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Aruba 3600 controller configuration guide

A bit of training, some research, and a lot of time on the GUI is what I found to be a recipe to get comfortable with aruba wireless monitors. Although I spent more time configuring controllers via the GUI, knowing the sentences I now find much simpler to do this via CLI. I find the GUI controller more useful in troubleshooting and checking the wireless client connection. In this blog, I will share some of the knowledge and insights you have gained while deploying Aruba wireless controllers to one of our clients. Aruba Overview Monitors offers wireless controllers in the 7000 series and 7200 series models. 7000 series controllerscale for small and large sub-offices from 16 to 64 maximum AP capacity with the option of up to 24 switch ports for unified wired and wireless access. The 7200 series controllers are suitable for campus networks and support from 256 APs to 2048 maximum AP capacity. Aruba proposes to deploy 7000K Local series controllers, while the 7200 series is usually deployed as major controllers. In a local major publication, the master is responsible for all policy configurations. This will include services such as WIPS, initial AP configurations, user roles, related authentication configurations, etc. The local controller terminates AP tunnels, processes and redirects user traffic (including authentication), arm management (adaptive radio management), navigation features and QoS. Aruba also offers a Mobility Master device that provides additional features that are not available in other control models. It provides a controller assembly capability that allows the user to experience better through features such as Hitless Failover, auto-load balancing, automatic AP load balancing, and seamless cross-block roaming. This type of deployment may be considered in sensitive environments where high wireless performance and reliability are required for important services. Note: ArubaOS 8.X is required with major navigation devices. APs cannot be terminated on any major controllers or master navigation controls with this code, they can only terminate on controllers deployed in local mode. Arubaus 6.X allows AP termination on main or local controllers. The main control controller (units) can be configured for licensing using the central license feature. This allows you to create a shared pool of AP licenses that can be used by all network controllers. When AP joins a local controller, it consumes an AP license with PEF-NG (Aruba Policy Enforcement Firewall) and an RFProtect license from the pool. While centralized licensing allows flexibility, it is important to note that ap maximum capacity for some smaller controllers can be Gotcha, if not carefully designed. Suppose you've deployed the 7205 K Master controller and the local 7030K controller in the local active -HA active local active With a total of 100 AP licenses and a central license feature are enabled. [DD1] [NP2] If APs are load balanced (50-50 on each controller) and the main controller fails, only 14 APs will fail and 36 of them will be down. This is due to the AP's ability of only 7030 model controllers to allow 64 APs to join it. Repeating to enable repetition, any combination of HA deployment forms can be used... Master/Master Readiness with active local controllers HA - full master redundancy with local active HA - N+ 1 repetition with above the local main subscription ha active or active readiness - master active or acting as an active LMS master backup - no local controllers active, each master acts as backup for the other as long as the AP license pool is not exceeded, APs have the ability to bypass failure to LMIPS backup, which can be other local or major based on deployment. While bypassing the failure to LMS backup, the reboot programming programs usually cause minutes of interruption, unless the Ap Fast Failover feature is enabled in Aruba. This feature allows the APs to form backup tunnels to LMS backup for instant failover and reduce downtime. Aruba wireless control configurations take a hierarchical approach, where multiple configuration profiles are built separately and attached to higher-level profiles. Best practices are to configure settings and lower-level profiles first, then build them. Reviewing these console configurations can be confusing for many of us without understanding the configuration hierarchy completely. Below, the CLI command output shows the hierarchy on the 7205 controller, it shows how profiles relate to each other and provide some clarity. AP-wlan virtual ap aaa profile aaa aaa aaa server aaaa aaa-radius aaa radius aaa authentication dot1x aaa xml-api server aaa rfc-3576-server wlan dot11k-profilewlwlwlan-operator-profilean-i-profilean-wlan bcn-rpt-re-wlan wlan wlan wlan wlan wlan-wlan-wlan wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-wlan-