

Per Port Tunneled Node

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Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide configuration and troubleshooting information on Per Port Tunneled Node (sic). There are a number of very good references but they tend to include more complex interactions with AAA integration and policy enforcement through Clearpass. This document focuses on the most basic configuration on the switch and controller. Hopefully this provides clarity on the underlying technology and how to troubleshoot it.

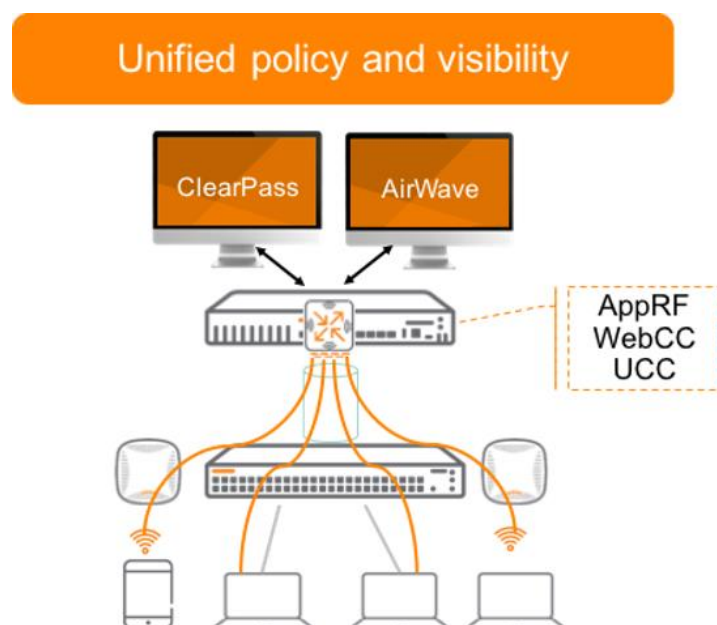


Figure 1: PPTN can provide centralised policy enforcement and Visibility

What is Per Port Tunneled Node (PPTN) ?

Per Port Tunneled node feature encapsulates incoming packets from end-hosts in GRE and forwards them to a Mobility Controller for additional processing. The Mobility Controller strips the GRE header and processes the packet for authentication and stateful firewall, which enables centralized security policy, authentication, and access control. The tunneled node feature is enabled on a per-port basis. Any traffic coming from non tunneled node interfaces is forwarded without being tunneled to a Mobility Controller. BPDUs and LLDP traffic is terminated at the switch and not tunneled.

Note: Ensure that the Tunneled-Node VLAN is present and enabled on both the controller and switch.

Note: The switch will establish a single GRE tunnel between it and a Mobility Controller for Tunneled Node operation. However from the perspective of the Mobility Controller, each Tunneled Node port will appear as an individual port.

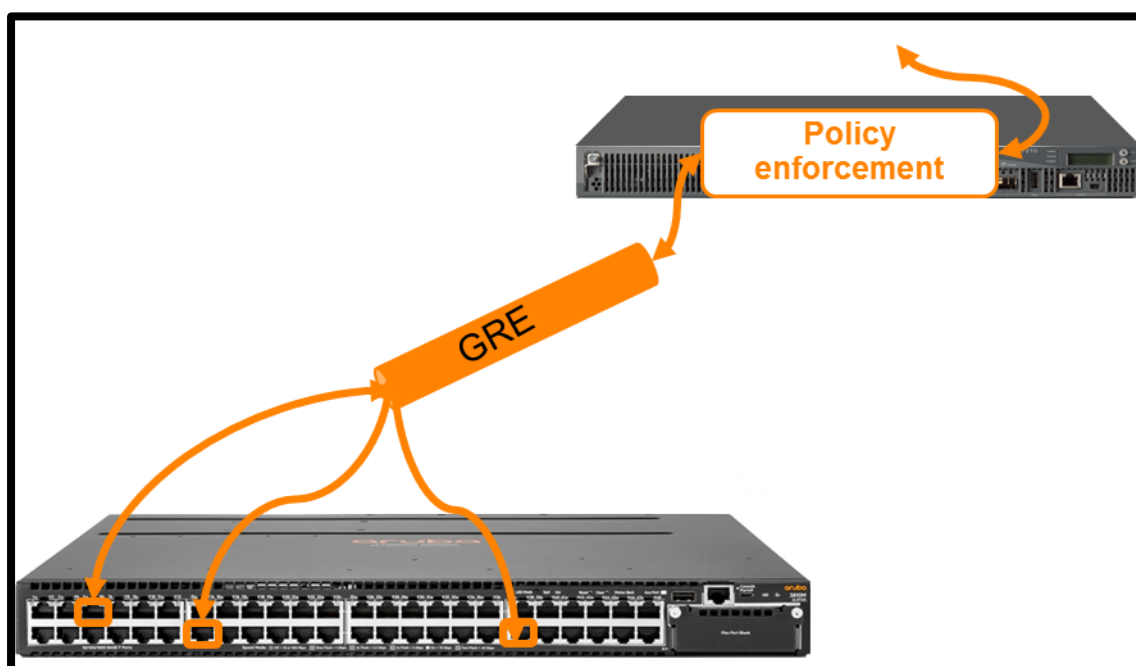


Figure 2: Per Port Tunneled Node

- When a port is configured for tunneled-node, ingress packets are encapsulated in an IP GRE frame which is then forwarded to the controller
- A unique GRE Key is needed – 1 to 1 Mapping:
 1. For the controller to uniquely identify GRE packet source port
 2. For the switch to send de-capsulated packet to particular port

As the traffic is encapsulated in a GRE tunnel so Jumbo frames should be enabled through the network and on the transport vlan.

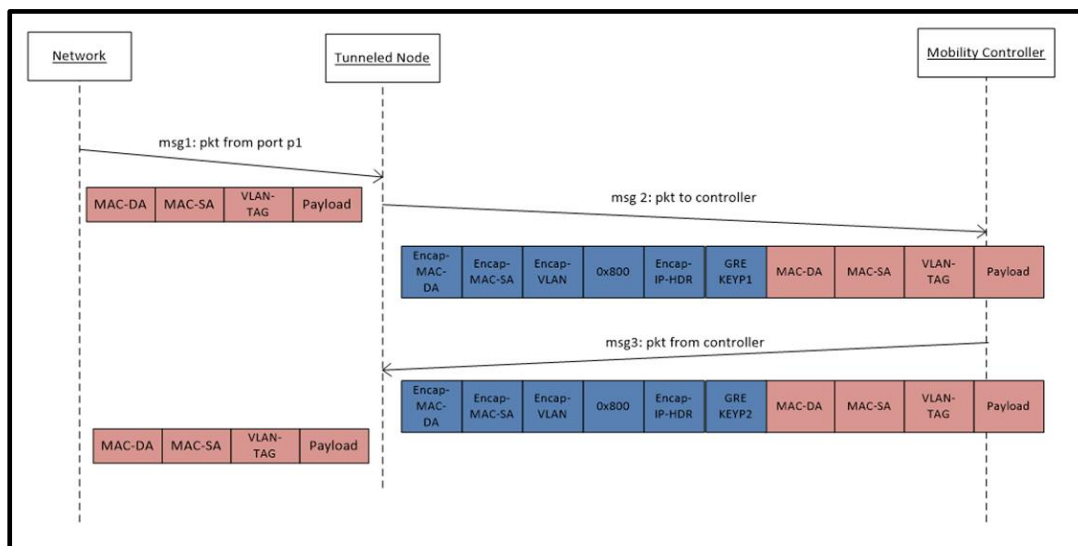


Figure 3: GRE encapsulation

What is it used for?

Per-Port Tunneled-Node allows using the same enforcement options for wired and wireless clients. This includes stateful session processing, deep packet inspection, URL filtering and bandwidth contracts

- Tunneled-node provides traffic separation across a layer 3 network. This could be used to present user traffic to a specific zone on the firewall. For example CCTV or POS traffic could be carried across a layer 3 campus core. This is much simpler alternative to VRF or MPLS
- Alternative to vlan creation for branch Does not require any interaction or co-ordination with Telco provider to segment office networks with all traffic terminated on a branch Controller acting as branch router and security Gateway.
- Provides a simple overlay for new use case like CCTV deployment
- With Clearpass integration can provide "colorless" (sic) ports for public spaces
- Can provide an aggregation layer for basic layer 2 switches to provide advanced traffic control and centralised policy driven Network Access

Switch support

PPTN is supported on:

- 5400R switch series with v2 and v3 modules
- 3810 switch series
- 2920 switch series
- 2930 switch series

- 3800 switch series

PPTN Feature limitations in 16.04.008

Global:

- Mesh
- QinQ
- Distributed Trunking

The following feature **are** supported on V3 platforms (2930,3810 and 5400R in V3 only mode).

- ip multicast-routing
- Openflow
- VXLAN
- Service insertion
- IGMP lookup mode IP

Per port restrictions:

- ISC port
- Port is member of LAG
- Port security
- AAA (This would happen at the controller)
- Ipv4 address on vlan
- Ipv6 address on vlan
- Dipld
- Filter – multicast and protocol (Happens at controller)
- Virus throttling

The following features **are** supported on V3 platforms (2930,3810 and 5400R in V3 only mode).

- MLD on VLAN with PPTN ports
- IGMP on with PPTN ports

Best Practices

Ensure that the wireless controller can handle the necessary bandwidth and number of tunnels (Max physical ports that can be used as tunnels is listed below).

Max number of tunneled node ports

- 5400R [non-stacked] = 288
- 5400R [stacked] = 576
- 3810 [stacked] = 520
- 2930F [4mbr] = 208
- 2920[stacked] = 208

- 3800[stacked] = 520
- 2930M[10 mbr stack] = 520
- Ensure that the Tunneled-Node VLAN is present and enabled on both the controller and switch.
- Ensure that enough licenses are on the controller to handle the tunneled-node ports within the network (1 switch with Tunneled-Node ports enabled = 1 license on controller). Will need PEFNG license if using firewall functionality on controller

Test network

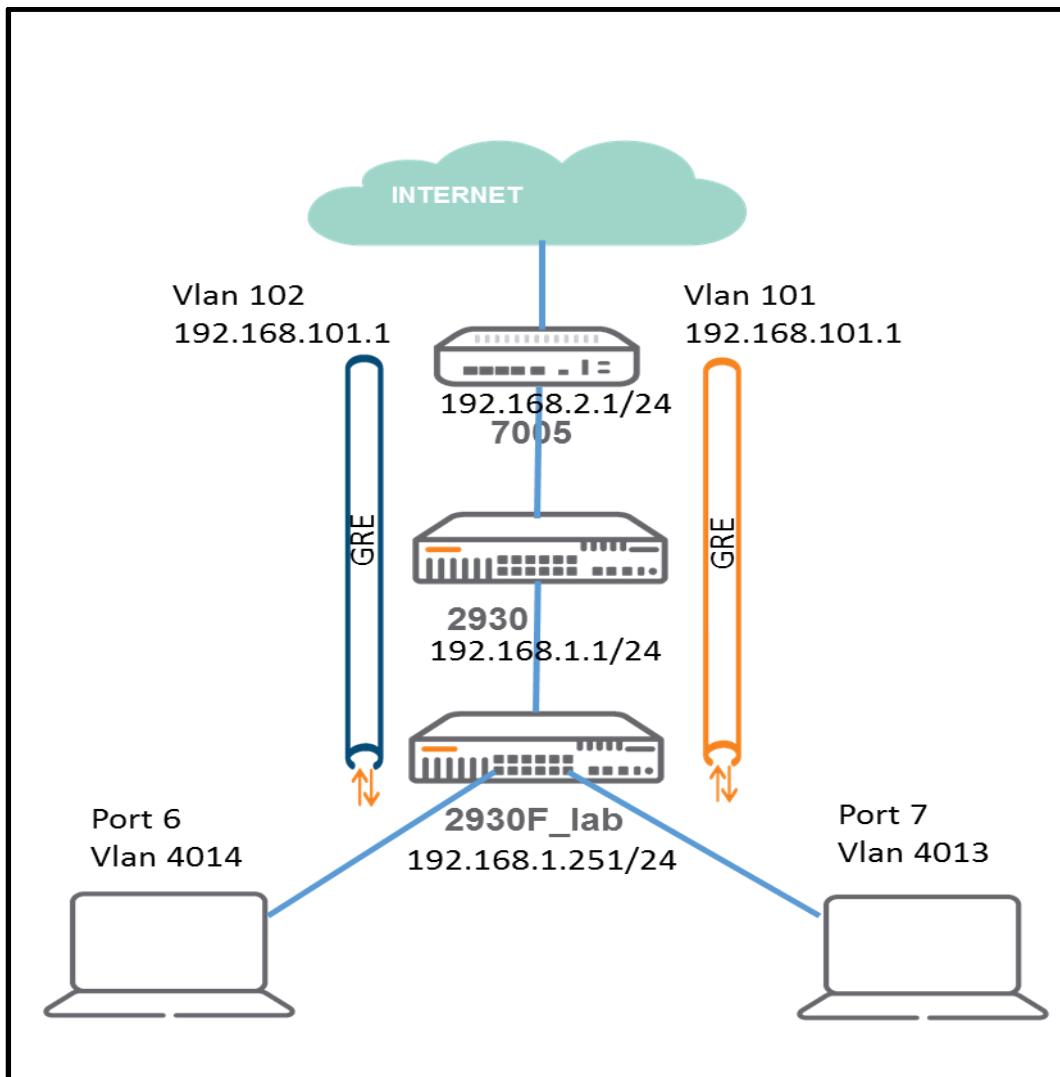


Figure 4: Test network

Test Scenario

In the above test scenario there are two PPTN transit vlans created to provide traffic separation between the Blue network and the Orange network. The laptop in port 6 (blue) is isolated from the laptop in port 7 (Orange) and they are carried across the layer 3 core to the central controller where DPI and Policy enforcement is performed. The Blue Laptop ends up in Vlan 102 and the Orange laptop in vlan 101. These vlans are only configured on the

controller, they do not exist in the access network. The PPTN transit vlans 4013 and 4014 are local to the lab switch and the 7005 controller and again they are not configured on the core 2930 switch. They just provide an encapsulation ID

Although this simplified test scenario only delivers Layer 2 transport to separate VLANs it is possible to provide advanced traffic filtering on the user traffic. The show commands in this document indicate what controls and traffic visibility is available

.

Software versions

Controller

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show version
```

Aruba Operating System Software.
ArubaOS (MODEL: Aruba7005), Version 8.2.0.0-beta
Website: <http://www.arubanetworks.com>
(c) Copyright 2017 Hewlett Packard Enterprise Development LP.
Compiled on 2017-08-24 at 09:09:20 UTC (build 61118) by p4build

ROM: System Bootstrap, Version CPBoot 1.0.2.0 (build 46859)
Built: 2014-10-31 10:10:57
Built by: p4build@re_client_46859

Switch uptime is 8 hours 52 minutes 22 seconds
Reboot Cause: User reboot (Intent:cause:register 78:86:0:2c)
Supervisor Card
Processor (XLP208 Rev B0 (Secure Boot) , 500 MHz) with 3797M bytes of memory.
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
1920M bytes of Supervisor Card system flash.
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #

Switch

```
2930_lab(vlan-4014)# show version
```

Image stamp:
/ws/swbuildm/rel_ukiah_qaoff/code/build/lvm(swbuildm_rel_ukiah_qaoff_rel_ukiah)
Jul 21 2017 14:09:42
WC.16.04.0008
423

Boot Image: Primary

Boot ROM Version: WC.16.01.0003
Active Boot ROM: Primary

```
2930_lab(vlan-4014)#
```

Controller Configuration

```
interface vlan 101  
ip address 192.168.101.1 255.255.255.0
```

```

!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.20 192.168.101.1
ip dhcp pool wiredpptn
    dns-server 103.237.40.66 103.237.40.66
    default-router 192.168.101.1
    network 192.168.101.0 255.255.255.0
!
vlan 4013
    wired aaa-profile 2930PPTN
!
aaa profile "2930PPTN"
    initial-role "2930pptnuser"
!
aaa authentication wired
    profile "2930PPTN"

user-role 2930pptnuser
vlan 101
    access-list session global-sacl
    access-list session apprf-2930pptnuser-sacl
    access-list session ra-guard
    access-list session allowall
    access-list session v6-allowall

```

Controller show commands

Verify the profile information

Show AAA profile

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show aaa profile
```

AAA Profile List

Name	References	Profile Status
-----	-----	-----
2930PPTN	2	
default	1	
default-dot1x	0	Predefined (changed)
default-dot1x-psk	0	Predefined (changed)
default-mac-auth	0	Predefined (changed)
default-open	0	Predefined (changed)
default-tunneled-user	0	Predefined (changed)
default-xml-api	0	Predefined (changed)
labtest	1	
NoAuthAAAProfile	1	Predefined (changed)

Total:10

Show AAA profile

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show aaa profile 2930PPTN
```

AAA Profile "2930PPTN"

Parameter	Value
-----	-----
Initial role	2930pptnuser
MAC Authentication Profile	N/A


```

MAC Authentication Default Role    guest
MAC Authentication Server Group    default
802.1X Authentication Profile      N/A
802.1X Authentication Default Role guest
802.1X Authentication Server Group N/A
Download Role from CPPM            Disabled
Set username from dhcp option 12   Disabled
L2 Authentication Fail Through     Disabled
Multiple Server Accounting         Disabled
User idle timeout                  N/A
Max IPv4 for wireless user         2
RADIUS Accounting Server Group     N/A
RADIUS Roaming Accounting          Disabled
RADIUS Interim Accounting          Disabled
XML API server                     N/A
RFC 3576 server                   N/A
User derivation rules              N/A
Wired to Wireless Roaming          Enabled
Device Type Classification          Enabled
Enforce DHCP                       Disabled
PAN Firewall Integration            Disabled
Open SSID radius accounting         Disabled
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #

```

Show VLAN

```

(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show vlan
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #
VLAN CONFIGURATION

```

```

-----
VLAN  Description Ports      AAA Profile Option-82
-----
1   Default  GE0/0/1 Pc0-7   N/A      Disabled
2   VLAN0002 GE0/0/0 GE0/0/2   N/A      Disabled
10  WAN       GE0/0/3         N/A      Disabled
100 VLAN0100           N/A      Disabled
101 VLAN0101           N/A      Disabled
4013 VLAN4013        2930PPTN Disabled
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #

```

Show user role

```

(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show user role 2930pptnuser
This operation can take a while depending on number of users. Please be patient ....

```

Users

```

-----
IP      MAC      Name  Role      Age(d:h:m) Auth VPN link AP name  Roaming
Essid/Bssid/Phy      Profile Forward mode Type Host Name User Type
-----
192.168.101.2  98:4b:e1:eb:8e:08      2930pptnuser 00:00:13      tunnel 9 Wired
192.168.1.251:7/b0:5a:da:98:c4:c0 2930PPTN tunnel      WIRED

```

The laptop has been assigned an address in VLAN101 DHCP Pool 192.168.101.2
 We can see the link back to the AAA Profile 2930PPTN

Show rights

We can look at the detail of the 2930pptnuser with the show rights command

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show rights
```

RoleTable

```
-----
Name          ACL Bandwidth      ACL List
Type
-----
-----
2930pptnuser   87  Up: No Limit,Dn: No Limit  global-sacl/,apprf-2930pptnuser-sacl/,ra-
guard/,allowall/,v6-allowall/
User
```

User Entries: 1/1

Curr/Cum Alloc:5/36 Free:0/31 Dyn:5 AllocErr:0 FreeErr:0

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #
```

Further detail can be obtained by including the role name

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show rights 2930pptnuser
```

Valid = 'Yes'

CleanedUp = 'No'

Derived Role = '2930pptnuser'

Up BW:No Limit Down BW:No Limit

L2TP Pool = default-l2tp-pool

PPTP Pool = default-pptp-pool

Number of users referencing it = 2

Assigned VLAN = 101

Periodic reauthentication: Disabled

DPI Classification: Enabled

Youtube education: Disabled

Web Content Classification: Enabled

IP-Classification Enforcement: Enabled

ACL Number = 87/0

Openflow: Enabled

Max Sessions = 65535

Check CP Profile for Accounting = TRUE

Application Exception List

```
-----
```

Name Type

```
----
```

Application BW-Contract List

```
-----
```

Name Type BW Contract Id Direction

```
-----
```

access-list List

```
-----
```

Position Name Type Location

```
-----
```

1	global-sacl	session	
2	apprf-2930pptnuser-sacl	session	
3	ra-guard	session	

```

4    allowall      session
5    v6-allowall   session

```

global-sacl

```

-----
Priority Source Destination Service Application Action TimeRange Log Expired Queue TOS 8021P
Blacklist Mirror DisScan IPv4/6 Contract
-----
-----

```

apprf-2930pptnuser-sacl

```

-----
Priority Source Destination Service Application Action TimeRange Log Expired Queue TOS 8021P
Blacklist Mirror DisScan IPv4/6 Contract
-----
-----

```

ra-guard

```

-----
Priority Source Destination Service      Application Action TimeRange Log Expired Queue TOS 8021P
Blacklist Mirror DisScan IPv4/6 Contract
-----
-----

```

```

-----
1    user  any    icmpv6 rtr-adv    deny          Low          6
allowall
-----

```

```

Priority Source Destination Service Application Action TimeRange Log Expired Queue TOS 8021P
Blacklist Mirror DisScan IPv4/6 Contract
-----
-----

```

```

-----
1    any  any    any    permit      Low          4
2    any  any    any-v6  permit      Low          6
v6-allowall
-----

```

```

Priority Source Destination Service Application Action TimeRange Log Expired Queue TOS 8021P
Blacklist Mirror DisScan IPv4/6 Contract
-----
-----

```

```

-----
1    any  any    any-v6    permit      Low          6

```

Expired Policies (due to time constraints) = 0
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #

Tunneled node show commands

192.168.1.251 is the IP address of the 2930 switch

show tunneled-node config

(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show tunneled-node config

Tunneled node Server:Enabled
Tunnel Loop Prevention:Disabled

(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show tunneled-node database

Tunneled node database

```

-----
IP          #Tunnels

```

```
--
192.168.1.251 1
```

show tunneled-node state

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show tunneled-node state
```

Tunneled Node State

```
-----
IP      MAC      port state  vlan tunnel inactive-time
--      -
192.168.1.251 b0:5a:da:98:c4:c0 7  complete 4013 9 0
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #
```

Switch config

```
tunneled-node-server
  controller-ip 192.168.2.1
  exit
interface 6
  tunneled-node-server
  exit
interface 7
  tunneled-node-server
  exit
interface 8
  tunneled-node-server
  exit
vlan 4013
  name "TN-TRANSPORT"
  untagged 6-8
  no ip address
  jumbo
  exit
```

Switch Show commands

Laptop is plugged into port 7 of my switch. The port state should come up as complete when all of the configuration is in place and the laptop is plugged in. If the port shows “in progress” there is an issue with configuration or ip reachability between the Switch and controller.

```
2930_lab(config)# show tunneled-node-server state
```

Tunneled Node Port State

Active Controller IP Address : 192.168.2.1

Port State

```
-----
6  Port down
7  Complete
8  Port down
```

```
2930_lab(config)#
```

Note that laptop is plugged into port 7 of the switch

```
2930_lab(config)# show tunneled-node-server statistics
```

Tunneled Node Statistics

Port : 6

Port : 7

Control Plane Statistics

Bootstrap packets sent : 8
Bootstrap packets received : 8
Bootstrap packets invalid : 0

Tunnel Statistics

Rx Packets : 2554
Tx Packets : 1827
Rx 5 Minute Weighted Average Rate (Pkts/sec) : 0
Tx 5 Minute Weighted Average Rate (Pkts/sec) : 0

Port : 8

Aggregate Statistics

Heartbeat packets sent : 2153
Heartbeat packets received : 2149
Heartbeat packets invalid : 0
Fragmented Packets Dropped (Rx) : 0
Packets to Non-Existent Tunnel : 0
MTU Violation Drop : 0

```
2930_lab(config)#
```

Appendix

Controller screenshots

The screenshot shows the Aruba Mobility Controller web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for ACCESS POINTS (4), CLIENTS (0), and ALERTS (2). The left sidebar shows the 'Configuration' menu with options like WLANs, Roles & Policies, Access Points, AP Groups, Authentication, Services, Interfaces, System, Tasks, Diagnostics, and Maintenance. The main content area is titled 'Licensing' and shows a 'Usage' section. The 'Usage' section contains a table with columns for 'Usage Summary', 'Usage by This Controller', and 'Usage by Other Controller'. The table lists various features and their usage statistics. The 'Licenses Used' row is highlighted in yellow, showing 5 licenses used for APs, PEF, and RF Protect.

Usage Summary	AP	PEF	RF Protect	ACR	WebCC	VIA
	Access Points	Policy Enforcement Firewall	Wireless Intrusion Protection	Advanced Cryptography	Web Content Classification	Virtual Intranet Access
Feature Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Scope	Per-AP	Per-AP	Per-AP	Per-Session	Per-AP	Per-Session
Licenses Installed	16	16	32	32	0	0
Expired Licenses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Active Licenses	16	16	32	32	0	0
Licenses Used	5	5	5	0	0	0
Licenses Remaining Available	11	11	27	32	0	0

Figure 5: PPTN switch uses another license

As we can see from above there are 4 APs but 5 licenses used. Each PPTN switch consumes AP licenses. 4 licenses used by APs and 1 by PPTN switch

Another Cli example

On the access switch we want to use port 6 for a printer. Port 7 + 8 are allocated for laptops

We want printers to be placed in vlan 102. This can be done by adding the following config on the controller and switch.

Configuration commands to the controller.

```
ip access-list session apprf-tnprint-sacl
!
user-role tnprint
    access-list session allowall
    access-list session v6-allowall
    vlan 102
!
user-role 2930pptnuser
    access-list session apprf-authenticated-sacl
!
vlan 102
    description TNPRINT
!
vlan 4014
    wired aaa-profile 2930tnprint
!
interface vlan 102
    ip address 192.168.102.1 255.255.255.0
!
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.102.1 192.168.102.20
ip dhcp pool printpptn
    dns-server 103.237.40.66 103.237.40.66
    default-router 192.168.102.1
    network 192.168.102.0 255.255.255.0
!
aaa profile "2930tnprint"
    initial-role "tnprint"
!
aaa authentication wired
    profile "2930tnprint"
!
```

(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show tunneled-node state

Tunneled Node State

```
-----
IP      MAC      port state  vlan tunnel inactive-time
--      --      ----
```

```
192.168.1.251 b0:5a:da:98:c4:c0 6 complete 4014 31 1
192.168.1.251 b0:5a:da:98:c4:c0 7 complete 4013 14 1
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show tunneled-node database
```

Tunneled node database

```
-----
IP          #Tunnels
--          -
192.168.1.251 2
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #
```

Controller show commands

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show user role 2930pptnuser
```

This operation can take a while depending on number of users. Please be patient

Users

```
-----
IP          MAC          Name  Role    Age(d:h:m) Auth VPN link AP name  Roaming
Essid/Bssid/Phy      Profile Forward mode Type Host Name User Type
-----
192.168.101.3 b8:27:eb:7b:87:b9      2930pptnuser 00:00:08      tunnel 14 Wired
192.168.1.251:7/b0:5a:da:98:c4:c0 2930PPTN tunnel      WIRED
```

User Entries: 1/1

Curr/Cum Alloc:6/38 Free:0/32 Dyn:6 AllocErr:0 FreeErr:0

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #show user role tnprint
```

This operation can take a while depending on number of users. Please be patient

Users

```
-----
IP          MAC          Name  Role    Age(d:h:m) Auth VPN link AP name  Roaming
Essid/Bssid/Phy      Profile Forward mode Type Host Name User Type
-----
192.168.102.21 98:4b:e1:eb:8e:08      tnprint 00:00:14      tunnel 31 Wired
192.168.1.251:6/b0:5a:da:98:c4:c0 2930tnprint tunnel Win 7      WIRED
```

User Entries: 1/1

Curr/Cum Alloc:6/38 Free:0/32 Dyn:6 AllocErr:0 FreeErr:0

```
(rbhome7005) *[mynode] #
```

Additional configuration commands to the switch

Tunneled node is already configured so we simple add the PPTN Vlan and bind it to the port

```
vlan 4014
 name "TNPRINT"
 untagged 6
 no ip address
 jumbo
 exit
interface 6 untagged vlan 4014
```

AppRF data for tunneled node

One of the major benefits of tunneled node is Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) capabilities that are available on the controller. Here is a screenshot showing the laptop traffic connected to the tnprint vlan 102.

Dashboard

Performance

Usage

Potential Issues

Traffic Analysis

AirGroup

Security

UCC

Controller

UserDestinationApplicationWLANDeviceRole

Users (2)

User	Bytes	Packets	Destination	Application	WLAN	Device
non user traffic	<div><div></div></div> 5.3 M	8.3 K	170	28	wired	Unk
192.168.102.21	<div><div></div></div> 11.3 K	258	4	2	Unknown	Win

Figure 6: AppRF users

User	Destination	Application	WLAN	Device	Role		
Roles (3)							
Role	Bytes	Packets	User	Destination	Application	WLAN	Device
unknown	<div><div></div></div> 10.5 M	17.7 K	1	158	34	1	0
tnprint	<div><div></div></div> 11.5 K	262	1	4	2	1	1
2930pptnuser	<div><div></div></div> 1.4 K	18	1	3	1	1	0

Figure 7: AppRF breakdown by role