



# AIRHEADS

## LAS VEGAS 2012

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March 2012

# CONVERGED WIRED & WIRELESS

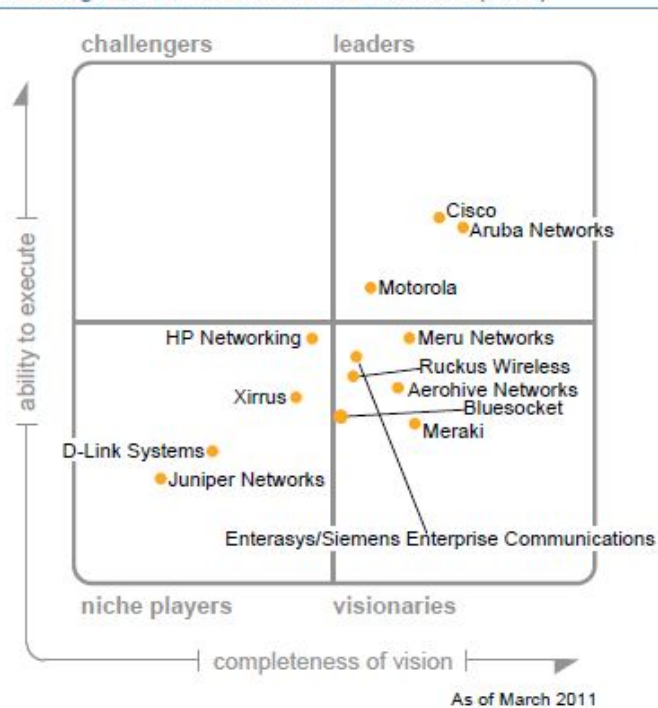


# Gartner Magic Quadrant

2011 Wireless LAN

2012

Figure 1. Magic Quadrant for Wireless LAN Infrastructure (Global)



Source: Gartner (March 2011)

UNIFIED  
ACCESS

# Gartner

Publication Date: 25 February 2011

ID Number: G00210808

## Rethinking LAN Switching Architectures

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- The trends of server and data center consolidation, hosted virtual desktops (HVDs), and cloud computing have altered the requirements for network services and how the LAN could be architected.
- There are limited examples of current solutions that would allow a completely new campus LAN architecture at this stage of the market; however, network architects can re-evaluate how to deploy capabilities in their networks.

### Recommendations

- Network architects should migrate spending to technologies that have a more direct impact on user productivity and performance. Consider adding new functionality as centralized overlays, rather than updating large portions of the infrastructure.





issue paper

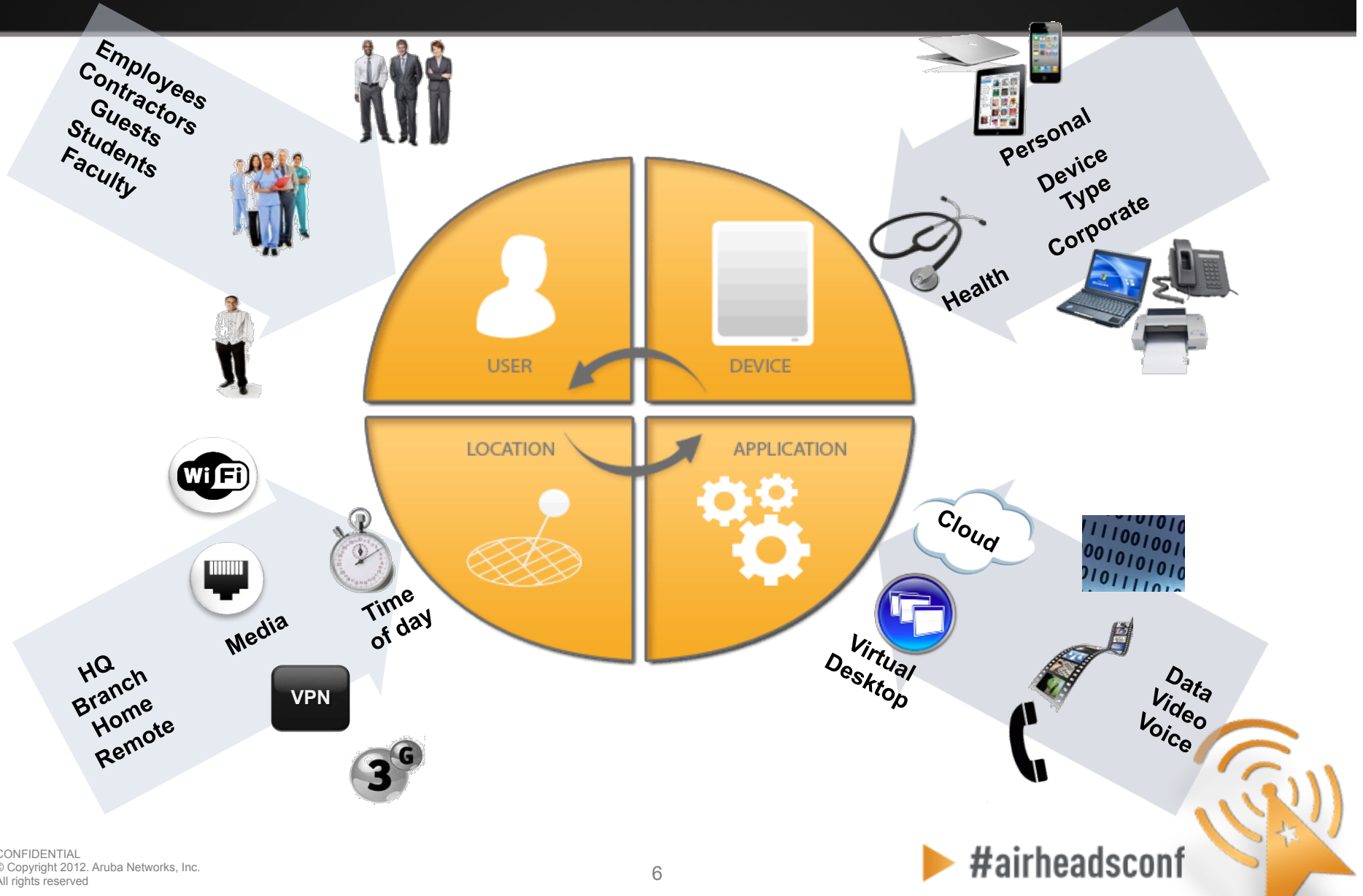
### Access vs. Core: Requirements

As noted earlier, the notion of a “one-size-fits-all” campus LAN is now obsolete. With wildly different requirements for the data center and branch offices, IT organizations are increasingly deploying two separate and very distinct types of LANs: Data center networks and access networks. And even though they’re both these networks are different in almost every respect, from the most critical to the types of workloads they support. (See Figure 3: Characteristics)

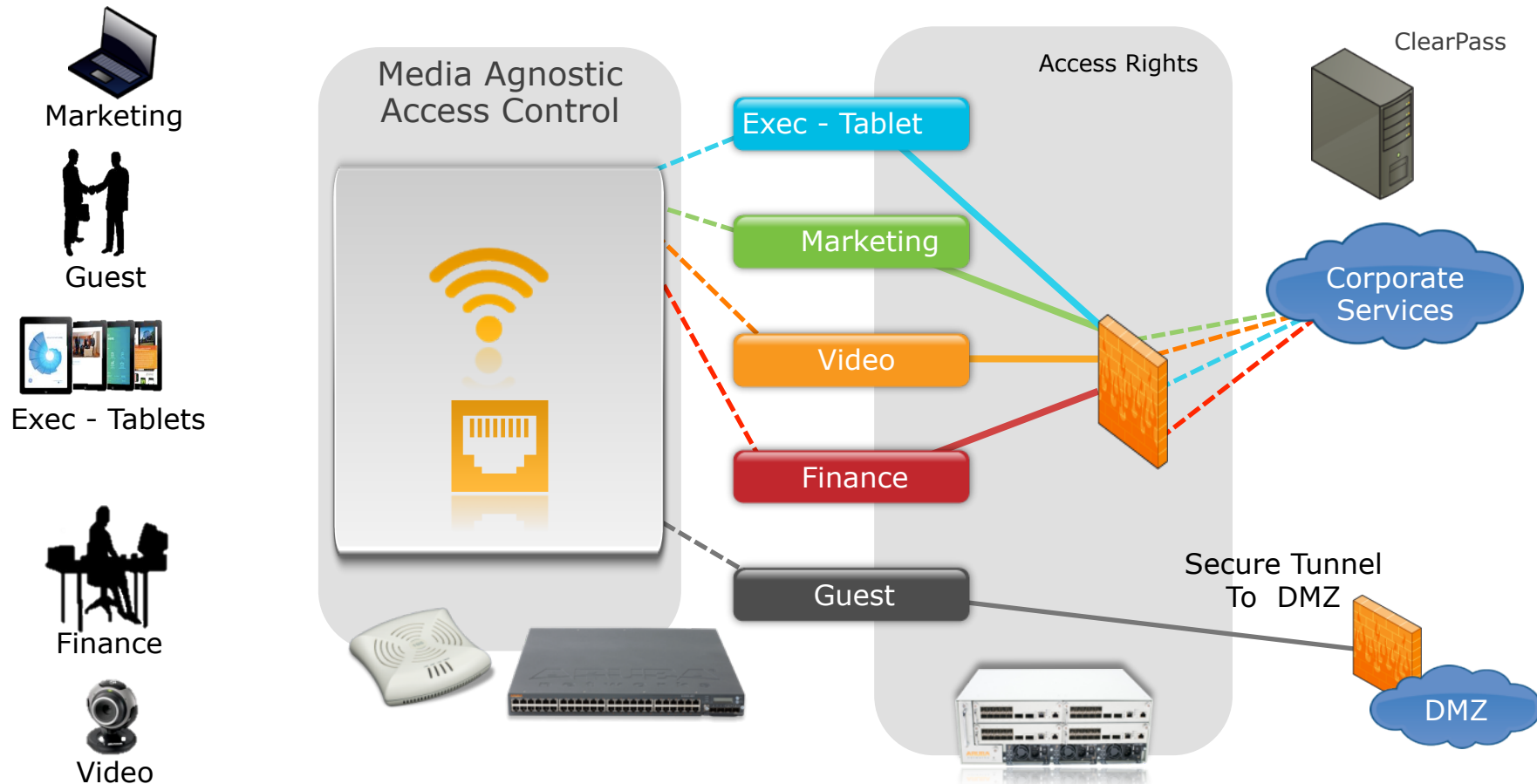
**Consistent policy and management increases security by making sure the same standards can be enforced for a user no matter how they try to get in.**

- Convergence. The driving force behind the convergence of Ethernet and Fibre Channel infrastructure. Within access networks, it’s the convergence of wireless and wireline.
- Device Characteristics. As noted, data center LANs interconnect hardware such as servers and storage subsystems. Access LANs interconnect users (and connect those users to data center resources).
- Access control. When it comes to protecting resources, access control in the data center focuses on ensuring that users have access to the right suite of applications. In the access network, the challenge is about ensuring that the right users are permitted on the network.
- Physical media. The predominant physical media in the data center are 10 Gbit/s (and in future, 100 Gbit/s) Ethernet and Fibre Channel. In the access network, they’re WiFi (increasingly, 802.11n) and wired

# Unified Role-based Access



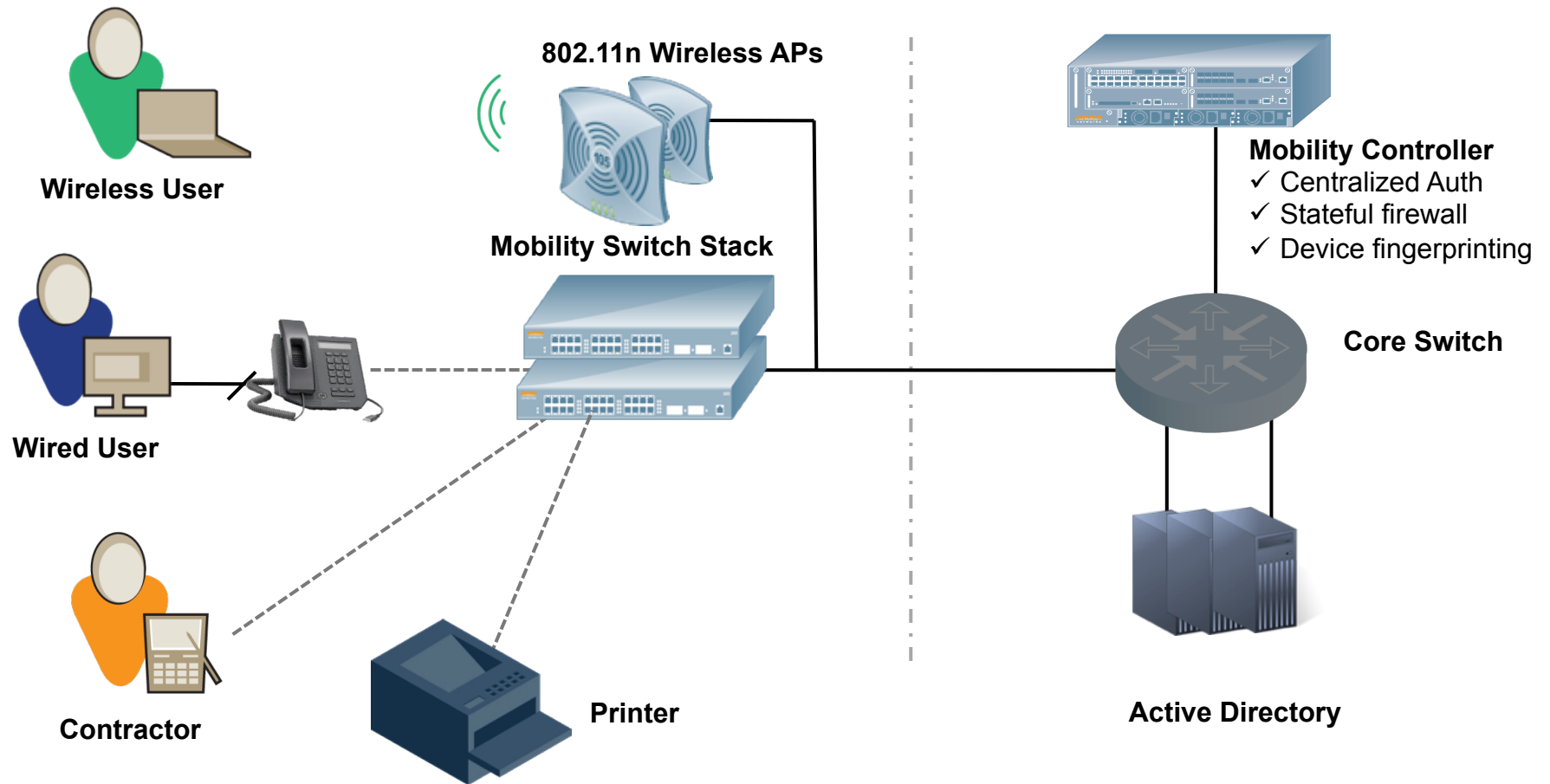
# Roles & Policies in Action



- Single Infrastructure
- Differentiated Access
- By User, Device, App
- By Time, Location

- Policies determine Access Privileges
- Policies define performance (bandwidth contract, QoS)
- Policies define traffic forwarding options

# What Customers Are Doing?



# Centralized Management

## Expanded MOVE Architecture



### Central configuration

- ✓ Unified Policies
- ✓ Single Management Pane
- ✓ Template-based configuration
- ✓ Define once, Assign many
- ✓ Secure Config push

### Remote Node

- ✓ Auto Discovery / RAP-like
- ✓ Resilient – Error Recovery



# Remote Node Configuration

- Whitelist Remote Nodes
- Secure IPsec VPN
- Redundancy Model



**ARUBA**  
networks | Remote Node Provisioning

Enter the IP address of the  
Aruba Master Controller for this Remote Node:

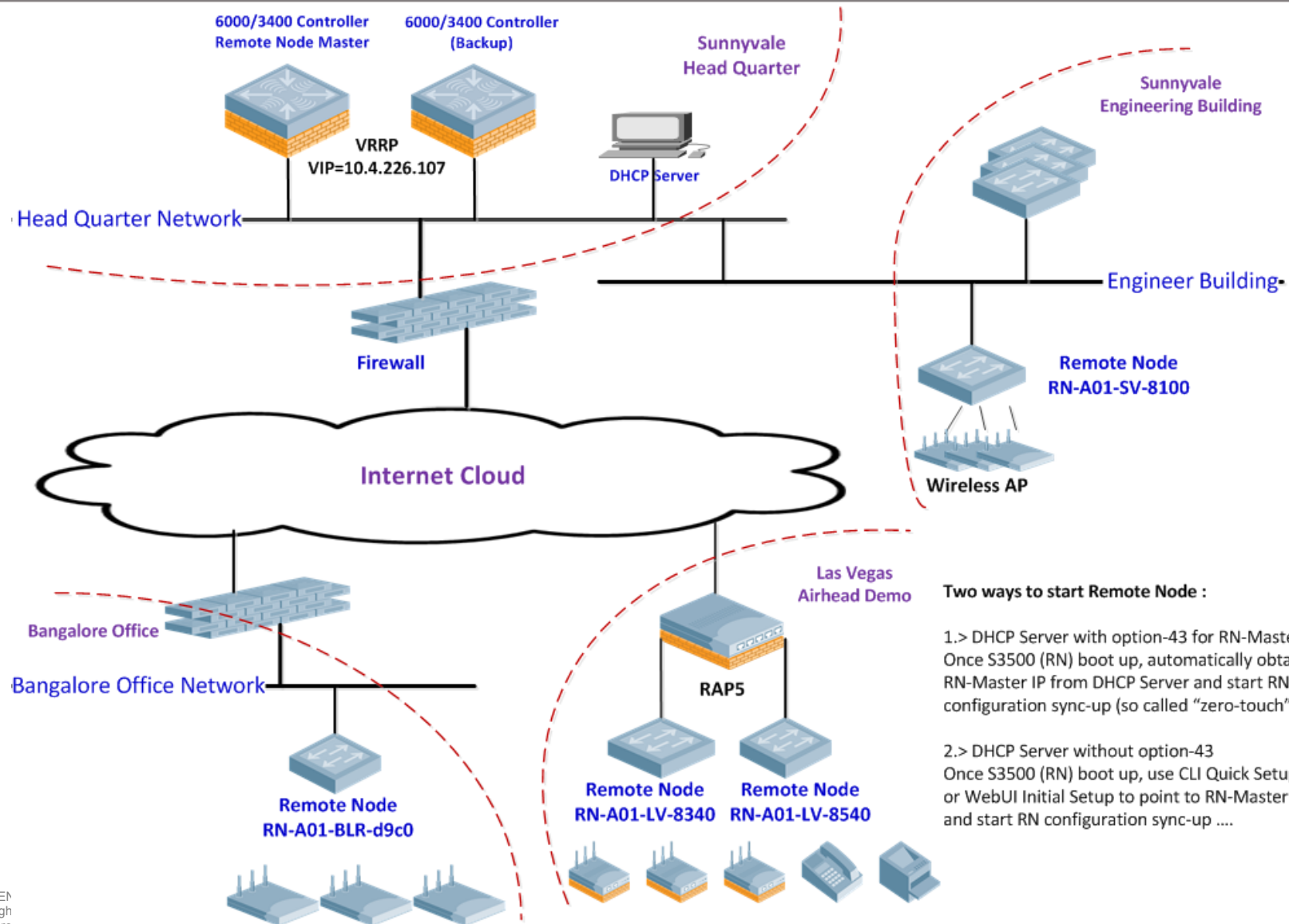
  
  

Settings

Country code:	<input type="text" value="US"/>
Timezone:	<input type="text" value="GMT -12:00"/> <input type="text" value="IDLW"/>
Remote-Node VLAN Type:	<input type="text" value="Static"/>
IP address:	<input type="text"/>
Netmask:	<input type="text"/>
Default gateway:	<input type="text"/>



# Remote Node Network Diagram





# Aruba S2500 Mobility Switch

## High Performance

- Line-rate non-blocking
- 64-bit Dual Core CPU
- 1G DRAM
- L2 GRE Tunneling

## Integrated Fans

- Built in fans for quiet operation
- Ideal for branch deployments

## Integrated Power Supply

- Fixed power supply
- 400W of PoE budget available

## Secure Wired Role-based Access

- USB and mini-USB interface
- Console Interface
- Out of band Ethernet Management

## Centralized Configuration

## Enterprise-Grade L2/L3

## Wired & Wireless Visibility

## Wi-Fi Aware Switching – IAP Integration

- Stacks up to 8 devices
- Stacks with Aruba S3500

- User-friendly LCD Interface
- Diagnostics & Management Tasks

## Compact

- Small form factor
- 12" deep

**LIFETIME  
WARRANTY**



# Mobility Switch Options

- **Aruba S3500**

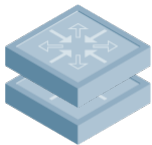
- ① Highly Available: redundant, modular power supplies, and fan
- ② Complete PoE budget – up to 1440W (802.3at; 30W / port)
- ③ Modular uplink provides path to additional Mobility Services

- **Aruba S2500**

- ① Cost-effective platform with integrated 10G uplinks
- ② Compact form factor – 12” depth
- ③ Optimized for quiet operation – Ideal for branch deployments

# Enterprise-Grade Mobility Switching

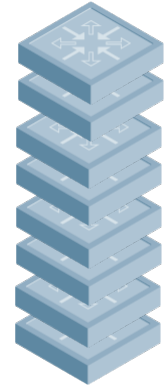
## Platform / Layer 2 Features



- Tunneling to Mobility Controller
- Multiple Spanning Tree (MSTP)
- Link Aggregation / Port Channel
- Voice VLAN / LLDP & LLDP-MED
- Cisco Phone Support (CDP)
- Multicast support
- Quality of Service (granular QoS)

## Stacking

- Up to 8 devices per stack
- Resiliency / failover support
- Single IP management
- Automatic insertion & removal
- Optimizing data forwarding
- Chassis-like characteristics
- S2500 & S3500 inter-stacking



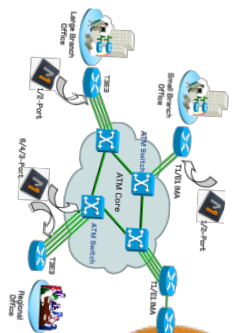
## Security / Authentication



- Role derivation & policies
- ACLs – 5 Options: Standard, Extended, Stateless, MAC, EtherType
- Authentication – 802.1X & MAC
- AAA profiles – port, VLAN, user/roles
- External Authentication Servers

## Routing / Layer 3

- Routed VLAN interface
- Static Routing
- Dynamic Routing – OSPFv2
- Multicast Routing – PIM-SM
- OSPF (MD5)



# AirWave: Visibility & Compliance



# AirWave & Mobility Switching

The screenshot displays the Aruba AirWave web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs like Home, Groups, APs/Devices, Clients, Reports, System, Device Setup, AMP Setup, RAPIDS, and VisualRF. Below this, a status bar shows network health: New Devices: 6, Up: 18, Down: 1, Mismatched: 19, Rogue: 64, Clients: 6, Alerts: 6. The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'View Device Event' and 'Clients on corvina-q'. The central part features two line graphs: 'CPU Utilization Last 11 hours' and 'Memory Utilization Last 11 hours'. Below these graphs, there's a section for 'Member Switches' with a table listing devices. A large, semi-transparent overlay box is positioned in the center-right, containing text about standard operations and user tracking.

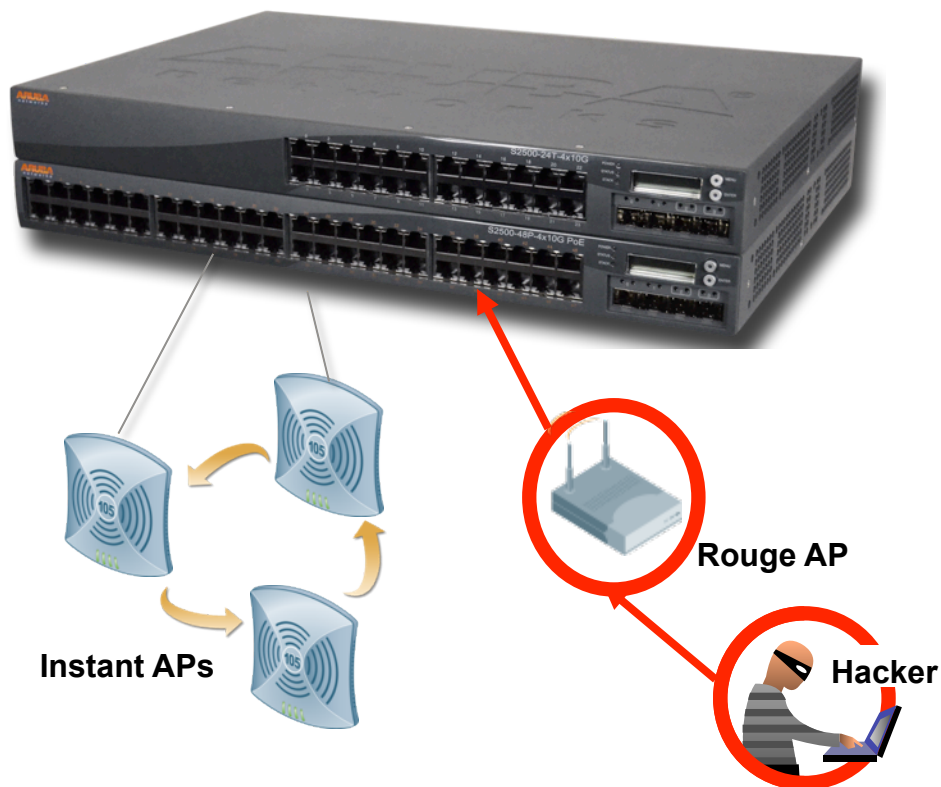
Standard operations

User Tracking:

- Interface monitoring:
- Physical & virtual
- Compliance:
- Syslog & Trap logging
- Device config tracking
- Firmware tracking/upgrades
- E-mail triggers on traps

Name	Model	MAC	Serial Number
corvina-qa-3-0	ArubaS3500-48P	00:0B:86:6C:1E:00	AW000005
corvina-qa-3-1	ArubaS3500-48P	00:0B:86:6C:82:80	AW0000590
corvina-qa-3-3	-	00:0B:86:6C:35:C0	-

# Wifi Aware Switching – Rouge AP Containment



- **Rouge AP Containment**
  - PCI Requirements in Retail
  - Secure cardholder data from Rouge APs
- **IAP & Mobility Switch Integration**
  - Rouge AP detection & classification
  - Messaging of Rouge AP MAC to MAS
- **Wired Containment of Rouge AP**
  - Detection of compromised port on switch
  - ✓ Disable port to which Rouge is attached
  - ✓ Disable PoE on port for Rouge



**I DON'T ALWAYS CHOOSE  
A WIRED CONNECTION**

*"STAY MOBILE, MY FRIENDS."*

**BUT WHEN I DO,  
I PREFER THE ARUBA S3500**

**ARUBA**  
networks







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