

ARUBA WLANS 101 AND DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS Tim Cappalli March 2015

About Me



- Sr. Mobility Solutions Architect
 Wireless Practice Lead
- Boston, MA
- Airheads Community: cappalli
- Favorite product? ClearPass



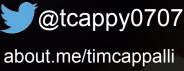














Agenda



- Mobility controller architecture
- Aruba Instant architecture
- RAP-NG / IAP-VPN
- Management platforms
 - Aruba Central
 - AirWave
- Discussion & Questions

Deployment types



- Mobility Controller: Master-local
- Mobility Controller: All masters
- Instant
- Instant: RAP-NG
- Hybrid! (all of the above, mix and match)

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Mobility Controller Architecture

Mobility Controller Family



7200 SERIES

256 APs 4,096 IPSec

512 APs 16,384 IPSec

1,024 APs 24,576 IPSec

2,048 APs 32,768 IPSec



Mobility Controller Family



CLOUD SERVICES CONTROLLERS

16 APs Can be powered via PoE

64 APs

32 APs 10 PoE+



Mobility Controller Family



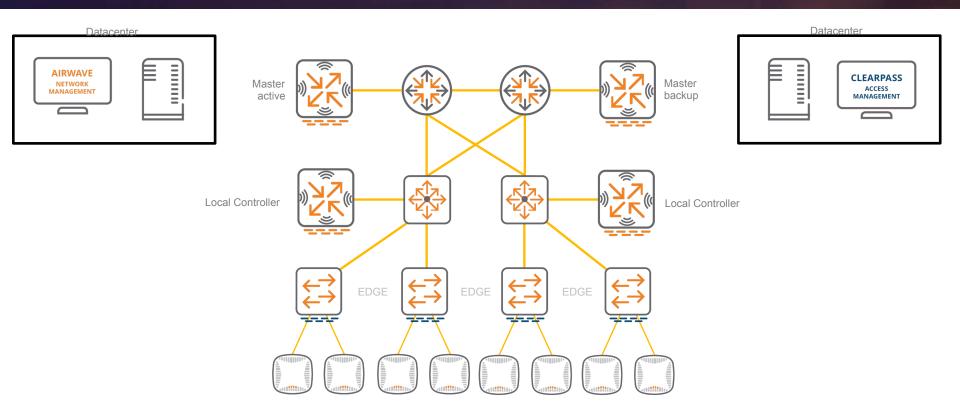
CLOUD SERVICES CONTROLLERS

32 APs, 24 PoE+, 2x10G



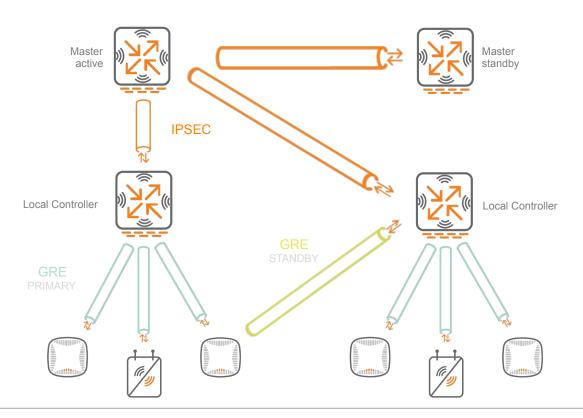
Campus physical topology





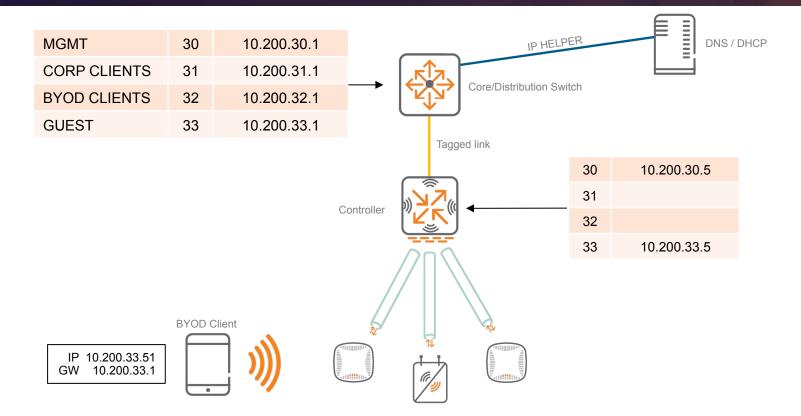
Campus logical topology





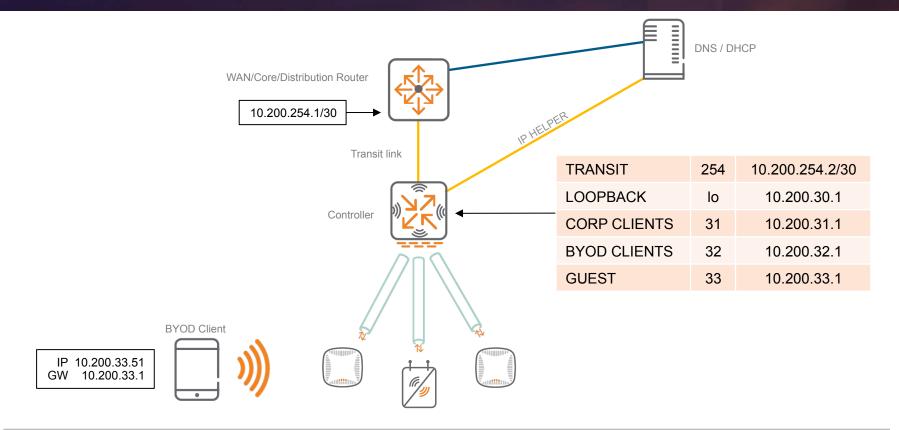
L2 Deployment





L3 Deployment





Master controller responsibilities



- Policy configuration
- Wireless security (WIPS / RFProtect)
- AP white lists (CAPs w/ CPsec and RAPs)
- Initial AP configuration
- Authentication and roles

Local controller responsibilities



- AP and session termination
 - Terminates AP tunnels
 - User traffic processed and forwarded
- RFProtect enforcement and blacklisting
- ARM
- Mobility
- QoS

Controller scaling



- Controller scaling table (VRD)
- The important numbers
 - AP capacity
 - User/device capacity << important!</p>
 - Tunnel capacity
- WMS scaling for master controller
 - Master controller may need to be larger than the locals depending on the environment

Controller scaling



Platform

- 7000 series (7005/7010/7024/7030) should only be used as local controllers*
- 7200 series should be master for multiple 7000 locals

Failover capacity

Campus Forwarding Modes



- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Decrypt-tunnel

- Configured per virtual-ap and per ethernet interface
- Choose based on network topology and requirements

Tunnel



- All traffic is tunneled back to controller
- User VLANs live in controller
- Wired network is a high-speed overlay network
- User traffic passes through stateful firewall and deep packet inspection engine (*on 7 series controllers)

Bridge



- User traffic bridged out to local network
- User VLANs live in edge network
- Authentication traffic tunneled to controller
- Control plane security (cpsec) required
- Captive portal authentication is not supported

Decrypt-tunnel (d-tunnel)

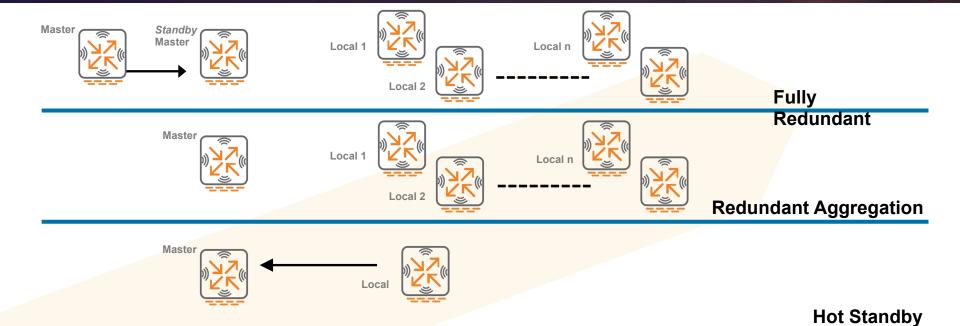


- User VLANs live in controller
- AP decrypts traffic and strips 802.11 headers
- AP adds 802.3 headers and frame is encapsulated in GRE tunnel to controller
- Controller applies firewall policies to traffic
- Solves double-encryption issues when using a VPN
- Control plane security (cpsec) required

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Master-Local Redundancy



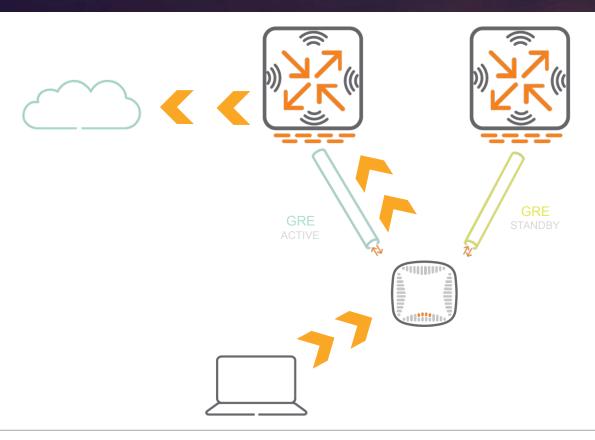




No Redundancy

HA: AP Fast Failover



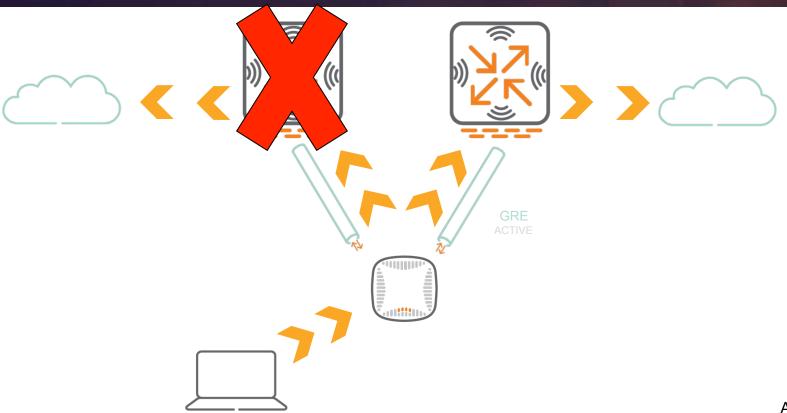




AOS 6.3+

HA: AP Fast Failover





AOS 6.3+

AP FF: Controller Roles



DUAL: Primary for some APs, standby for others

 ACTIVE: Controller does not terminate standby tunnels for other controllers

STANDBY: Controller only terminates standby tunnels

AP FF: N+1 Oversubscription

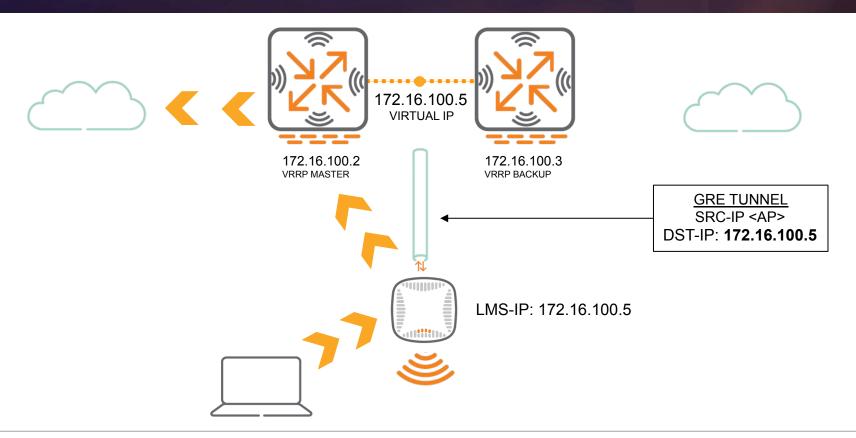


| Controller Platform | Ratio | Max GRE tunnels |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 7000-series (70-05/10/24/30) | 1:1 | |
| 7210 | 4:1 | 16K |
| 7220 | 4:1 | 32K |
| 7240 | 4:1 | 64K |
| M3 & 3600 | 2:1 | 16K |

AOS 6.4+

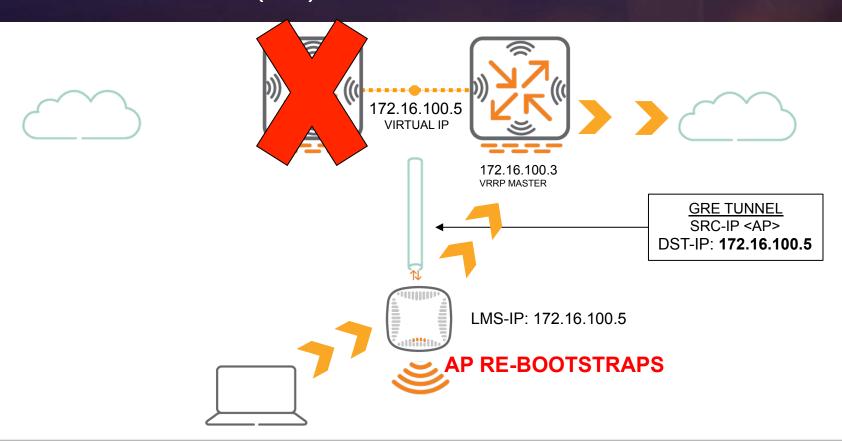
VRRP Failover (L2)





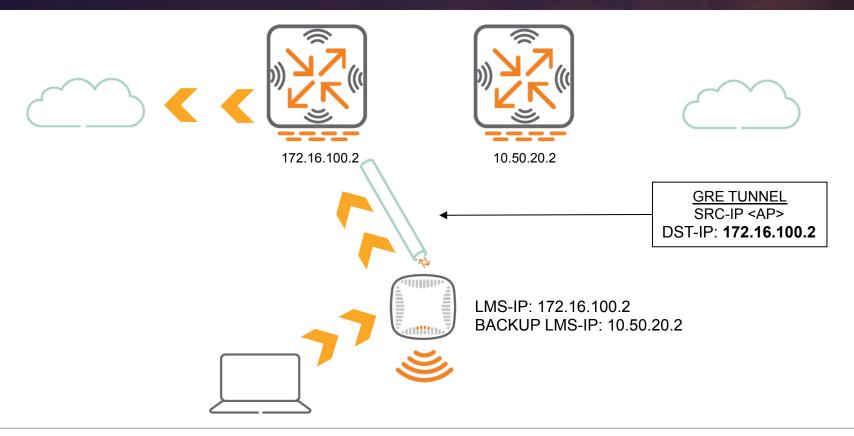
VRRP Failover (L2)





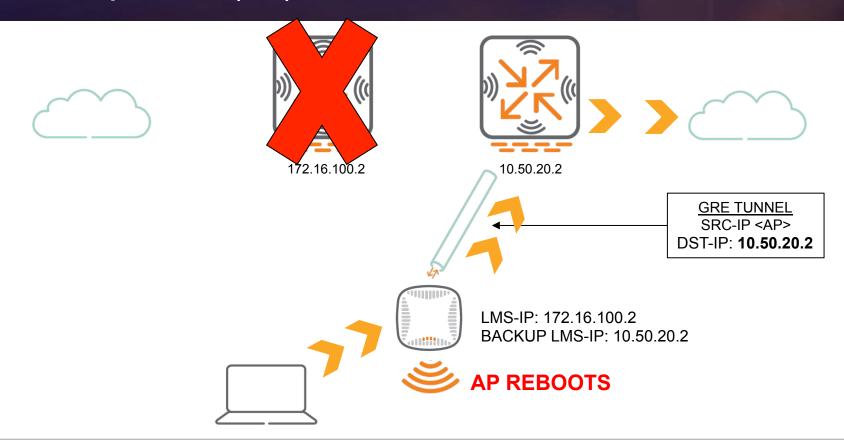
Backup-LMS (L3)





Backup-LMS (L3)





Remote AP (RAP)



Remote AP (RAP)



- Purpose-built RAPs and campus APs
- Certificate-based provisioning
- Secure wired and wireless remote access
- RAPs are Instant out of the box
- Aruba Activate

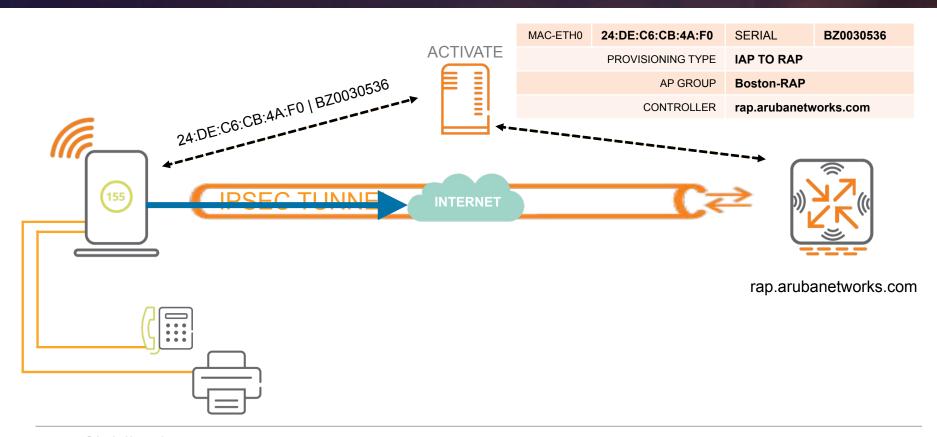
Remote AP





Remote AP - Logical





RAP Forwarding Modes



- Tunnel
- Bridge
- Decrypt-tunnel
- Split-tunnel

Split-tunnel



- Tunnels certain traffic back to controller via IPSec tunnel (defined in user roles)
- Allows non-corporate traffic to be bridged out locally saving bandwidth.
- RAP handles encryption, decryption and firewall enforcement locally

Limitations



- Roaming
- ARM features
- Requires controller licenses
- Limited visibility

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Aruba Instant Architecture

Aruba Instant Overview



- AP model begins with the letter I
 - IAP-225, IAP-215, IAP-205, etc
- Instant APs can be converted to controller-based APs
- No feature licensing with local management
- Manage locally, via AirWave, or Aruba Central (cloud)
- Dynamic provisioning via Aruba Activate (free)

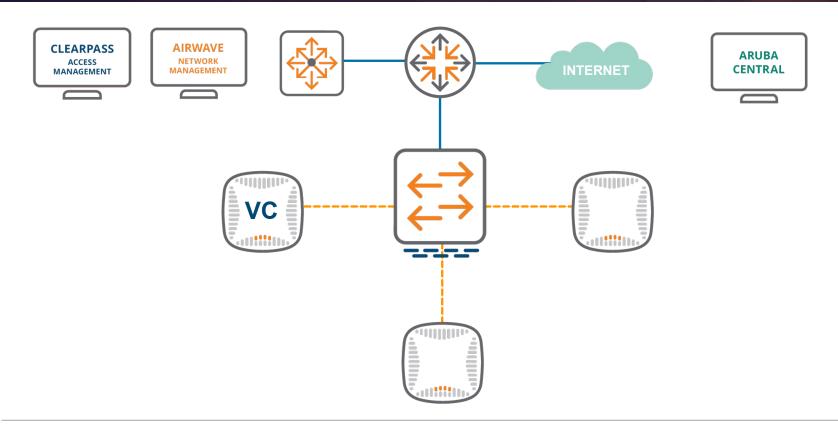
Aruba Instant Overview - Technical



- Cooperate locally at L2
- Multiple uplink options (Ethernet, 4G/LTE, WiFi)
- ARM, ClientMatch, AppRF, AirGroup, L3 Mobility
- IAP-VPN/RAP-NG for distributed environments

Instant topology





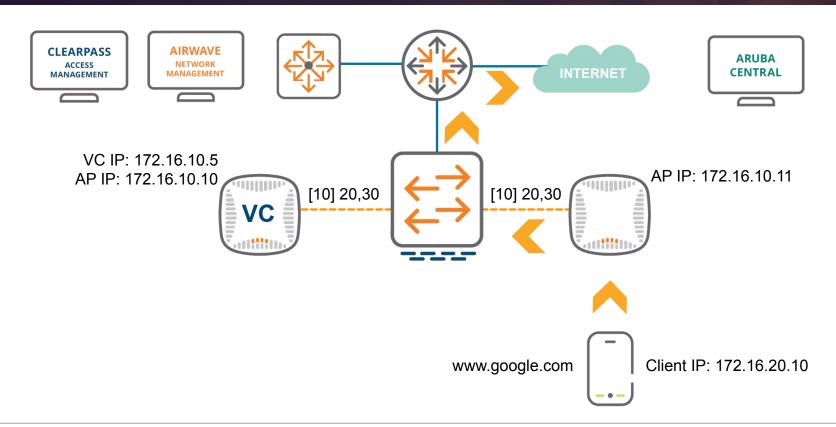
Instant traffic flow



- Traffic destined for tunnels goes through VC
- NAT'd traffic (guest) goes through VC
- Regular user traffic firewalled, processed and switched out at AP

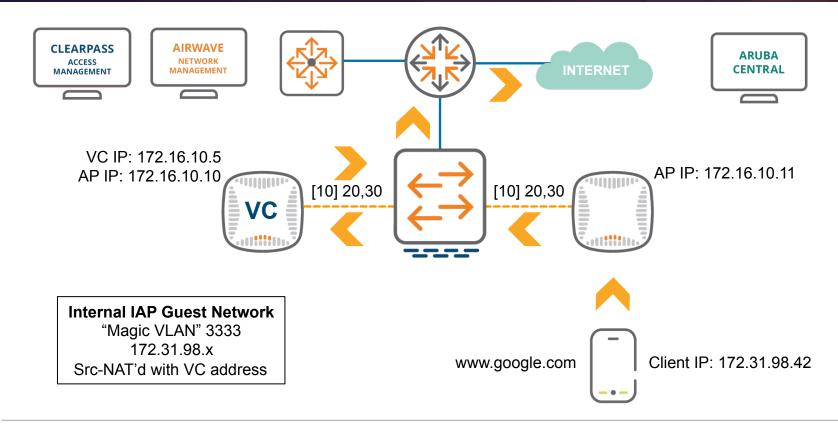
Instant traffic flow





Instant traffic flow – Guest/NAT





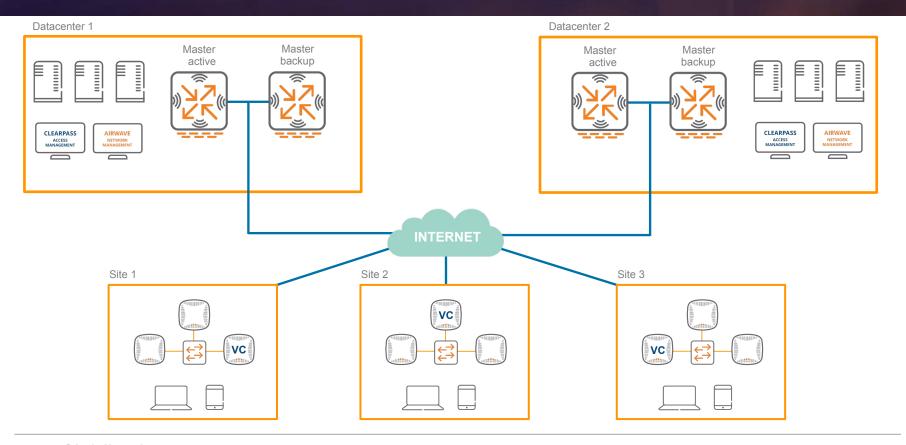
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RAP-NG / IAP-VPN

RAP-NG / IAP-VPN Topology





Benefits



- Local RF coordination
- Roaming
- Isolated broadcast domains for each cluster
- Authentication survivability
- MAS integration

DHCP modes



- Local
- Centralized L2
- Distributed L2
- Centralized L3
- Distributed L3

DHCP modes



| DHCP MODE | SUBNET | DHCP | CLIENT GW | CORP TRAFFIC | LCL/INTERNET |
|----------------|--------|------------|------------|--|-------------------------|
| Local | Local | Master AP | Master AP | Src-NAT IPSec tunnel | Src-NAT Master AP IP |
| Centralized L2 | CORP | Datacenter | Datacenter | Tagged & switched to datacenter via tunnel | Src-NAT Master AP IP |
| Distributed L2 | CORP | Master AP | Datacenter | Tagged & switched to datacenter via tunnel | Src-NAT Master AP IP |
| Centralized L3 | CORP | Datacenter | Master AP | Routed to datacenter inside IPSec tunnel | Src-NAT Master AP IP |
| Distributed L3 | CORP | Master AP | Master AP | Routed to datacenter inside IPSec tunnel | Src-NAT Master AP IP |

RAP-NG/IAP-VPN licensing



- For basic VPN connectivity (single role), a single PEFNG license is required
- To use different roles for individual IAP clusters, the PEFV license is required for each controller

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Aruba Activate

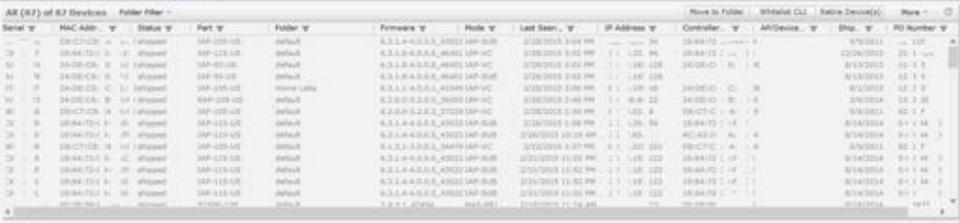












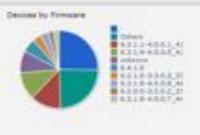


Standard Direct:

ENR. Adv. Anglace:

Evaluation:





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Aruba Activate







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MANAGEMENT

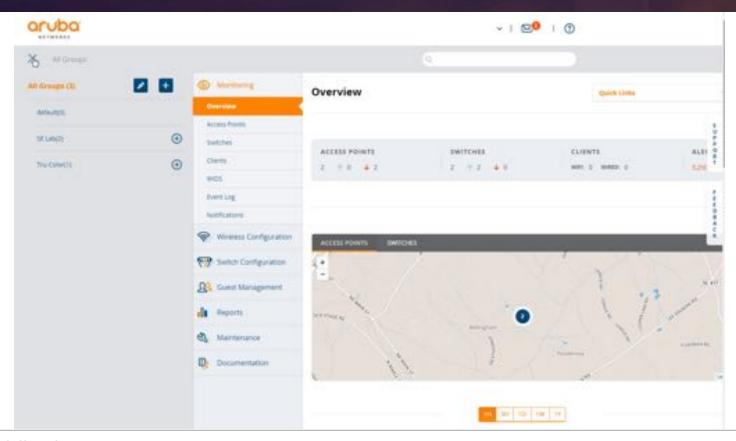
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Aruba Central Overview

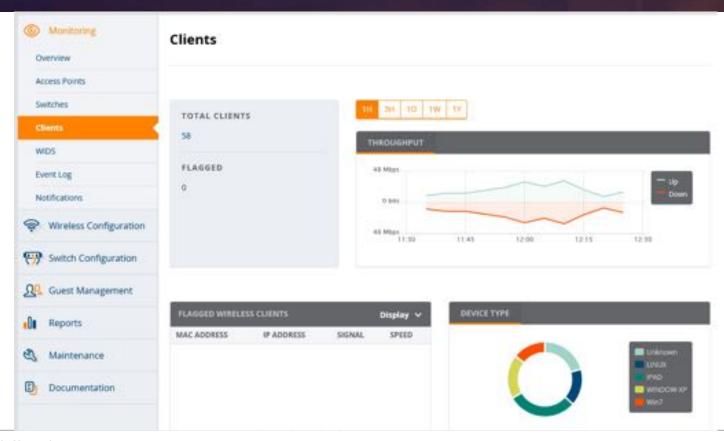


- Cloud management for Instant and MAS
- ZTP with Aruba Activate
- Firmware management
- Reporting
- Responsive UI (adaptive to any display)*
- AppRF management and visibility*
- Cloud captive portal w/ social*

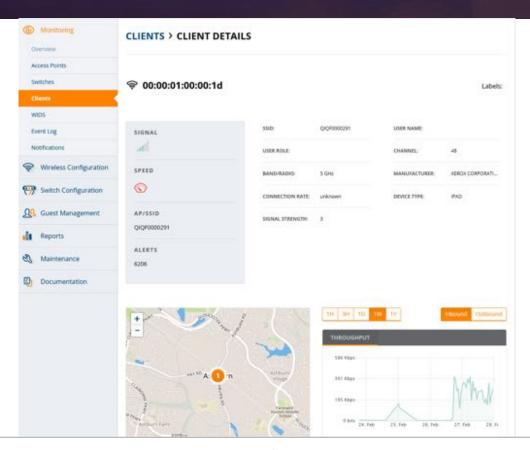




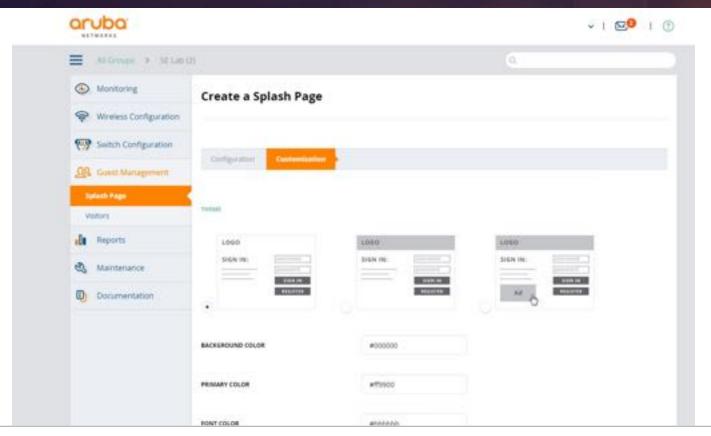












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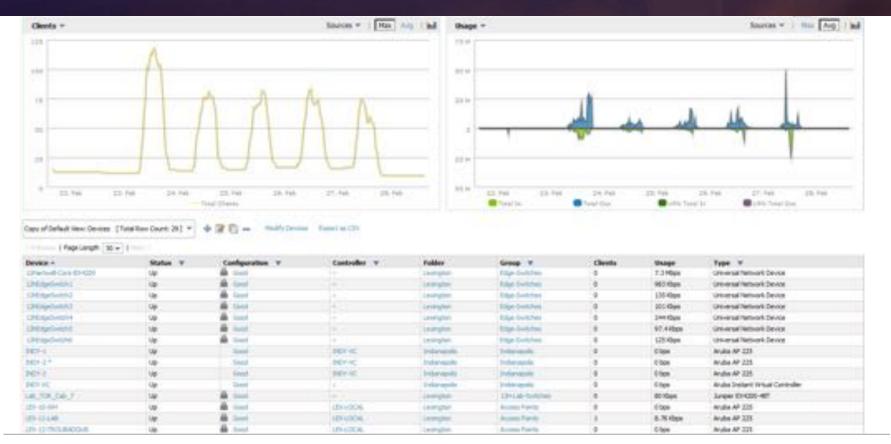
AirWave Overview



- On-premise solution (VM or physical)
- Management, monitoring and reporting of Aruba controllers, Instant clusters, and MAS
- Multi-vendor
- In a hybrid controller-Instant environment, AirWave recommended
- Single pane of glass

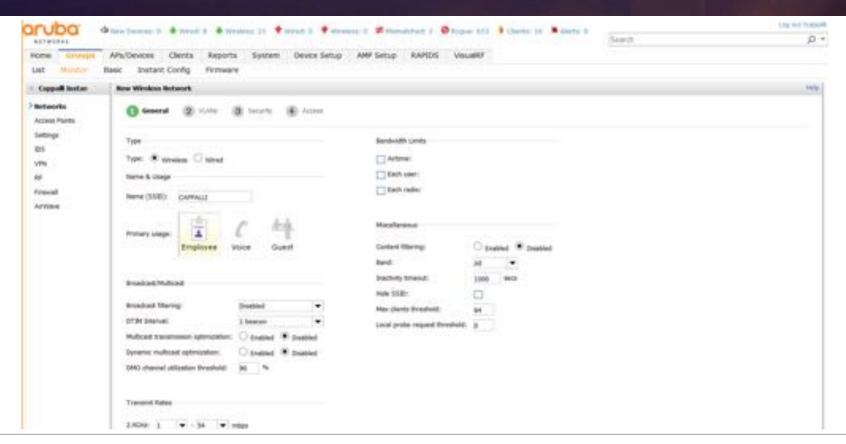
Single pane of glass





Instant GUI config





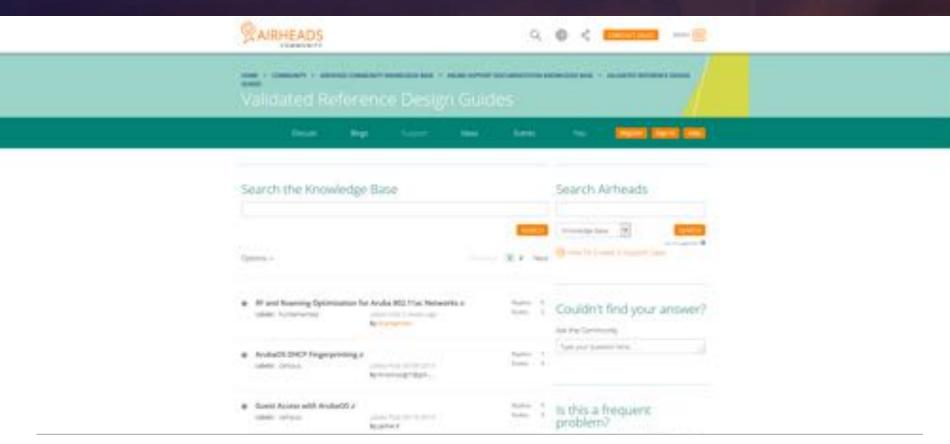
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Discussion & Questions

arubanetworks.com/vrd

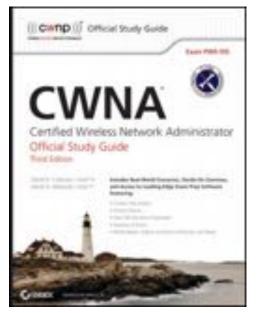


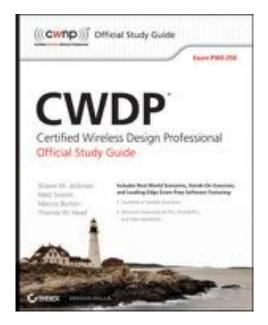


Other resources



In-depth Wireless Architecture cwnp.com







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THANK YOU

