Application Visibility and Control Deployment Guide for Cisco Catalyst 9800 Series Wireless Controllers, Cisco IOS XE Amsterdam 17.1

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Application Visibility and Control

Application Visibility and Control (AVC) is the Cisco leading approach for deep-packet inspection (DPI) technology in wireless and wired products. AVC empowers users to a whole new level of traffic recognition and shaping through the Network Based Application Recognition engine (NBAR) and Quality of Service (QOS) mechanisms. The AVC feature supports Wireless products using a distributed approach that benefits from NBAR running on the Access Points (AP) or Controller whose goal is to run DPI and reports the results via Flexible Netflow (FNF) messages. The controller aggregates all reports and consumes them with show commands, WebUI or further Netflow export messages to external Netflow collectors such as Prime. Once the Application Visibility is established, the user can define Control rules with policing mechanisms at a client level.

AVC is a subset of the entire FNF package that can provide traffic information even when the deep packet inspection is disabled. FNF is a feature supported in wireless that relies on the Netflow enablement on the controller for all modes: centralized and flex.

Network Based Application Recognition (NBAR) provides application-aware control on a wireless network and enhances manageability and productivity. It also extends Cisco's Application Visibility and Control (AVC) as an end-to-end solution, which gives a complete visibility of applications in the network and allows the administrator to take some action on the same.

NBAR is a deep-packet inspection technology available on Cisco IOS based platforms, which supports stateful L4 - L7 classification. NBAR2 is based on NBAR and has extra requirements such as having a Common Flow Table for all IOS features which use NBAR. NBAR2 recognizes application and passes on this information to other features like QoS, NetFlow and Firewall, which can take action based on this classification.

The key use cases for NBAR are capacity planning, network usage base lining and better understanding of what applications are consuming bandwidth. Trending of application usage helps network admin to plan for network infrastructure upgrade, improve quality of experience by protecting key applications from bandwidth-hungry applications when there is congestion on the network, capability to prioritize or de-prioritize, and drop certain application traffic.

NBAR Supported Feature

NBAR as a feature can perform the following tasks:

1. Classification–Identification of Application/Protocol.
2. AVC–Provides visibility of classified traffic and also gives an option to control the same using Drop or Mark (DSCP) action.
3. Flexible NetFlow–Updating NBAR stats to NetFlow collector like Cisco Prime Assurance Manager (PAM).

Complete list of the protocols supported in the release posted at the link below

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_nbar/prot_lib/config_library/nbar-prot-pack-library.html

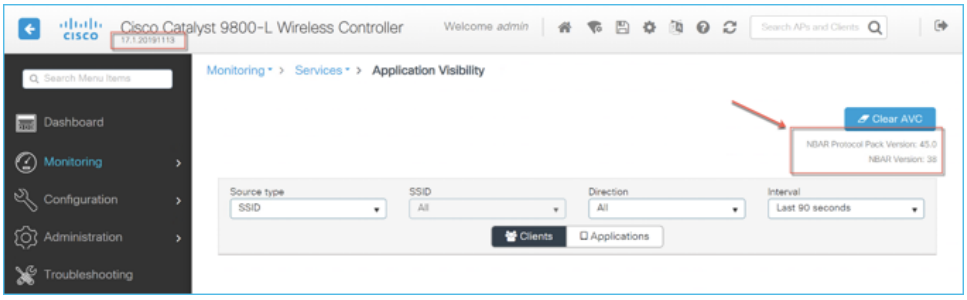
AVC-FNF Feature Summary on IOS XE 17.1

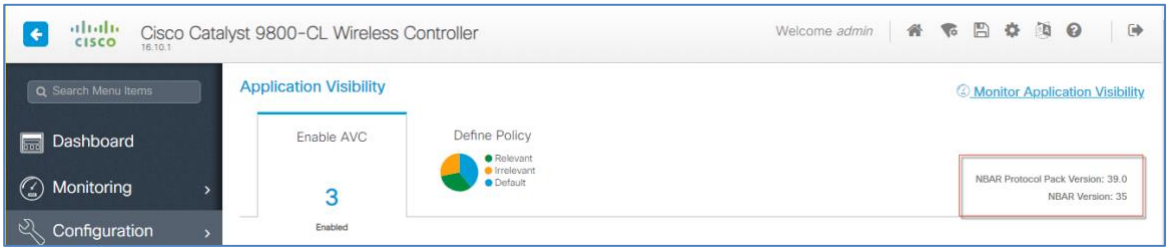
- NBAR on controller: NBAR engine **v38**, protocol pack **v45**
- L2 & L3 roaming supported, L2 includes AP NBAR context transfer
- Application-based statistics reporting per WLAN and per client
- External FNF collectors
- AVC Timeline

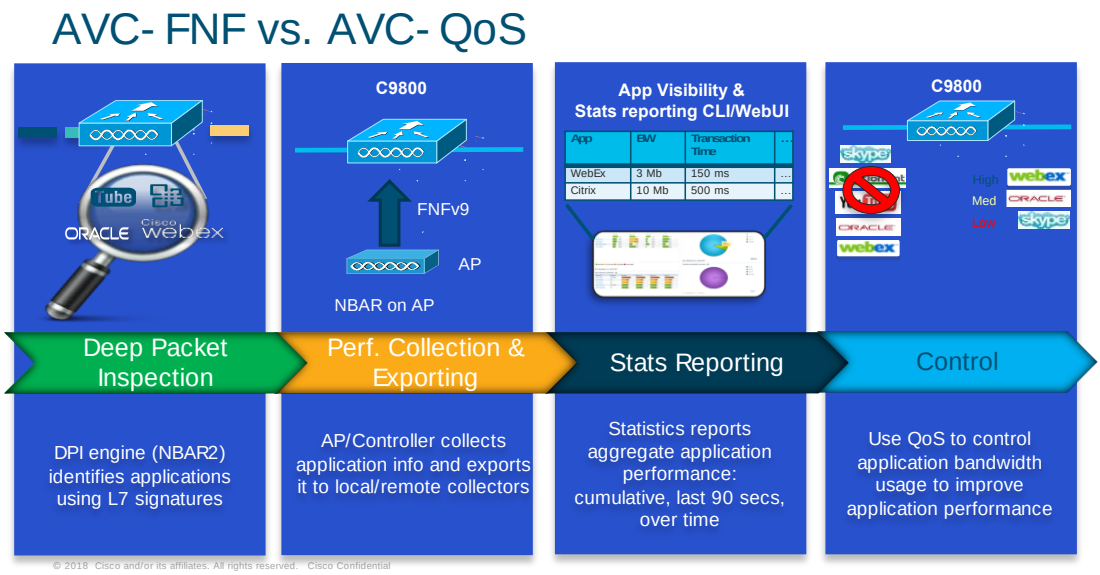
- Support for Wave-1 and Wave-2 APs. Fabric, Wave-2 only.
- WebUI, CLI, Netconf/Yang and SNMP support
- IPv4 and IPv6 traffic classification, FNF support for IPv6 traffic flows on Wave-2 APs only
- Support for all Cisco C9800 deployment modes

	C9800	W1 AP's	W2 AP's	WiFi 6 AP's
Local mode (Central switching)	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic : AVC Supported FNF Supported	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Flex mode (Central switching)	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported	Not applicable	Not applicable	

Flex mode (Local switching)	N/A	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Not supported	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF supported	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF supported
Local mode (Fabric Mode)		Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Not Supported FNF Not Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Not Supported FNF Not Supported	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported	Ipv4 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported Ipv6 Traffic: AVC Supported FNF Supported







C9800 AVC-FNF Deployment Modes

C9800 IOS-XE 17.1 Supports 4 deployment modes

- Flex (a.k.a. “Local switching with APs in FlexConnect mode”
- Flex Central (a.k.a. “Central switching with APs in FlexConnect mode”)
- Local (a.k.a. “Central switching with APs in local mode”)
- Fabric (a.k.a. eCA DNA)

Flexible NetFlow Support

An IP traffic flow is a sequence of packets passing through a network device with common attributes like source and destination IP address & transport ports, direction, etc. Additional common attributes for wireless flow are SSID, AP MAC. These packets with common attributes are aggregated into flows and exported to the NetFlow Collectors. Prior to IOS-XE release 17.1, controller exported NetFlow data was not supported.

Starting with Cisco IOS XE 17.1.1, IPv6 flow monitor is supported on Wave 2 APs. Two flow monitors can be attached in a policy profile per direction (input and output) and per IP version (IPv4 and IPv6) in local (central switching) mode, whe NBAR runs on the controller. However, only one flow monitor is supported per direction (input and output) and per IP version (IPv4 and IPv6) in FlexConnect and Fabric modes on Wave 2 APs, when NBAR runs on the corresponding AP.

IPv4 and IPv6 Flexible Netflow records exporter is introduced in rel 17.1. FNF is sending 17 different data records (as defined in RFC 3954) to the External 3rd Party Netflow collector such as Stealthwatch and others. Support for the Enhanced Flow Record Data Export was added on the C9800.

- Application Tag
- Client Mac Address

- AP Mac address
- WlanID
- Source IP
- Dest IP
- Source Port
- Dest Port
- Protocol
- Flow Start Time
- Flow End Time
- Direction
- Packet count
- Byte count
- VLAN ID (Local mode) – Mgmt/Client
- TOS - DSCP Value

C9800 IPv4 and IPv6 AVC-FNF Supported Platforms

- C9800
- Flex and Local modes: C9800 APs
- Flex mode supports Wave-1 APs and WiFi 6 APs
- Flex and Fabric modes support Wave-2 and WiFi6 APs Only
- AP_1810W, AP_1810T, AP_1815W, AP_1815T, AP_1815I, AP_1815M, AP_1815TSN, AP_1815STAR, AP_1832I, AP_1852E, AP_1852I, AP_2802E, AP_2802I, AP_2802H, AP_3802E, AP_3802P, AP_3802H, AP_4800 and C9100 APs.
- Local, Fabric and Flex Central modes support all C9800 IOS-XE rel 17.1supported APs

Wireless Controller

C9800-40-K9
C9800-80-K9

Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller Series

C9800-CL-K9

Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller for Cloud

Catalyst 9800 SD-Access Embedded Wireless

*GCP in 16.10 is EFT Only

Access Points

AP1810, AP1815, AP1830, AP1850

AP2800/ AP3800/ AP4800

AP1540/ AP1560

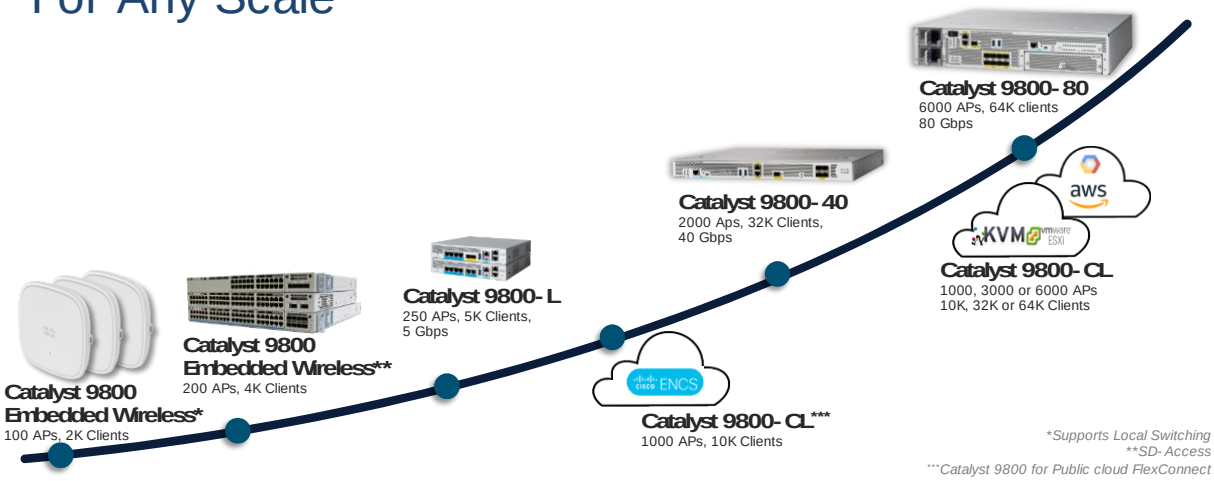
11ac Wave 1 and Wave 2 Access Points
AP18xx, 28xx, 38xx, 15xx, 1700, 2700, 3700

Deployment Modes
Centralized, Distributed Branch, SDA and Mobility Express (Future)

AP Modes
Local, FlexConnect, Monitor, Mesh, Flex+ Mesh, Sensor, Sniffer

Global
Sales Training

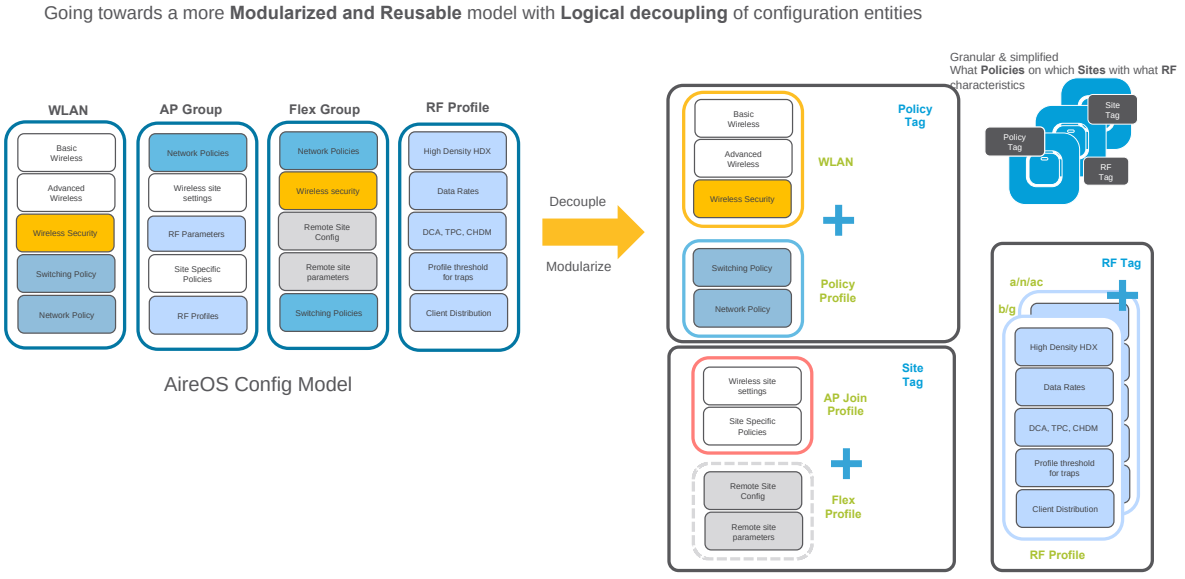
Next Generation Wireless Infrastructure For Any Scale



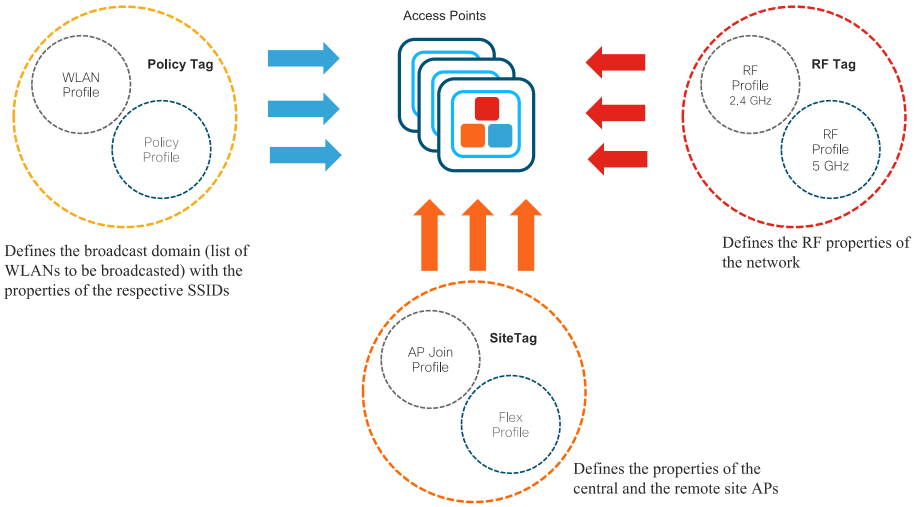
*Supports Local Switching only
**SD-Access only
***Catalyst 9800 for Public cloud FlexConnect only

Up to 100 APs	Up to 250 APs	Up to 1000 APs	Up to 3000 APs	Up to 6000 APs
Distributed Branch & Small Campus		Medium Campus		Large Campus

AireOS vs. C9800 Config Model

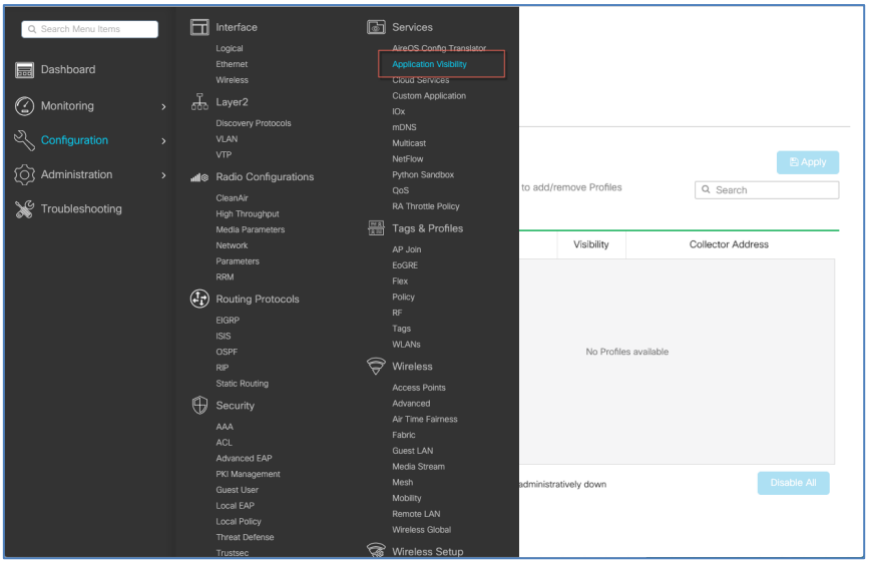


Cisco 9800 Catalyst Wireless Config Model

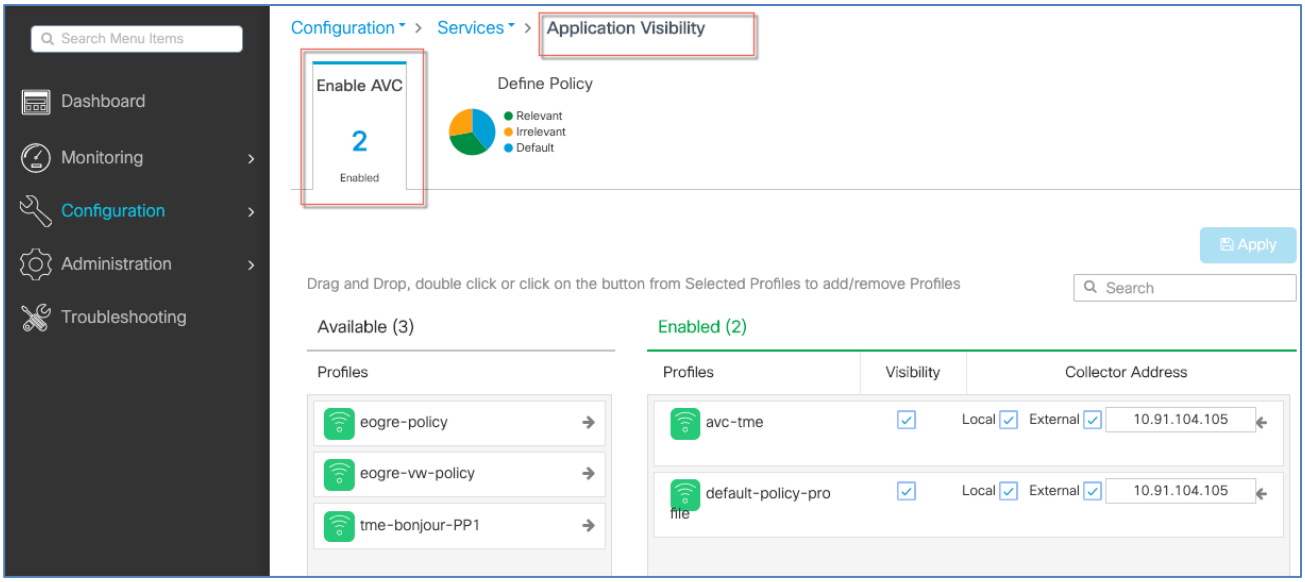


C9800 AVC WLAN Configuration

Step 1: Login to C9800 and from the controller main menu go to Configuration > Services> Application Visibility

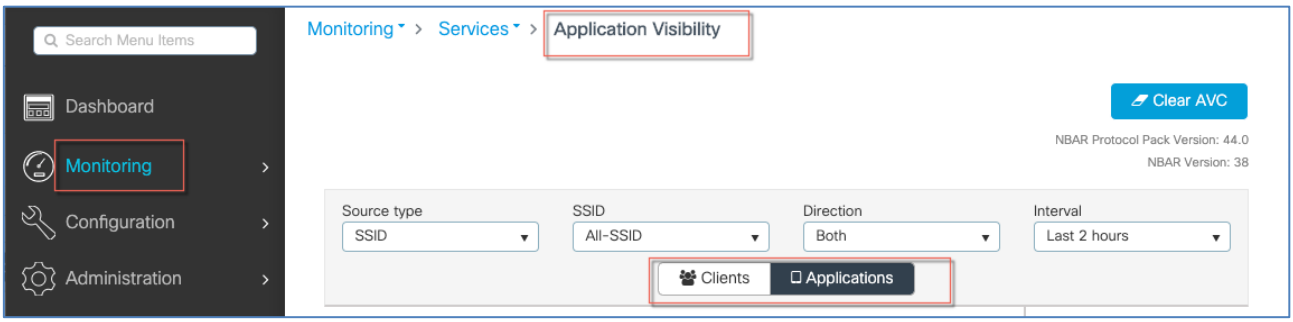


Select Configured WLANs and apply AV on them as shown in the example below, you may also select here local or external Netflow Collector



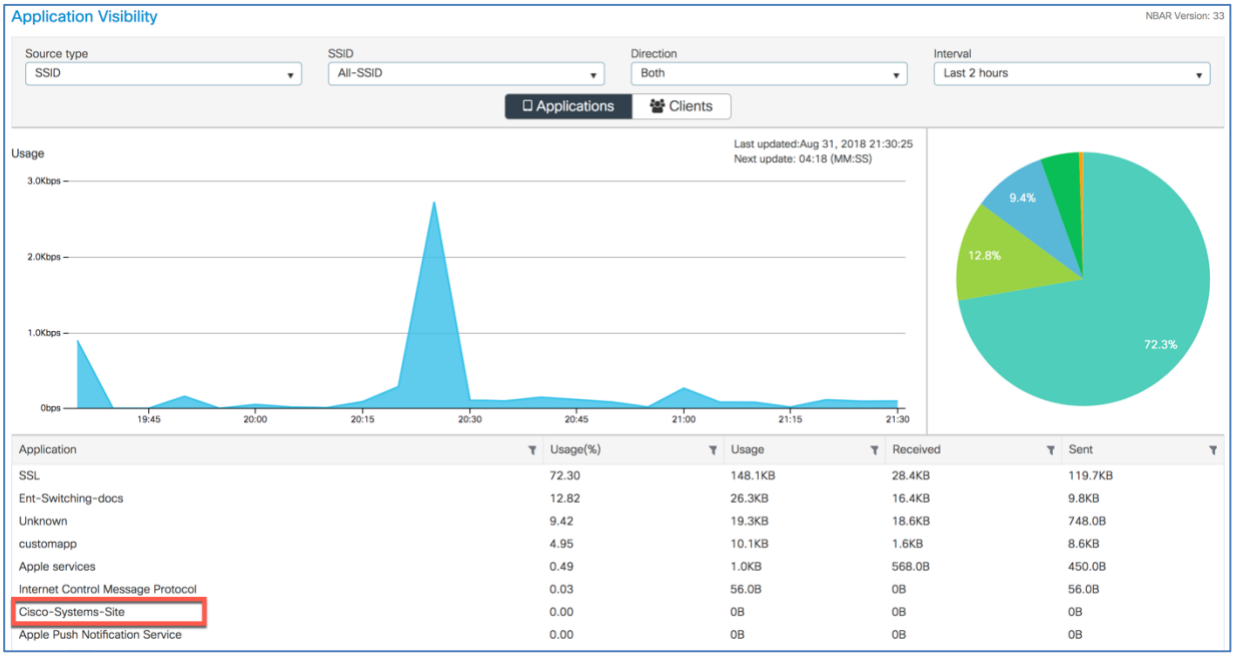
Step 2: Connect a client(s) to the one of the AVC enabled WLANs and pass traffic by browsing to different sites

then wait for few seconds and then go to C9800 main menu **Monitor > Application Visibility**

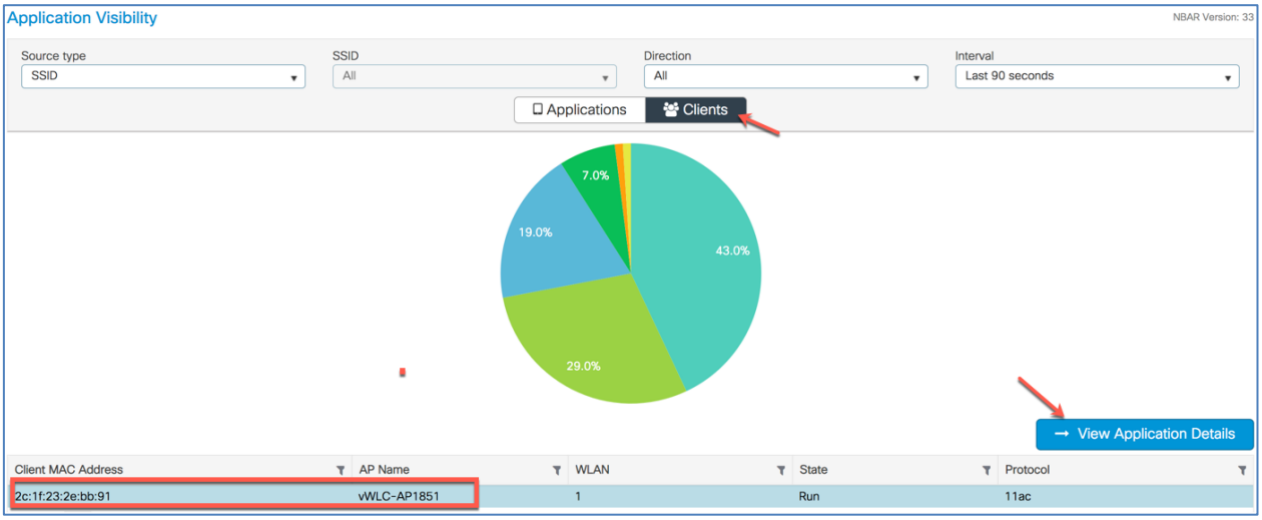


The page will show a graphical view of the all apps running on the network and monitored by the NBAR.

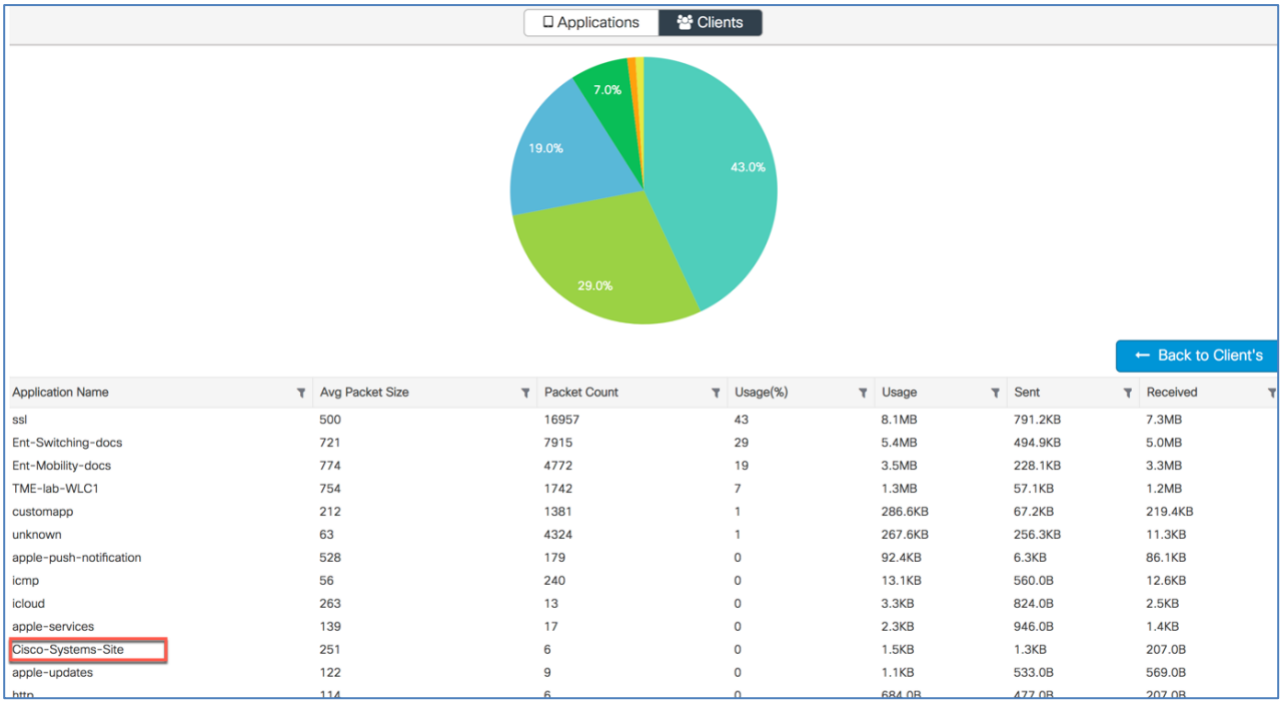
User can filter it through per SSID, direction and time interval (up to 48 hrs). User can see the apps which clients try to access.



Similarly, per client AV stats can be seen - click on the Clients tab and select the client and click on **View Application Details** button



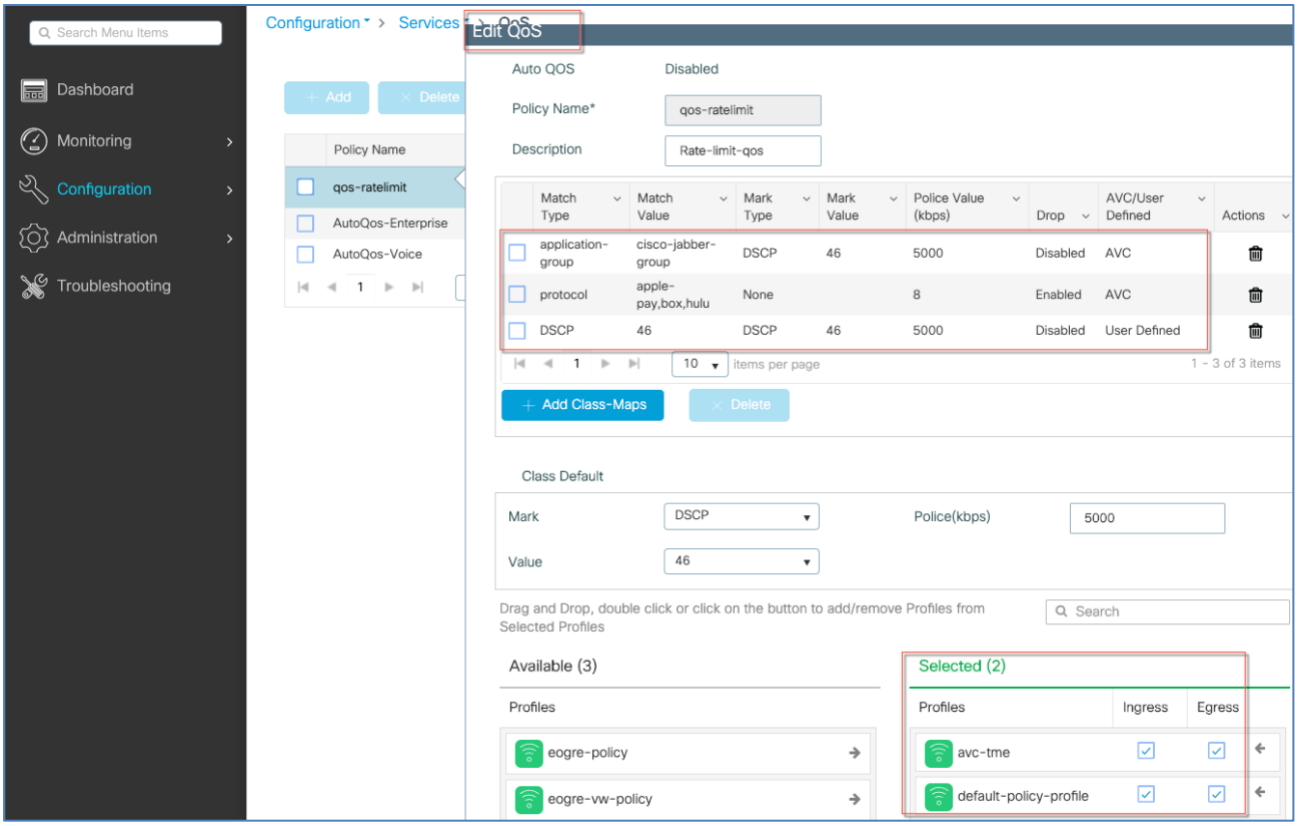
This will show all the apps usage in % graph and in tabular format which that client tried to access



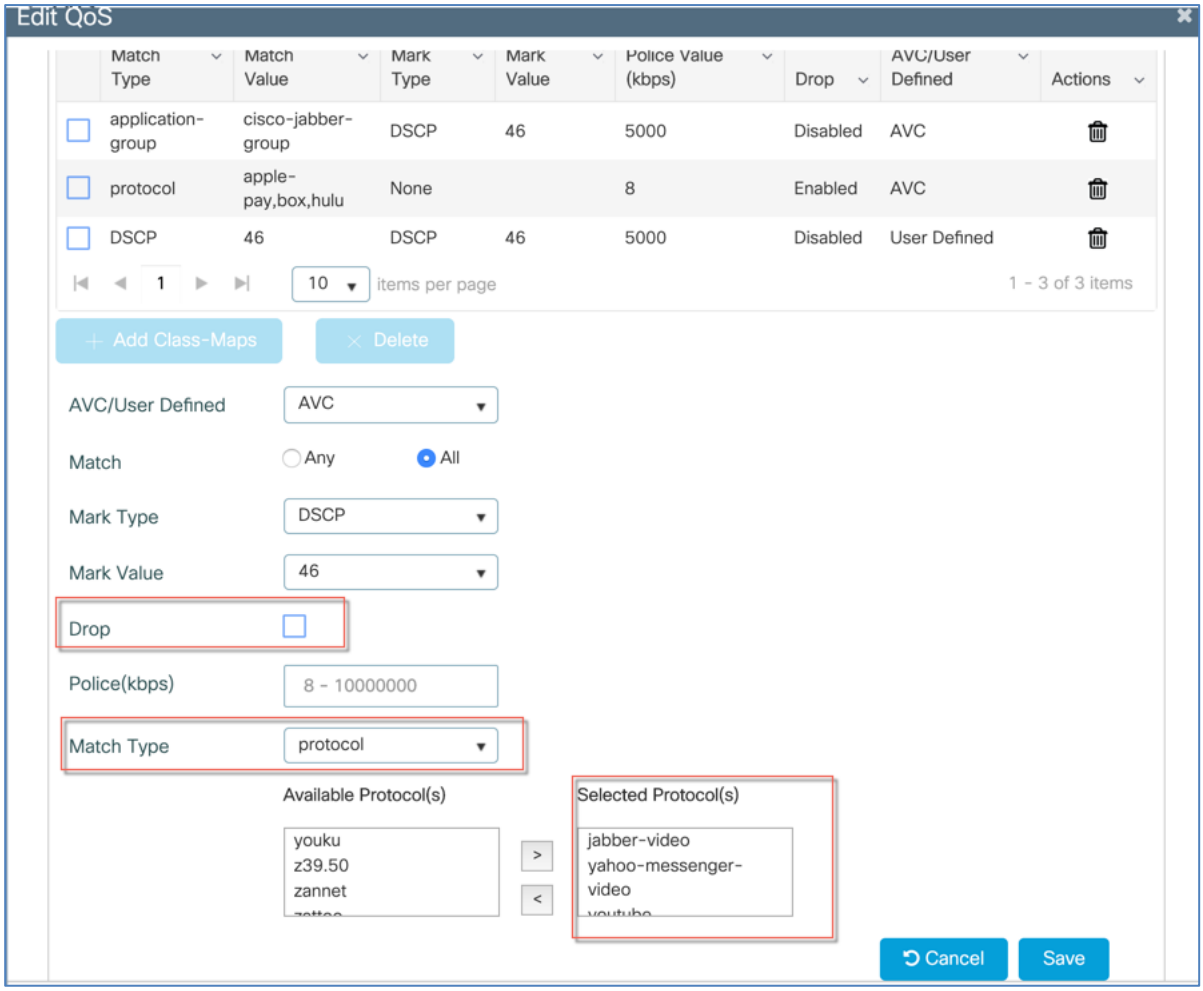
Application Name	Avg Packet Size	Packet Count	Usage(%)	Usage	Sent	Received
ssl	500	16957	43	8.1MB	791.2KB	7.3MB
Ent-Switching-docs	721	7915	29	5.4MB	494.9KB	5.0MB
Ent-Mobility-docs	774	4772	19	3.5MB	228.1KB	3.3MB
TME-lab-WLC1	754	1742	7	1.3MB	57.1KB	1.2MB
customapp	212	1381	1	286.6KB	67.2KB	219.4KB
unknown	63	4324	1	267.6KB	256.3KB	11.3KB
apple-push-notification	528	179	0	92.4KB	6.3KB	86.1KB
icmp	56	240	0	13.1KB	560.0B	12.6KB
icloud	263	13	0	3.3KB	824.0B	2.5KB
apple-services	139	17	0	2.3KB	946.0B	1.4KB
Cisco-Systems-Site	251	6	0	1.5KB	1.3KB	207.0B
apple-updates	122	9	0	1.1KB	533.0B	569.0B
http	114	6	0	684.0B	477.0B	207.0B

Step 3**:** To control the applications (Mark, Drop or Rate limit) or the traffic - configure AVC with a QoS policy to Mark/Drop or Rate Limit an application. the YouTube application.

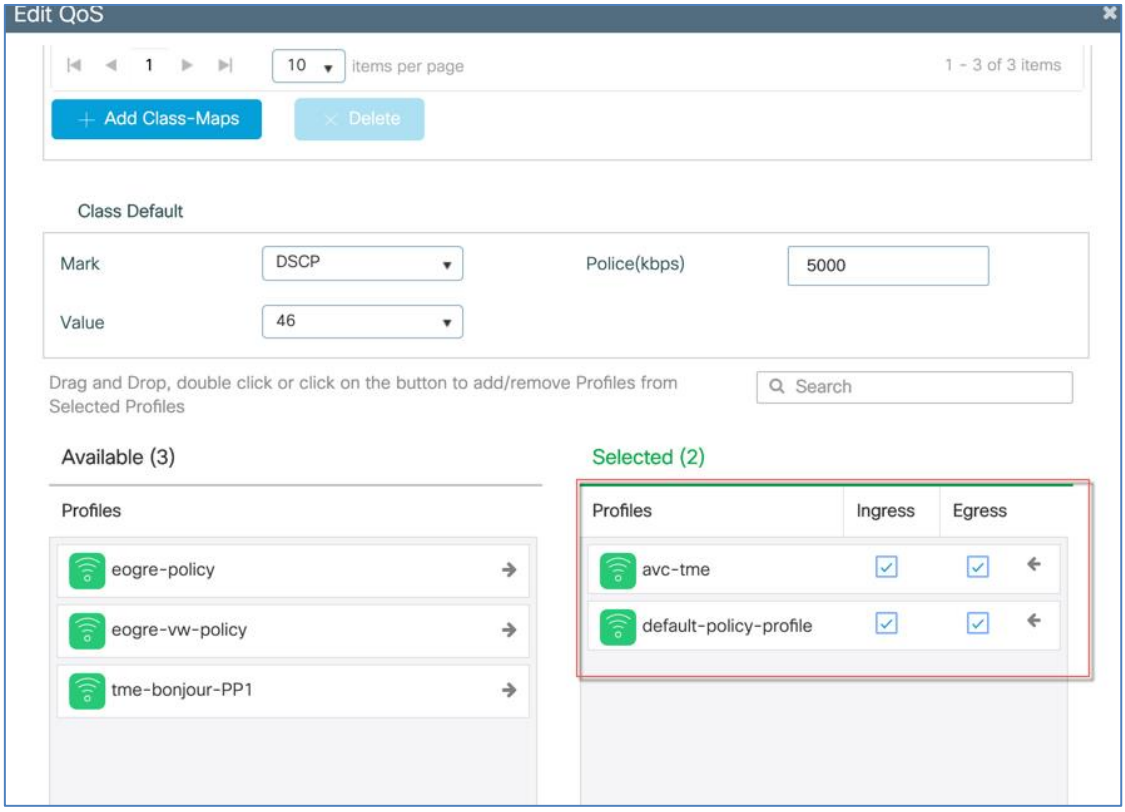
Go to **Configuration>Services>QoS and** Click on Add button and it will take you to QoS policy page



In that Auto QoS page select a button **+Add Class_Maps,** and in that next page configure desired AVC options such as Mark DSCP value or Drop a specific Protocol as shown in the example below YouTube and Twitter are configured to be Dropped by the AVC policy



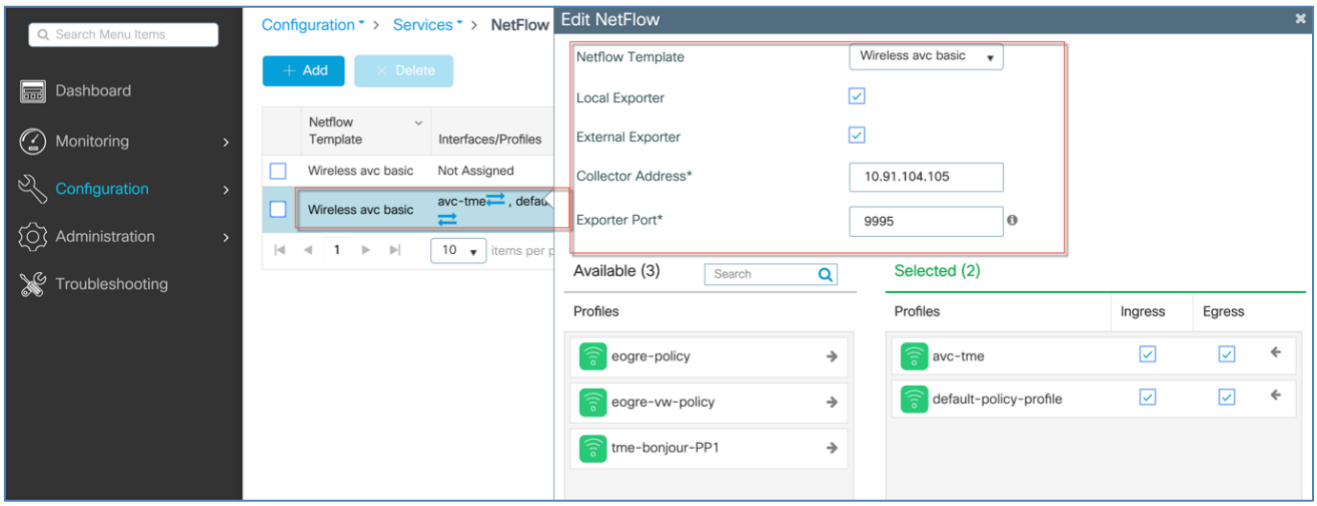
Next, select the WLAN profiles on which you want to apply this QoS policy. In the example below, we select two WLAN profiles we configured in the previous steps and applied the Ingress.

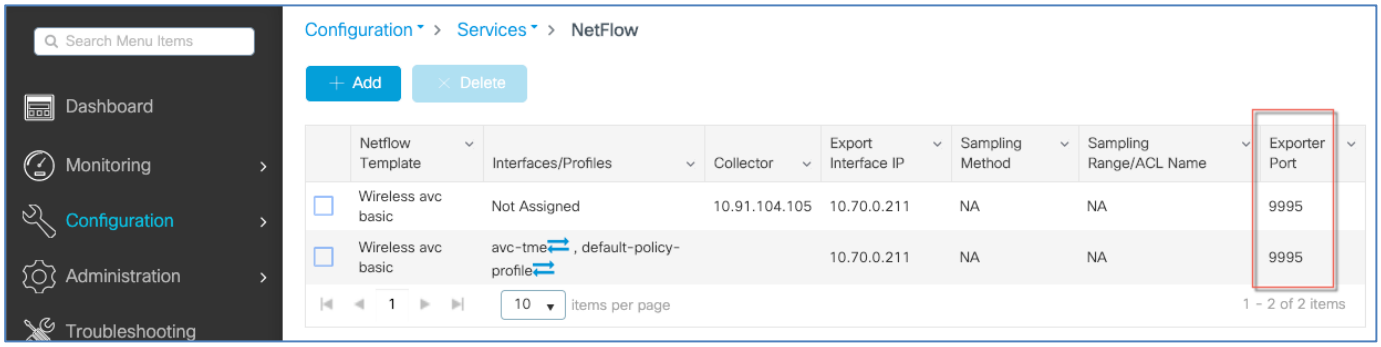


Step 4 (Verification): Connect a client to one of the WLAN profiles configured above and try accessing different sites e.g. cisco.com and also try accessing YouTube and Twitter. The client should be able to browse to all sites except YouTube and Twitter, which are marked as dropped in the Configured QoS-policy.

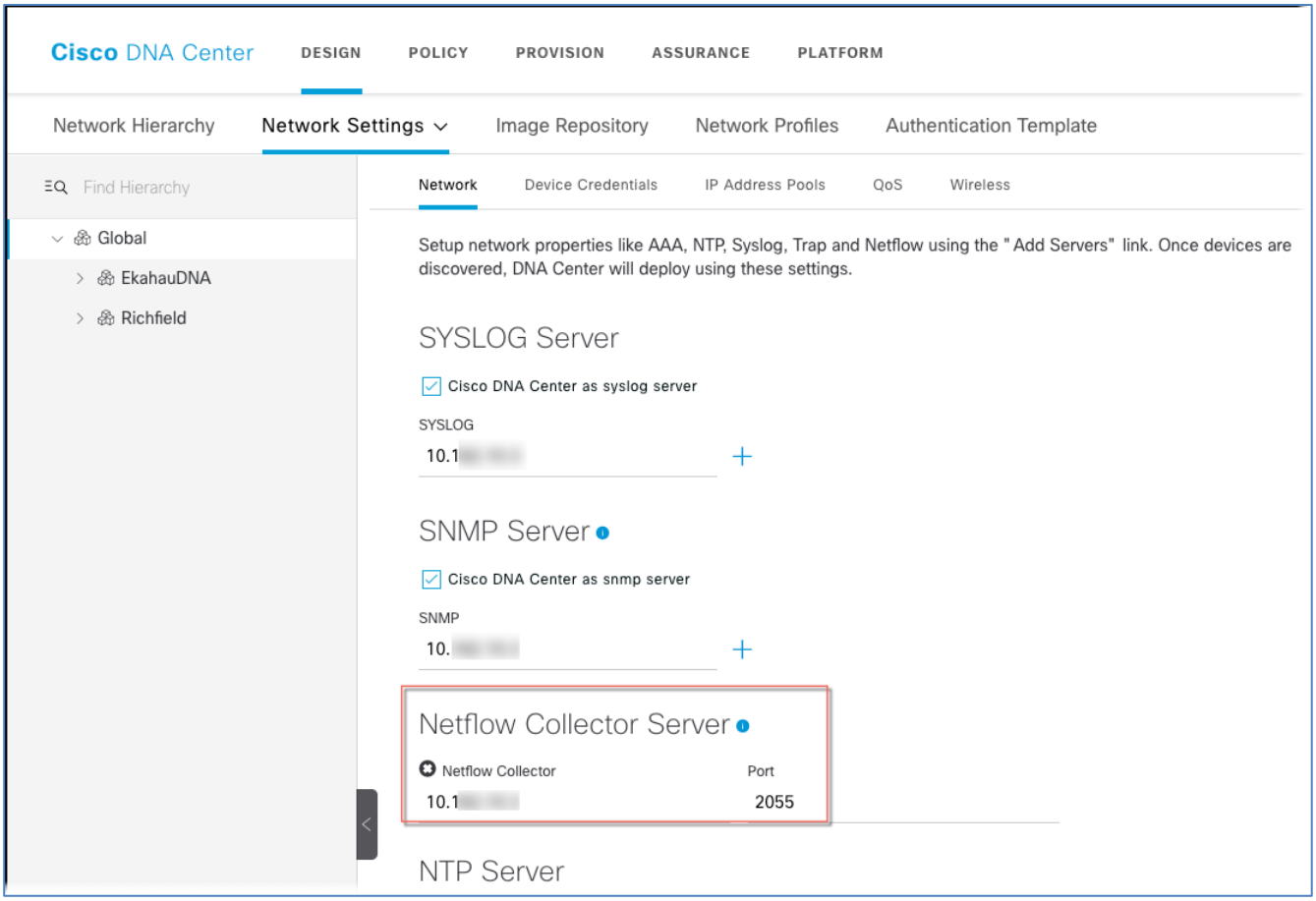
Setting up a NetFlow collector

IOS-XE controllers support Netflow collectors such StealthWatch. Below are sample configurations of the Netflow collectors.





Netflow collector services can be also setup on the DNA-C server as illustrated below.



NBAR2 Protocol Pack Upgrade

- Allows to update the Protocol Pack (list of recognized protocols by NBAR engine) on the controller **only.** APs are not upgraded as of IOS-XE rel 17.1.
- Upgrade is seamless – no interruption of service is needed
- New protocols/applications show up after upgrade without reboot in AVC CLIs & WebUI
- New custom protocols / applications can be defined by the user

Step 1: Upload the protocol pack to the bootflash (example)

Apply - it takes about 10 sec before new flows can be classified but not interruption of service happens:

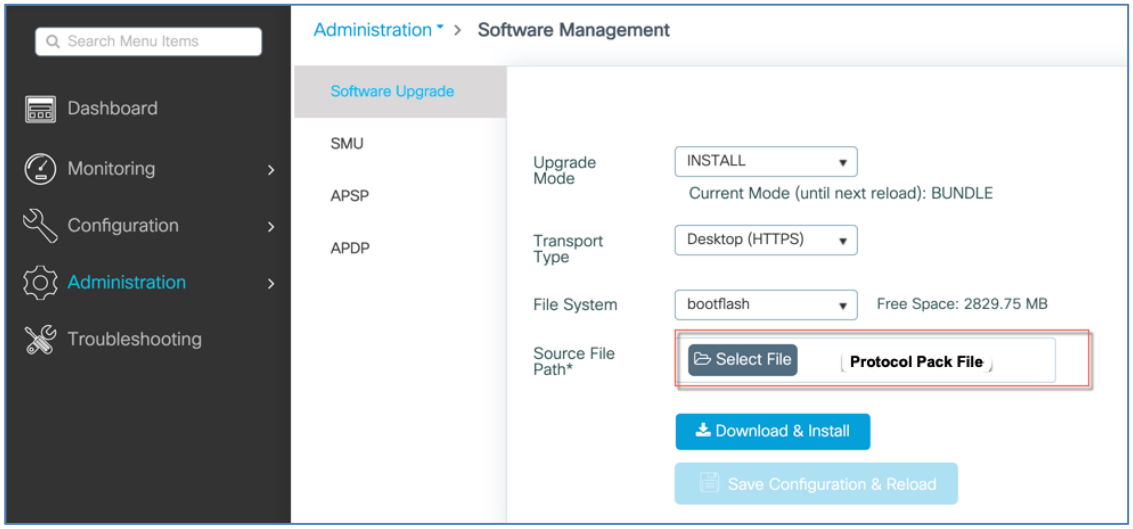
```
C9800#conf t
C9800(config)#ip nbar protocol-pack bootflash:<uploadppack>
```

Check the version:

```
C9800-MA1#show ip nbar protocol-pack active
```

```
Active Protocol Pack:
Name:                           Advanced Protocol Pack
Version:                        44.0
Publisher:                      Cisco Systems Inc.
NBAR Engine Version:    38
State:                            Active
```

Same can be done from the WebUI interface



NBAR Custom Apps Configuration

- After definition, it takes up to 10 seconds for the app to be ready in NBAR engine
- Only new flows will be classified with the newly defined apps

```
#imp nbar custom <app name> <rules>
```

Example to match a URL:

```
C9800(config)#ip nbar custom myappname http url http://internalwiki.cisco.com
```

C9800 -CL AVC CLI Commands

Stats show commands

```
show avc wlan <ssid> top <n> applications (upstream | downstream | aggregate)
show avc client <mac_addr> top <n> applications (upstream | downstream | aggregate)
show avc wlan <ssid> application <app_name> top <n>(upstream | downstream | aggregate)
show avc status wlan <ssid>
show controllers dot 0 wlan
Show ip nbar version
show avc nbar statistics
Show ip nbar protocol-pack active
show ip nbar protocol-discovery wlan <wlan profile name> [filtering options]

clear ip nbar protocol-discovery wlan <wlan profile name>
clear avc (wlan <ssid>| client <mac_addr>) stats
```

Minimal AVC CLI configuration

```
flow exporter fm-exp
  destination local
or Destination <hostname or A.B.C.D>
flow monitor fm-avc
  record wireless avc basic
  exporter fm-exp
  cache timeout active 60
wireless profile policy avc-policy-prof
  ipv4 flow monitor fm-avc input
  ipv4 flow monitor fm-avc output
  no shutdown
wireless tag policy avc-policy-tag
  wlan avc-wlan policy avc-policy-prof
wlan avc-wlan 1 avc-wlan-ssid
  no shutdown
ap <AP's ethernet mac>
  policy-tag avc-policy-tag
```

Minimum config for NBAR Protocol Discovery

Enable the NBAR Protocol Discovery in the default-policy-profile*:*

```
wireless profile policy default-policy-profile
  central association
  central switching
  ip nbar protocol-discovery
  vlan 70
  no shutdown
```

Related Documentation

Cisco C9800 Controller Information: https://software.cisco.com/download/home/286322605/type/282046477/release/Gibraltar-16.10.1

Complete list of the protocols supported in the release posted at the link below

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/qos_nbar/prot_lib/config_library/nbar-prot-pack-library.html

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