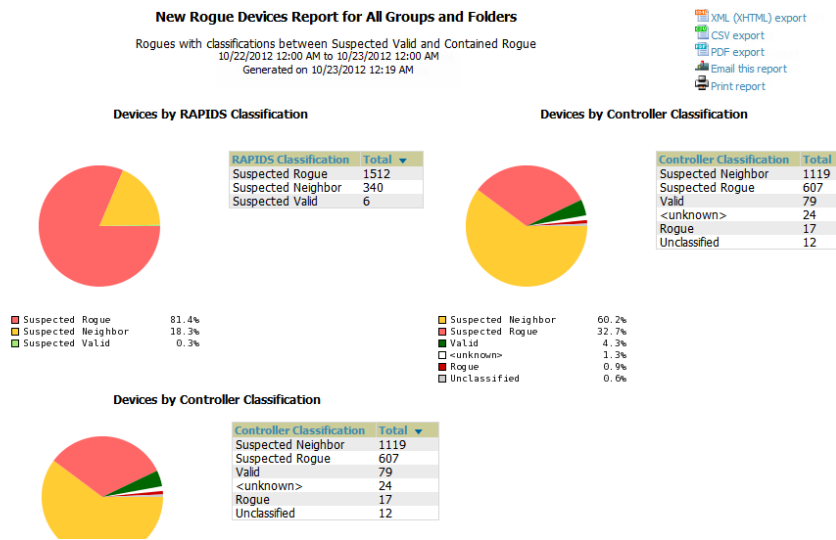
The New Rogue Devices Report summarizes rogue device information including the following categories of information:

- Rogue devices by RAPIDS classification—described in "Using RAPIDS and Rogue Classification" on page 169
- Top rogue devices by number of discovering APs
- Top rogue devices by signal strength
- Graphical summary of rogue devices by LAN MAC address vendor
- Graphical summary of rogue devices by radio MAC address vendor
- Text-based table summary of rogue device counts
- Detailed and text-based table of rogue devices discovered only wirelessly with extensive device parameters and hyperlink interoperability to additional AirWave pages
- Detailed and text-based table of all rogue devices supporting all discovery methods with extensive device parameters and hyperlink interoperability to additional AirWave pages
- Detailed and text-based table of discovery events pertaining to the discovery of rogue devices with extensive parameters and hyperlink interoperability to additional AirWave pages

This report is not run by default, but is available after you define it.

Refer to Figure 178 for a sample illustration of this report.

Figure 178: Reports > Generated > New Rogue Devices Report Illustration (partial view)



The rogue device inventories that comprise this report contain many fields, described in [Table 133](#).

Table 133: New Rogue Devices Report Fields

Field	Description
Name	Displays the device name, as able to be determined.
RAPIDS Classification	Displays the RAPIDS classification for the rogue device, as classified by rules defined on the RAPIDS > Rules page. Refer to "Using RAPIDS and Rogue Classification" on page 169 for additional information.
Threat Level	Displays the numeric threat level by which the device has been classified, according to rules defined on the RAPIDS > Rules page. Refer to "Using RAPIDS and Rogue Classification" on page 169 for additional information.
Ack	Displays whether the device has been acknowledged with the network.
First Discovered	Displays the date and time that the rogue device was first discovered on the network.
First Discovery Method	Displays the method by which the rogue device was discovered.
First Discovery Agent	Displays the network device that first discovered the rogue device.
Last Discovering AP	Displays the network device that most recently discovered the rogue device.
Model	Displays the rogue device type when known.
Operating System	Displays the operating system for the device type, when known.
IP Address	Displays the IP address of the rogue device when known.
SSID	Displays the SSID for the rogue device when known.
Network Type	Displays the network type on which the rogue was detected, when known.

Field	Description
Channel	Displays the wireless RF channel on which the rogue device was detected.
WEP	Displays WEP encryption usage when known.
RSSI	Displays Received Signal Strength (RSSI) information for radio signal strength when known.
Signal	Displays signal strength when known.
LAN MAC Address	Displays the MAC address for the associated LAN when known.
LAN Vendor	Displays LAN vendor information associated with the rogue device, when known.
Radio MAC Address	Displays the MAC address for the radio device, when known.
Radio Vendor	Displays the vendor information for the radio device when known.
Port	Displays the router or switch port associated with the rogue device when known.
Last Seen	Displays the last time in which the rogue device was seen on the network.
Total Discovering APs	Displays the total number of APs that detected the rogue device.
Total Discovery Events	Displays the total number of instances in which the rogue device was discovered.

Using the PCI Compliance Report

AirWave supports PCI requirements in accordance with the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS). The **PCI Compliance Report** displays current PCI configurations and status as enabled on the network. Verify that AirWave is enabled to monitor compliance with PCI requirements, as described in the ["Enabling or Disabling PCI Auditing"](#) on page 56.

In addition to citing simple pass or fail status with regard to each PCI requirement, AirWave introduces very detailed diagnostic information to recommend the specific action or actions required to achieve Pass status, when sufficient information is available. Refer to the ["Auditing PCI Compliance on the Network"](#) on page 54 for information about enabling PCI on the network. The configurations in that section enable or disable the contents of the PCI Compliance Report that is viewable on the **Reports > Generated** page.

[Figure 179](#) illustrates the fields and information in a **PCI Compliance Report**.

Figure 179: Reports > Generated > PCI Compliance Report Illustration Example

Daily PCI Report for Groups Aruba HQ, Cisco Gear, Ethersphere-lms3

10/18/2012 12:00 AM to 10/19/2012 11:00 PM
Generated on 10/19/2012 11:05 PM

This report covers sections of the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard (DSS) Version 2.0 requirements that are relevant to security in your network. PCI DSS standard requirements are available at <https://www.pcisecuritystandards.org>.

Disclaimer: The PCI Compliance Report must be completed by an authorized QSA. The sole purpose of this report is to provide IT administrators with an on-demand internal audit of components that are visible to AirWave Management Platform.

Summary

PCI Requirement	Description	Status
1.1	Configuration standards for routers. A device fails if there are mismatches between the desired configuration and the configuration on the device.	Fail
1.2.3	Install firewalls between any wireless networks and the cardholder data environment. A device passes if it can function as a stateful firewall.	Pass
2.1	Always change vendor-supplied defaults. A device fails if the usernames, passwords or SNMP credentials being used by AMP to communicate with the device are on a list of forbidden credentials. The list includes common manufacturer defaults.	Fail
2.1.1	Change vendor-supplied defaults for wireless environments. A device fails if the passphrases, SSIDs or other security-related settings are on a list of forbidden values. The list includes common manufacturer defaults.	Fail
4.1.1	Use strong encryption in wireless networks. A device fails if the desired or actual configuration reflect that WEP is enabled or if associated clients can connect with WEP.	Fail
11.1	Identify unauthorized wireless devices. A report will indicate a failure if there are unacknowledged rogue APs present in RAPIDS or there are no wireless rogues discovered in the last three months.	Fail
11.4	Use intrusion-detection systems and/or intrusion-prevention systems to monitor all traffic. A report will indicate a "pass" for the requirement if AMP is monitoring devices capable of reporting IDS events. Recent IDS events will be summarized in the report.	Pass

Issues for requirement 1.1: Configuration standards for routers. (Fail)

1-20 of 476 PCI Compliance Issues Page 1 of 24 > > |

AP / Device	Status	Detail				
00:0b:86:cf:89:b2	Unable to Determine	Device is currently down or was never contacted.				
00:24:6c:c0:00:c3	Fail	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #e0e0e0;"> <th style="text-align: left;">Current Device Configuration</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Detail</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aruba AP Group</td> <td>(not present)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Device Configuration	Detail	Aruba AP Group	(not present)
Current Device Configuration	Detail					
Aruba AP Group	(not present)					

XML (XHTML) export

CSV export

PDF export

Email this report

Print report

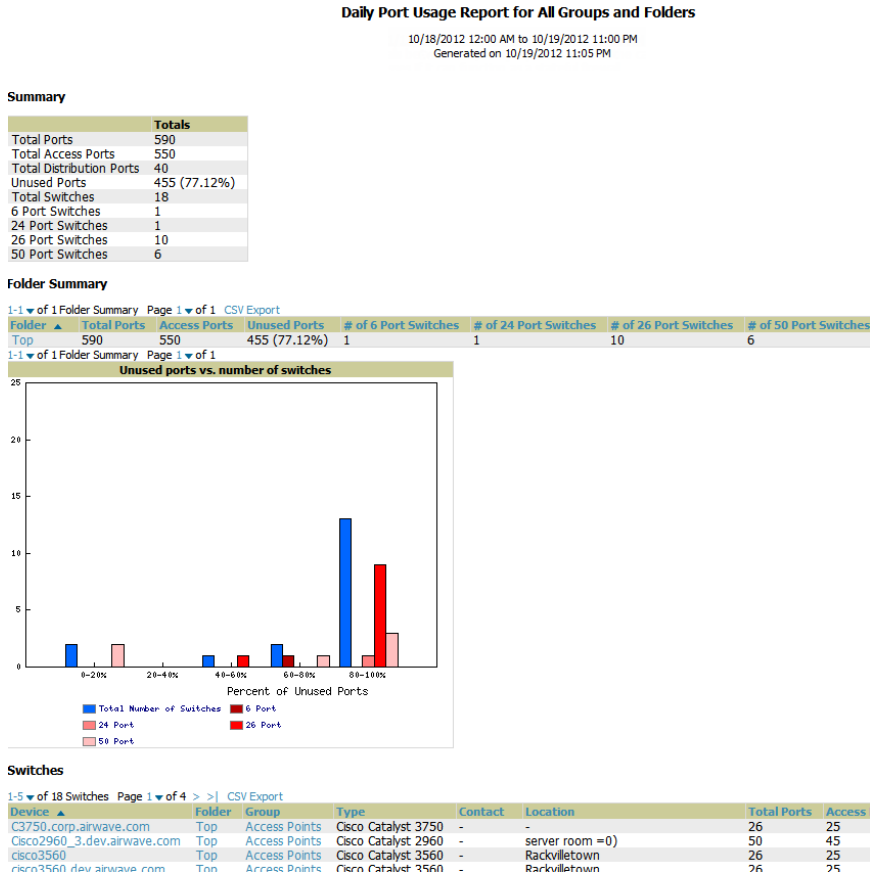
Using the Port Usage Report

You can generate a wide array of port usage statistics from the **Port Usage Report** including each of the following:

- List of all the switches and ports in your network by folder
- List of unused ports
- List of access and distribution ports
- Histogram displaying unused ports vs. unused switches by type (access or distribution)
- List of most used switches
- List of most used ports

A sample of the types of information used to generate in a **Port Usage Report** appears in [Figure 180](#).

Figure 180: Reports > Generated > Port Usage Report Detail Page (partial view)



Using the RADIUS Authentication Issues Report

The RADIUS Authentication Issues Report contains issues that may appear with controllers, RADIUS servers, and users. [Figure 181](#) illustrates the fields and information in the RADIUS Authentication Issues Report.

Figure 181: Reports > Generated > RADIUS Authentication Issues Detail Page Illustration

Daily RADIUS Authentication Issues Report for All Groups, Folders and SSIDs

10/18/2012 12:00 AM to 10/19/2012 11:00 PM
Generated on 10/19/2012 11:05 PM

XML (XHTML) export
 CSV export
 PDF export
 Email this report
 Print report

Top 10 RADIUS Authentication Issues by Controller

Device	Total Failures	First Event	Most Recent Event
airespace-1	1776	1/20/2009 12:00 AM	1/20/2009 11:59 PM

Top 10 RADIUS Authentication Issues by RADIUS Server

RADIUS Server	Total Failures	First Event	Most Recent Event
vortex	2	1/20/2009 10:41 AM	1/20/2009 10:41 AM

Top 10 RADIUS Authentication Issues by User

User	Total Failures	First Event	Most Recent Event
00:21:5C:00:21:5C	1732	1/20/2009 12:00 AM	1/20/2009 11:59 PM
00:1D:D9:00:1D:D9	15	1/20/2009 1:51 PM	1/20/2009 2:08 PM
00:16:CF:00:16:CF	6	1/20/2009 3:05 PM	1/20/2009 3:13 PM
00:21:5C:00:21:5C	5	1/20/2009 7:05 AM	1/20/2009 5:33 PM
00:1C:BF:00:1C:BF	3	1/20/2009 4:12 PM	1/20/2009 4:13 PM
00:16:CF:00:16:CF	2	1/20/2009 8:33 AM	1/20/2009 5:42 PM
00:14:AA:00:14:AA	2	1/20/2009 5:27 PM	1/20/2009 5:28 PM
00:1F:3B:00:1F:3B	1	1/20/2009 8:52 AM	1/20/2009 8:52 AM
00:19:7D:00:14:A4	1	1/20/2009 3:04 PM	1/20/2009 3:04 PM
00:21:FE:00:16:CF	1	1/20/2009 11:23 AM	1/20/2009 11:23 AM

1-20 of 1776 RADIUS Authentication Issues Page 1 of 89 > >

Event	User	MAC Address	Username	RADIUS Server	Event Time	Device	AP	Radio
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:59 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:59 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:58 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:58 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:57 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:57 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:56 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:56 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:55 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:55 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:54 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:54 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:53 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:53 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:52 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:52 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:51 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:51 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:50 PM	airespace-1	-	-
Client authentication failed for 00:21:5C:85:BD:08	00:21:5C:00:21:5C	-	-	-	1/20/2009 11:50 PM	airespace-1	-	-

Using the RF Health Report

The RF Health Report tracks the top AP radio issues by noise, MAC/Phy errors, channel changes, transmit power changes, mode changes, and interfering devices (the last two apply only if there are ARM events). This report assists in pinpointing the most problematic devices on your network, and lists the top devices by problem type.

Problematic APs are displayed in two separate lists Problem Radios lists, grouped by radio frequency. A device will make it into the list if it violates two or more thresholds. (For more on the thresholds that indicate problems, refer to "Evaluating Radio Statistics for an AP" on page 120.)

Other lists grouped by radio frequency include Most Noise, Most Interfering, Most/Least Utilized by Channel Usage, Most MAC/Phy Errors, Most Channel Changes, Most Transmit Power Changes, Clients with Least Goodput, Clients with Least Speed, and Radios with Least Goodput.

If an RF Health Report has not been generated before, you can create it by following the instructions on the "Defining Reports" on page 258 section of this chapter.

Figure 182 illustrates a sample RF Health Report.

Figure 182: Reports > Detail > Daily RF Health Report Page Illustration (partial view)

Daily RF Health Report for All Groups and Folders

10/24/2012 12:00 AM to 10/25/2012 12:00 AM
Generated on 10/25/2012 12:55 AM

[XML \(XHTML\) export](#)
[CSV export](#)
[PDF export](#)
[Email this report](#)
[Print report](#)

Problem 5 GHz Radios

Device	Channel Changes	Transmit Power Changes	Mode Changes	Avg Noise (dBm)	Avg Channel Busy (%)
2198-Platform-Dev-Loc (2198-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	8	2	0	-83.00	84.65

Problem 2.4 GHz Radios

Device	Channel Changes	Transmit Power Changes	Mode Changes	Avg Noise (dBm)	Avg Channel Busy (%)
1341-AP21 (1341-ap21.arubanetworks.com)	0	0	0	-94.00	81.10
1372-Platform-Dev-Loc (1372-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	0	0	0	-77.00	82.28
2188-Platform-Dev-Loc (2188-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	0	0	0	-77.00	91.34
2198-Platform-Dev-Loc (2198-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	0	0	0	-78.50	78.35
SA-3F-11	4	0	0	-79.50	-
SA-3F-8	6	17	0	-78.50	-

Most Noise (5 GHz)

Rank	Device	Avg Noise (dBm)	Channel Changes	Avg Channel Busy (%)	Clients	Usage
1	1372-Platform-Dev-Loc (1372-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	-81.00	13	67.32	1	458
2	2188-Platform-Dev-Loc (2188-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	-82.50	0	40.55	0	1165
3	mbuch-ap105	-82.50	0	1.57	0	999
4	2198-Platform-Dev-Loc (2198-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	-83.00	8	84.65	1	2668
5	1260-Platform-Dev-Loc (1260-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	-84.50	3	31.89	3	274
6	1394-Platform-Dev-Loc (1394-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	-86.00	4	63.78	1	100
7	ebc-teleworker2	-86.00	0	-	1	549
8	The other AP	-86.50	0	1.18	0	0.00
9	2218-128MB-Platform-Dev-Loc (2218-128mb-platform-dev-loc.arubanetworks.com)	-86.50	115	71.26	1	375
10	SA-3F-3	-87.00	3	-	3	300

Most Noise (2.4 GHz)

Rank	Device	Avg Noise (dBm)	Channel Changes	Avg Channel Busy (%)	Clients	Usage (bps)	Loc
1	SA-3F-7	-74.00	0	-	0	6.00	-

All tables in RF Health indicate the rank, device type, number of users, bandwidth, location, controller, folder, and group, and all are sorted according to rank. Selecting a value under the **Device** column in any table will take you to the APs/Devices > Monitor > Radio Statistics page for the band indicated in the table title (5 GHz or 2.4 GHz).

- Every list contains Rank, Device (name, not type), Channel Changes, Average Noise, Average Channel Utilization, Clients, Usage, Location, Controller name, Speed, Goodput, Folder, and Group.
- The third column in the list (after Device) will be the column the list is sorted by.
- If that column would otherwise be in the list (Channel Changes), it does not show up in the list where it would otherwise.
- Note that sometimes the sorted column is not one of those common ones, such as the Interfering Devices section.

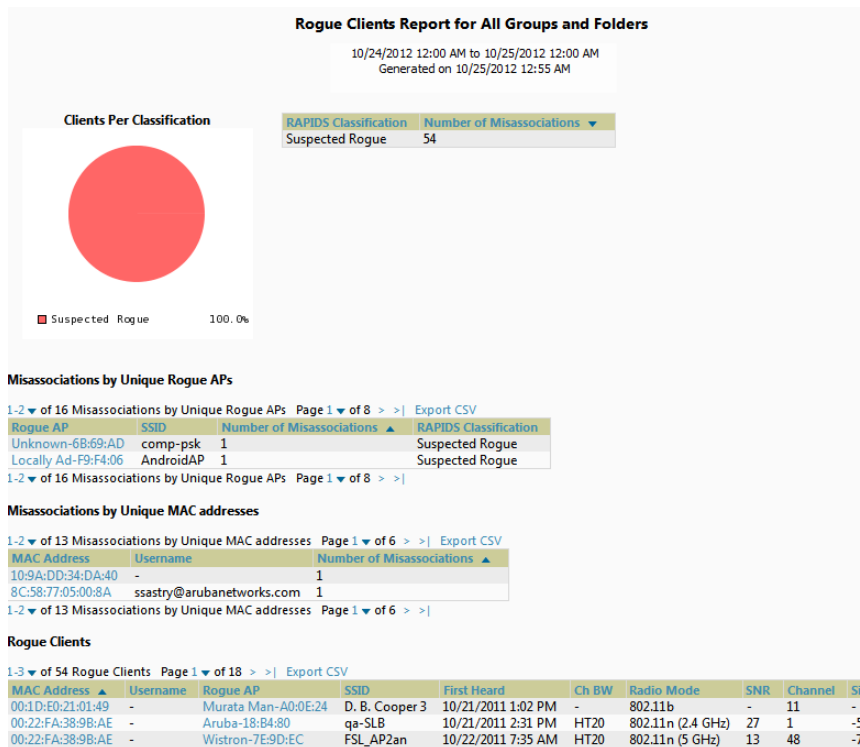
AirWave limits data storage to 183 days (approximately six months) per radio. If you create an RF Health Report with a date range longer than 183 days, it will only include Channel Changes, Transmit Power Changes, Average Utilization, Mac/Phy Errors and Average Noise based on whatever part of the report intersects the last 183 days. This differs from most reports because other data (like bandwidth and users) will max out at 425 days, and AirWave validates reports so you can only run them over a 366-day duration.

Using the Rogue Clients Report

The **Rogue Clients** report tracks the number of valid users that connected to rogues in the specified time frame, and can be filtered by rogue classification. Ad-hoc devices can be included, and specific details that should be included about the clients can be selected.

By default, the minimum RAPIDS classification is Suspected Rogue, and the maximum is Contained Rogue.

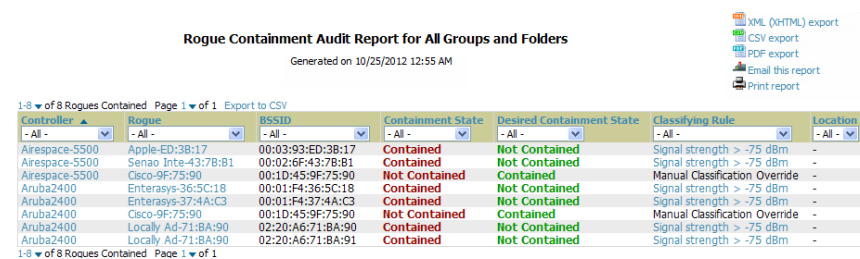
Figure 183: Reports > Detail > Rogue Clients Report Page Illustration



Using the Rogue Containment Audit Report

The rogue containment audit report that lets you know if any containment is failing. Figure 184 illustrates the fields and information in this report type.

Figure 184: Reports > Detail > Rogue Containment Audit Report Page Illustration



Using the VPN Session Report

The VPN Session Report extensively itemizes VPN activity by session. This report can be filtered to show devices or clients/users, including those that match a certain search criteria. You can also specify device types to include in the report. Finally, you can specify to include summary or detailed information about VPN sessions and users.

In list and chart form, this report tracks and display session information that can include any or all of the following:

- Session Data by AOS Device Type (List or Chart)
- Session Data by Controller (List or Chart)
- Session Data by VPN Type (List or Chart)
- Session Data by HTTP Fingerprint (List or Chart)
- Session Data by VLAN (List or Chart)

Figure 185: VPN Session Report SummaryView



Defining Reports

You can create reports in AirWave for any time period you wish, to be run when you wish, and distributed to recipients that you define. Perform these steps to create and run custom reports. Reports created with the **Reports > Definition** page appear on this and on the **Reports > Generated** page once defined.

1. To create or edit a report, browse to the **Reports > Definition** page and select the **Add** button, or select the pencil icon to edit an existing report definition. [Figure 186](#) illustrates one view of the **Reports > Definition** page.

Figure 186: Defining a Report with Reports > Definitions > Add Button

Report Restrictions

Group: -- All Groups --

Folder: -- All Folders --

Device Search Filter:
This report will be run against Devices that match this search.

Report Restrictions section varies according to report type.

Report Start: []

Report End: []

Scheduling Options

Schedule: Yes No

Report Visibility

Generated Report Visibility: By Role

Email Options

Email Report: Yes No

[Add and Run] [Run Now] [Add] [Cancel]

2. Complete the fields described in [Table 134](#) and any additional Report Restrictions. The **Report Restrictions** section changes according to the report type you choose. Additional information about each report type is described in ["Using Daily Reports"](#) on page 238.

Table 134: Reports > Definitions > Add Page Fields and Default Values

Field	Default	Description
Title	Empty	Enter a Report Title . Use a title that is a meaningful and descriptive, so it may be found easily on the lists of reports that appear on either Generated or Definitions pages.
Type	Capacity	Choose the type of report you wish to create in the Report Type drop-down menu.
Group	All Groups	Specify the groups and folders to be covered in the report by choosing All Groups (or All Folders) or specifying Use selected groups (or Use selected folders) in the drop-down menu.
Folder	All Folders	If Use selected groups is chosen, a menu with checkboxes appears, allowing you to choose the groups to include in the report.
Device Search Filter	Blank	Add a specific alpha numeric string for finding devices that match that which you entered. Note that once you enter a search string, new or deleted devices that match the search string will automatically be included or excluded in all future reports generated until you delete or change the search string. For certain reports, such as New User and Client Session , will allow you to search devices associated with a specific user or device.
Filter by device type	All Device Types	Filter this report by device type. By selecting the second option - Use selected device types - you can select the checkboxes next to the specific device types you want to filter on: Access Points (such as campus APs remote APs, and different types of Mesh APs), Controllers (Master, Local, Standby, and Virtual), Switches & Routers, and Universal & Custom Devices.
SSID	All SSIDs	This field displays for most report types. When this field appears, and when you select Use Selected IDs , a new list of SSIDs displays. Check (select) the specific SSIDs to be included in the report.
Report Start Report End	Blank	These fields establish the time period to be covered by the report. These fields are supported for most report types. When these fields do not appear, the report provides a snapshot of current status rather than information covering a period of time Times can be entered in relative or absolute form. A start date of 6 months 3 weeks 5 days 9 hours ago and an end time of 4 months 2 weeks 1 day ago is valid, as is a start date of 5/5/2008 13:00 and an end date of 6/6/2008 9:00. Absolute times must be entered in a 24-hour format. Other reports, like the Inventory Report, give a snapshot picture of the AirWave at the present time.
Schedule	No	When you select Yes , new fields display that allow you to define a specific time for report creation. The report schedule setting is distinct from the Report Start and Report End fields, as these define the period of time to be covered by the report. These Schedule fields establish the time that a report runs, independent of report scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Local Time—Displays for reference the time of the AirWave system. • Desired Start Date/Time—Sets the time the report runs, which may often be separate from the time period covered by the report. This allows you to run a report during less busy hours. • Occurs—Select whether the report is to be run one time, daily, weekly, monthly, or annually. Depending on the recurrence pattern selected, you get an additional drop-down menu. For example, if you select a recurrence of monthly, you get an additional drop-down menu that allows you to pick which day of the month (day 1, day 2, and so forth) the report should run.
Generated Report Visibility	By Role	This field allows you to display the report either by user role (with the report appearing in User Role lists on the Reports > Generated page) or by Subject (displaying reports by Subject on the Reports > Generated page). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Role: When you create a report definition, the reports are visible to everybody who has the same role as you (ie AirWave Administrator), and to nobody else. • By Subject: When the report is run, AirWave users have access to the report if they are

Field	Default	Description
		allowed to view all the devices in the report.
Email Report	No	Select Yes to display sender and recipient fields. Enter a valid Sender Address where marked to indicate the address that appears in the From field of the emailed report. Enter a valid recipient email addresses, separated by commas when using multiple email addresses. NOTE: AirWave will not attempt to email a report with an excessively large number of rows in the detail section.

In the report restrictions section you can customize any detailed information contained in a chosen report. [Figure 187](#) shows a sample **Report Restrictions** page.

Figure 187: Report Restrictions Illustration

By default all data will be included. Deselect the checkbox to hide specific information. The list can also be reordered by dragging and dropping the separate lines. The order displayed here will match the column order in the report.

- Do one of the following:
 - Select **Add and Run** to generate the report immediately, in addition to saving report settings.
 - Select **Run Now** to generate the report immediately without creating a new report definition or saving the report settings.
 - Select **Add** (only) to complete the report creation, to be run at the time scheduled.
 - Select **Cancel** to exit from the Add page.

[Table 135](#) describes the configurable settings for the custom report to be created. Select any of the report names to view additional information on that report type.

Table 135: Report Types and Scheduling Options Supported for Custom Reports

Report Type	Can by Run by Time Period	Can be Run by Group/Folder	Description
"Using Custom	Yes	Yes	Summarizes devices based on which have exceeded a

Report Type	Can be Run by Time Period	Can be Run by Group/Folder	Description
Reports" on page 239			defined percentage of their maximum bandwidth capacity. Pulls data for AP radios or interfaces of universal devices (ifSpeed value).
"Using the Capacity Planning Report" on page 240	Yes	Yes	Tracks bandwidth capacity and consumption according to thresholds for data throughput. This is a device-oriented report.
"Using the Dell PowerConnect W License Report" on page 240	No	Yes	Tracks licenses on Dell devices in your network. This report includes information on the type, quantity, percent used, installation date, expiration date, and the license keys.
"Using the Client Session Report" on page 242	Yes	Yes	Summarizes user data by radio mode, SSID and VLAN, as well as lists all sessions.
"Using the Configuration Audit Report" on page 243	No	Yes	Provides a snapshot of the configuration of all specified access points in AirWave, at report run time.
"Using the Device Summary Report" on page 244	Yes	Yes	Summarizes user and bandwidth statistics and lists devices in AirWave.
"Using the Device Uptime Report" on page 246	Yes	Yes	Summarizes device uptime within defined groups or folders.
"Using the IDS Events Report" on page 247	Yes	Yes	Summarizes IDS events; can be limited to a summary of a certain number of events.
"Using the Inventory Report" on page 248	No	Yes	Provides an audit of vendors, models and firmware versions of devices in AirWave.
"Using the Memory and CPU Utilization Report" on page 248	Yes	Yes	Summarizes usage for controllers for defined top number of devices; can be run with or without per-CPU details and details about device memory usage.
"Using the New Clients Report" on page 250	Yes	No	Provides a summary list of new clients, including username, role, MAC address, discovering AP, and association time.
"Using the Network Usage Report" on page 249	Yes	Yes	Summarizes bandwidth data and number of users.
"Using the New Rogue Devices Report" on page 250	Yes	No	Shows new rogue devices by score, discovering AP, and MAC address vendor.
"Using the PCI Compliance Report" on page 252	Yes	Yes	Provides a summary of network compliance with PCI requirements, according to the PCI requirements enabled in AirWave using the AMP Setup > PCI Compliance page.

Report Type	Can be Run by Time Period	Can be Run by Group/Folder	Description
"Using the Port Usage Report" on page 253	Yes	Yes	Summarizes switch and port information across the network. Generates information on the unused ports. Provides a detailed list of all available switches and ports in the network.
"Using the RADIUS Authentication Issues Report" on page 254	Yes	Yes	Summarizes RADIUS authentication issues by controller and by user, as well as a list of all issues.
"Using the RF Health Report" on page 255	Yes	Yes	Tracks problematic radios, changes, errors, and interfering devices.
"Using the Rogue Clients Report" on page 256	Yes	Yes	Summarizes the number of valid users that connected to rogues. This report can be filtered by rogue classification. Ad-hoc devices can be included, and specific details that should be included about the clients can be selected.
"Using the Rogue Containment Audit Report" on page 257	No	Yes	Identifies discrepancies between access point containment status specified in AirWave compared to containment status identified by the controller at report run time.
"Using the VPN Session Report" on page 257	Yes	Yes	Summarizes connected VPN sessions over a specified period of time. This report can be based on clients/users or devices and can be filtered by folder and device type. It can also include detailed information for sessions and users.

Emailing and Exporting Reports

This section describes three ways that you can distribute reports in AirWave:

- ["Emailing Reports in General Email Applications" on page 262](#)
- ["Emailing Reports to Smarthost" on page 263](#)
- ["Exporting Reports to XML, CSV, or PDF" on page 263](#)

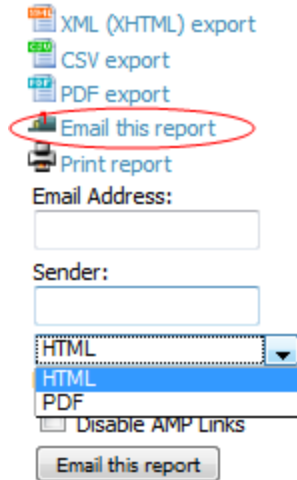
Emailing Reports in General Email Applications

Perform these steps to set up email distribution of reports in AirWave:

All reports contain a link to export the report to an XML, CSV, or PDF file. In addition, reports can be e-mailed in either HTML or PDF format.

Select **Email This Report** to email the report, and then specify the email addresses, separated by commas, to which reports are sent along with the sender address. Finally, specify whether the report should be sent in HTML or PDF format.

Figure 188: *Email this report*



Additional information about email-based report generation is described in ["Defining Reports"](#) on page 258 and in ["Emailing Reports to Smarthost"](#) on page 263.

Emailing Reports to Smarthost

AirWave uses Postfix to deliver alerts and reports via email, because it provides a high level of security and locally queues email until delivery. If AirWave sits behind a firewall, which prevents it from sending email directly to the specified recipient, use the following procedure to forward email to a smarthost.

1. Add the following line to `/etc/postfix/main.cf`:
`relayhost = [mail.example.com]`
Where: `mail.example.com` is the IP address or hostname of your smarthost.
2. Run `service postfix restart`
3. Send a test message to an email address.

```
Mail -v xxx@xxx.com
Subject: test mail
.
CC:
```
4. Press **Enter**.
5. Check the mail log to ensure mail was sent by running this command:
`tail -f /var/log/maillog`

Exporting Reports to XML, CSV, or PDF

AirWave allows you to export individual reports in XML (xhtml), CSV, or PDF. You can also export all reports at once, and a zip file will be generated with all of the files in CSV format included. These files can be read by an HTML browser or opened in Excel. The CSV files can be opened in any text editor. The PDF files can be viewed using any reader.



NOTE: Support for graphics and links is included when exporting. This method of exporting also prevents **Missing File C:\filename.css** error messages.

Chapter 9

Using VisualRF

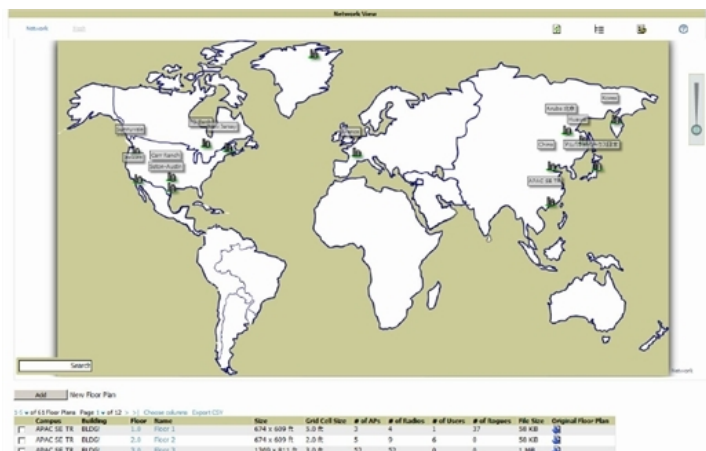
This chapter contains information about VisualRF and includes the following topics:

- "Features" on page 266
- "Useful Terms" on page 266
- "Starting VisualRF" on page 267
- "Basic QuickView Navigation" on page 267
- "Using the Settings in the VisualRF > Setup Page" on page 272
- "Configuring QuickView Personal Preferences" on page 278
- "Increasing Location Accuracy" on page 281
- "Using QuickView to Assess RF Environments" on page 290
- "Planning and Provisioning" on page 294
- "Importing and Exporting in VisualRF" on page 306
- "VisualRF Location APIs" on page 309
- "About VisualRF Plan" on page 310

The VisualRF module provides a real-time picture of the actual radio environment of your wireless network and the ability to plan the wireless coverage of new sites. To understand what is happening on your wireless network, you need to know where your users and devices are located, and you need to monitor the RF environment in those areas. VisualRF puts this information at your fingertips through integrated mapping and location data.

VisualRF uses sophisticated RF fingerprinting to accurately display coverage patterns and calculate the location of every wireless device in range. Moreover, VisualRF does not require dedicated RF sensors or a costly additional location appliance - all the necessary information is gathered from your existing wireless access points and controllers.

Figure 189: Example VisualRF Page Showing all networks



Features

- Mesh monitoring page specially for viewing Dell AirMesh devices. VisualRF automatically renders Mesh APs based on GPS coordinates.
- Floor plan upload wizard enables direct importation of JPG/JPEG, GIF, PNG, PDF (single page only) and CAD files for floor plans. **NOTE:** PDF floor plans must be generated from a source file. Other PDFs, such as those scanned from a printer, will not import properly. Similarly, CAD files must be generated by AutoCAD.
- Batch upload wizard enables batch uploads of multiple CAD files with corresponding walls, and access points.
- Accurate calculation of the location of all client devices (laptops, RFID Tags, PDAs, Phones) using RF data from your existing APs and controllers. Increased accuracy of device placement can be achieved with periodic site surveys.
- Graphical navigation allows your Help Desk to view floor plans simply by clicking on the appropriate campus, building, or floor.
- Tree view allows you to navigate to a specific campus, building, or floor via a tree navigation.
- Heatmaps depict the strength of RF coverage in each location.
- Speed (data rate) view which depicts the highest possible speed at every location on a floor plan.
- Built into AirWave for onscreen display of alerts and error conditions. For instance, an AP icon will display in red when a critical alert is active or when usage conditions exceed pre-defined thresholds.
- Location playback viewer which allows visual tracking of up to 24 hours of location history.
- Dynamically recalculates path loss and device locations based on real-time data from your wireless LAN, for increased location accuracy.
- Calibrates RF data from multiple vendors' APs (and across different product lines from the same vendor) for accurate display even in multi-vendor and multi-architecture environments. Refer to the [Supported Infrastructure Devices](#) document for a list of vendors and supported devices.
- Full planning capabilities based on speed or signal requirements.

Useful Terms

- **AP-to-AP Signal (Neighbor)** - Some APs/Controllers have the ability to report the signal strength of APs that they hear. AirWave uses these signal strength readings to dynamically attenuate floor plans to increase the accuracy of client locations and heat maps.
- **Client Surveys** - Client surveys within VisualRF use access points to understand which clients they hear and at what signal strength.
- **dB (Decibels)** - difference/ratio between two signal levels.
- **dBm** - dB as compared to 1 mW. It is a logarithmic measurement (integer) which is typically used in place of mW to represent receive-power level. AirWave normalizes all signals to dBm, so it is easy to evaluate performance between various vendors.
- **mW** - 1/1000 of a Watt. It is a linear measurement (always positive) generally used to represent transmission.
- **QuickView** - Flash front end for VisualRF, which displays information generated by the back-end service.
- **Rogue Surveys** - Rogue surveys are facilitated by AMC, VisualRF and the client's radio to understand which access points they hear and what signal strength.
- **RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator)** - IEEE defines RSSI is a mechanism by which RF energy is to be measured by the circuitry on a wireless NIC (0-255). RSSI is not standard across vendors. Each vendor determines their own RSSI scale/values.

- **Unassociated Client Information** - Some APs/Controllers have the ability to report the signal strength of visible clients that are associated to a radio on a neighboring AP. AirWave also uses these signal strength readings to more accurately place these unassociated clients.
- **VisualRF** - The AirWave service that calculates location, calculates path loss, and provides floor plan editing capabilities.
- **VisualRF Plan** - Makes the planning portions of VisualRF available in an offline software package that does not require a server. For more information about VisualRF Plan, see ["About VisualRF Plan" on page 310](#).

Starting VisualRF

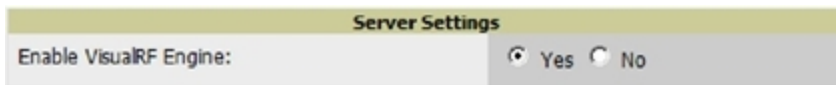
In order to launch VisualRF, AMP Setup must specify to display the VisualRF tab, and the VisualRF engine must be switched on in **VisualRF > Setup**. Both of these pages are visible to logged-in administrators only. By default:

- **Display VisualRF** is enabled in **AMP Setup > General**.
- **Enable VisualRF Engine** is disabled in **VisualRF > Setup**.

To enable VisualRF, follow these instructions while logged in as an administrator:

1. Navigate to **VisualRF > Setup**.
2. In the **Server Settings** section, select **Yes** in the **Enable VisualRF Engine** field, and then select **Save**.

Figure 190: VisualRF > Setup > Server Settings Section



Basic QuickView Navigation

The top-level menus of VisualRF are split into two major categories: Network and Mesh, as shown in [Figure 191](#) and [Figure 192](#). Selecting these menus will cause relevant submenus and sections to display below:

Figure 191: Default VisualRF Top Level Menu - Network View

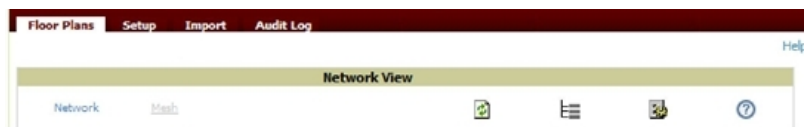
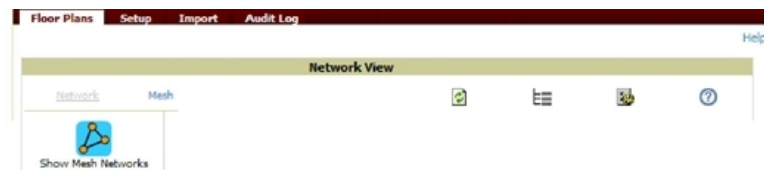






Figure 192: Default VisualRF Top Level Menu - Mesh View



[Table 136](#) describes the top level icons and their functions on VisualRF.

Table 136: Top Level Icons and Descriptions

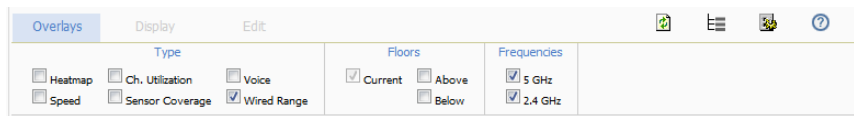
Operation	Icon	Description
Refresh		Refresh the floor plan to see changes.
Open Site Tree		Display the Network Tree View Window on top of the floor plan.
Preferences		Configure personal viewing preferences. The Preferences menu allows you to configure user preferences (overlay types, grid lines, alerts, icon sizes). See " Configuring QuickView Personal Preferences " on page 278 for more details.
Help		Launch the online help. NOTE: This User Guide currently contains the most up-to-date help information for the VisualRF interface.

Network View Navigation

When viewing a floor plan in Network View, the top-level menu changes to **Overlays**, **Display**, and **Edit** toggles.

Overlays

Figure 193: Overlays Menu



The **Overlays** menu contains three common sections: **Type**, **Floors**, and **Frequencies**. Selecting options in the **Type** section will display additional menu sections that affect the data overlays on the floor plan you are viewing. These additional options appear between the **Type** and **Floors** sections.

Type section

Select one of the following types:

- **Heatmap** - Evaluate coverage based on signal levels by providing the highest dBm (energy level) for all areas of a floor plan. When this option is selected, the **Signal Cutoff** drop-down menu displays. From this drop-down, you can select a common cutoff value or you can specify a custom value.
- **Speed** - Evaluate coverage based on transmit power of client by providing the highest data rate a user will receive for all areas of a floor plan. When this option is selected, the **Client Transmit Power** drop-down menu displays. Use this drop-down to select a transmit power value for the overlay. Additionally, a **Rates** section appears enabling you to select either 54Mbps, 300Mbps, and 450Mbps.
- **Ch. Utilization** - View how much airtime is used in the environment. Airtime usage is a good measure of how busy an area is. When you select this option, a new **Data Set** menu appears where you can select the Current or Maximum Total, Receive, Transmit, or Interference information to display on the floor plan.
- **Sensor Coverage** - Provides the farthest area which a sensor can hear. When this option is selected, the **Client Transmit Power** drop-down menu displays. Use this drop-down to select a transmit power value for the overlay.
- **Voice** - Provides color-coded overlay based on number of radios covering each grid cell based on the selected signal cutoff. When this option is selected, the **Signal Cutoff** drop-down menu displays. From this drop-down, you can select a common cutoff value or you can specify a custom value.

- **Wired Range** - Displays the distance an Ethernet cable can be pulled from an IDF. The max range is equal to 300 feet minus 5 percent minus 1.1x the floor height.

Floors section

The Floors section shows the overlay information for adjacent floors to determine how the bleed through from adjacent floors affects the viewed floor. Select all options to see all floors, or one or more of the following options:

- Above - show the data from APs located on the floor above
- Current (default)
- Below - show the data from APs located on the floor below

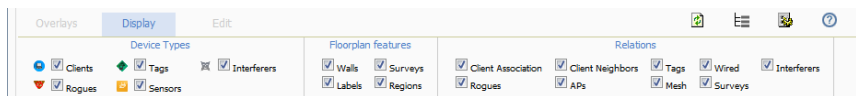
Frequencies section

Select the desired frequency from the following options:






- 5 GHz (lines are always green)
- 2.4 GHz (lines are always blue)

Display Menu

Figure 194: Display Menu



Device Types section

- **Clients** - Turns the display of wireless users on or off. Clients on the floor plan are indicated by the  icon.
- **Rogues** - Toggle rogue devices on or off. Rogues on the floor plan are indicated by the  icon.
- **Tags** - Toggle WiFi Tags on or off. Tags on the floor plan are indicated by the  icon.
- **Sensors** - Toggle sensors on or off. Sensors on the floor plan are indicated by the  icon.
- **Interferers** - Toggle interferers on or off. Interferers on the floor plan are indicated by the  icon.



NOTE: Interferer indicators works for AOS customers running 6.1 or newer that have run the mgmt-server type AirWave command, and have APs performing Spectrum analysis through hybrid scanning or dedicated spectrum monitors.

Floorplan Features section

- **Walls** - Toggle walls on or off.
- **Labels** - Toggle labels on or off.
- **Regions** - Toggle regions on or off.
- **Surveys** - Toggle surveys on or off.

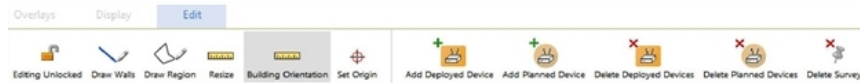
Relations section

- **Client Association** - Toggle line between the wireless client and AP of association.
- **Rogues** - Toggle lines between rogue APs and radios which hear the AP.
- **Client Neighbors** - Toggle lines between client and radios that hear the client excluding the radio of association.
- **APs** - Toggle lines between APs which heard each other.
- **Tags** - Toggle lines between WiFi Tags and radios which hear the Tags. For Tags there is no radio of association.
- **Wired** - Toggle lines between APs/sensors and their IDF.

- **Mesh** - Toggle lines between Mesh portals and nodes.
- **Surveys** - Toggle lines between client (x,y) to APs by client during survey.
- **Interferers** - Toggle lines between interferers and the radios that have discovered them. For interferers, there is no radio of association.

Edit Menu

Figure 195: Edit Menu Options



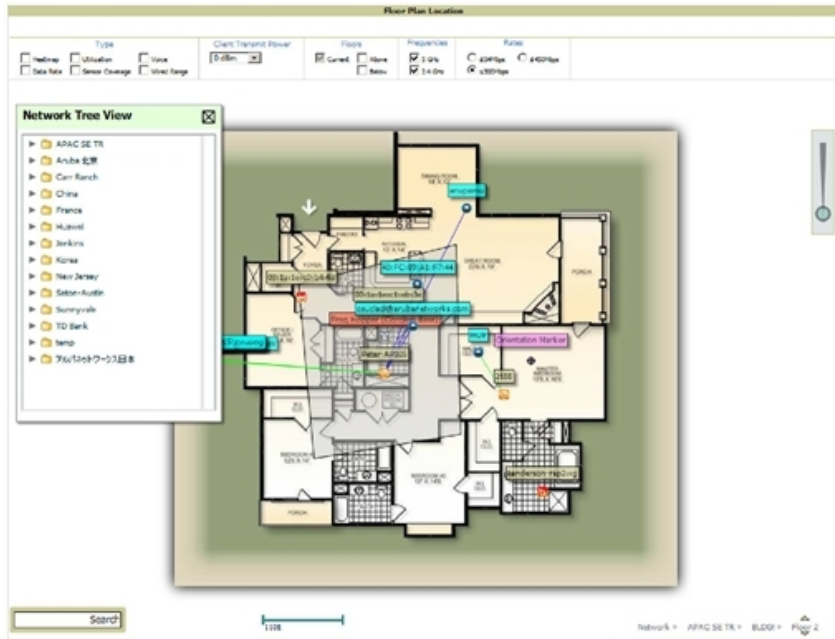
Options in the **Edit** menu allow you to add information to the floor plan. [Table 137](#) explains the options in the **Edit** menu:

Table 137: Edit Icons and Descriptions

Operation	Description
Edit Locked/Unlocked	Specifies whether to lock or unlock a floor plan for editing.
Draw Walls	Add walls onto a floor plan. Refer to "Adding Exterior Walls" on page 282.
Draw Region	Add a region onto a floor plan. Click once to begin drawing a region, and double click (or Ctrl+click) when you are finished drawing. Specify a Region Type for the new region. Region types include Location Testing, Planning, Wiring Closet, and Location Probability. Refer to "Adding Regions" on page 285 for more information on adding regions.
Resize	Update the scale of the floor plan to properly reflect the accurate dimensions of the floor plan.
Building Orientation	For customers who leverage external APIs, this option enables you to retrieve device location using longitude and latitude coordinates for two GPS points rather than (x,y) coordinates relative to the floor plan image. NOTE: This option can be ignored for customers who do not leverage the external APIs.
Set Origin	Set a single origination point per floor. The origination point is used for multi-floor buildings so that VisualRF knows how to vertically align multiple floor plans. This is especially useful in multi-floor buildings for ensuring that multi-floor heatmaps display properly. A best practice is to select a common location that is identifiable on all floors, such as the corner of the building, a stairwell, elevator shaft, etc., and then place the orientation icon in the same location on all floor plans in the building. Then, for example, if you crop out more white space on the first floor (for a lobby, for example), VisualRF will have enough information to adjust and ensure that the floors are not misaligned.
Add Deployed Device	Provision APs onto a floor plan (APs monitored by AirWave).
Add Planned Device	Manually plan APs onto a floor plan (APs not monitored by AirWave).
Delete Planned Devices/Delete Deployed Device	Remove all specified devices on a floor plan.
Delete Surveys	Remove all surveys (rogue and client) on floor plan.

Figure 196 shows additional navigation controls when viewing floor plans. In the bottom left corner of the window is the Search box. In the top right corner is the zoom control. You can also zoom by using **Ctrl +** your mouse wheel as well as the **+** and **-** keys. In the bottom right corner are navigation tools related to network, campus, and building.

Figure 196: On-Screen Navigation Options

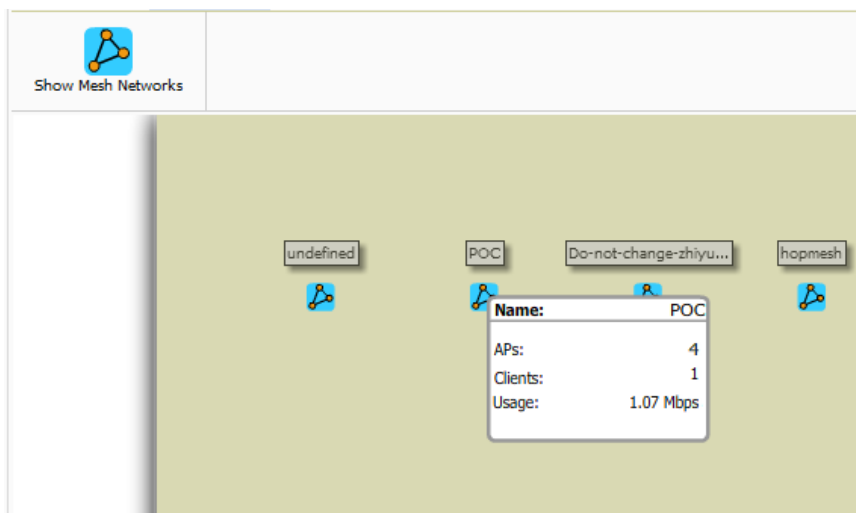


Mesh View Navigation

Mesh view provides a visual Mesh monitoring page specially for viewing DellAirMesh devices. It automatically renders Mesh APs based on GPS coordinates.

Figure 197 displays an example of a Mesh Network view with a mouseover above a network icon:

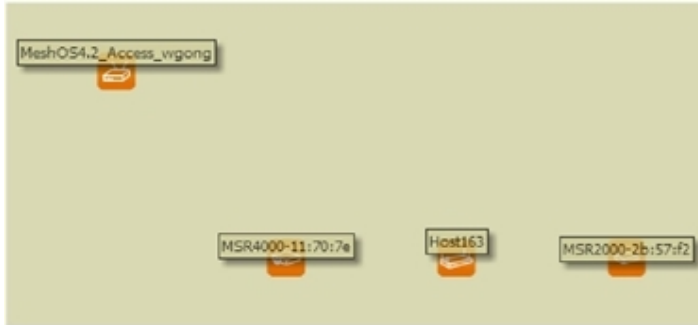
Figure 197: Viewing Mesh Networks in VisualRF



You can mouse over each mesh network icon to view the number of APs, Clients, and the Usage.

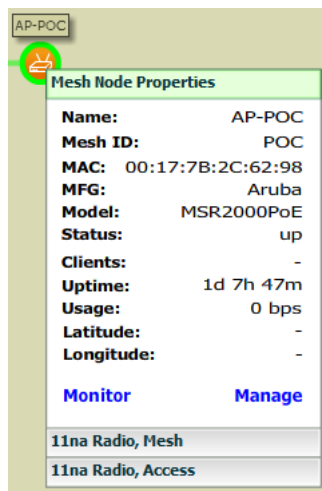
Clicking on an AirMesh network will display the APs with labels:

Figure 198: APs in a mesh network



Select an AirMesh AP icon to bring up the popup menu showing the Mesh Node Properties by default. This window shows the node's name, MeshID, MAC, Manufacturer, and other information. Clicking the blue **Monitor** link inside this window opens the APs/Devices > **Monitor** page in a new tab. Clicking the blue **Manage** link inside this window opens the APs/Devices > **Manage** page for this AP in a new tab.

Figure 199: Properties for a Mesh Gateway Illustration



For radio-level status information on an AirMesh device in your network, select the menus in the AP's popup window for each radio (11na Radio, Access; 11na Radio, Mesh; and so forth).

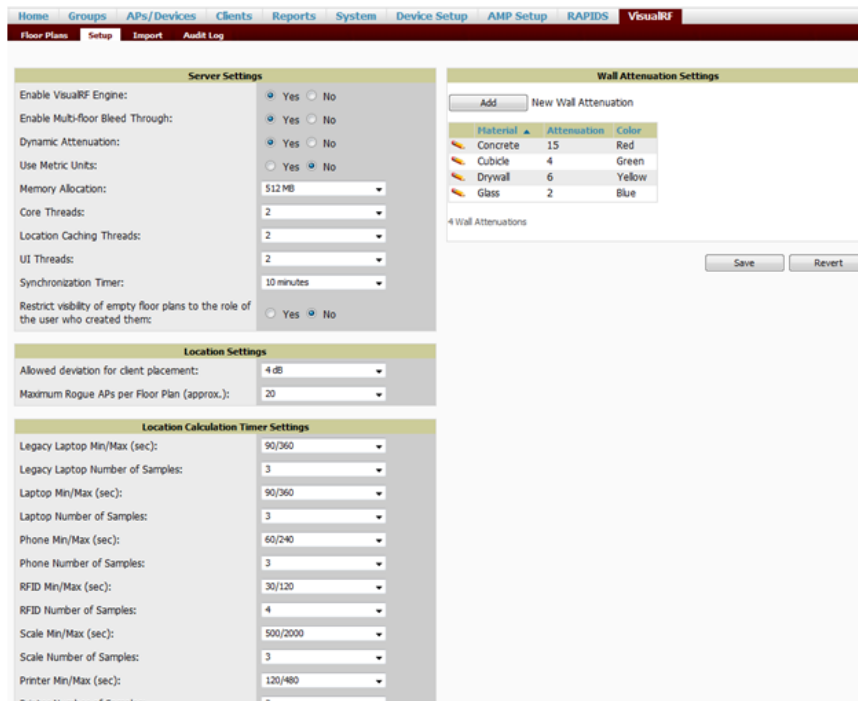
Using the Settings in the VisualRF > Setup Page

The VisualRF > Setup page, illustrated in [Figure 200](#), configures advanced settings for VisualRF. Please reconfigure these settings very carefully because these settings can impact your server's performance as well as your location accuracy.



NOTE: Selecting **Save** will cause VisualRF to restart, disrupting or delaying the usability. This delay can last anywhere from a minute to upwards of 30 minutes, depending on the size of the VisualRF database.

Figure 200: The VisualRF > Setup Page



Server Settings

To enable VisualRF and tune memory and performance, navigate to the **Server Settings** section on this page. The settings in this section are detailed in [Table 138](#).

Table 138: Server Settings Section of the VisualRF > Setup Page

Setting	Default	Description
Enable VisualRF Engine	No	Enables or disables the VisualRF engine. This setting must be enabled to use VisualRF. If you do not have a license for VisualRF, this page will not appear.
Enable Multi-floor Bleed-Through	Yes	Enables or disables calculating the impact APs on floors above and below the currently viewed floor in the Quick View.
Dynamic Attenuation	Yes	Incorporate AP to AP readings as well as site survey information and dynamically recalculate the path loss of each radio to every grid cell on the floor plan, increasing coverage and location accuracy.
Use Metric Units	No	Instructs the VisualRF engine to display all units of measurements in metric
Memory Allocation	512 MB	The amount of memory dedicate to VisualRF. It is not dynamically allocated and all the memory is consumed upon starting the service. Be sure to check the memory and swap utilization in the Systems > Performance page before making any changes. The exact amount of memory used per floor plan will vary heavily based on the size, number of devices and number of grid cells on the floor plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 floors or less 512 MB 25 to 50 floors 768 MB 50 to 75 floors 1 GB 75 to 100 floors 1.5 GB 100 to 200 floors 3 GB

Setting	Default	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 to 300 floors 5 GB (64-bit only) Above 300 8 GB (64-bit only) NOTE: If you see Out of Memory errors in the SSL error log on the System > Status page, you should increase memory allocation.
Core Threads	1x number of cores	Number of threads that calculate path loss for each floor. These threads also regenerate a floor's RF properties when new APs, walls, or regions are added to a floor plan.
Location Caching Threads	1x number of cores	Number of threads that calculate the location of all clients associated with access points on this floor plan.
UI Threads	1x number of cores	Number of threads that service the users accessing QuickView, as well as AirWave-to-VisualRF communication. NOTE: If users experience timeout errors while using QuickView, allocate additional UI Threads.
Synchronization Timer	15 minutes	This timer indicates how often VisualRF will synchronize with the APs within AirWave. This synchronization includes checking the Up/Down status and parsing the XML.
Restrict visibility of empty floor plans to the role of the user who created them	No	When enabled, only the creator can view an empty floor plan.

Location Settings

To tune location accuracy, go to the **Location Settings** section on this page as described in "[Location Settings Section in VisualRF > Setup](#)" on page 274:

Table 139: Location Settings Section in *VisualRF > Setup*

Setting	Default	Description
Allowed deviation for client placement	4 dB	<p>When VisualRF locates a client or rogue it utilizes signal metrics from all the APs that hear the client or rogue device. VisualRF builds a fingerprint location for all clients with similar transmit-power capability. All subsequent clients that fall within the deviation is placed on the same location fingerprint or x, y coordinates.</p> <p>Example: AP1 hears Client1 at -72, and AP2 hears Client 1 at -64. VisualRF calculates the client's location to be at coordinates 100, 200. Client2 is heard by AP1 at -71 and AP2 at -65. VisualRF will use the average of the difference in signals (AP1 -72 and -71) to see if the client matches a pre-calculated location fingerprint. $1 + 1$ (differences in signals) / 2 (# of APs) = 1 which falls within the deviation of 2, hence the client would be located at 100, 200.</p>
Maximum Rogue APs per Floor Plan	20	<p>Sets the maximum number of rogues AirWave will place on a Floor. Use this filter in combination with the RAPIDS Export Threshold configured on the RAPIDS > Setup page to intelligently control the number of rogue devices displayed per floor.</p> <p>NOTE: Increasing this value can increase the load on the server and the clutter on the screen.</p>

Location Calculation Timer Settings

To tune the frequency for calculating device locations within the VisualRF UI, navigate to the **Location Calculation Timer Settings** section. The available settings are described in [Table 140](#):

Table 140: Location Calculation Timer Settings Section of *VisualRF > Setup*

Setting	Default	Description
Legacy Laptop Min/Max (sec)	90/360	<p>This timer determines how often to calculate the location for legacy laptop devices. Taken with the data samples the calculation acts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the minimum timer (default is 90 seconds), check to see if the number of data samples received from all APs that hear this client are greater than or equal to the number of samples setting for legacy laptop devices (default of 3 data samples). If so (Yes to question above), then recalculate the client device's location based on the samples received. If not (No to the question above), then wait until the number of sample setting is met before recalculating. If the number of samples is never met, wait until the maximum timer (default is 360 seconds) and then recalculate.
Legacy Laptop Number of Samples	3	See definition above.
Laptop Min/Max (sec)	90/360	<p>This timer determines how often to calculate the location for laptop (non-legacy) devices. Taken with the data samples the calculation acts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the minimum timer (default is 90 seconds), check to see if the number of data samples received from all APs that hear this client are greater than or equal to the number of samples setting for legacy laptop devices (default of 3 data samples). If so (Yes to question above), then recalculate the client device's location based on the samples received. If not (No to the question above), then wait until the number of sample setting is met before recalculating. If the number of samples is never met, wait until the maximum timer (default is 360 seconds) and then recalculate.
Laptop Number of Samples	3	See definition above.
Phone Min/Max (sec)	60/240	<p>This timer determines how often to calculate the location of phones. Taken with the data samples the calculation acts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the minimum timer (default is 60 seconds), check to see if the number of data samples received from all APs that hear this client are greater than or equal to the number of samples setting for legacy laptop devices (default of 3 data samples). If so (Yes to question above), then recalculate the client device's location based on the samples received. If not (No to the question above), then wait until the number of sample setting is met before recalculating. If the number of samples is never met, wait until the maximum timer (default is 240 seconds) and then recalculate.
Phone Number of Samples	3	See definition above.
RFID Min/Max (sec)	30/120	<p>This timer determines how often to calculate the location of RFIDs (such as devices with tag readers for tracking). Taken with the data samples the calculation acts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the minimum timer (default is 30 seconds), check to see if the number of data samples received from all APs that hear this client are greater than or equal to the number of samples setting for legacy laptop devices (default of 4

Setting	Default	Description
		<p>data samples).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If so (Yes to question above), then recalculate the client device's location based on the samples received. • If not (No to the question above), then wait until the number of sample setting is met before recalculating. If the number of samples is never met, wait until the maximum timer (default is 120 seconds) and then recalculate.
RFID Number of Samples	4	See definition above.
Scale Min/Max (sec)	500/2000	
Scale Number of Samples	3	
Printer Min/Max (sec)	120/480	<p>This timer determines how often to calculate the location of printers. Taken with the data samples the calculation acts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the minimum timer (default is 120 seconds), check to see if the number of data samples received from all APs that hear this client are greater than or equal to the number of samples setting for legacy laptop devices (default of 3 data samples). • If so (Yes to question above), then recalculate the client device's location based on the samples received. • If not (No to the question above), then wait until the number of sample setting is met before recalculating. If the number of samples is never met, wait until the maximum timer (default is 480 seconds) and then recalculate.
Printer Number of Samples	3	See definition above.
Rogue Min/Max (sec)	500/2000	<p>This timer determines how often to calculate the location of rogues. Taken with the data samples the calculation acts as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the minimum timer (default is 500 seconds), check to see if the number of data samples received from all APs that hear this client are greater than or equal to the number of samples setting for legacy laptop devices (default of 3 data samples). • If so (Yes to question above), then recalculate the client device's location based on the samples received. • If not (No to the question above), then wait until the number of sample setting is met before recalculating. If the number of samples is never met, wait until the maximum timer (default is 2000 seconds) and then recalculate.
Rogue Number of Samples	3	See definition above.
Default Min/Max (sec)	90/360	
Default Number of Samples	3	

Attenuation Settings

Attenuation settings describe type and dB settings for walls within a floor plan.

To edit the wall settings and select a color for wall types within the VisualRF UI, navigate to the **Wall Attenuation Settings** section and select the pencil icon next to the setting that you want to edit. The VisualRF default attenuations and dB values are described in [Table 141](#).



NOTE: All of these values are global variables that cannot be overridden for individual floor plans. VisualRF uses these values to calculate path loss and client locations. Walls within VisualRF are interpreted as pure dB loss without adjusting for wall thickness.

Table 141: Wall Attenuation Settings in VisualRF > Setup

Setting	Default dB	Description
Concrete Attenuation (dB)	15	Specifies the attenuation for any concrete walls drawn in VisualRF.
Cubicle Attenuation (dB)	4	Specifies the attenuation for any cubicle walls drawn in VisualRF.
Drywall Attenuation (dB)	6	Specifies the attenuation for any drywall walls drawn in VisualRF.
Glass Attenuation (dB)	6	Specifies the attenuation for any glass walls that are drawn in VisualRF.

Adding a New Attenuation

In some cases, it may be necessary to create a special attenuation setting. Click on the Add button to specify a new wall attenuation.

Figure 201: Add a New Wall Attenuation

Update the fields as described in [Table 142](#). Click the Add button on the form when you are finished.

Table 142: New Wall Attenuation in VisualRF > Setup

Setting	Description
Material	Specify the type of material for the new wall.
Attenuation (0-100 dB)	Specify the attenuation decibel value.
Color	Select a color for the new wall.

VisualRF Resource Utilization

When tuning the VisualRF server, use the default settings as recommended. If you do change any of these settings, change one at a time and see how the system performs. Each time you restart VisualRF, you will notice a delay before returning to normal processing. This delay can last anywhere from a minute to upwards of 30 minutes, depending on the size of the VisualRF database.

If you use the 'top' command to check on VisualRF resource utilization, ensure you use the 'l' and 'H' flags to show cores and threads. Remember 'top' also takes 1-2 minutes to normalize and provide accurate data.



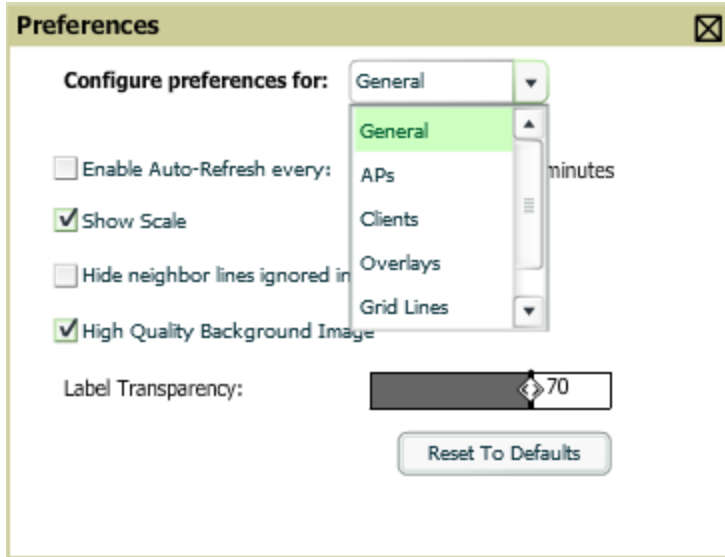
NOTE: It is normal for VisualRF to consume 20% of each core with a combination of threads. It will utilize excess CPU cycles on all cores when required.

Configuring QuickView Personal Preferences

To configure your personal preferences in QuickView, select the **Preferences** icon on the **VisualRF > Floor Plans** page and choose from the following configuration options:

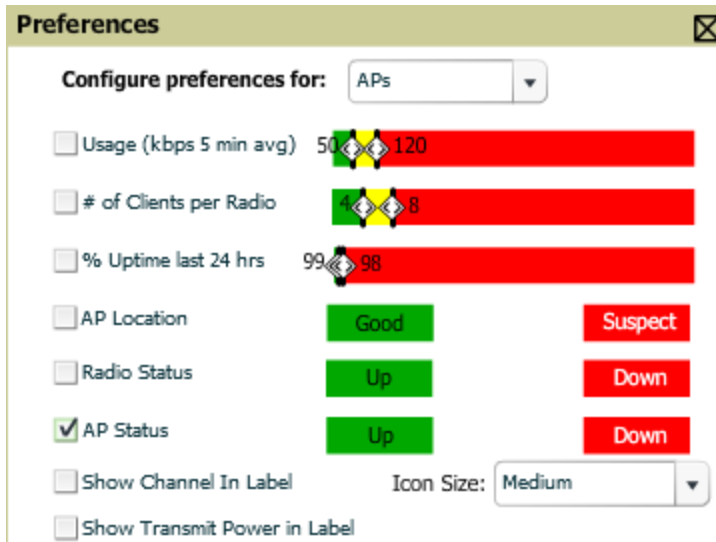
- **General** - select from the **Configure Preferences** for drop-down menu, as shown in [Figure 202](#).

Figure 202: QuickView Preferences Page Illustration (General preferences selected)



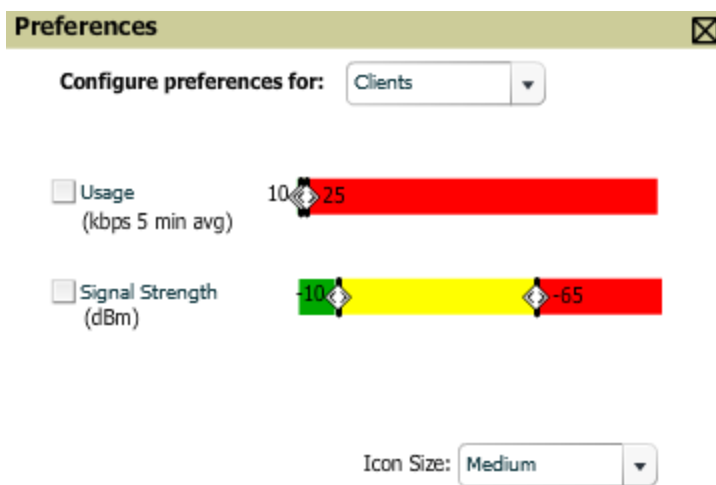
- Enable auto-refresh toggle. If enabled, specify the Refresh Interval in
 - Show Scale
 - Hide neighbor lines ignored in location calculation
 - High Quality Background Image - you can disable to increase rendering speed
 - Label Transparency - specify the transparency level for labels in the floor plan
 - Reset to Defaults - launches a dialog box asking you to verify whether to reset all preferences to the default values. Select **Yes** to reset all preferences or **Cancel** to leave preferences as configured.
- **APs** - select from the **Configure Preferences** for drop-down menu:

Figure 203: QuickView Preferences Page Illustration (APs preferences selected)



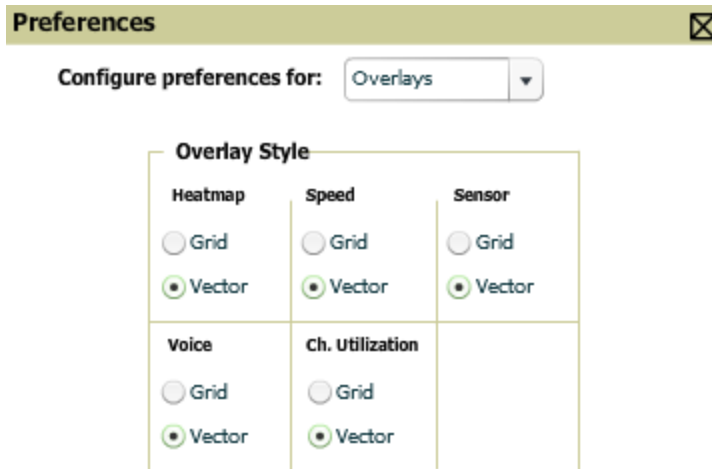
- Usage - select the kbps threshold for normal (green), high (yellow), and excessive (red)
- # of Clients per Radio - select the number of number of clients per radio for normal (green), high (yellow), and excessive (red)
- % of Uptime for the last 24 hours for normal (green) and excessive (red)
- AP Location - specify whether to display green for a good location or red for a suspect location within a floor plan
- Radio Status - specify whether to display red or green depending on the status of the radios within the AP
- AP Status - specify whether to display red or green in relation to up/down status of AP
- Icon Size - select the size of the AP icon display on the floor plan
- Show Channel in Label - view the channel info within the AP label
- Show Transmit Power in Label - view transmit power within the AP label
- Clients - select from the Configure Preferences for drop-down menu.

Figure 204: QuickView Preferences Page Illustration (Clients preferences selected)



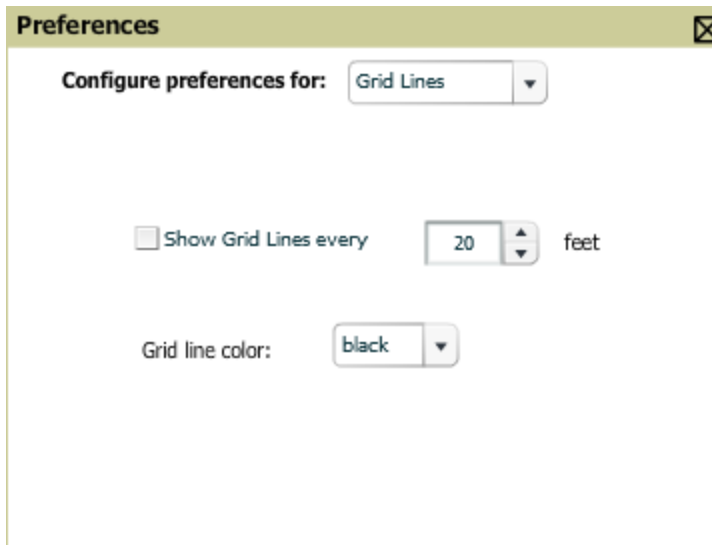
- Usage - select the kbps threshold for normal (green), high (yellow), and excessive (red).
- Signal Strength - select the dBm client threshold between excellent and poor
- Icon Size - select the size of the client device icon display on the floor plan
- Overlays - select display type for Heatmap, Speed, Sensor, Voice, and Ch. Utilization

Figure 205: QuickView Preferences Page Illustration (Overlays preferences selected)



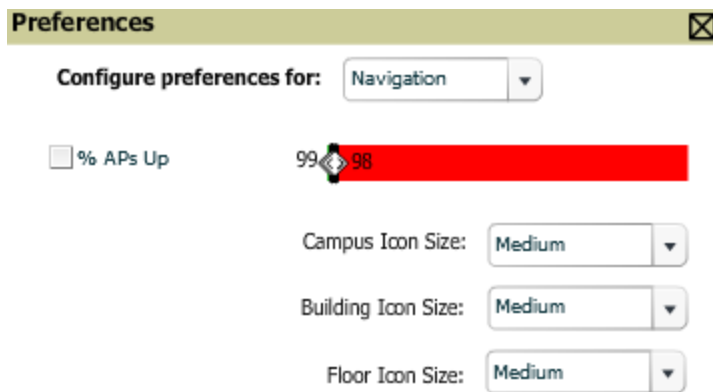
- Grid - non vector overlay
- Vector - provides a smoother overlay with mouse-over capabilities
- Grid Lines - Toggle grid lines on or off

Figure 206: QuickView Preferences Page Illustration (Grid Lines preferences selected)



- Show Grid Lines - if enabled, specify the number of feet between grid lines
- Color of grid lines - select a color for grid lines
- Navigation - select from the Configure Preferences drop-down menu (campus and buildings).

Figure 207: QuickView Preferences Page Illustration (Navigation preferences selected)



- % of APs Up for the last 24 hours for normal (green) and excessive (red)
- Icon Size for campus, building and floor - specify Tiny, Small, Medium, Large, or Huge icons



NOTE: These preferences are stored in the database, so they will be retained across browsers and machines.



NOTE: The remaining sections in this chapter apply to networks, campuses, buildings, and floor plans that have already been set up in VisualRF. If you do not yet have any of this information in VisualRF for your network, refer to "[Planning and Provisioning](#)" on page 294.

Increasing Location Accuracy

The Location Service will use all RF information available to increase location accuracy of clients, tags, and rogue devices. Understanding your infrastructure's inherent capabilities helps you learn the extra effort required to ensure location accuracy.

There are three key elements read from controllers or access points that increase location accuracy:

- Signal strength of a client as heard by the AP of association
- Signal strength of a client as heard by APs other than the AP of association
- Signal strength at which an AP hears other APs.

These factors are detailed further in [Table 143](#):

Table 143: Elements Read From Controllers to Increase Location Accuracy

MFG/Model	Client Signal Associated AP	AP-to-AP Signals (Dynamic Attenuation)	Unassociated Client Signal	Rogue AP Signal
Aruba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

MFG/Model	Client Signal Associated AP	AP-to-AP Signals (Dynamic Attenuation)	Unassociated Client Signal	Rogue AP Signal
Cisco LWAPP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cisco IOS	Yes	No	No	With WLSE
Cisco VxWorks	Yes	No	No	No
Trapeze	Yes	No	No	Yes
Meru	No	No	No	Yes
Proxim	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Symbol Auton. AP	Yes	No	No	Yes
Symbol Thin AP	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Proxim AP-2000	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Proxim AP-4000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ProCurve WeSM	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
ProCurve 530	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ProCurve 420	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

AirWave provides four main methods to increase accuracy once your access points are deployed:

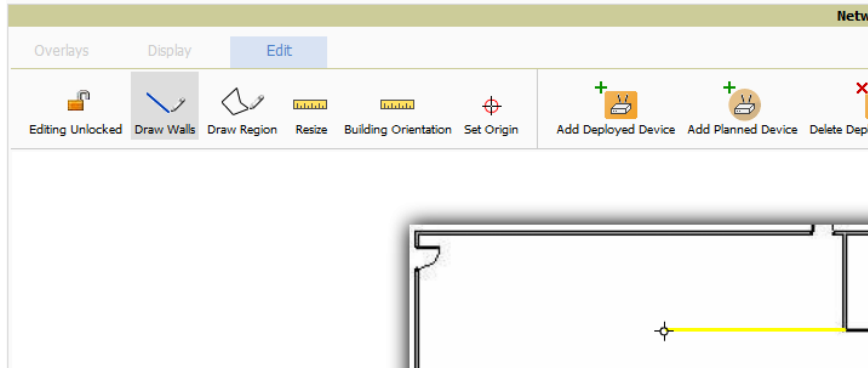
- Adding Exterior Walls - increases location accuracy by reducing the statistical probability of placements outside the office confines. See ["Adding Exterior Walls" on page 282](#).
- Client Training for Stationary Devices - ensures non-mobile clients like desktops or scales will always remain in a defined static location. Statically assigning non-mobile devices reduces the CPU load on your server because VisualRF does not evaluate any signal metrics for this MAC address when associated with an AP on the floor plan. See ["Location Training for Stationary Devices" on page 283](#).
- Remote Client Surveys - provides additional attenuation inputs for corners and low-coverage areas without the burden of actually carrying a laptop to the physical location. See ["Adding Client Surveys" on page 284](#).
- Location Probability Regions - Probability regions will increase or decrease the chances of a device being located within the region. See ["Adding Location Probability Regions" on page 285](#).

Adding Exterior Walls

Because VisualRF utilizes much existing RF information, generally only external walls are required for accurate client locations. VisualRF's Dynamic Attenuation feature uses AP-to-AP information to calculate attenuation for interior areas, negating the need to enter interior walls. If your devices support AP-to-AP information in the table above, you should only draw exterior walls.

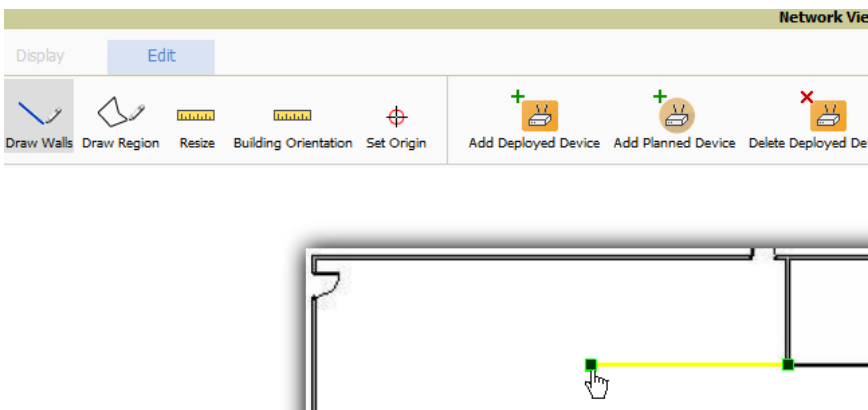
1. Select **Draw Walls** button in the Edit menu.
2. The cursor changes to a crosshair. Use this to draw the wall directly over the floor plan, as shown in [Figure 208](#):

Figure 208: Drawing a wall



3. To move or resize the wall, select the **Draw Walls** button in the Edit menu again. The cursor changes to a hand, and the ends of the wall is highlighted. Click and drag the end point handles to change the wall, as shown in [Figure 209](#):

Figure 209: Moving and resizing an existing wall



- To change the attenuation of a wall, right-click the wall and select the appropriate building material.
 - To delete a wall, select the wall and press the **Delete** key. You can also right-click on a wall and select **Delete This Wall** from the popup menu.
4. Once all walls are provisioned on the floor plan, select **Save** (floppy disk icon above the zoom bar).



NOTE: Drawing only outside walls is recommended. If you are seeing inaccurate client locations or heat maps after entering exterior walls, proceed to Client Surveys. If you still experience problems, then you can proceed to adding interior walls.

Location Training for Stationary Devices

QuickView provides the ability to statically assign a permanent x,y coordinate to stationary devices like PCs, Scales, and Point-of-Sale terminals. This will reduce the calculation requirements on the VisualRF location service and increase the accuracy of the RF characteristics of individual floor plans.

1. Drag the client device to the proper location.
2. Select the device and a popup menu appears. From that menu, select **Surveys and Training**.
3. Click the **Add** button for Static Training, as shown in [Figure 210](#):

Figure 210: Surveys and Training menu for a client device



To remove a statically trained device, select client, and select the Surveys and Training option. Select **Delete** button (which will have replaced the Add button) for Static Training.



NOTE: The static locations are automatically saved, so the **Save** icon (floppy disk) will not appear.

Adding Client Surveys

Client surveys provide a method for increasing the accuracy of the attenuation grid by taking real signal samplings from client devices associated with the WLAN.

Key differentiators of AirWave's client surveys are:

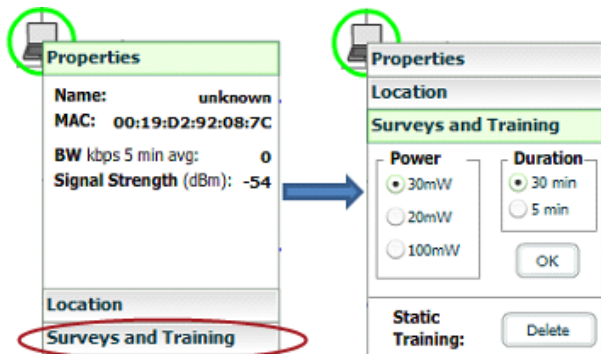
1. They take readings from the access points and not the client.
2. They take numerous samples.

This produces a more accurate representation because signals obtained from the client's card (the signal level at which a client hears the AP) can vary from vendor to vendor. The signal levels at which APs can hear a client are already normalized. Using multiple samples alleviates spikes or troughs that come from using a single sample.

To start a client survey, follow these steps:

1. Drag the client to the proper location.
2. Select the client to see the **Properties** pop-up menu, as shown in [Figure 211](#):

Figure 211: Client Surveys



3. Select the Surveys and Training option.
4. Select the appropriate transmit power for the wireless client. Leave the default to 30mW if you are unsure.

5. Select the **Duration** or the time that you want to sample the client's signal measurements. Longer durations will increase Path Loss accuracy and location accuracy.
6. Select **OK** to begin the survey.

To display survey locations, select the **Display** menu and select **Surveys**. Note the following information about this procedure:

- Ensure the client will remain in the same location for at least the duration of the survey.
- You should delete and resurvey an area or a floor plan after a remodel or significant interior movement.
- Surveys should be conducted during normal business hours to reflect normal RF activity on the floor.
- 11a clients automatically inherit the proper transmit power from the 11g configuration. Example: 30mW Pre-2006 laptops equate to 20mW for 11a clients.
- AirWave dynamically assigns a transmit power to every client based on OUI as shown in [Table 144](#). This step increases the accuracy for surveys by allowing an override.

Table 144: Auto-assigned Client Type and Transmit Power

Client Type	Transmit Power 11g
Pre-2006 Laptops	30 mW
Post -2006 Laptops	100 mW
SOHO WLAN Cards (D-Link, Net Gear, LINKSYS)	30 mW
RFID Tags	10 mW
PDA	20 mW
iPhone	20 mW
Desktop	100 mW
Cisco Cards	100 mW

Adding Regions

You can specify regions for areas designated as Wiring Closets and for Location Testing, Location Probability, and Planning.

Adding Location Probability Regions

Location probability regions are optional regions that can be used to increase the accuracy of device location in VisualRF.

VisualRF calculates device locations based on probability. VisualRF determines the probability of a device being located in every grid cell and places the device where the probability is the highest.

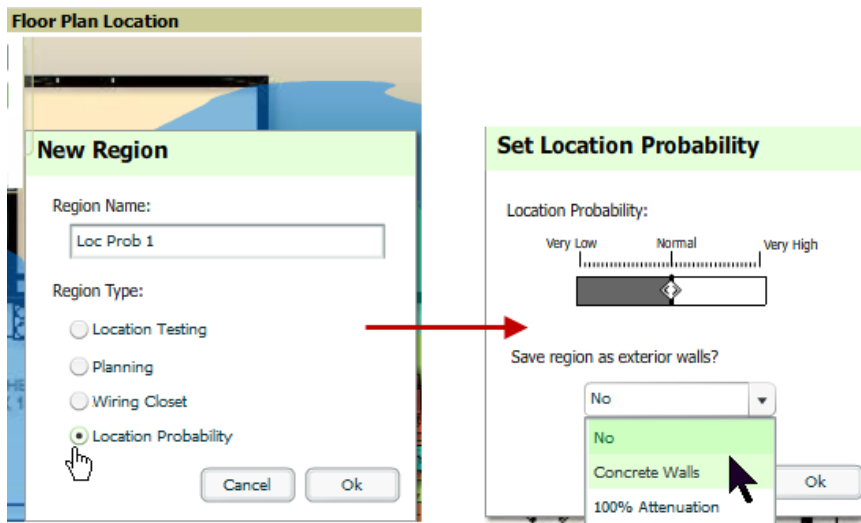
Probability regions will add or remove up to 20% chance from the device location probability. They can be used to push users into regions where they are more likely to be located, like conference rooms and cubical farms, or they can be used to pull users out of regions where they are less likely to be like parking lots and courtyards.

To add a probability region to a floor plan, follow these steps:

1. Select the **Edit** menu and click the **Draw Region** option.
2. Outline the desired probability region. Double click or Ctrl+click to end the outline process.
3. Name the region, select a Region Type of **Location Probability** and select **OK**.

4. Move the location probability slider to the desired level, as shown on [Figure 212](#). **Very Low** will decrease the probability of a device being placed in that region by 20%. **Very High** will increase the probability of a device being placed in that region by 20%.

Figure 212: Adding a New Location Probability Region



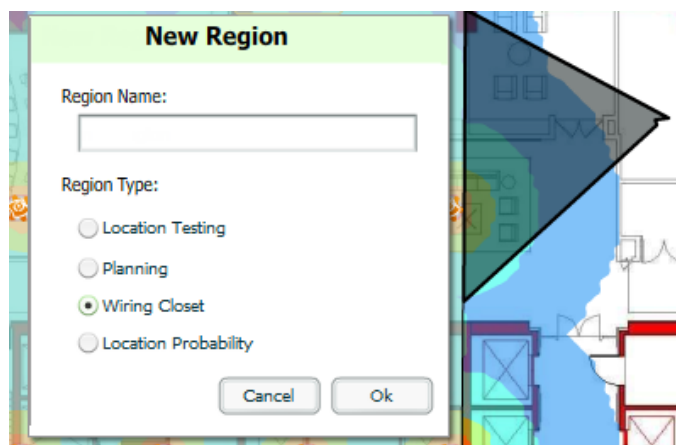
5. Optionally, you can save the location region as the exterior walls. 100% attenuation can be selected to force VisualRF to only place devices inside of the selected region. No device will ever be placed outside of the probability region when 100% attenuation is selected. 100% attenuation is only recommended for tall buildings where it is extremely unlikely that any user is located outside of the building. No heat map or attenuation grid is calculated for devices outside of the 100% attenuation region.

Adding a Wiring Closet

To add a Wiring Closet to VisualRF, follow these steps:

1. In the **Edit** menu, select the **Draw Region** option.
2. Outline the desired region. Double click or press **Ctrl+click** to end the outline process.
3. Name the region, select a Region Type of **Wiring Closet**, and select **OK**, as shown in [Figure 213](#).

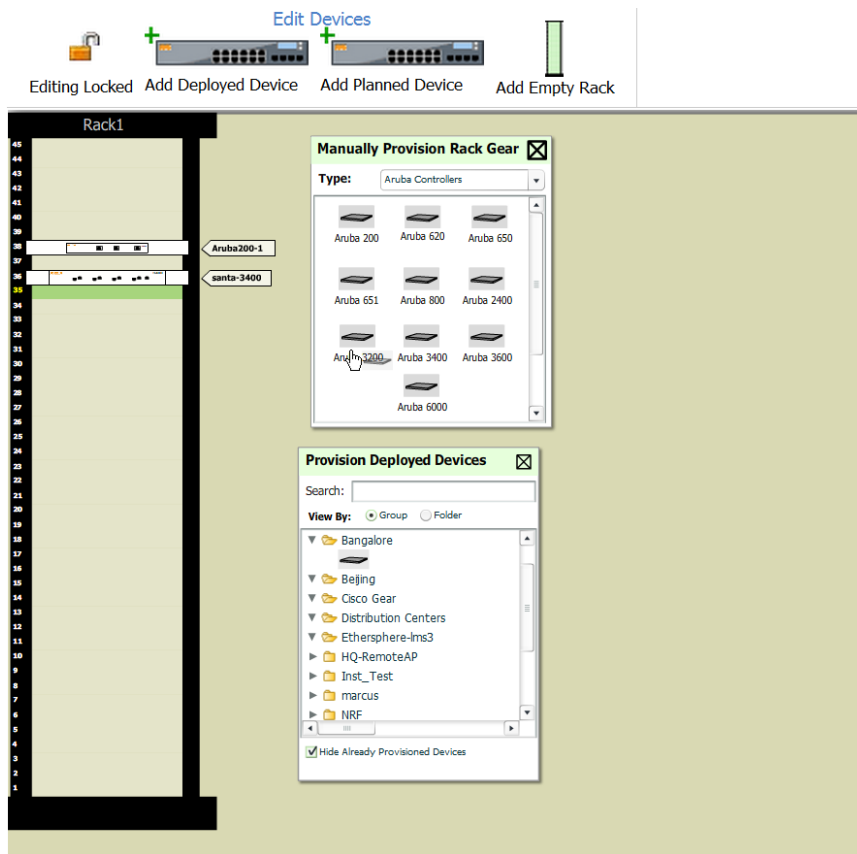
Figure 213: Adding a new Wiring Closet Region



Now that the Wiring Closet is defined you will see a green WiringCloset icon on your floor plan. Double click that icon to navigate into the wired closet.

1. Add a rack to the wired closet by selecting the **Add Empty Rack** icon and dragging it to the background.
2. To add a planned device, select the **Add Planned Device** icon to view the **Manually Provision Rack Gear** menu. Select the device type in the **Type** menu, and then find the device you want to add. Drag it into the rack at the appropriate location.
3. To add a wired device that is currently being monitored by AirWave, select **Add Deployed Device**.
4. Locate the device to be added.
5. Drag the device to the appropriate location in the rack, as shown in [Figure 214](#).

Figure 214: Provisioning Devices

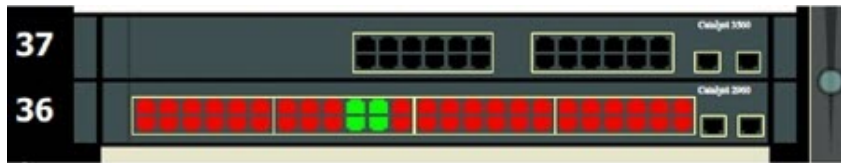


Wired devices that are added to a wired closet are included in any BOM report covering that floor.

Viewing Port Status on Deployed Switches

Deployed switches on a rack will display the port status as red (down) and green (up) interface icons, which corresponds with the operationally up devices on the **APs/Devices > Interfaces** list. Planned switches do not display these status indicators in VisualRF.

Figure 215: Deployed switch showing red and green port status icons



Fine-Tuning Location Service in VisualRF > Setup

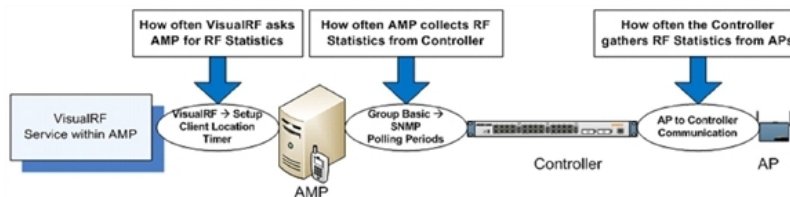
There are several options on the **VisualRF > Setup** page which increase client location accuracy. All of these items will increase the processing requirements for the location service and could negatively impact the overall performance of AirWave.

- **Grid Size** - decreasing the grid size will enable the location to place clients in a small grid which will increase accuracy. You can right-click on a floor plan within a building view and change this setting.
- **Dynamic Attenuation** - enabling dynamic attenuation (which is on by default) instructs the location service to sample the current RF environment and to dynamically adjust Path Loss.

Configuring Infrastructure

Ensure that the hardware is configured to retrieve the RF information and that it provides this information on a timely basis. There are three unique timing mechanisms which impact location accuracy: how often the infrastructure collects and correlates RF statistics in their MIB, how often the AirWave queries those MIB entries, and how often VisualRF service queries AirWave for this RF information.

Figure 216: Timing Factors Impacting Location Accuracy



These best practices are recommended when configuring hardware infrastructure:

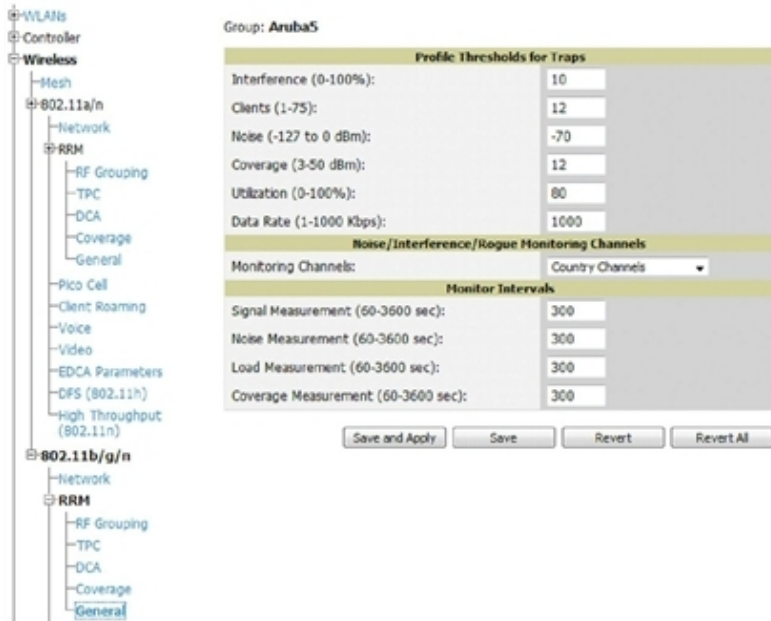
- For legacy autonomous APs, ensure on the **Group > Radio** page that **Rogue Scanning** is enabled and the interval is accurate, as shown in [Figure 217](#):

Figure 217: Group Rogue Scanning Configuration



- For thin APs, ensure that the controllers are configured to gather RF information from the thin APs frequently.
- For Cisco LWAPP, navigate to **Groups > Cisco WLC Config** page in AirWave. Navigate the tree control to the **Wireless** section, and for each PHY navigate to **RRM > General** section.

Figure 218: WLC RRM Configuration in AirWave



- Review the values in the **Monitor Intervals** section. These should be configured to a recommended setting of 180 for better accuracy.

Deploying APs for Client Location Accuracy

Deploying access points for client location accuracy can be different than deploying access points for capacity. Follow these guidelines for best results:

- Ensure that at least 3 radios can hear each client devices at -85 dBm or below
- Ensure that you deploy an access point approximately every 3,500 square feet.
- For square or rectangular floor plans ensure access points are deployed on the exterior walls of each floor with access points in the middle as well.

Refer to [Figure 219](#) for an example.

Figure 219: Rectangular Floor Plan AP Deployment



Using QuickView to Assess RF Environments

QuickView has four distinct views or entry points: client view, access point view, floor plan view, and network, campus, and building view.

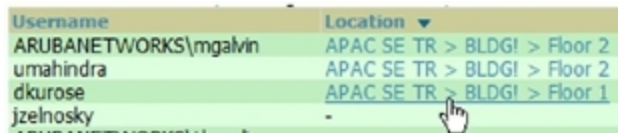
This section contains the following corresponding topics:

- "Viewing a Wireless User's RF Environment" on page 290
- "Viewing an AP's Wireless RF Environment" on page 292
- "Viewing a Floor Plan's RF Environment" on page 293
- "Viewing a Network, Campus, Building's RF Environment " on page 293
- "Viewing Campuses, Buildings, or Floors from a Tree View" on page 294

Viewing a Wireless User's RF Environment

1. Navigate to Users > List in AirWave.
2. Click the link under the **Location** column for the user of interest, as shown in [Figure 220](#). A QuickView window of that location opens and indicates the client with a Username label, as shown in [Figure 221](#):

Figure 220: Link to user's thumbnail (the Location column)



Username	Location
ARUBANETWORKS\mgalvin	APAC SE TR > BLDG! > Floor 2
umahindra	APAC SE TR > BLDG! > Floor 2
dkurose	APAC SE TR > BLDG! > Floor 1
jzelhosky	-

Figure 221: QuickView of the selected device



You can also access this information from the Clients > Client Detail page by selecting the QuickView thumbnail, located next to the Current Association section of this page as shown in [Figure 222](#):

Figure 222: QuickView thumbnail in Clients > Client Detail



Current Association	
Username:	dkurose
Role:	employee
Signal Quality:	-
Association Time:	3/24/2011 2:26 PM
Duration:	4 mins
Connection Mode:	802.11n (2.4GHz)
Bandwidth:	-
SSID:	ethersphere-voip
LAN IP Address:	0.0.0.0
VPN IP Address:	-
Auth Type:	WPA2 (EAP-PEAP)

AP/Device:	1394
Controller:	ethersphere-1322
Group:	1322 Test Controller
Folder:	Top > Sunnyvale HQ > 1322 Test controller
Device Location:	-
Radio:	802.11bgn
Channel Bandwidth:	HT20
VLAN:	66
LAN Hostname:	-
VPN Hostname:	-
Auth Time:	4 mins

Location: APAC SE TR > BLDG! > Floor 1 (Floor 1)



Last Placed: 3/24/2011 2:26 PM

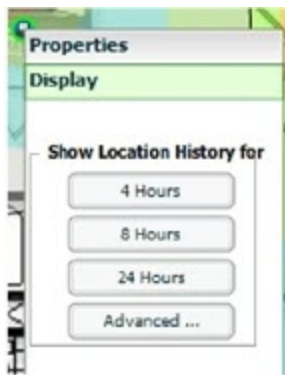
This view is focused on the wireless user enabling you quick resolution of a user's issues and therefore disables most RF objects by default.

- Users - only the user in focus is displayed
- APs - only the access point in which the focus client is associated with is displayed
- Radios - the heatmap represents only the radio to which the client in focus is associated
- Rogues - all rogues are off
- Client/Rogue Surveys - all surveys are off
- Walls - all walls are displayed
- Lines - client to AP of association
- Labels - all labels are disabled

Tracking Location History

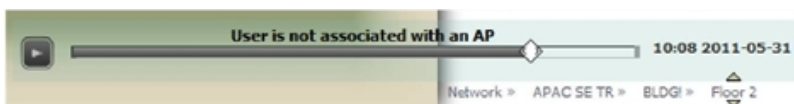
Select a client icon in the floor plan and select **Display** from the pop-up menu shown in [Figure 223](#):

Figure 223: *Show Location History*



A location history player, illustrated in [Figure 224](#), appears at the bottom of the QuickView window.

Figure 224: *Location History Player*



Checking Signal Strength to Client Location

1. On a floor plan, locate the **Signal Cutoff** menu.
2. Select the desired signal level to display, as shown in [Figure 225](#). The heatmap updates immediately.

Figure 225: *Signal Cutoff dBm Dropdown Menu*

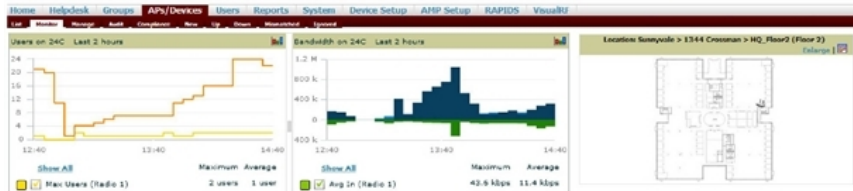


Viewing an AP's Wireless RF Environment

To view an access point's RF environment from APs/Devices > Monitor page:

1. Select a device of interest from APs/Devices > List, or any other AirWave page that lists your APs. The APs/Devices > Monitor page opens.
2. Click on the QuickView thumbnail showing the location of the AP, shown on the right side of [Figure 226](#):

Figure 226: QuickView Thumbnail in APs/Devices > Monitor page for an AP



A fully interactive QuickView display opens below the thumbnail- on the same page (not in a new window), as shown in [Figure 227](#):

Figure 227: Full QuickView in APs/Devices > Monitor page for an AP (partial view)



This view is focused on enabling quick resolution of AP issues and therefore disables many RF objects by default as follows:

- Clients - only clients associated with radios within access point of focus are displayed
- APs - only the access point in focus is displayed
- Radios - the heatmap represents all radios within the access point of focus
- Rogues - all rogues are **off**
- Client/Rogue Surveys - all surveys are **off**
- Walls - all walls on displayed
- Lines - client to AP of association are displayed
- Labels - all labels are disabled

Viewing a Floor Plan's RF Environment

View a floor plan's RF environment from VisualRF > Floor Plans page. This page has a fixed sorting filter of Campus, then Building, then Floor number.

Figure 228: Floor Plans List View

Campus	Building	Floor	Name	Size	Grid Cell Size	# of APs	# of Radios	# of Users	# of Rogues	File Size	Original Floor Plan
Default: Campus	Default: Building	2.0	Floor 2.0	277 x 123 ft	5.0 ft	0	0	0	0	16 KB	
Default: Campus	Default: Building	3.0	Floor 3	288 x 192 ft	5.0 ft	0	0	0	0	300 KB	
Default: Campus	Default: Building	4.0	Floor 4	526 x 381 ft	10.0 ft	0	0	0	0	592 KB	
Default: Campus	Default: Building	5.0	Atrium	400 x 215 ft	7.0 ft	4	6	3	0	1 MB	

The VisualRF > Floor Plans page provides a snapshot of how VisualRF is performing, as described in Table 145:

Table 145: Floor Plans list columns

Field	Description
Campus	Campus associated to the floor.
Building	Building associated to the floor.
Floor	Floor number. The decimal place can be used for mezzanine levels.
Name	Optional name of a floor. (If the name is not changed, it displays the name as Floor [Number] by default.)
Size	The height and width in feet of the floor plan, including white space.
Grid Cell Size	The size of the grid cells, in feet.
# of APs	The number of access points on the floor.
# of Radios	The number of radios associated with access points on the floor.
# of Users	The number of wireless users associated with access points on the floor. NOTE: Locating users consumes significant VisualRF resources. A floor with hundreds or thousands of clients can take a long time to process.
# of Rogues	The number of rogue devices heard by access points on the floor. This number reflects the filters configured on the VisualRF > Setup . This means that while APs on the floor might hear more rogue devices, they are being filtered because of weak signal, they haven't been heard recently, or they are ad-hoc.
File Size	The floor plan background or image reported, in kilobytes. The larger the file, the longer it will take to render in the canvas.
Original Floor Plan	A link to download the original image background file.

Viewing a Network, Campus, Building's RF Environment

To view floors from a geographical perspective:

1. Navigate to the VisualRF > Floor Plans page.
2. Click on each network, campus, or building successively to drill down further until you reach the floor plan. This navigation provides information in each view as follows:

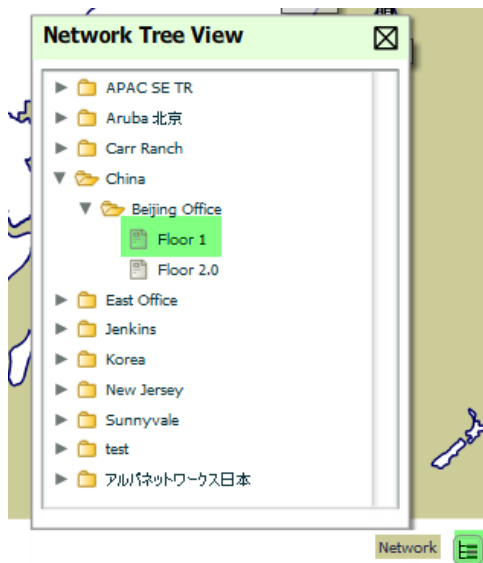
- Network View - Contains all campuses within your WLAN
- Campus View - All buildings within a campus
- Building View - All floors within a building
- Floor Plan View - All regions, wiring closets, WiFi tags within the floor

Viewing Campuses, Buildings, or Floors from a Tree View

As an alternative to using QuickView, you can use the Tree View to view floors from a hierarchical tree, as follows:

1. Navigate to the **VisualRF > Floor Plans** page.
2. Select the **Tree** icon (📁) at the top right of any view. The **Network Tree View** window, shown in [Figure 229](#), appears on the screen.

Figure 229: Network Tree View - Floor 1 highlighted



3. Use the arrows to drill down into the folders to select the Campus, Building, or Floor. Select the folder or floor plan icon to open the view you have selected. The Network Tree View window will remain on the screen until you close it.



NOTE: If you prefer not to use background maps for your campus or building placements, click a background and select **Auto-Arrange** to move the campuses, buildings from their placements into an alphabetically-sorted list.

Planning and Provisioning

VisualRF provides the capability to plan campuses, buildings, floors, and access points prior to the actual access point deployment. The following procedure describes the workflow:

- ["Creating a New Campus" on page 295](#)
- ["Creating a New Building in a Campus" on page 295](#)
- ["Importing a Floor Plan" on page 297](#)
- ["Editing a Floor Plan Image" on page 298](#)
- ["Provisioning Existing Access Points onto the Floor Plan" on page 301](#)
- ["Automatically Provisioning APs onto a Floor Plan" on page 302](#)
- ["Tweaking a Planning Region" on page 304](#)

- "Auto-Matching Planned Devices" on page 305
- "Printing a Bill of Materials Report" on page 305

Creating a New Campus

Floors are associated with a building, and buildings are associated with a campus. In order to create a new floor, you must first create a campus with at least one building.

To create and place your campus, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to **VisualRF > Floor Plans**.
2. Select the **Add Campus** button located above the floor plan on the top left. The **Create New Campus** window, illustrated in [Figure 230](#), appears.
3. Enter the following campus information:
 - **Name of the campus**
 - **Client Transmit Power** - used in auto placement of access points onto floors within this campus. The range is 30mW to 100mW.
 - **Desired Speed (mbps)**- used in auto placement of access points onto floors within this campus. The range is 6 to 200 mbps.



NOTE: Buildings and floors inherit transmit power and speed from the campus.

Figure 230: *Create New Campus window*

4. Select **OK** to save. You will see a new Campus icon appear on the campus canvas.
5. Add appropriate network geographical background or upload a personalized image by right-clicking on the background.
 - **Set Map** - Allows you to browse with the included maps.
 - **Auto Arrange Campuses** -Arranges the campus in alphabetical order across the background.
6. Drag the new Campus icon to the appropriate location on the map background.

Creating a New Building in a Campus

1. Select the newly created Campus icon from the previous step. When the blank campus area opens, select the **Add New Building** icon.
2. When the New Building window appears, enter the following information:

Table 146: New Building Fields and Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	Name of the building; located on an existing campus.
Campus	Lists all campuses configured on your AirWave.
Longitude & Latitude	These fields are used to represent a building on Google Earth.
Distance between floors	The normal distance between floors in the building. This value can be overridden as each floor is created, but this is the default value for every new floor added to the system. This data element can be imported or exported to external planning tools like Ekahau. It is not currently utilized by AirWave.
Attenuation between floors	Enter the attenuation loss in decibels between floors. This value can be overridden as each floor is created, but this is the default value for every new floor added to the system. This data element can be imported or exported to external planning tools like Ekahau. It is not currently utilized by AirWave.
Client Transmit Power	This value is used when auto-provisioning access points onto a floor plan.
Desired Speed	Speed will determine the new access points when auto-provisioning.
Address	Building or Campus address (optional)

Figure 231: Create New Building Window

The image shows a 'Create New Building' dialog box with the following fields and values:

- Name: [Empty text box]
- Campus: [East]
- Longitude: [Empty text box]
- Latitude: [Empty text box]
- Distance between floors (ft): [10]
- Attenuation between floors (dBm): [10]
- Client Transmit Power: [30mW]
- Desired Speed (mbps): [36 mbps]
- Address: [Empty text box]

Buttons: [Cancel] [Ok]

3. Select **OK** to save. A new Building icon will appear in the upper-left corner of the canvas.
4. Drag the Building icon to the appropriate location on the map background.

5. Add appropriate geographical background or upload a personalized image by right-clicking on the background in your Network or in any Campus. The **Set Map** option allows you to browse and select an included map, or you can import your own by selecting the **Custom** button. This launches the image wizard. With this wizard, you can upload an image, specify color or greyscale, and crop your custom background.



NOTE: QuickView automatically saves background map images, campus locations, building locations, and building types.

6. To change building types, navigate to the new building by selecting the Building icon. This opens the Building page. This page is a blank canvas without a background.
7. Right-click on the background of the Building page and select **Set Building Type**.
8. Select a building type of Rectangular, Circular, Rectangular Prism, or Square.

You are now ready to import your floor plan.

Importing a Floor Plan

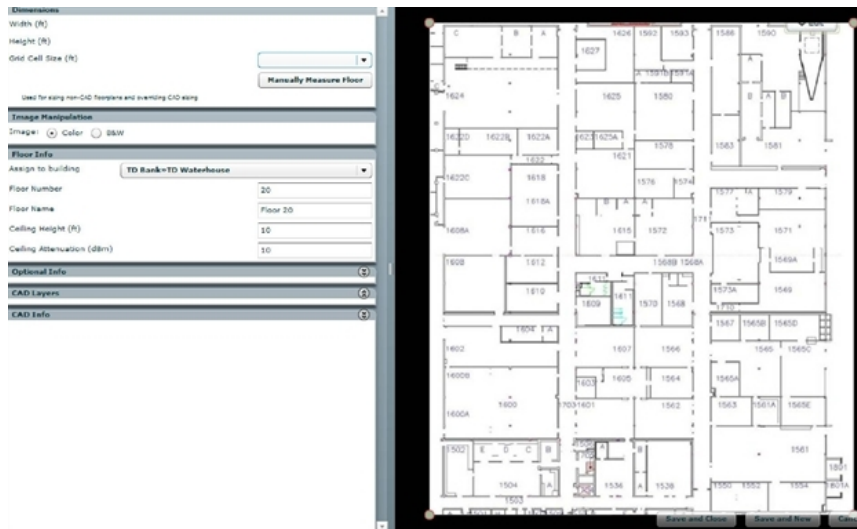
The following steps show how to import a floor plan background image file.



NOTE: When importing RF plans, be sure that the devices to be included are also available in the device catalog.

1. In **VisualRF > Floor Plans**, click the **Add Floorplan** icon (displays when viewing a Building) or use the **Add** button above the floor plan list at the bottom of the page.
2. Select **Choose File** to locate a floor plan image file from your hard drive. The following file types are supported:
 - CAD (NOTE: CAD floor plans must be generated from an AutoCAD source file.)
 - DWG (NOTE: DWG files that include cross-referencing bindings are not supported and may not display properly. In addition, the size limit for DWG files is currently 2880x2880 px.)
 - GIF
 - JPG/JPEG
 - PNG
 - PDF - Single page only. (NOTE: PDF floor plans must be generated from a source file. Other PDFs, such as those scanned from a printer, will not import properly.)
3. In VisualRF, select **Upload**. This opens the image file along with VisualRF planning tools on the left side.

Figure 232: Floor Plan Imported into VisualRF



- When importing RF plans, be sure that the devices to be included are also available in the device catalog.
 - If the floor plan does not require cropping, sizing, or layer control, then click **Save and Close** to begin provisioning APs or **Save and New** to upload a new floor plan.
 - If the floor plan does require cropping, sizing, or layer control, then proceed to the next procedure



NOTE: Floor plans can be added (imported), edited, and deleted. Currently, functionality does not exist to replace a floor plan. If you want to import a newer floor plan to replace a current one, you must first delete the original plan and then add the new plan.

Editing a Floor Plan Image

There are many ways to edit a floor plan that you have uploaded, as explained in the following topics:

- ["Cropping the Floor Plan Image" on page 298](#)
- ["Sizing a Non-CAD Floor Plan " on page 299](#)
- ["Removing Color from a Floor Plan Image" on page 299](#)
- ["Assigning Campus, Building and Floor Numbers " on page 299](#)
- ["Assigning Optional Planner, Owner, or Installer Information for the Floor Plan" on page 300](#)
- ["Controlling the Layers in the Uploaded Floor Plan \(CAD only\)" on page 300](#)
- ["Error Checking of CAD Images" on page 300](#)
- ["Last Steps in Editing an Uploaded Image" on page 301](#)

Cropping the Floor Plan Image

Cropping is available from within the Upload Wizard. Use the cropping handles (red circles) to remove extra white space around the floor plan. VisualRF will calculate an attenuation grid for the entire map including white space. Reducing the white space on a floor plan will increase location accuracy and decrease the load on the server. A good rule of thumb would be about 1/2 inch white space, if possible, on all sides.

VisualRF dissects each floor plan into a grid consisting of cells specified in this setting. The Core Thread service calculates the path loss for every radio to every cell on the floor plan.

By default the importation wizard allocates 2,500 grid cells to each site based on dimensions. If you have a site that is 250 ft. by 100 ft, the Floor Plan importation wizard would calculate the grid cell size at 10 feet. $250 \text{ ft.} \times 100 \text{ ft.} = 25,000 \text{ ft.}$ $25,000 \text{ ft.} / 2,500 \text{ ft.} = 10 \text{ ft.}$



NOTE: Decreasing the grid cell size will increase accuracy, but it also increase CPU consumption by the floor caching threads and the location caching threads. Check the **System > Performance** page to ensure your server is functioning properly when you make a change to this setting.

Other items worth noting:

- If this is a CAD file, then the Floor Plan creation wizard will automatically inherit height and width from the drawing.
- If this is a non-CAD file, then the height and width is zero.
- CAD files are converted to a JPG with a resolution of 4096 horizontal pixels at 100% quality prior to cropping. If you crop, then you will lose clarity.
- CAD files must be generated from AutoCAD and may not exceed 10 MB.
- Metric CAD files are supported.
- Importing GIF files for floor plans can result in blank QuickView thumbnails.

Sizing a Non-CAD Floor Plan

You should not have to resize a CAD drawing unless you see nonsensical dimensions. To resize a non-CAD image if you already know the dimensions, follow these steps:

1. Select the **Manually Measure Floor** button in the **Dimensions** section. The pointer changes to a cross-hair icon.
2. Locate two points within the floor plan that you know the distance. Most door jams (door openings) are 3 feet.
3. Select and hold to establish the first point and drag your mouse to the second point and release.
4. A distance dialogue box appears. Enter the proper length in feet, as shown in [Figure 233](#).

Figure 233: *Manually Measuring a Floor Plan*



5. Select **OK**.

Floor plans can be resized in VisualRF after they have been uploaded. Within VisualRF you will also be able to zoom in on a room or doorway to increase the accuracy of your sizing.

Removing Color from a Floor Plan Image

To remove color, locate the **Image Manipulation** section and select **B&W** in the **Image** field.

Assigning Campus, Building and Floor Numbers

Locate the **Floor Info** Section and assign the following information, as detailed in [Table 147](#) and illustrated in [Figure 234](#):

Table 147: Assigning numbers

Setting	Default	Description
Building drop-down	N/A	Use this drop-down to associate the floor with a building which associate it to a Campus as well.
Floor Number	0.0	The floor number. You can enter negative numbers for basements. NOTE: Each floor plan within a building must have a unique floor number.
Floor Name	Floor [Number]	A descriptive name for the floor. It inherits the floor number as a name if nothing is entered.
Ceiling Height	10	Specifies the height from the floor to the ceiling. This will default to the ceiling height for the building, but you can override here if needed for atria or basements.
Ceiling Attenuation	20	Specifies the attenuation characteristics in dB of the ceiling or the floor above.

Figure 234: Entering Floor Info for the Uploaded Floor Plan Image

The screenshot shows a form titled "Floor Info" with the following fields and values:

- Assign to building: New Jersey»N (dropdown menu)
- Floor Number: 4 (text input)
- Floor Name: Floor 4 (text input)
- Ceiling Height (ft): 10 (text input)
- Ceiling Attenuation (dBm): 10 (text input)

Assigning Optional Planner, Owner, or Installer Information for the Floor Plan

Locate the **Optional Information** section and enter the following information in [Table 148](#):

Table 148: Optional Information for the Floor Plan

Setting	Default	Description
Owner	N/A	The owner of the floor (used in diagnostics and alerts).
Planner	N/A	The person in charge of planning the RF layout for the floor.
Installer	N/A	The person in charge of installing RF equipment for the floor.

Controlling the Layers in the Uploaded Floor Plan (CAD only)

Follow these steps for CAD images:

1. Find the CAD Layers section on the page.
2. Unselect the layers which are not required. There is slight delay because each request makes a round trip to the server.

Error Checking of CAD Images

VisualRF will check for errors in your uploaded CAD image. You can view any issues as follows:

1. Locate the **CAD Info** section, as shown in [Figure 235](#).
2. Review the CAD version, units of measurement, and raw width and height numbers.

Figure 235: Checking for CAD errors



Name	Value
FUW Version	3.03
Source File	fncpx-3.dwg
File Type	DWG
Version	2004
Layout	Model


Last Steps in Editing an Uploaded Image

Click the **Save and Close** button to begin provisioning APs or **Save and New** to upload another floor plan. After clicking **Save and Close**, you are redirected back into **QuickView** where you can provision APs, Wiring Closets, and wired infrastructure.


Provisioning Existing Access Points onto the Floor Plan

To provision existing AP in your network onto the floor plan you just uploaded, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to **VisualRF > Floor Plans**.
2. Select the floor plan you have uploaded using the floor number or name links in the list.
3. Select the **Add Deployed Device** icon in the **Edit** menu. A pop-up window list of devices in your AirWave appears, as shown on [Figure 236](#)
4. Select whether to navigate by Group or by Folder in the **View By** field.

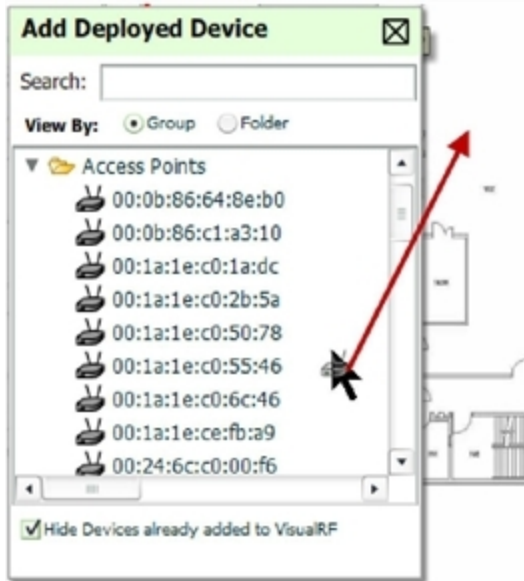
 NOTE: Wired-only access device, such as RAP-5, do not have any radios and, therefore, should not be included on a floor plan.

5. Select whether to navigate by Group or by Folder in the **View By** field.

 NOTE: Alternatively, you can use the **Search** field.

6. Expand the Group or Folder containing the access points which need to be provisioned on this floor plan. Note that by default, devices that have already been added to VisualRF are hidden. To show them, clear the **Hide Devices already added to VisualRF** checkbox at the bottom of the list.
7. Click and drag an AP to its proper location on the floor, as shown in [Figure 236](#):

Figure 236: Provisioning APs onto the Floor Plan



8. After all APs are provisioned on the floor plan, select **Save** (floppy disk icon) in the top right of the **QuickView** window.



NOTE: The floor is submitted to one of the core threads to recalculate path loss and then to one of the location caching threads to recalculate client locations. All changes may not be visible on a refresh until this process complete.

Automatically Provisioning APs onto a Floor Plan

To automatically provision your access points onto your floor plan:

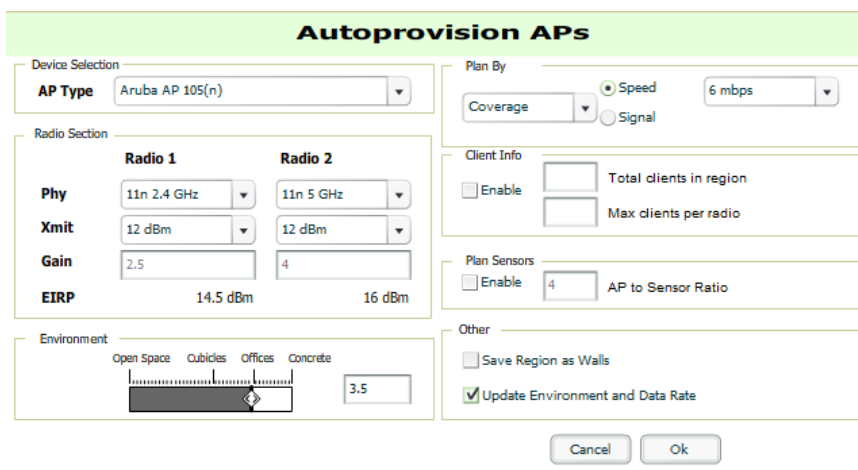
1. Select **Draw Region** from the **Edit** menu. A new provisioning popup appears as shown in the following figure.

Figure 237: Planning Region Drawing and Selection Illustration



2. Draw your polygon as follows:
 - Left-click to initiate the process. The tool will automatically shade in your provisioning area.
 - Complete the polygon by double-clicking.
3. Once you have finished drawing the region, enter a name for the region and select a Region Type of **Planning**. Then select **OK**. The following image displays.

Figure 238: Autoprovisioning APs



4. Enter the following information into the **Autoprovision APs** window as described in [Table 149](#):

Table 149: Fields in the Autoprovision APs Window

Field	Description
Device Selection	
AP Type	The type of AP used in this planning region.
Radio Section	
Phy	Whether they PHY is set to 11n or no radio.
Xmit	Transmit power of the APs.
Gain	Gain of the APs.
EIRP	EIRP of the APs.
Environment	A range from 1-4 that best describes whether the environment is related to an office space, cubicles, offices, or concrete. Decimal points are allowed.
Plan By Section	
Coverage	Plan Coverage by Speed or Signal.
Location	Plan for location accuracy. This mode will result in additional APs placed near the edge of the region to aid in location calculation.
Number of APs	Number of APs to place in the planning region.
Client Info Section	
Enable	Whether to enable planning by user capacity.
Total clients in region	Set the anticipated number of clients that will be stationed in a region.
Max clients per radio	The maximum number of clients supported by each radio.
Plan Sensors Section	
Enable	Whether to enable to plan sensors into the region.
AP to Sensor Ratio	Specify the number of sensors per AP to use when planning the region.
Other Section	
Save Region as Walls	Whether to save the edges of the planning region as walls.
Update Environment and Data Rate	Whether to update the environment and data rate in case of changes.

- When you are finished selecting the desired options, select **OK**.

Tweaking a Planning Region

If the planning layout does not meet your expectations, you can edit by right-clicking within the region to see the following options:

- **Delete Planned APs in the Region** - Deletes only provisioned APs in the region
- **Reprovision APs** - Remove all planned APs inside this region and prompts for new information to replan the region
- **Delete the Region** - Deletes the region and all planned APs
- **Edit the region** - Change the name of the region
- **Copy the Region to floors above** - Will copy the region and auto plan for floors above.



NOTE: The starting floor will add one to the highest floor in the building and the ending floor defaults to 10 more than the starting floor.

To replicate a floor plan, follow these steps:

1. Navigate back to the Building view by clicking on the navigation tags in the bottom-right corner of the window.
2. Right-click the floor and select **Duplicate**.
3. Enter the following information:
 - Starting and ending floors
 - Select the toggles to copy walls, regions, data rates (speeds), and AP placement



NOTE: The starting floor will add one to the highest floor in the building and the ending floor defaults to 10 more than the starting floor.

4. Select **OK** to save your changes.
5. Manually refresh page and you are redirected to the **VisualRF > Floor Plan** page. The Building view will reflect the new floors.



NOTE: You should see all replicate floors with matching number of access points.

Auto-Matching Planned Devices

You can right-click a campus, building, or network icon and select the **Auto-Match Planned Devices** option to efficiently match planned APs to managed APs. If you select this option for a campus, then all planned APs in that campus are checked. If used on a building, then all the APs in that building are checked. If used on a floor, then all APs on that floor are checked.

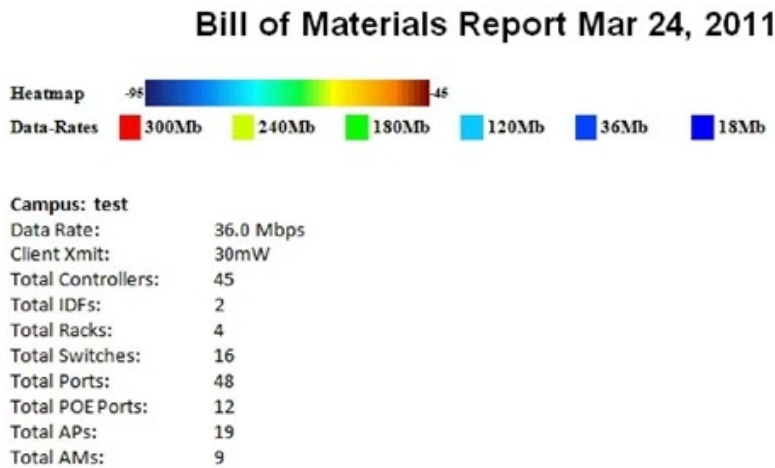
Planned devices first attempt to auto-match on MAC address, and then by name. The VisualRF MAC address checks against all of the LAN MAC addresses of a deployed AP.

Printing a Bill of Materials Report

You can generate a Bill of Materials (BOM) Report from within VisualRF in Word format. Follow these steps:

1. Navigate back to the Network view.
2. Right select Campus icon and select **Show Bill of Materials**. A generating report popup appears.
3. Select options such as heatmap, speed, sensor coverage, wired range, and summary.
4. Select **OK**. A BOM report appears in Microsoft Word as illustrated in [Figure 239](#):

Figure 239: Bill of Materials Report Illustration



Importing and Exporting in VisualRF

Exporting a campus

To export a campus from VisualRF so you can import it into another AirWave, follow these steps:

1. Navigate back to the **Network** view.
2. Right-click the **Campus** icon.
3. Select **Export**. An object selection window appears.
4. Select the objects to export and select **Export**. A **File Download** window appears.
5. Select **Save** and save the zipped file to your local hard drive for importation to another AirWave.

At this point, you are ready to deploy a production AirWave and manage devices by importing your exported campus and matching the access points to your plan.

Importing from CAD

The Floor Plan Upload Wizard (FUW) should inherit all pertinent information from your CAD file if you follow this procedure:

1. Determine UNITS - all modern CAD versions (2001 and newer) support UNITS
2. Determine MEASURE - Legacy CAD versions (2000 and older) used a Imperial or Metric system.
 - If UNITS are 0 or undefined, then the standard dictates defaulting to MEASURE value
 - If MEASURE is 0 or undefined, then the standard dictates defaulting to English and inches
3. Find MODEL VIEW - If the drawing contains multiple views the FUW will default to the Model view
4. Determine Bounding Box - FUW will encompass all lines and symbols on the drawing and create a bounding box which is generally smaller than entire drawing. It is based on the UNITS or MEASUREMENT above.
5. Convert to JPG - FUW will convert the bounding box area to a JPG file with a resolution of 4096 horizontal pixels at 100% quality.
6. Start Web UI of FUW Step #1 - This is the cropping step.

This and all subsequent steps use the converted JPG file. The greater the floor plan dimensions, the less clarity the background image provides.

Batch Importing CAD Files

This process provides the ability to automatically upload many CAD files and auto provision existing walls and access points, and contains the following topics:

- ["Requirements" on page 307](#)
- ["Pre Processing Steps" on page 307](#)
- ["Upload Processing Steps" on page 307](#)
- ["Post Processing Steps" on page 308](#)
- ["Sample Upload Instruction XML File" on page 308](#)
- ["Common Importation Problems" on page 308](#)

Requirements

- Operating System: Client machine must be Windows XP, Windows Vista, or Windows 7
- Flash: Version 9 or later

Pre Processing Steps

1. Increase Memory Allocation in **VisualRF > Setup** as follows:
 - 25 floors or less - 512 MB
 - 25 to 75 floors - 1 GB
 - More than 75 floors - 1.5 GB
2. Massage the output data.
3. Increase the **Location Caching Timer** to 1 hour so that VisualRF does not overload the server calculating client locations while calculating path loss and process floor plan images.

Upload Processing Steps

1. Create CAD XML files which contain drawing filename, dimensions and optional information like device manufacture and model, device coordinates, wall coordinates and building material. This step is usually performed by your facilities or CAD department. The output of AutoCAD will not be properly formed XML, so you may need to massage the output data.
2. Copy all CAD drawings and corresponding XML files into a single directory on Windows machine. All files must be in a single directory.
3. Compress all files into a single *.zip file.
4. Open your browser and navigate to your AirWave: https://<AirWave_NAME>/visualrf/site_batch.
5. Select **Browse** to launch the File Explorer Window.
6. Select the zip file containing the upload instructions and click the **Open** button. The **File Explorer** Window will disappear you will return to the **Batch Floor Upload Wizard**.
7. Select **Next**.
8. The application validates the following information
 - Well-formed XML
 - All drawing files are accessible
 - All APs are present
 - All Building and Campuses are present
9. If there are any errors, none of the floor plans are created.

Post Processing Steps

1. Decrease the Location Caching Timer to previous value.
2. Review the [VisualRF > Floor Plans](#) page to ensure server is keeping up.

Sample Upload Instruction XML File

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<visualrf:site_batch xmlns:visualrf="http://www.airwave.com"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" version="1" origin="lower-left">
  <floor name="1st Floor" number="43" building-name="Library" campus-name="University">
    <image filename="blueprint1.dwg"/>
    <access-points>
      <access-point name="ART.1.1" x="190.26" y="222.31"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.2" x="136.12" y="208.60"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.3" x="75.02" y="221.47"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.4" x="73.41" y="132.48"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.9" x="196.67" y="98.34"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.8" x="179.07" y="55.97"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.7" x="119.64" y="56.12"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.6" x="74.53" y="56.36"/>
      <access-point name="ART.1.5" x="59.18" y="38.01"/>
    </access-points>
  </floor>
  <floor name="2nd Floor" number="44" building-name="Library" campus-name="University">
    <image filename="blueprint2.dwg"/>
    <access-points>
      <access-point name="ART.2.12" x="196.31" y="92.19"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.11" x="204.82" y="55.78"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.10" x="133.08" y="55.81"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.9" x="73.79" y="55.78"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.8" x="73.72" y="104.26"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.7" x="73.91" y="134.88"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.6" x="73.83" y="162.72"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.5" x="73.82" y="183.61"/>
      <access-point name="ART.2.4" x="63.74" y="125.48"/>
    </access-points>
  </floor>
</visualrf:site_batch>
```

Common Importation Problems

- Improper or undefined UNITS or MEASURE
- Text embedded into the Model view which causes an inconsistent bounding box
- Large dimensions which cause grainy resolution upon zoom
- Legacy CAD versions prior to Release 15 or AutoCAD 2000.

Importing from a Dell PowerConnect W-Series Controller

The instructions below will enable you to seamlessly migrate all building, campus, and floor plan information previously entered into a Dell PowerConnect W-Series controller.

Pre-Conversion Checklist

Prior to importing floor plans, ensure that VisualRF's memory allocation is sufficient for the anticipated number of floor plans.

To change the memory allocation, navigate to the **VisualRF > Setup** page and configure the memory allocation accordingly. Memory allocation should equal .5 GB for 1-75 floor plans, 1 GB for 76-250 floor plans, 1.5 GB for 251-500 floor plans, and 2 GB for 501-1,000 floor plans.



NOTE: Importing a large number of floor plans can impact performance of the AirWave server. VisualRF must create a thumbnail, provision APs, create attenuation grid, and locate all clients on each imported floor plan. This can cause the **VisualRF > Floor Plans** page to be unresponsive.

Process on Controller

1. On the controller's UI, navigate to the **Plan > Building List** page.
2. Select the buildings to be exported and select **Export**.
3. When the dialog box appears, make sure that you have included all images and select **Save to a file**.

Process on AirWave

1. Navigate to **VisualRF > Import**.
2. Select the **Import floor plans from a Dell controller** link.
3. Select the **Begin Importing Floor Plans** link.
4. When prompted for input file, use the file saved from the controller process.

VisualRF Location APIs

VisualRF provides the following location APIs:

Site Inventory: `https://[amp_host]/visualrf/site.xml?site_id=...`

- You can find the `site_id` from the Floor Plan List query defined on the XML API page
- This interface provides floor details including access points, walls, regions, surveys, etc.
- The corresponding example XML and schema are attached in `visualrf_site_inventory.*`

Device Location: `https://[amp_host]/visualrf/location.xml?mac=...`

- Provide the radio MAC of the client to locate.
- The corresponding site where the user was placed is provided along with the dimensions
- If a client is heard on multiple floors, it will only be placed on the floor that contains the AP it is associated with.

Sample Device Location Response

```
<visualrf:device_location version="1" xmlns:visualrf="www.example.com">
  <device mac="00:13:02:C2:39:28" name="Peter"
    site_id="4f674301-4b47-4ac6-8417-4eba3f7df3a6"
    site_name="NewYork">
    <site-width>124.51</site-width>
    <site-height>161.14</site-height>
    <x>82.50</x>
    <y>37.50</y>
  </device>
</visualrf:device_location>
```

Sample Site Inventory Response

```
<amp:amp_site_inventory version="1"
  xmlns:amp=http://www.example.com
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
```

```

<site id="b45e7a49-23b5-4db0-891a-2e60bff90d2c" version="677">
  <name>Remax</name>
  <uom>ft</uom>
  <width>314.45</width> <height>425.88</height>
  <property name="site_owner" value="" format="" />
  <property name="name" value="Remax" format="" />
  <property name="installer" value="" format="" />
  <property name="planner" value="" format="" />
  <image type="background">
    <filename>/var/example/snapshot/b45e7a49-23-2e6d2c.677/background.jpg</filename>
    <relative-url>/snapshot/b423b5-4db0-891a2e0d2c.677/background.jpg</relative-url>
    <pixel-width>1151</pixel-width>
    <pixel-height>1557</pixel-height>
  </image>
  <image type="thumbnail">
    <filename>/var/example/snapshot/b45e7a49891af90d2c.677/thumb.jpg</filename>
    <relative-url>/snapshot/b45e7a49-23b5-4db0-891a2c.677/thumb.jpg</relative-url>
    <pixel-width>230</pixel-width>
    <pixel-height>311</pixel-height>
  </image>
  <ap id="12615" name="AP-4000M-1">
    <x>118.97</x> <y>130.38</y>
    <total-bandwidth>0</total-bandwidth>
    <total-clients>0</total-clients>
    <status>down</status>
    <uptime>0.0</uptime>
    <radio index="1" phy="g" mac="00:20:A6:5A:63:66" beamwidth="0.0"
      gain="1.5" antenna="" orientation="0.0" mount="Ceiling" valid="false">
      <discovering-radio id="11276" index="1" dBm="-85" />
      <discovering-radio id="11828" index="1" dBm="-93" />
    </radio>
  </ap>
</site>
</amp:amp_site_inventory>

```

About VisualRF Plan

Overview

VisualRF Plan is a standalone Windows client that can be used for planning sites that do not yet use the AirWave service on the Web. You can use VisualRF Plan to do basic planning procedures like adding a floor plan, provisioning APs, and generating a Bill of Materials (BOM) report.

VisualRF Plan is free to use for anyone with a Dell support account. No license is required.

The client can be downloaded from download.dell-pcw.com, Tools & Resources.

Minimum requirements

VisualRF Plan must be installed on a Windows machine with the following minimum specifications:

- 250 MB Hard drive storage space
- 2 GB RAM
- 2.0 GHz dual-core CPU



NOTE: If installing VisualRF Plan on a VMware virtual machine hosted by a Mac computer, you must disable **Folder Sharing**.

VisualRF Plan Installation

After you have downloaded VisualRF Plan from the Dell support site, the installer will prompt you for the location of the data directory. You must have access to the directory you choose for the installation. Also choose a directory for auto-backup. (The default is the user directory.) Follow the rest of the instructions on your installation screen.

Differences between VisualRF and VisualRF Plan

Table 150: *VisualRF vs. VisualRF Plann*

Feature	VisualRF	VisualRF Plan
Hardware sizing		X
Installation required		X
How to plan a site	X	X
Navigation	X	X
Track users	X	
Track interferers	X	
VisualRF APIs	X	
Location accuracy	X	
QuickView preferences	X	
Resource utilization	X	
Add external walls	X	X
Client surveys	X	
Wiring Closet	X	X
View deployed switches	X	
View signal strength	X	
Planning and provisioning	X	X
Import and Export	X	X

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