

Ajanda

- Otel müşterisinin beklentileri ve alışkanlıkları
- WiFi Calling
- AOS 8 Kurulum Senaryoları
- Görünmeyen tehdit Radar -
- Airmatch nasıl çalışıyor, Radar problemini nasıl çözüyor?
- AOS 8 ile canlı ve kesintisiz yazılım güncelleme
- 802.11ax



Hotels.com Temmuz 2016 Anket Çalışması Sonuçları

- 9200 Otel Misafiri
- 31 Ülke

Katılımcıların;

 %76'sı akıllı telefonların en önemli seyahat aksesuarı olduğunu söylüyor.

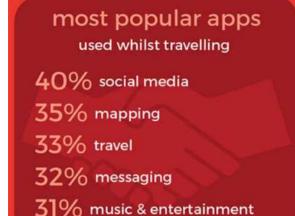
Akıllı Telefon Vs Şezlong

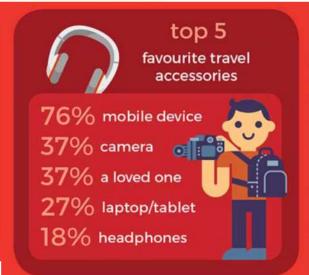
- 3 saat telefon ekranına bakıyor
- 2.5 saat şezongta güneşleniyor

FoMo (Fear of Missing Out)

 %64'ü arkadaşlarının sosyal medya hesaplarını sürekli takip ettiğini itiraf ediyor.







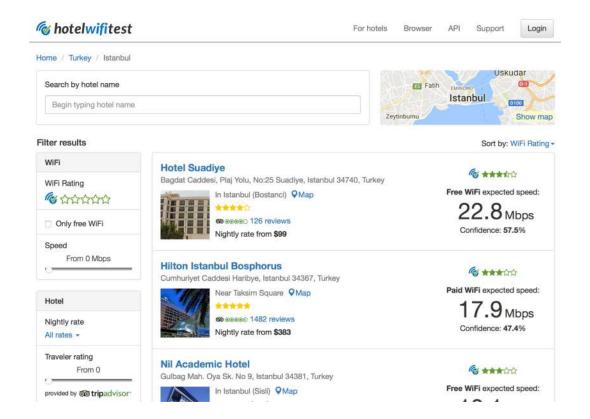


Müşteri ile Otel IT'sinin temas ettiği tek nokta – WiFi





Performanslı bir kablosuz ağ müşterinin otel seçimini etkiler





Performanslı bir kablosuz ağ müşterinin otel seçimini etkiler

Use SpeedSpot's free mobile apps to test the speed of cellular & Wi-Fi connections, track your results over time and share your tests in hotels, cafés, restaurants and other public venues with the SpeedSpot Community. Also, you have access to the largest database of fast Wi-Fi hotspots around the globe.

3m

21m

12k

94% 5 STAR RATINGS



▶ Google Play







Wi-Fi Calling GSM'e alternatif yeni teknoloji

Kablosuz ağ altyapınız hazır mı?



Policy Enforcement Firewall (PEF) – Wi-Fi Calling



Wi-Fi Calling GSM'e alternatif yeni teknoloji

- %100 Kapsama alanı
- Roaming problemi olmamalı
 - · Trafik önceliklendirme

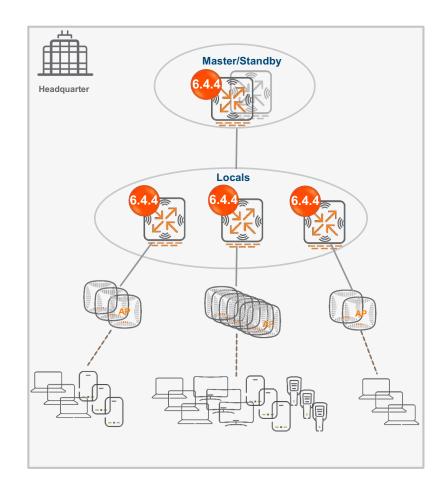


AOS 8



Master/Local Deployment in 6.x

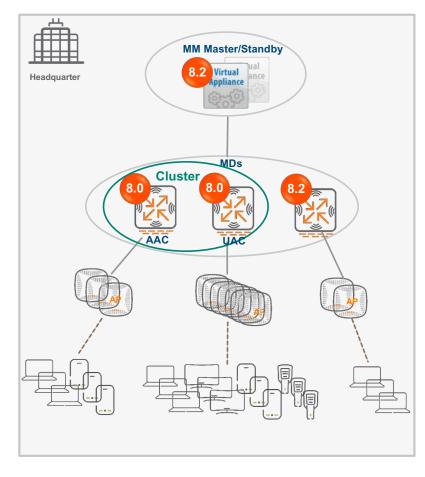
- Management point for global configuration, AP statistics, licensing and local controllers.
- WMS runs in master and its load may spike the CPU
- Local configuration ie interfaces, VLANs, IP pool, VRRP etc has to be configured manually in each local.
- Run Airgroup, WebCC, appRF etc individually
- Have to run same code and upgrade at the same time
- Each AP runs ARM and calculates channel & power by its own
- AP has maximum 2 failover points for any redundant method ie HA, VRRP, LMS/Backup LMS
- Users always terminate on the same controller with Aps
- No user load balancing
- Users traffic may get impacted when AP failover happens
- · All users are treated alike with one set of Client Match setting





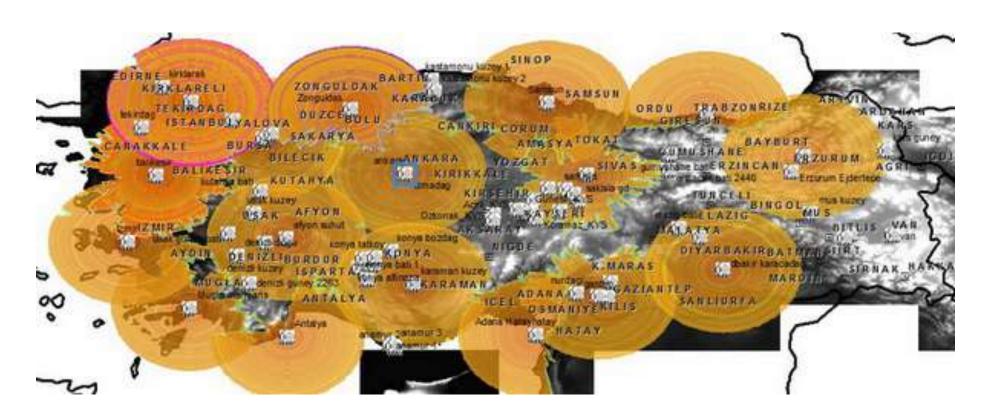
How Master/Local Deployment Looks like in 8.0

- VM based Mobility Master (MM) as central point for configuration, image management and whitelist
- Loadable Service Module (LSM) ie Airgroup, Airmatch, WMS, WebCC run at MM and can be upgraded individually
- All controllers configured as managed devices (MD) under MM
- Zero Touch Provision (ZTP) supported via Activate server
- Clustering supported for high availability and redundancy
- Multi-version supported
- APs terminate on AAC and can have maximum 12 (max MDs in one cluster) x 2 = 24 failure points
- Multi-zone supported
- Users terminate on UAC different from AAC for AP's
- termination
- User load load balancing automatically done by cluster manager
- Users won't get much impact when APs failover happens

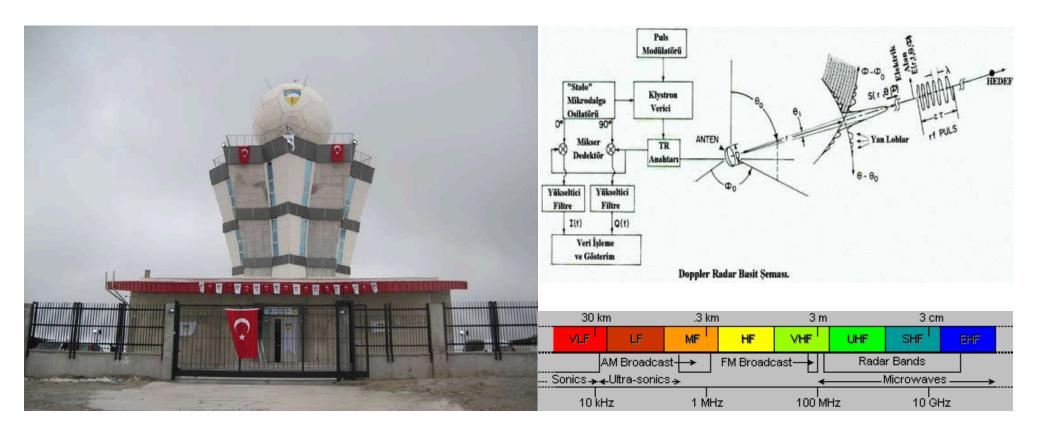




Radar ve DFS Kanalları



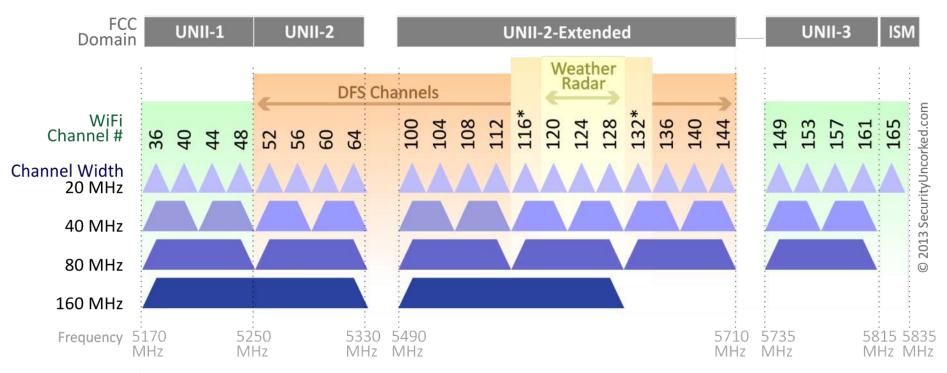






5GHz Spectrum

802.11ac Channel Allocation (N America)

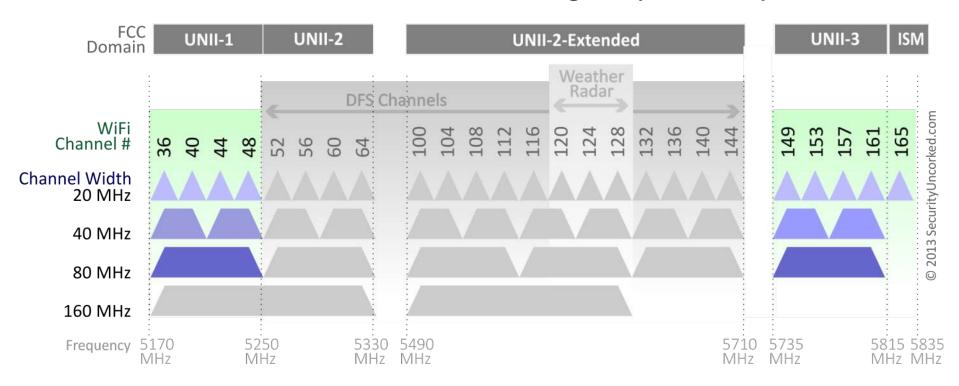


^{*}Channels 116 and 132 are Doppler Radar channels that may be used in some cases.



5GHz spectrum exluding DFS channels

802.11ac Channel Allocation excluding DFS (N America)



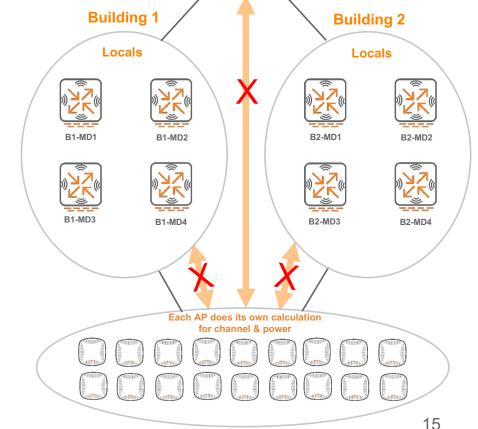


AP Channel & Power Assignment in 6.x

ARM

- AP calculates its channel & power based on RF info of proximate neighbors only
- 2 Instantaneous RF snapshot is used for calculation
- Frequent channel changes that lead to client disconnection & RF instability
- Uneven use of channel





VRRP VIP

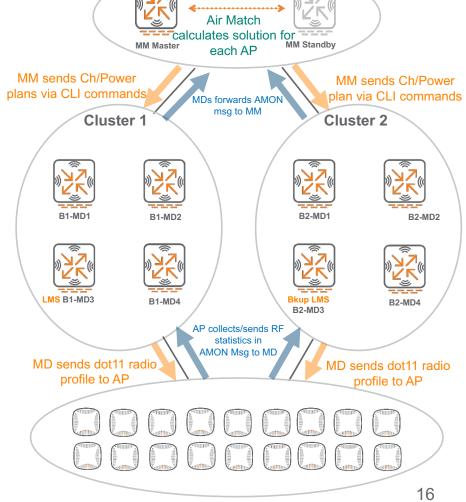
Standby Master



AP Channel & Power Assignment in 8.0

Air Match

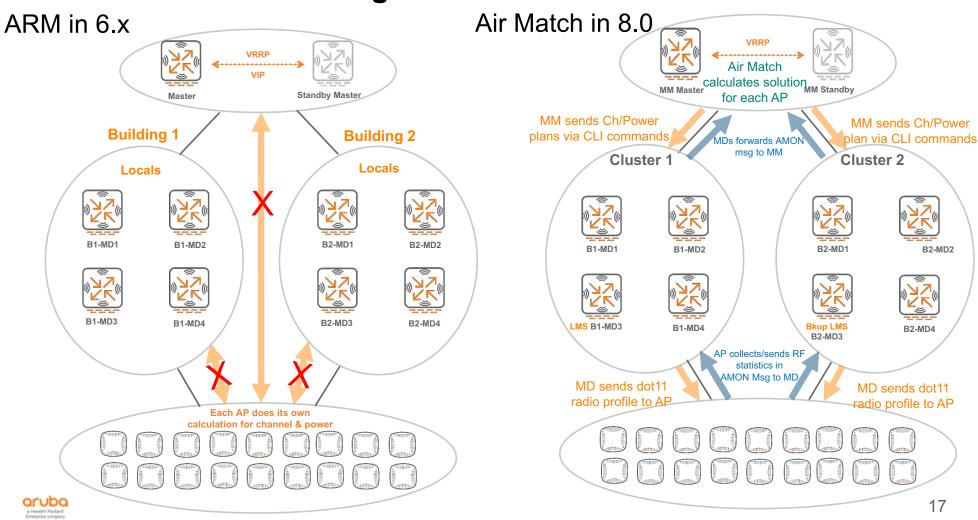
- Centralized RF optimization service, models/solves the network as a whole
- One of LSM in MM and can be upgraded independently
- Past 24 hours RF info used for calculation
- Channel & Power deployment only once a day



VRRP

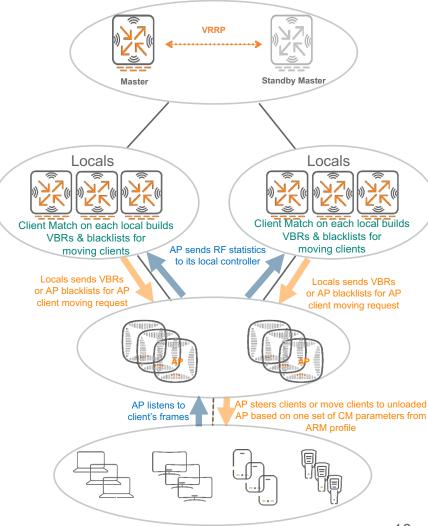


AP Channel & Power Assignment



Client Match in 6.x

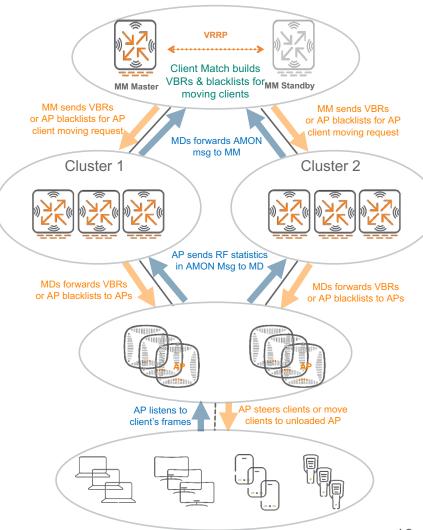
- AP collects/sends RF info to its terminating controller for VBR creation
- 2 Local controller co-ordinates the client steering and load balancing
- Only single set of CM configuration, all clients are treated alike
 - No rule based CM support
- Some clients' connectivity may be impacted





Client Match in 8.0

- AP collects/sends RF info to MM via MD
- One of LSM in MM and can be upgraded independently
- MM co-ordinates the client steering and load balancing

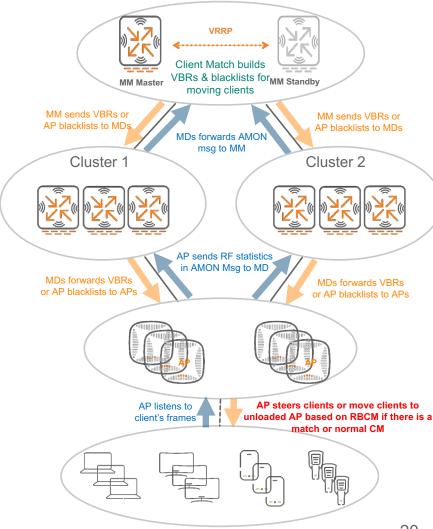




Client Match in 8.0

Rule Based Client Match

- 1 Unique behaviors of specific type of clients is addressed by rule based CM
- Rule based CM supported for specific device type/MAC OUI/MAC
- 3 Sticky/Bandsteer parameters, device capability etc can be defined in the rule
- Steering efficiency & client stability improved greatly





Live Upgrades



Live Upgrade - Introduction

Features

- 1 Seamless In-Service Cluster Upgrade
 Upgrade of all cluster nodes and attached APs
- No Manual Intervention with minimal RF impact
- Available with AOS 8.1 and higher
- Applicable to a Cluster in a MM environment

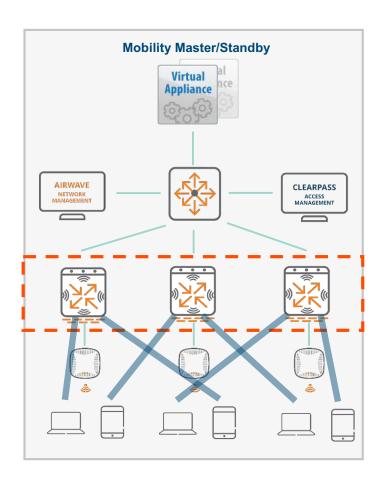




Introduction

Prerequisites

- 1 Stateful Failover
 Cluster in L2-Connected state w/ Redundancy ON
- 2 Centralized Image Upgrade
- Airmatch (schedule enabled)
- Aruba WLAN best practices (recommended)





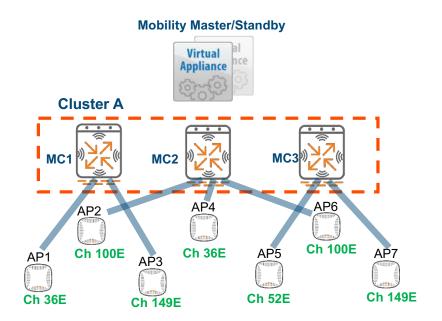
Live Upgrade Flow



Live Upgrade Flow

Flow Logic

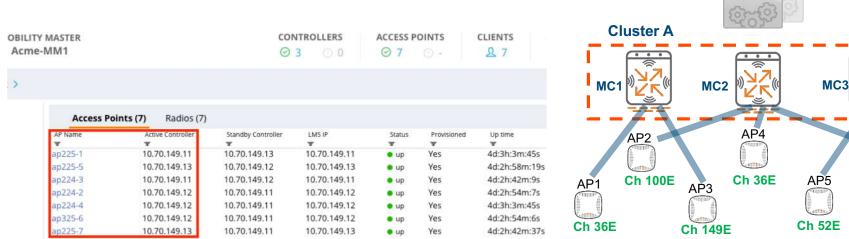
- Logical AP grouping by channel (AP partitions)
- Every cluster member except one assigned as target to an AP partition
- Cluster members download new code using upgrade-profile
- One Cluster member is rebooted at a time
- AP Pre-load, Reboot, Adoption to assigned Target

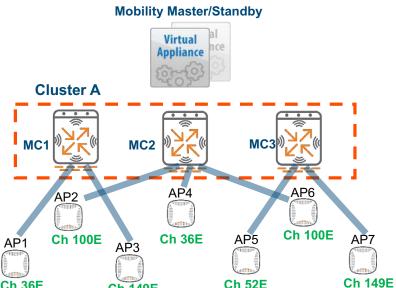




Live Upgrade Flow

Initial Lab AP Distribution

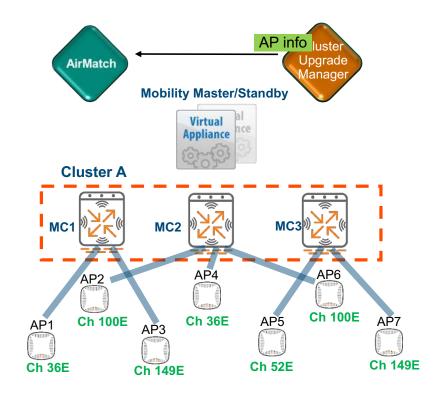






Step 1: AP Partition

Cluster Upgrade Manager sends AP Info to Airmatch





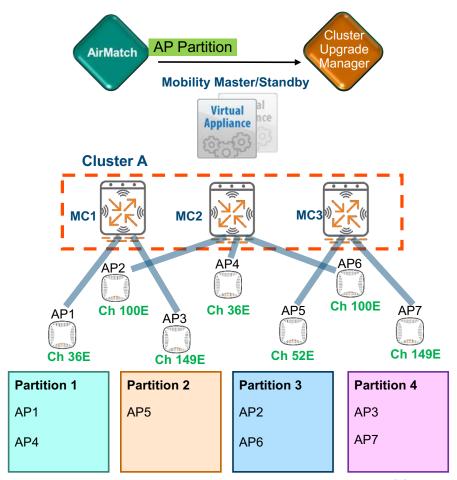
Step 1: AP Partition

Cluster Upgrade Manager sends AP info to Airmatch

1.2 AirMatch creates logical groups of APs (Partitions) and update CUM*

| AP Name | MAC Address | IP Address | AP Group | Partition Id |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| ap225-1 | 18:64:72:cc:0b:b0 | 10.70.150.195 | acme | 1 |
| ap224-4 | 18:64:72:c6:dd:58 | 10.70.150.196 | acme | 1 |
| ap225-5 | 18:64:72:cc:0b:d4 | 10.70.150.193 | acme | 2 |
| ap224-2 | 18:64:72:c6:dc:1e | 10.70.150.194 | acme | 3 |
| ap325-6 | 18:64:72:cf:e8:86 | 10.70.150.197 | acme | 3 |
| ap224-3 | 18:64:72:c6:dd:ea | 10.70.150.198 | acme | 4 |
| ap225-7 | 18:64:72:cb:f9:b0 | 10.70.150.199 | acme | 4 |

* CUM: Cluster Upgrade Manager

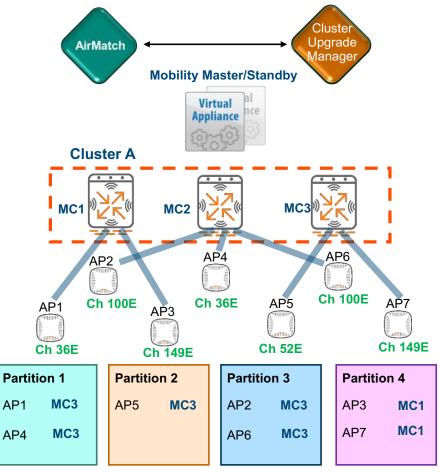




Step 2: Target Controller Assignment

- Cluster Upgrade Manager sends AP info to Airmatch
- AirMatch creates logical groups of APs (Partitions) and update CUM
- Target MC is assigned to all AP Partitions

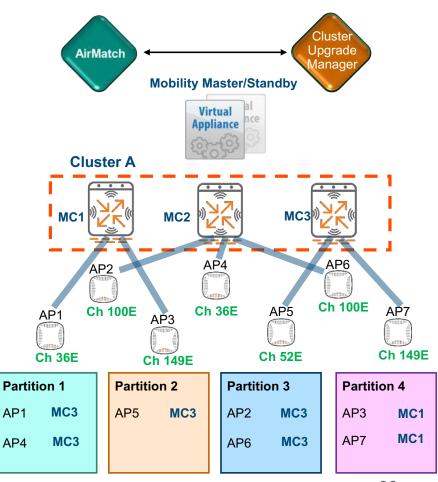
| AP Name | MAC Address | IP Address | AP Group | Partition Id | Target Controller |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| ap225-1 | 18:64:72:cc:0b:b0 | 10.70.150.195 | acme | 1 | 10.70.149.13 |
| ap224-4 | 18:64:72:c6:dd:58 | 10.70.150.196 | acme | 1 | 10.70.149.13 |
| ap225-5 | 18:64:72:cc:0b:d4 | 10.70.150.193 | acme | 2 | 10.70.149.13 |
| ap224-2 | 18:64:72:c6:dc:1e | 10.70.150.194 | acme | 3 | 10.70.149.13 |
| ap325-6 | 18:64:72:cf:e8:86 | 10.70.150.197 | acme | 3 | 10.70.149.13 |
| ap224-3 | 18:64:72:c6:dd:ea | 10.70.150.198 | acme | 4 | 10.70.149.11 |
| ap225-7 | 18:64:72:cb:f9:b0 | 10.70.150.199 | acme | 4 | 10.70.149.11 |





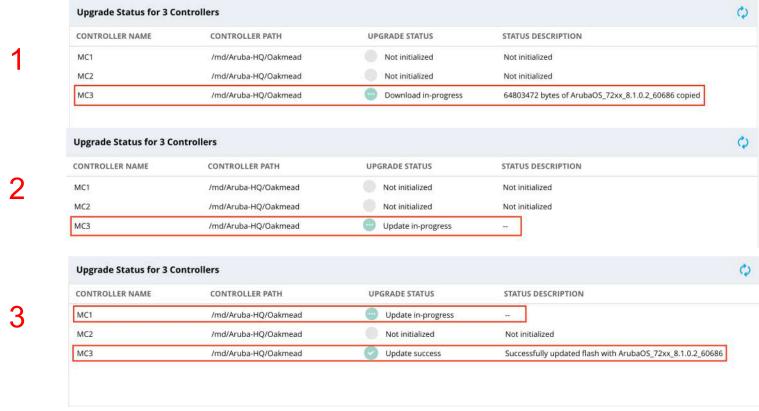
Step 3: New firmware download to controllers

- Cluster Upgrade Manager sends AP info to Airmatch
- 1.2 AirMatch creates logical groups of APs (Partitions) and update CUM
- Target MC is assigned to all AP Partitions
- MCs download new AOS firmware sequentially (one at a time)





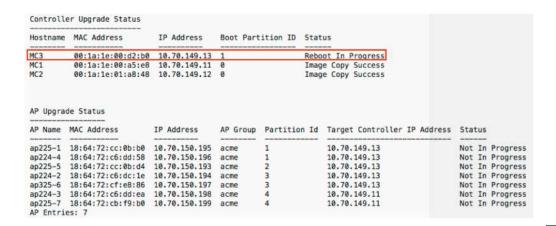
Step 3: Lab Controllers download new firmware (WebUI)

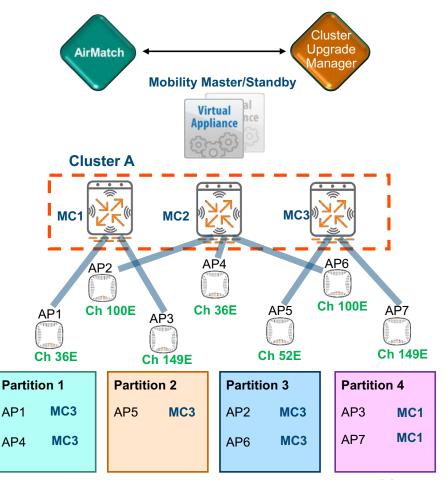




Step 4: First cluster member upgrade

MC3 reboots to upgrade to new AOS version



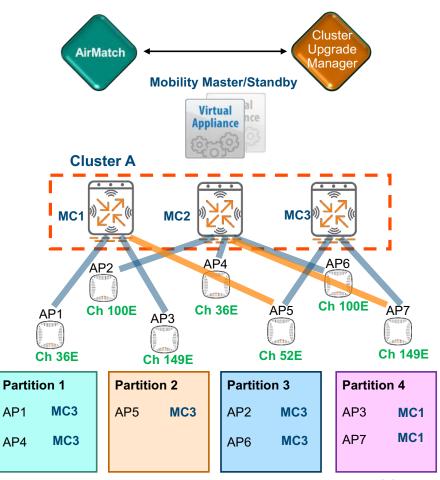




Step 4: First cluster member upgrade

4.1 MC3 reboots to upgrade to new AOS version

- i Attached APs fail over to S-AAC
- ii Attached users fail over to S-UAC

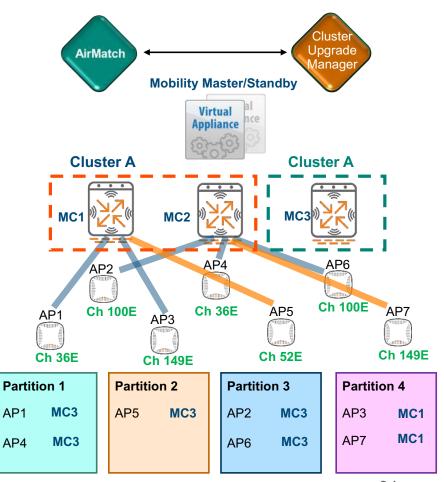




Step 4: First cluster member upgrade

MC3 reboots to upgrade to new AOS version

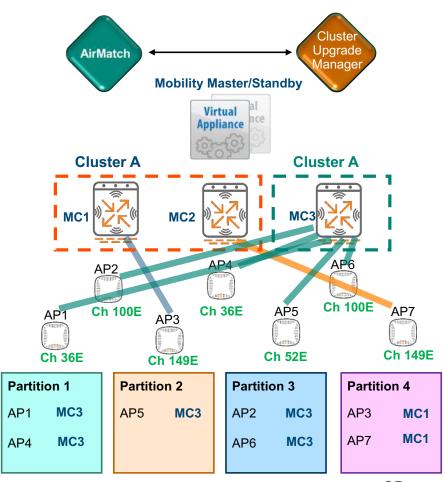
MC3 comes up and forms a separate cluster (green Cluster A)





Step 4: First cluster member upgrade

- MC3 reboots to upgrade to new AOS version
- MC3 comes up and forms a separate cluster (green Cluster A)
- APs that have MC3 as target reboot & connect to MC3 as their AAC
 - i APs pre-load new firmware and reboot, one partition at a time
 - Clients forced to roam to nearby APs attached to 'red' Cluster A
 - iii Only 4-way dot1x handshake





802.11ax: The next big thing

- Adds OFDMA
 - Uplink and downlink
 - Extends and generalizes OFDM
 - Introduces the concept of Resource Units (RU)
- Massive Parallelism
- Uplink MU MIMO (optional)
- Likely multiple "waves"
- Targeting first products by first half CY2018





Teşekkürler