

# **Native Profiling**

- Information About Native Profiling, on page 1
- Creating a Class Map (GUI), on page 2
- Creating a Class Map (CLI), on page 2
- Creating a Service Template (GUI), on page 4
- Creating a Service Template (CLI), on page 5
- Creating a Parameter Map, on page 6
- Creating a Policy Map (GUI), on page 6
- Creating a Policy Map (CLI), on page 7
- Configuring Native Profiling in Local Mode, on page 9
- Verifying Native Profile Configuration, on page 9

### **Information About Native Profiling**

You can profile devices based on HTTP and DHCP to identify the end devices on the network. You can configure device-based policies and enforce these policies per user or per device policy on the network.

Policies allow profiling of mobile devices and basic onboarding of the profiled devices to a specific VLAN. They also assign ACL and QoS or configure session timeouts.

You can configure policies as two separate components:

- Defining policy attributes as service templates that are specific to clients joining the network and applying policy match criteria
- Applying match criteria to the policy.



**Note** Before proceeding with the native profile configuration, ensure that HTTP Profiling and DHCP Profiling are enabled.

To configure Native Profiling, use one of the following procedures:

- Create a service template
- Create a class map

 Note
 You can apply a service template using either a class map or parameter map.

 • Create a parameter-map and associate the service template to parameter-map

 • Create a policy map

 1. If class-map has to be used: Associate the class-map to the policy-map and associate the service-template to the class-map.

 2. If parameter-map has to be used: Associate the parameter-map to the policy-map

• Associate the policy-map to the policy profile.

### **Creating a Class Map (GUI)**

### Procedure

Step 1	Click <b>Configuration</b> > <b>Services</b> > <b>QoS</b> .
Step 2	In the QoS – Policy area, click Add to create a new QoS Policy or click the one you want to edit.
Step 3	Add Add Class Map and enter the details.
Step 4	Click Save.
Step 5	Click Update and Apply to Device.

# **Creating a Class Map (CLI)**



Note Configuration of class maps via CLI offer more options and can be more granular than GUI.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	<b>Example:</b> Device# configure terminal	
Step 2	class-map type control subscriber match-any class-map-name Example:	Specifies the class map type and name.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_user</pre>	
Step 3	match username username	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)#   match username ciscoise</pre>	
Step 4	class-map type control subscriber match-any class-map-name	Specifies the class map type and name.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_userrole</pre>	
Step 5	match user-role user-role	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)#   match user-role engineer</pre>	
Step 6	class-map type control subscriber match-any class-map-name	Specifies the class map type and name.
	Example:	
	Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_oui	
Step 7	match oui oui-address	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match oui 48.f8.b3</pre>	
Step 8	class-map type control subscriber match-any class-map-name	Specifies the class map type and name.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config)# class-map type control   subscriber match-any cls_mac</pre>	
Step 9	match mac-address mac-address	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match mac-address 0040.96b9.4a0d</pre>	
Step 10	class-map type control subscriber match-any class-map-name	Specifies the class map type and name.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-any cls_devtype</pre>	

I

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 11	match device-type device-type	Specifies the class map attribute filter criteria.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)#   match device-type windows</pre>	
Step 12	match join-time-of-day start-time end-time	Specifies a match to the time of day.
	Example:	Here, join time is considered for matching. For example, if the match filter is set from 11:00 am to 2:00 pm, a device joining at 10:59 am is not considered, even if it acquires credentials after 11:00 am.
	<pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)#   match join-time-of-day 10:30 12:30</pre>	
		Here,
		<i>start-time</i> and <i>end-time</i> specifies the 24-hour format.
		Use the <b>show class-map type control</b> <b>subscriber name</b> <i>name</i> command to verify the configuration.
		<b>Note</b> You should also disable AAA override for this command to work.

# **Creating a Service Template (GUI)**

Step 1	Choose Configuration > Security > Local Policy.	
Step 2	On the Local Policy page, Service Template tab, click ADD.	
Step 3	In the Create Service Template window, enter the following parameters:	
	• Service Template Name: Enter a name for the template.	
	• VLAN ID: Enter the VLAN ID for the template. Valid range is between 1 and 4094.	
	• Session Timeout (secs): Sets the timeout duration for the template. Valid range is between 1 and 65535.	
	Access Control List: Choose the Access Control List from the drop-down list.	
	• Ingress QOS: Choose the input QoS policy for the client from the drop-down list	
	• Egress QOS: Choose the output QoS policy for the client from the drop-down list.	
Step 4	Click Save & Apply to Device.	

I

# **Creating a Service Template (CLI)**

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 2	service-template service-template-name	Enters service template configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config)# service-template svc1</pre>	
Step 3	access-group access-list-name	Specifies the access list to be applied.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-service-template)# access-group acl-auto</pre>	
Step 4	vlan vlan-id	Specifies VLAN ID. Valid range is from
	Example:	1-4094.
	Device(config-service-template)# vlan 10	
Step 5	absolute-timer timer	Specifies session timeout value for a service template. Valid range is from 1-65535.
	Example:	
	Device(config-service-template)# absolute-timer 1000	
Step 6	service-policy qos input <i>qos-policy</i>	Configures an input QoS policy for the client.
	Example:	
	Device(config-service-template)# service-policy qos input in_qos	
Step 7	service-policy qos output <i>qos-policy</i>	Configures an output QoS policy for the client.
	Example:	
	Device(config-service-template)# service-policy qos output out_qos	

### **Creating a Parameter Map**

### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 2	parameter-map type subscriber attribute-to-service parameter-map-name	Specifies the parameter map type and name.
	Example:	
	Device(config)# parameter-map type subscriber attribute-to-service param	
Step 3	map-indexmap device-type eqfilter-name	Specifies the parameter map attribute filter criteria. Multiple filters are used in the example
	Example:	
	Device(config-parameter-map-filter)# 1 map device-type eq "windows" mac-address eq 3c77.e602.2f91 username eq "cisco"	
Step 4	<i>map-indexservice-templateservice-template-name</i> <b>precedence</b> <i>precedence-num</i>	Specifies the service template and its precedence.
	Example:	
	Device(config-parameter-map-filter-submode)# 1 service-template svc1 precedence 150	

### **Creating a Policy Map (GUI)**

- **Step 1** Choose **Configuration** > **Security** > **Local Policy** > **Policy Map** tab..
- **Step 2** Enter a name for the Policy Map in the **Policy Map Name** text field.
- Step 3 Click Add
- **Step 4** Choose the service template from the **Service Template** drop-down list.
- **Step 5** For the following parameters select the type of filter from the drop-down list and enter the required match criteria
  - Device Type
  - User Role
  - User Name

- OUI
- MAC Address

Step 6 Click Add Criteria

Step 7 Click Update & Apply to Device.

## **Creating a Policy Map (CLI)**

### Before you begin

Before removing a policy map or parameter map, you should remove it from the target or shut down the WLAN profile or delete the session.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 2	policy-map type control subscriber policy-map-name	Specifies the policy map type.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config)# policy-map type control    subscriber polmap5</pre>	
Step 3	event identity-update match-all	Specifies the match criteria to the policy map.
	<pre>Example: Device(config-event-control-policymap)# event identity-update match-all</pre>	
Step 4	<ul> <li>You can apply a service template using either a class map or a parameter map, as shown here.</li> <li><i>class-num</i> class <i>class-map-name</i> do-until-failure</li> <li><i>action-index</i> activate service-template <i>service-template-name</i></li> <li><i>action-index</i> map attribute-to-service table <i>parameter-map-name</i></li> <li>Example:</li> </ul>	Configures the local profiling policy class map number and specifies how to perform the action or activates the service template or maps an identity-update attribute to an auto-configured template.
	The following example shows how a class-map with a service-template has to be applied:	
	Device(config-class-control-policymap)# 10 class cls_mac do-until-failure	

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 activate service-template svc1	
	Example:	
	The following example shows how a parameter map has to be applied (service template is already associated with the parameter map 'param' while creating it):	
	map attribute-to-service table param	
Step 5	end	Exits configuration mode.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-action-control-policymap)# end</pre>	
Step 6	configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
	Example:	
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 7	wireless profile policy	Configures a wireless policy profile.
	wlan-policy-profile-name	<b>Caution</b> Do not configure aaa-override for
	<pre>Example: Device(config)# wireless profile policy wlan-policy-profilename</pre>	native profiling under a named wireless profile policy. Native profiling is applied at a lower priority than AAA policy. If aaa-override is enabled, the AAA policies will override native profile policy.
Step 8	description profile-policy-description	Adds a description for the policy profile.
	Example:	
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# description "default policy profile"	
Step 9	dhcp-tlv-caching	Configures DHCP TLV caching on a WLAN.
	Example:	
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# dhcp-tlv-caching	
Step 10	http-tlv-caching	Configures client HTTP TLV caching on a
	Example:	WLAN.
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# http-tlv-caching	
Step 11	subscriber-policy-name policy-name	Configures the subscriber policy name.
	Example:	
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# subscriber-policy-name polmap5	

I

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 12	vlan vlan-id	Configures a VLAN name or VLAN ID.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# vlan 1</pre>	
Step 13	no shutdown	Saves the configuration.
	Example:	
	Device(config-wireless-policy)# no shutdown	

### **Configuring Native Profiling in Local Mode**

To configure native profiling in the local mode, you must follow the steps described in #unique\_1026. In the policy profile, you must enable central switching as described in the step given below in order to configure native profiling.

#### Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	central switching	Enables central switching.
	Example:	
	<pre>Device(config-wireless-policy)# central   switching</pre>	

### **Verifying Native Profile Configuration**

Use the following **show** commands to verify the native profile configuartion:

Device# show wireless client device summary

Active classified MAC Address Protocol-map	device summary Device-type	User-role	
1491.82b8.f94b 9	Microsoft-Workstation	sales	
1491.82bc.2fd5 41	Windows7-Workstation	sales	
Device# show wireless client device cache			
Cached classified	device info		
MAC Address Protocol-map	Device-type	User-role	
2477.031b.aa18 9	Microsoft-Workstation		
30a8.db3b.a753	Un-Classified Device		

```
9
4400.1011.e8b5
                Un-Classified Device
          9
980c.a569.7dd0
                Un-Classified Device
Device# show wireless client mac-address 4c34.8845.e32c detail | s
Session Manager:
 Interface :
 IIF ID
                  : 0x90000002
 Device Type
                : Microsoft-Workstation
 Protocol Map : 0x000009
                 : TRUE
 Authorized
 Session timeout
                 : 1800
 Common Session ID: 7838020900000174BF2B5B9
 Acct Session ID : 0
 Auth Method Status List
  Method : MAB
   SM State
                   : TERMINATE
   Authen Status : Success
 Local Polices:
  Service Template : wlan svc C414.3CCA.0A51 (priority 254)
   Absolute-Timer : 1800
 Server Polices:
 Resultant Policies:
 Filter-ID
               : acl-auto
 Input OOS
                 : in qos
               : out_qos
 Output QOS
                : 60 sec
 Idle timeout
                  : 10
 VLAN
 Absolute-Timer : 1000
```

Use the following **show** command to verify the class map details for a class map name:

Device# show class-map type control subscriber name test Class-map Exec Hit Miss Comp Action \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ 0 match-any test match day Monday 0 0 0 match join-time-of-day 8:00 18:00 0 0 0 0 match-any test Key: "Exec" - The number of times this line was executed "Hit" - The number of times this line evaluated to TRUE "Miss" - The number of times this line evaluated to FALSE "Comp" - The number of times this line completed the execution of its condition without a need to continue on to the end