



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

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## Table of Contents

<b><i>Application Visibility and Control</i></b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>NBAR Supported Feature</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>AVC-FNF Feature Summary on IOS XE 17.1</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>C9800 AVC-FNF Deployment Modes</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Flexible NetFlow Support</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>AireOS vs. C9800 Config Model</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>C9800 AVC WLAN Configuration</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Setting up a NetFlow collector</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>NBAR2 Protocol Pack Upgrade</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>NBAR Custom Apps Configuration</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>C9800 -CL AVC CLI Commands</b> .....	<b>18</b>
Stats show commands .....	18
Minimal AVC CLI configuration .....	19
Minimum config for NBAR Protocol Discovery .....	19
<b><i>Related Documentation</i></b> .....	<b>19</b>

## 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](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

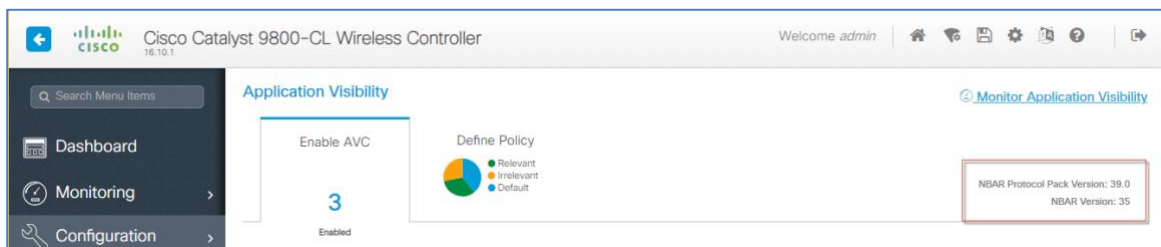
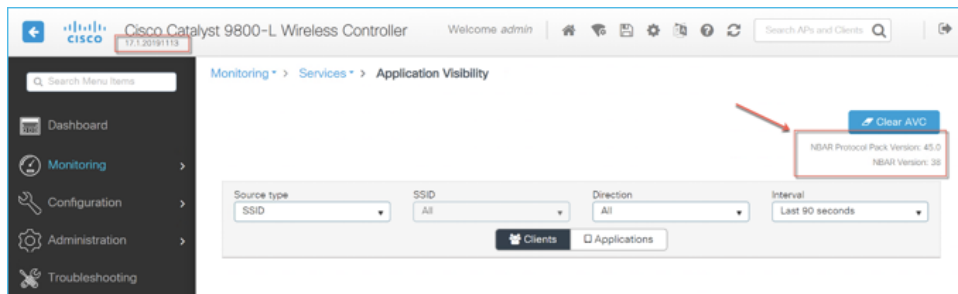
- NBAR on controller: NBAR engine **v38**, protocol pack **v45**
- L2 & L3 roaming supported, L2 includes AP NBAR context transfer
- Application-based statistics reporting per WLAN and per client
- External FNF collectors
- AVC Timeline

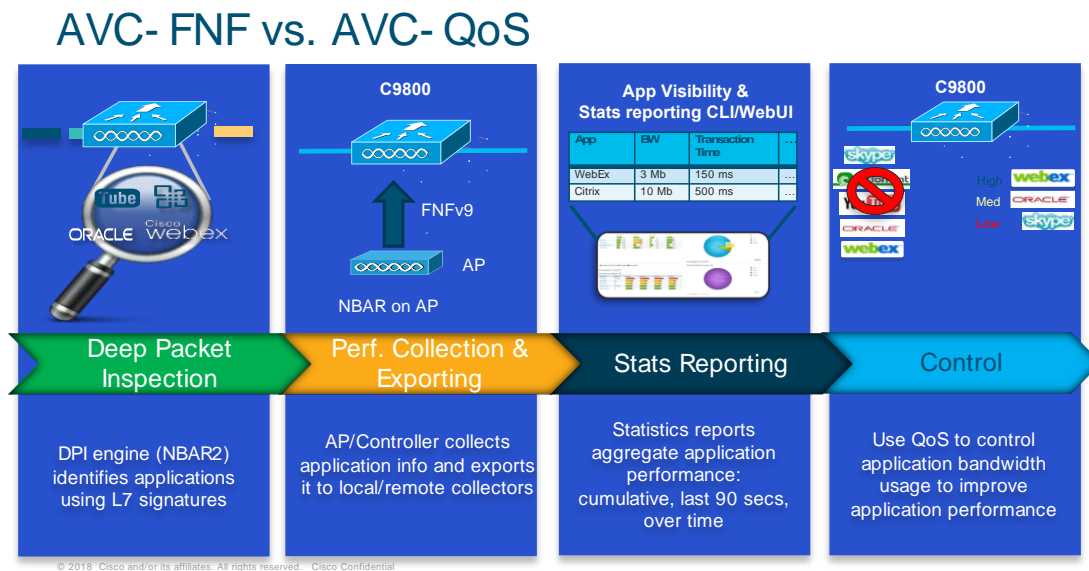
Application Visibility and Control

- 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, when 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

## Application Visibility and Control

- 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

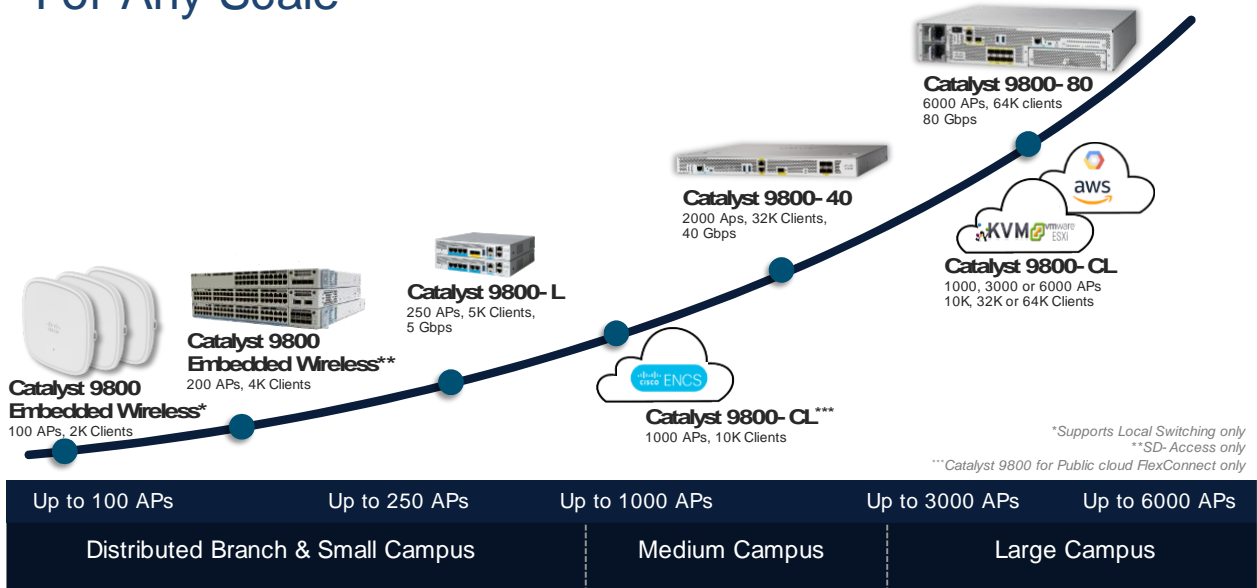
- C9800
- Flex and Local modes: C9800 APs
- Flex mode supports Wave-1 APs and WiFi 6 APs
- Flex and Fabric modes support Wave-2 and WiFi6 APs Only
- AP\_1810W, AP\_1810T, AP\_1815W, AP\_1815T, AP\_1815I, AP\_1815M, AP\_1815TSN, AP\_1815STAR, AP\_1832I, AP\_1852E, AP\_1852I, AP\_2802E, AP\_2802I, AP\_2802H, 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	Access Points
 <p><b>C9800-40-19</b> <b>C9800-80-19</b></p> <p><b>Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller Series</b></p>	 <p><b>AP1810, AP1815, AP1830, AP1850</b></p>
 <p><b>C9800-CL-19</b></p> <p><b>Cisco Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controller for Cloud</b></p>	 <p><b>AP2800/ AP3800/ AP4800</b></p>
 <p><b>Catalyst 9800 SD-Access Embedded Wireless</b></p>	<p><b>11ac Wave 1 and Wave 2 Access Points</b> AP18xx, 28xx, 38xx, 15xx, 1700, 2700, 3700</p> <p><b>Deployment Modes</b> Centralized, Distributed Branch, SDA and Mobility Express (Future)</p> <p><b>AP Modes</b> Local, FlexConnect, Monitor, Mesh, Flex+ Mesh, Sensor, Sniffer</p>

\*GCP in 16.10 is EFT Only

**Global Sales Training**

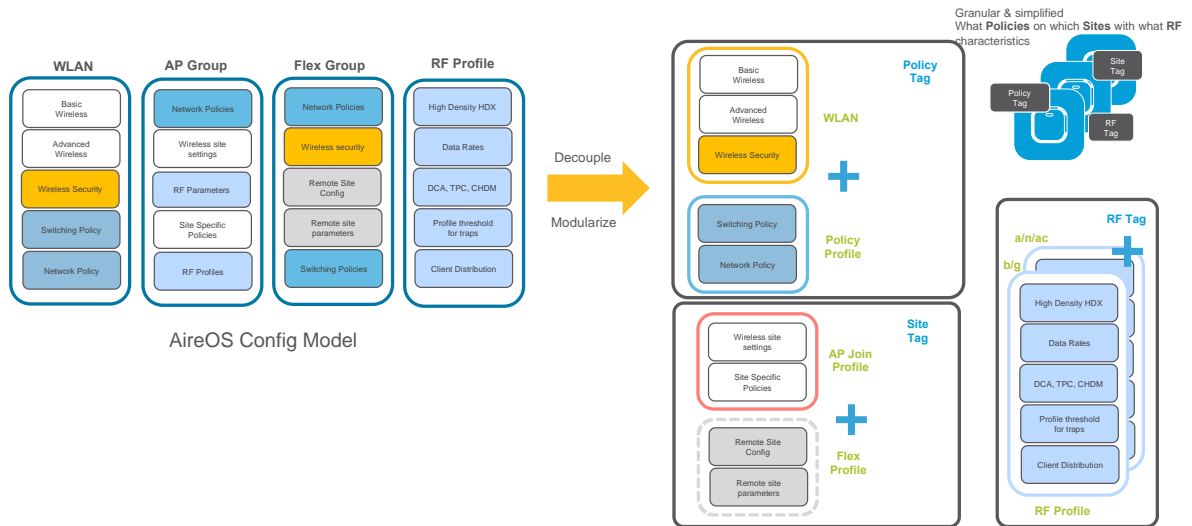
## Next Generation Wireless Infrastructure For Any Scale



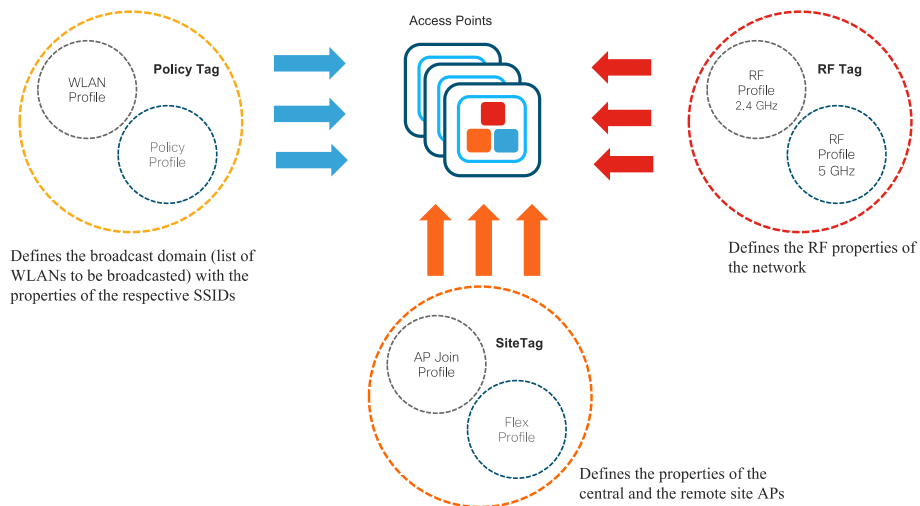


## AireOS vs. C9800 Config Model

Going towards a more **Modularized and Reusable** model with **Logical decoupling** of configuration entities



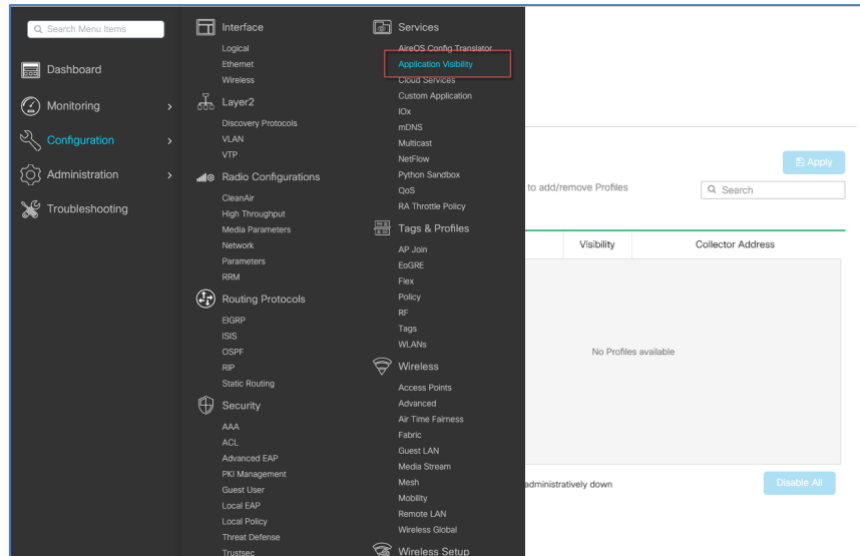
## Cisco 9800 Catalyst Wireless Config Model



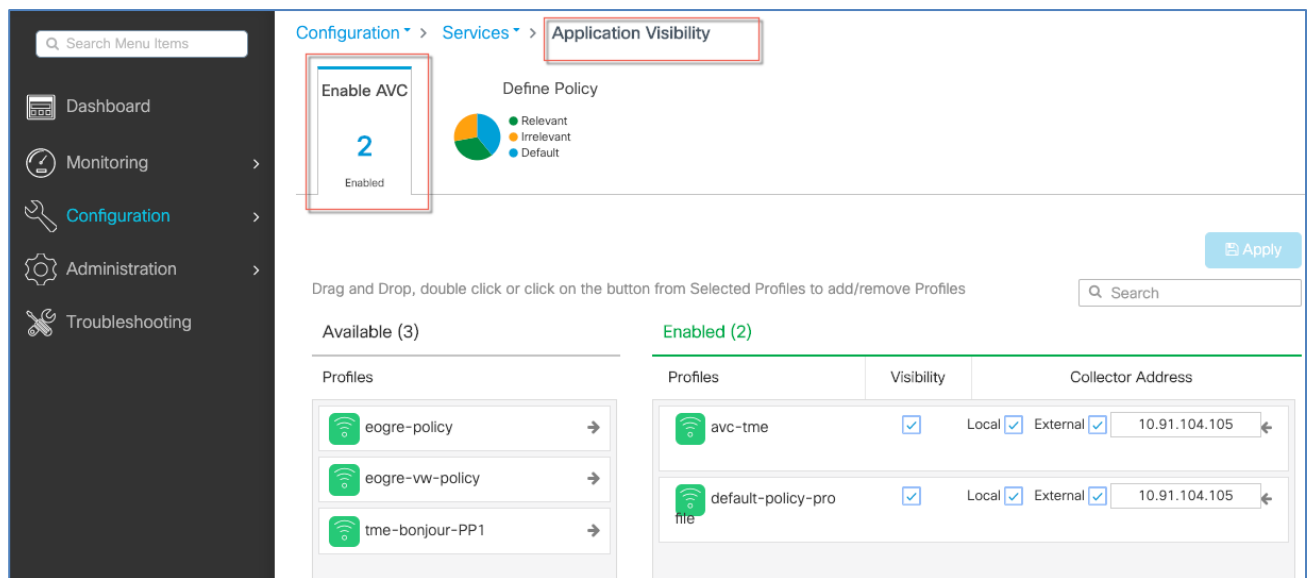
## C9800 AVC WLAN Configuration

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

Application Visibility and Control

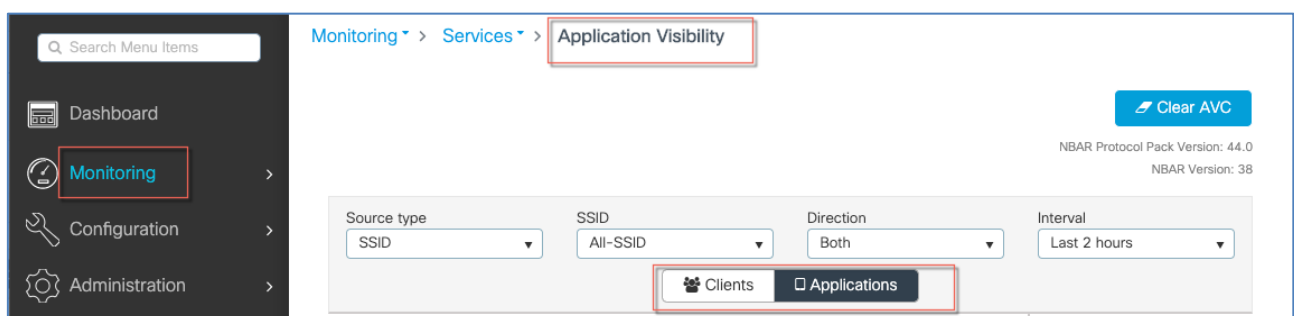


Select Configured WLANs and apply AV on them as shown in the example below, you may also select here local or external Netflow Collector



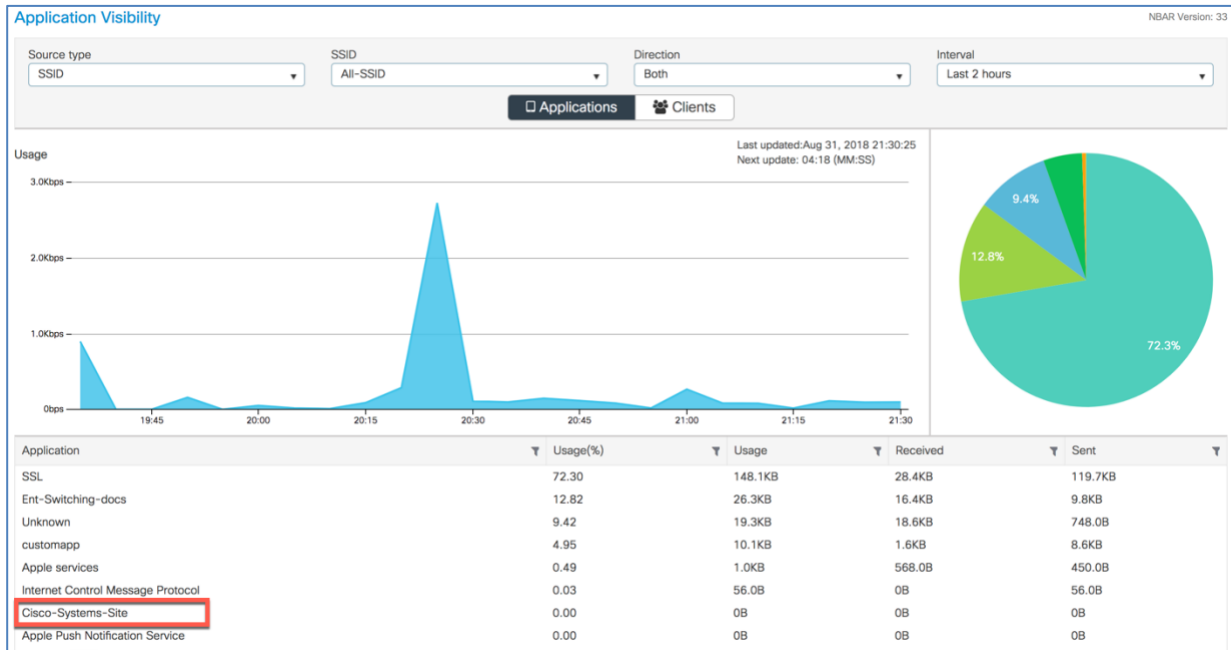
Step 2: Connect a client(s) to the one of the AVC enabled WLANs and pass traffic by browsing to different sites

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

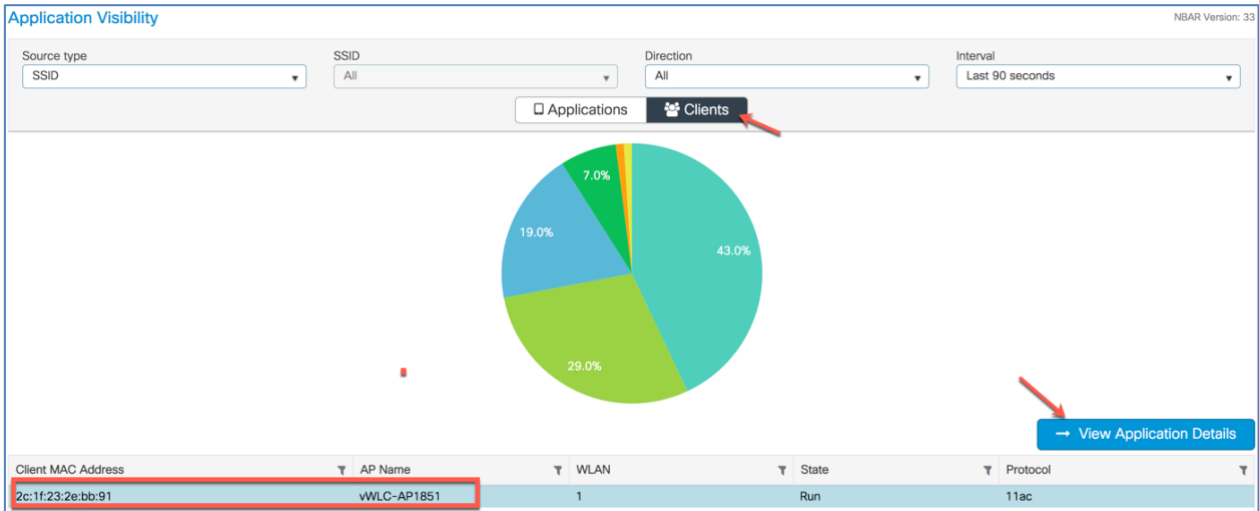


The page will show a graphical view of the all apps running on the network and monitored by the NBAR.

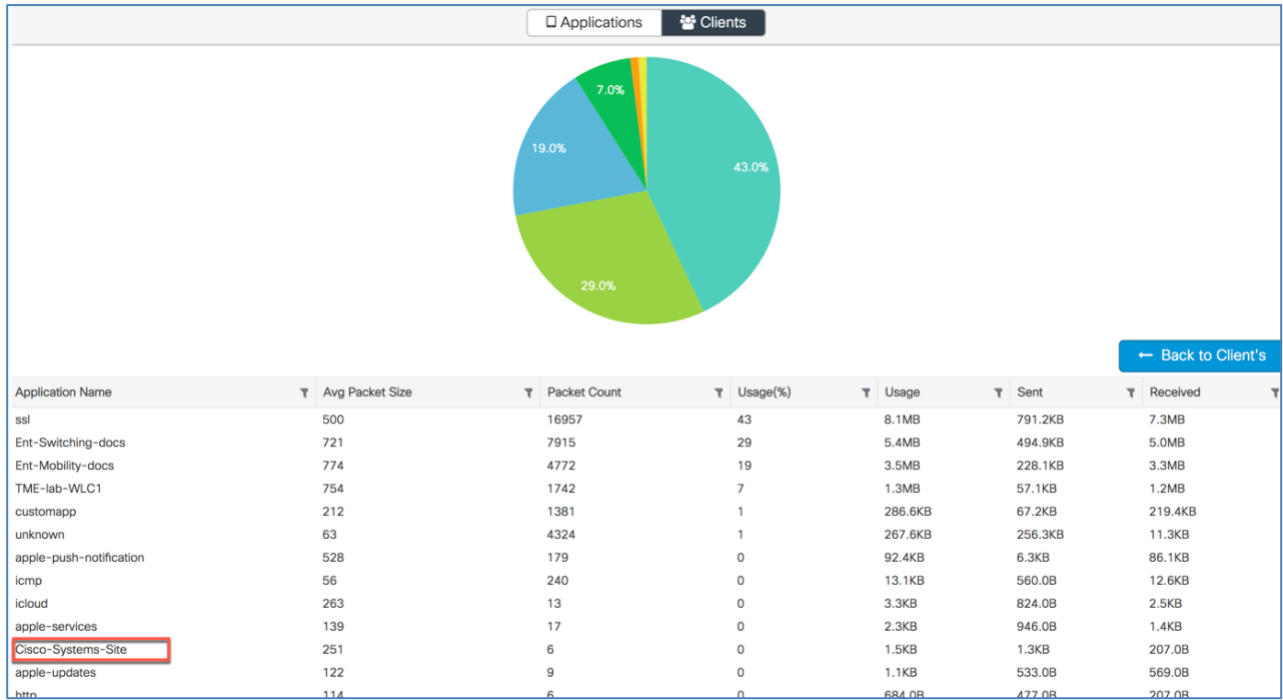
User can filter it through per SSID, direction and time interval (up to 48 hrs). User can see the apps which clients try to access.



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

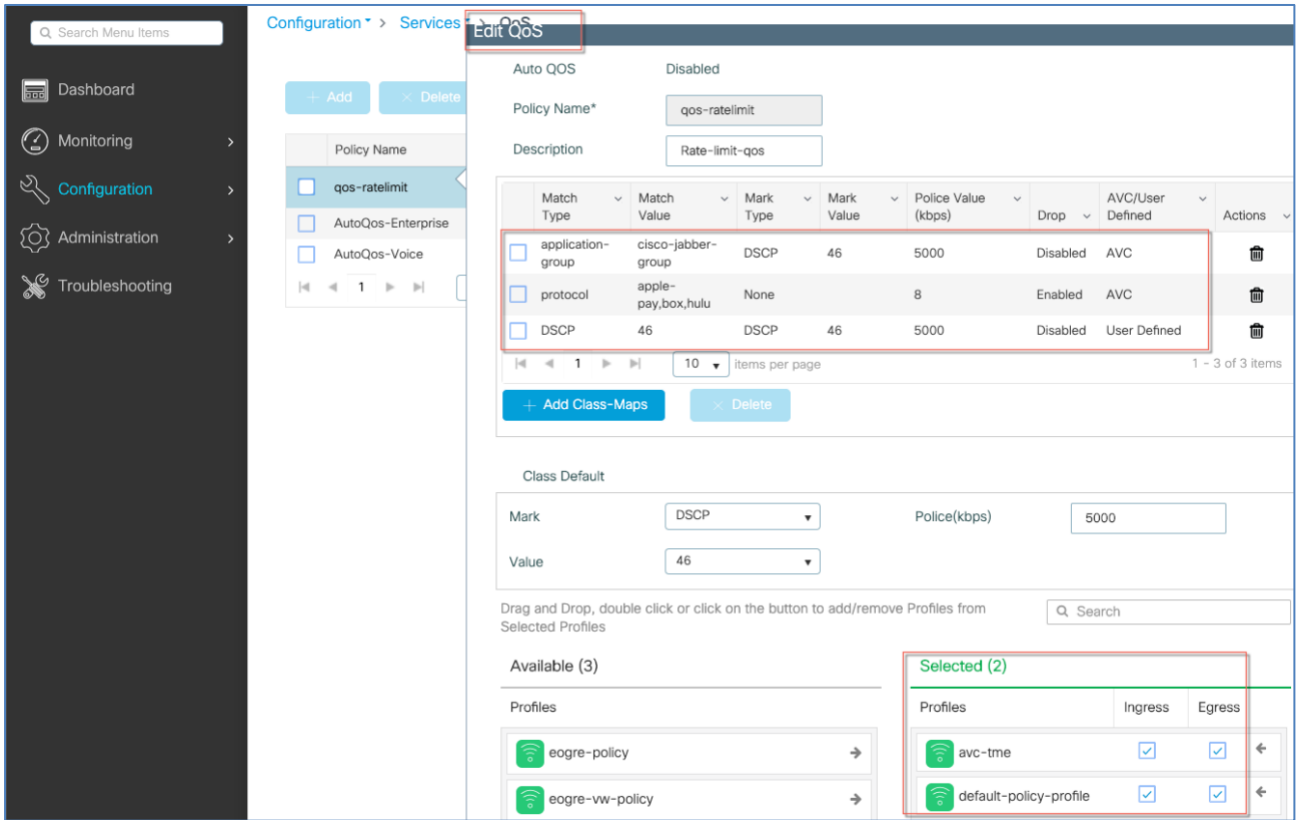


This will show all the apps usage in % graph and in tabular format which that client tried to access



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



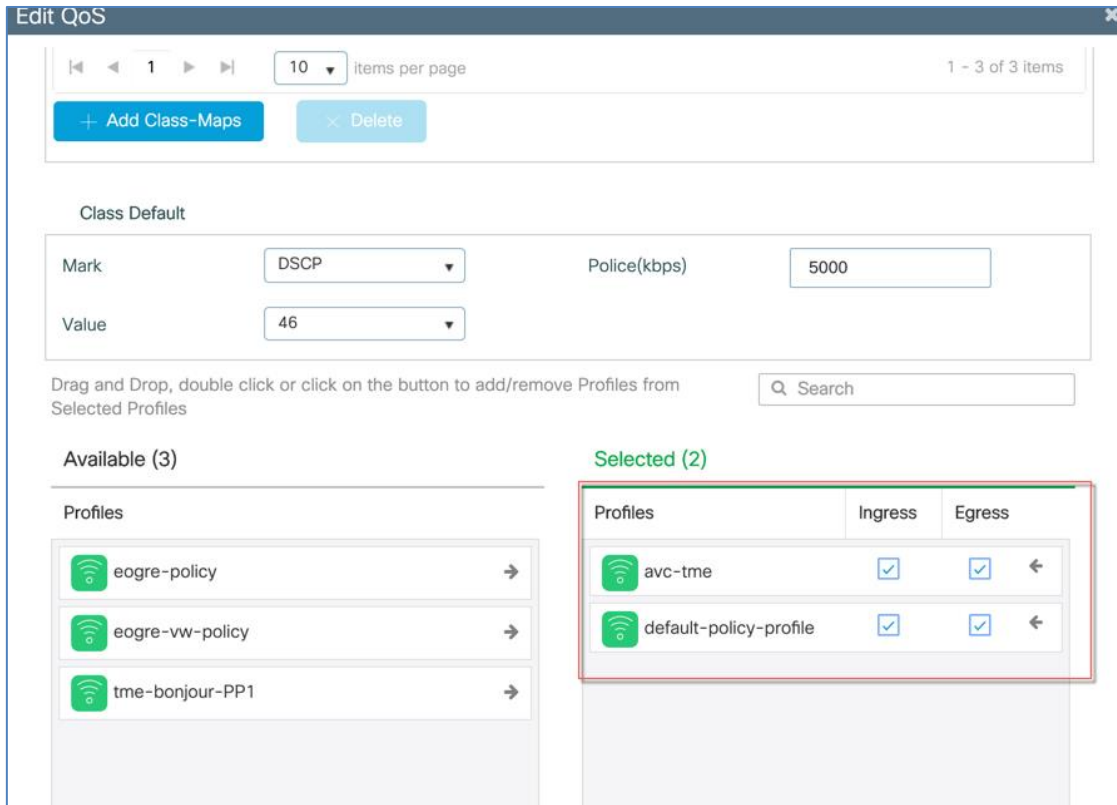
In that Auto QoS page select a button **+Add Class\_Maps**, and in that next page configure desired AVC options such as Mark DSCP value or Drop a specific Protocol as shown in the example below YouTube and Twitter are configured to be Dropped by the AVC policy

The screenshot shows the 'Edit QoS' configuration window. At the top, there is a table with the following columns: Match Type, Match Value, Mark Type, Mark Value, Police Value (kbps), Drop, AVC/User Defined, and Actions. The table contains three rows:

Match Type	Match Value	Mark Type	Mark Value	Police Value (kbps)	Drop	AVC/User Defined	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> application-group	cisco-jabber-group	DSCP	46	5000	Disabled	AVC	
<input type="checkbox"/> protocol	apple-pay,box,hulu	None		8	Enabled	AVC	
<input type="checkbox"/> DSCP	46	DSCP	46	5000	Disabled	User Defined	

Below the table, there are navigation controls: a page indicator showing '1' of 3 items, a dropdown for '10 items per page', and a '1 - 3 of 3 items' status. There are two buttons: '+ Add Class-Maps' and 'x Delete'. Below these are several configuration fields: 'AVC/User Defined' (set to 'AVC'), 'Match' (radio buttons for 'Any' and 'All', with 'All' selected), 'Mark Type' (set to 'DSCP'), 'Mark Value' (set to '46'), 'Drop' (checkbox, currently unchecked), 'Police(kbps)' (set to '8 - 10000000'), and 'Match Type' (set to 'protocol'). At the bottom, there are two boxes: 'Available Protocol(s)' containing 'youku', 'z39.50', 'zannet', and 'netoo'; and 'Selected Protocol(s)' containing 'jabber-video', 'yahoo-messenger-video', and 'youtube'. There are '>' and '<' arrows between these boxes. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

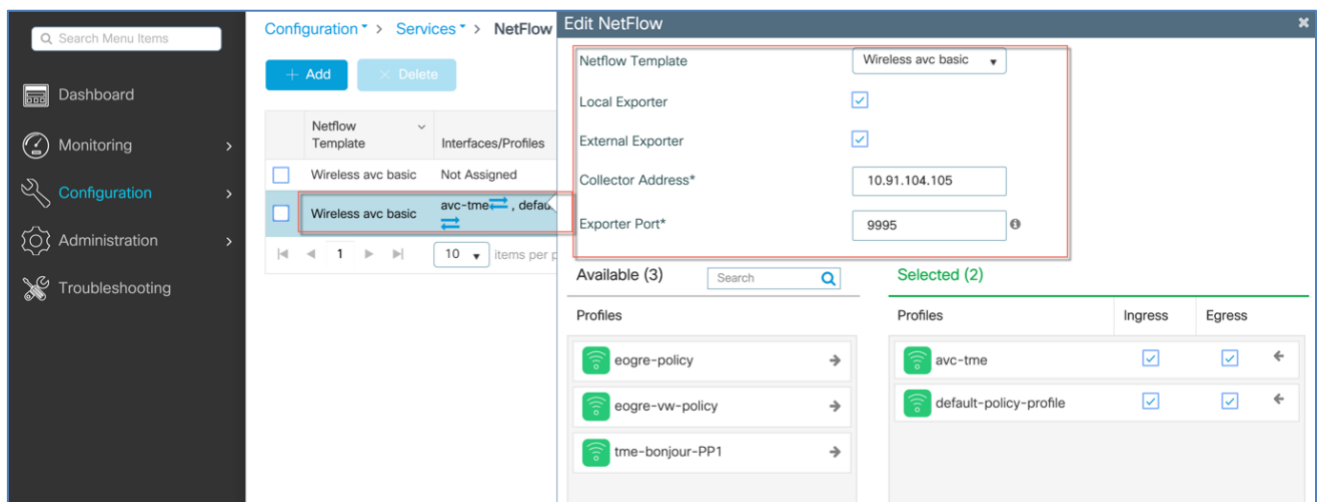
Next, select the WLAN profiles on which you want to apply this QoS policy. In the example below, we select two WLAN profiles we configured in the previous steps and applied the Ingress.

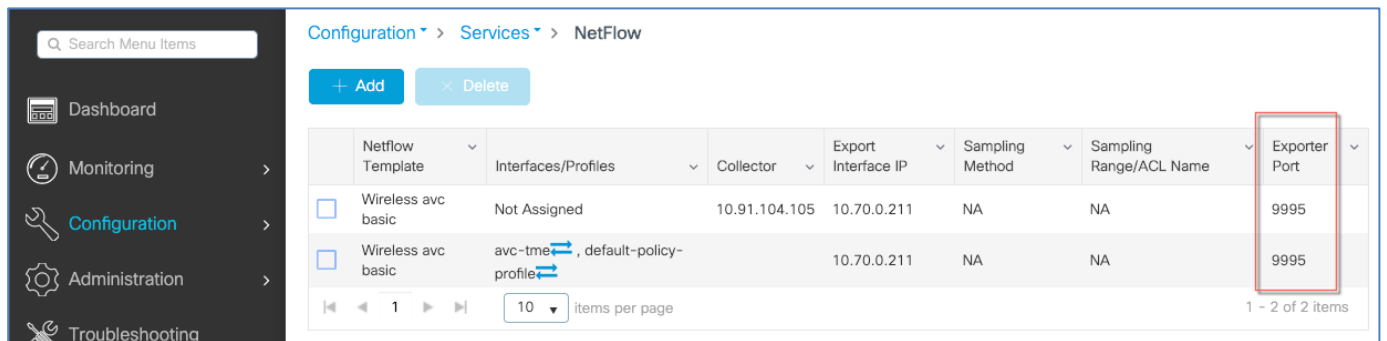


Step 4 ( Verification): Connect a client to one of the WLAN profiles configured above and try accessing different sites e.g. cisco.com and also try accessing YouTube and Twitter. The client should be able to browse to all sites except YouTube and Twitter, which are marked as dropped in the Configured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

## Setting up a NetFlow collector

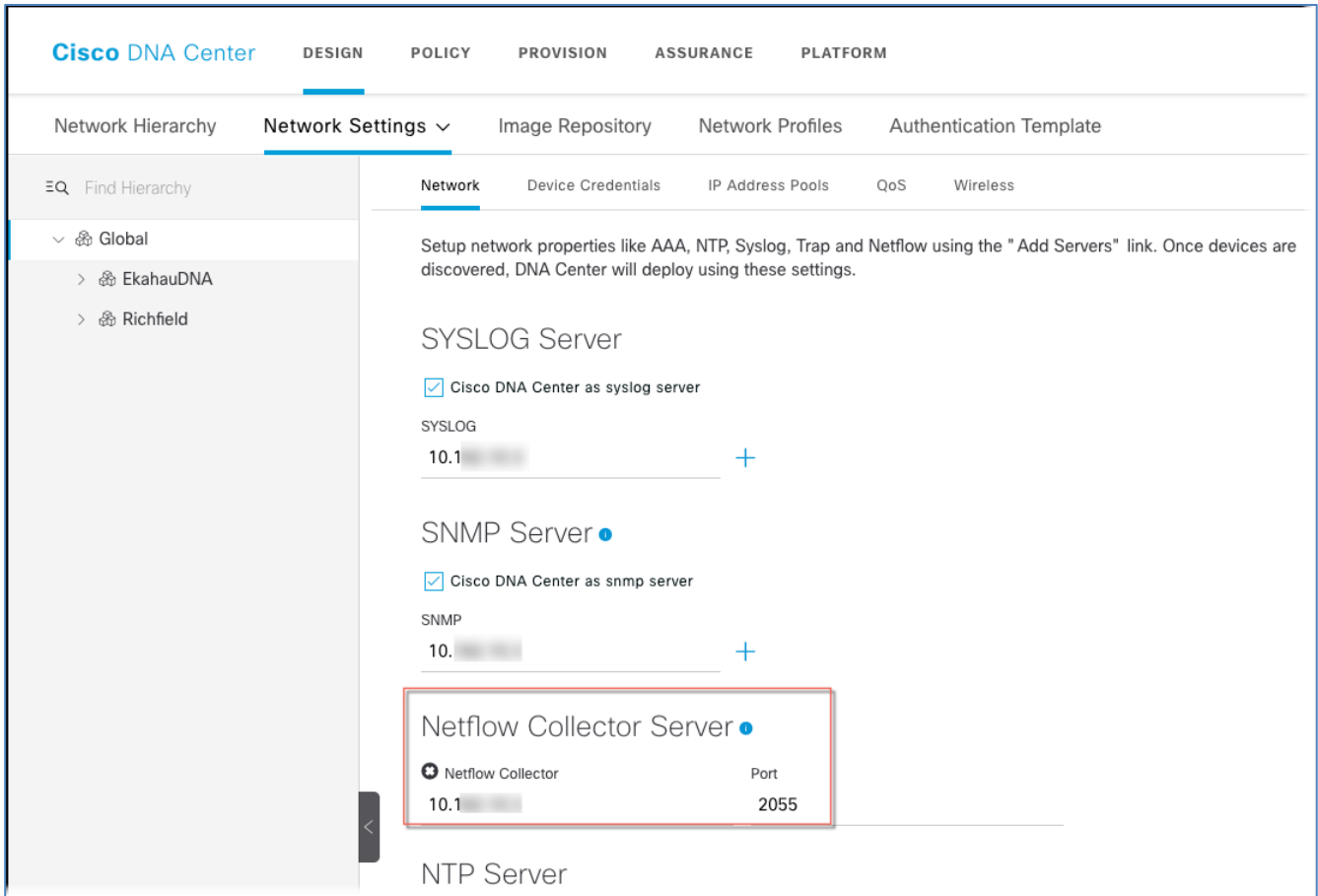
IOS-XE controllers support Netflow collectors such StealthWatch. Below are sample configurations of the Netflow collectors.





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:

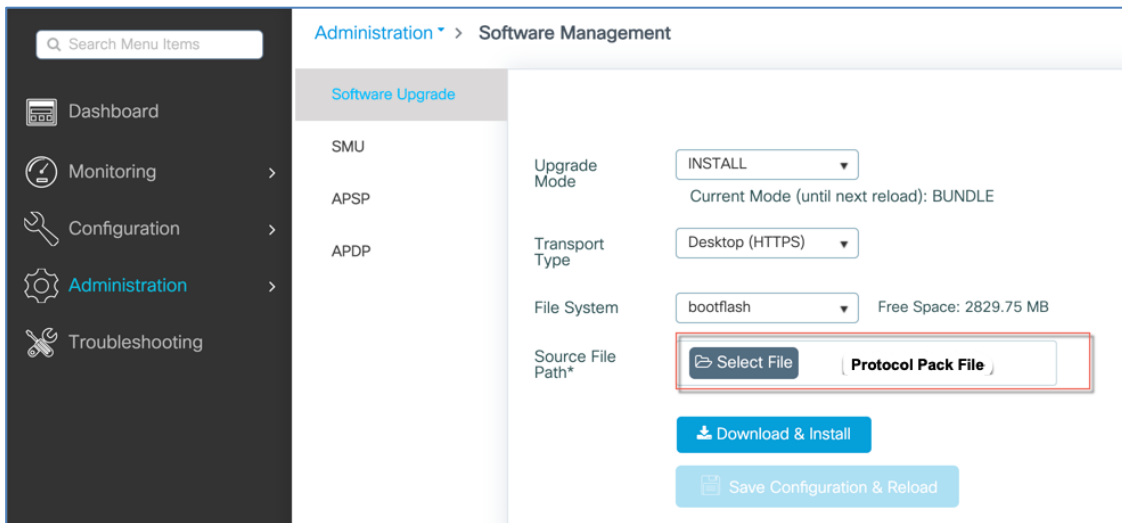
```
C9800-MA1#show ip nbar protocol-pack active
```

```

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](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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