Mobility Command Reference Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (Catalyst 3850 Switches)

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CONTENTS

Preface

Document Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
^ or Ctrl	Both the ^ symbol and Ctrl represent the Control (Ctrl) key on a keyboard. For example, the key combination **^D** or **Ctrl-D** means that you hold down the Control key while you press the D key. (Keys are indicated in capital letters but are not case sensitive.)
bold font	Commands and keywords and user-entered text appear in **bold** font.
Italic font	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in *italic* font.
`Courier` font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in `courier` font.
`Bold Courier` font	**`Bold Courier`** font indicates text that the user must enter.
[x]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
...	An ellipsis (three consecutive nonbolded periods without spaces) after a syntax element indicates that the element can be repeated.
|	A vertical line, called a pipe, indicates a choice within a set of keywords or arguments.
[x | y]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Description
{x | y}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[x {y | z}]	Nested set of square brackets or braces indicate optional or required choices within optional or required elements. Braces and a vertical bar within square brackets indicate a required choice within an optional element.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
< >	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

Reader Alert Conventions

This document may use the following conventions for reader alerts:

Note Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.

Tip Means *the following information will help you solve a problem.*

Caution Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Timesaver Means *the described action saves time.* You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

Warning **Means *reader be warned.* In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.**

Related Documentation

Note Before installing or upgrading the switch, refer to the switch release notes.

- Cisco Catalyst 3850 Switch documentation, located at:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/cat3850_docs

- Cisco SFP and SFP+ modules documentation, including compatibility matrixes, located at:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps5455/tsd_products_support_series_home.html

- Cisco Validated Designs documents, located at:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/designzone

- Error Message Decoder, located at:

  https://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Errordecoder/index.cgi

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.

Using the Command-Line Interface

Information About Using the Command-Line Interface

Command Modes

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into many different modes. The commands available to you depend on which mode you are currently in. Enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to obtain a list of commands available for each command mode.

You can start a CLI session through a console connection, through Telnet, a SSH, or by using the browser.

When you start a session, you begin in user mode, often called user EXEC mode. Only a limited subset of the commands are available in user EXEC mode. For example, most of the user EXEC commands are one-time commands, such as **show** commands, which show the current configuration status, and **clear** commands, which clear counters or interfaces. The user EXEC commands are not saved when the switch reboots.

To have access to all commands, you must enter privileged EXEC mode. Normally, you must enter a password to enter privileged EXEC mode. From this mode, you can enter any privileged EXEC command or enter global configuration mode.

Using the configuration modes (global, interface, and line), you can make changes to the running configuration. If you save the configuration, these commands are stored and used when the switch reboots. To access the various configuration modes, you must start at global configuration mode. From global configuration mode, you can enter interface configuration mode and line configuration mode.

This table describes the main command modes, how to access each one, the prompt you see in that mode, and how to exit the mode.

Table 1: Command Mode Summary

Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method	About This Mode
User EXEC	Begin a session using Telnet, SSH, or console.	`Switch>`	Enter **logout** or **quit**.	Use this mode to • Change terminal settings. • Perform basic tests. • Display system information.
Privileged EXEC	While in user EXEC mode, enter the **enable** command.	`Switch#`	Enter **disable** to exit.	Use this mode to verify commands that you have entered. Use a password to protect access to this mode.
Global configuration	While in privileged EXEC mode, enter the **configure** command.	`Switch(config)#`	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, enter **exit** or **end**, or press **Ctrl-Z**.	Use this mode to configure parameters that apply to the entire switch.
VLAN configuration	While in global configuration mode, enter the **vlan** *vlan-id* command.	`Switch(config-vlan)#`	To exit to global configuration mode, enter the **exit** command. To return to privileged EXEC mode, press **Ctrl-Z** or enter **end**.	Use this mode to configure VLAN parameters. When VTP mode is transparent, you can create extended-range VLANs (VLAN IDs greater than 1005) and save configurations in the switch startup configuration file.
Interface configuration	While in global configuration mode, enter the **interface** command (with a specific interface).	`Switch(config-if)#`	To exit to global configuration mode, enter **exit**. To return to privileged EXEC mode, press **Ctrl-Z** or enter **end**.	Use this mode to configure parameters for the Ethernet ports.

Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method	About This Mode
Line configuration	While in global configuration mode, specify a line with the **line vty** or **line console** command.	`Switch(config-line)#`	To exit to global configuration mode, enter **exit**. To return to privileged EXEC mode, press **Ctrl-Z** or enter **end**.	Use this mode to configure parameters for the terminal line.

Using the Help System

You can enter a question mark (?) at the system prompt to display a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also obtain a list of associated keywords and arguments for any command.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **help**
2. *abbreviated-command-entry* **?**
3. *abbreviated-command-entry* <Tab>
4. **?**
5. *command* **?**
6. *command keyword* **?**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**help** **Example:** `Switch# help`	Obtains a brief description of the help system in any command mode.

Step 2	*abbreviated-command-entry* **?**
	Example:
	`Switch# di?`
	`dir disable disconnect`
		Obtains a list of commands that begin with a particular character string.

Step 3	*abbreviated-command-entry* <Tab>
	Example:
	`Switch# sh conf<tab>`
	`Switch# show configuration`
		Completes a partial command name.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**?** **Example:** `Switch> ?`	Lists all commands available for a particular command mode.
Step 5	*command* **?** **Example:** `Switch> show ?`	Lists the associated keywords for a command.

Step 6	*command keyword* **?**
	
	Example:
	`Switch(config)# cdp holdtime ?`
	`  <10-255> Length of time (in sec) that receiver must keep this packet`
		Lists the associated arguments for a keyword.

Understanding Abbreviated Commands

You need to enter only enough characters for the switch to recognize the command as unique.

This example shows how to enter the **show configuration** privileged EXEC command in an abbreviated form:

```
Switch# show conf
```

No and Default Forms of Commands

Almost every configuration command also has a **no** form. In general, use the **no** form to disable a feature or function or reverse the action of a command. For example, the **no shutdown** interface configuration command reverses the shutdown of an interface. Use the command without the keyword **no** to reenable a disabled feature or to enable a feature that is disabled by default.

Configuration commands can also have a **default** form. The **default** form of a command returns the command setting to its default. Most commands are disabled by default, so the **default** form is the same as the **no** form. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the **default** command enables the command and sets variables to their default values.

CLI Error Messages

This table lists some error messages that you might encounter while using the CLI to configure your switch.

Table 2: Common CLI Error Messages

Error Message	Meaning	How to Get Help
`% Ambiguous command: "show con"`	You did not enter enough characters for your switch to recognize the command.	Reenter the command followed by a question mark (?) without any space between the command and the question mark. The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.
`% Incomplete command.`	You did not enter all of the keywords or values required by this command.	Reenter the command followed by a question mark (?) with a space between the command and the question mark. The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.
`% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.`	You entered the command incorrectly. The caret (^) marks the point of the error.	Enter a question mark (?) to display all of the commands that are available in this command mode. The possible keywords that you can enter with the command appear.

Configuration Logging

You can log and view changes to the switch configuration. You can use the Configuration Change Logging and Notification feature to track changes on a per-session and per-user basis. The logger tracks each configuration command that is applied, the user who entered the command, the time that the command was entered, and the parser return code for the command. This feature includes a mechanism for asynchronous notification to registered applications whenever the configuration changes. You can choose to have the notifications sent to the syslog.

Note Only CLI or HTTP changes are logged.

How to Use the CLI to Configure Features

Configuring the Command History

The software provides a history or record of commands that you have entered. The command history feature is particularly useful for recalling long or complex commands or entries, including access lists. You can customize this feature to suit your needs.

Changing the Command History Buffer Size

By default, the switch records ten command lines in its history buffer. You can alter this number for a current terminal session or for all sessions on a particular line. This procedure is optional.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal history** [**size** *number-of-lines*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal history** [**size** *number-of-lines*] **Example:** `Switch# terminal history size 200`	Changes the number of command lines that the switch records during the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode. You can configure the size from 0 to 256.

Recalling Commands

To recall commands from the history buffer, perform one of the actions listed in this table. These actions are optional.

Note The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **Ctrl-P** or use the **up arrow** key
2. **Ctrl-N** or use the **down arrow** key
3. **show history**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**Ctrl-P** or use the **up arrow** key	Recalls commands in the history buffer, beginning with the most recent command. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively older commands.
Step 2	**Ctrl-N** or use the **down arrow** key	Returns to more recent commands in the history buffer after recalling commands with **Ctrl-P** or the up arrow key. Repeat the key sequence to recall successively more recent commands.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**show history** **Example:** `Switch# show history`	Lists the last several commands that you just entered in privileged EXEC mode. The number of commands that appear is controlled by the setting of the **terminal history** global configuration command and the **history** line configuration command.

Disabling the Command History Feature

The command history feature is automatically enabled. You can disable it for the current terminal session or for the command line. This procedure is optional.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal no history**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal no history** **Example:** `Switch# terminal no history`	Disables the feature during the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling and Disabling Editing Features

Although enhanced editing mode is automatically enabled, you can disable it and reenable it.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **terminal editing**
2. **terminal no editing**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**terminal editing** **Example:** `Switch# terminal editing`	Reenables the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	**terminal no editing** **Example:** `Switch# terminal no editing`	Disables the enhanced editing mode for the current terminal session in privileged EXEC mode.

Editing Commands Through Keystrokes

The keystrokes help you to edit the command lines. These keystrokes are optional.

Note The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

Table 3: Editing Commands

Editing Commands	Description
Ctrl-B or use the **left arrow** key	Moves the cursor back one character.
Ctrl-F or use the **right arrow** key	Moves the cursor forward one character.
Ctrl-A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl-E	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.
Esc B	Moves the cursor back one word.
Esc F	Moves the cursor forward one word.
Ctrl-T	Transposes the character to the left of the cursor with the character located at the cursor.
Delete or **Backspace** key	Erases the character to the left of the cursor.
Ctrl-D	Deletes the character at the cursor.
Ctrl-K	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the end of the command line.
Ctrl-U or **Ctrl-X**	Deletes all characters from the cursor to the beginning of the command line.
Ctrl-W	Deletes the word to the left of the cursor.
Esc D	Deletes from the cursor to the end of the word.
Esc C	Capitalizes at the cursor.
Esc L	Changes the word at the cursor to lowercase.
Esc U	Capitalizes letters from the cursor to the end of the word.

Ctrl-V or **Esc Q**	Designates a particular keystroke as an executable command, perhaps as a shortcut.
Return key	Scrolls down a line or screen on displays that are longer than the terminal screen can display. **Note** The More prompt is used for any output that has more lines than can be displayed on the terminal screen, including **show** command output. You can use the **Return** and **Space** bar keystrokes whenever you see the More prompt.
Space bar	Scrolls down one screen.
Ctrl-L or **Ctrl-R**	Redisplays the current command line if the switch suddenly sends a message to your screen.

Editing Command Lines That Wrap

You can use a wraparound feature for commands that extend beyond a single line on the screen. When the cursor reaches the right margin, the command line shifts ten spaces to the left. You cannot see the first ten characters of the line, but you can scroll back and check the syntax at the beginning of the command. The keystroke actions are optional.

To scroll back to the beginning of the command entry, press **Ctrl-B** or the left arrow key repeatedly. You can also press **Ctrl-A** to immediately move to the beginning of the line.

Note The arrow keys function only on ANSI-compatible terminals such as VT100s.

The following example shows how to wrap a command line that extends beyond a single line on the screen.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **access-list**
2. **Ctrl-A**
3. **Return** key

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**access-list** **Example:** `Switch(config)# access-list 101 permit tcp`	Displays the global configuration command entry that extends beyond one line. When the cursor first reaches the end of the line, the line is shifted ten spaces to the left and redisplayed. The dollar sign ($) shows that the

	Command or Action	Purpose
	10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 Switch(config)# $ **101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 255.25** Switch(config)# $**t tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 131.108.1.20 255.255.255.0 eq** Switch(config)# $**15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.22.35 255.255.255.0 eq 45**	line has been scrolled to the left. Each time the cursor reaches the end of the line, the line is again shifted ten spaces to the left.
Step 2	**Ctrl-A** **Example:** Switch(config)# **access-list 101 permit tcp 10.15.22.25 255.255.255.0 10.15.2$**	Checks the complete syntax. The dollar sign ($) appears at the end of the line to show that the line has been scrolled to the right.
Step 3	**Return** key	Execute the commands. The software assumes that you have a terminal screen that is 80 columns wide. If you have a different width, use the **terminal width** privileged EXEC command to set the width of your terminal. Use line wrapping with the command history feature to recall and modify previous complex command entries.

Searching and Filtering Output of show and more Commands

You can search and filter the output for **show** and **more** commands. This is useful when you need to sort through large amounts of output or if you want to exclude output that you do not need to see. Using these commands is optional.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. {**show** | **more**} *command* | {**begin** | **include** | **exclude**} *regular-expression*

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	{**show**	**more**} *command*	{**begin**	**include**	**exclude**} *regular-expression* **Example:** Switch# **show interfaces	include protocol** Vlan1 is up, line protocol is up Vlan10 is up, line protocol is down GigabitEthernet1/0/1 is up, line protocol is down GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is up, line protocol is up	Searches and filters the output. Expressions are case sensitive. For example, if you enter **| exclude output**, the lines that contain **output** are not displayed, but the lines that contain **output** appear.

Accessing the CLI on a Switch Stack

You can access the CLI through a console connection, through Telnet, a SSH, or by using the browser.

You manage the switch stack and the stack member interfaces through the . You cannot manage stack members on an individual switch basis. You can connect to the through the console port or the Ethernet management port of one or more stack members. Be careful with using multiple CLI sessions on the . Commands that you enter in one session are not displayed in the other sessions. Therefore, it is possible to lose track of the session from which you entered commands.

Note We recommend using one CLI session when managing the switch stack.

If you want to configure a specific stack member port, you must include the stack member number in the CLI command interface notation.

Accessing the CLI Through a Console Connection or Through Telnet

Before you can access the CLI, you must connect a terminal or a PC to the switch console or connect a PC to the Ethernet management port and then power on the switch, as described in the hardware installation guide that shipped with your switch.

If your switch is already configured, you can access the CLI through a local console connection or through a remote Telnet session, but your switch must first be configured for this type of access.

You can use one of these methods to establish a connection with the switch:

- Connect the switch console port to a management station or dial-up modem, or connect the Ethernet management port to a PC. For information about connecting to the console or Ethernet management port, see the switch hardware installation guide.
- Use any Telnet TCP/IP or encrypted Secure Shell (SSH) package from a remote management station. The switch must have network connectivity with the Telnet or SSH client, and the switch must have an enable secret password configured.
    - The switch supports up to 16 simultaneous Telnet sessions. Changes made by one Telnet user are reflected in all other Telnet sessions.
    - The switch supports up to five simultaneous secure SSH sessions.

  After you connect through the console port, through the Ethernet management port, through a Telnet session or through an SSH session, the user EXEC prompt appears on the management station.

Mobility Commands

mobility anchor

To configure mobility sticky anchoring, use the **mobility anchor sticky** command. To disable the sticky anchoring, use the **no** form of the command.

To configure guest anchoring, use the **mobility anchor** *ip-address* command.

To delete the guest anchor, use the **no** form of the command.

To configure the device as an auto-anchor, use the **mobility anchor** command.

mobility anchor {*ip-address*| **sticky**}

no mobility anchor {*ip-address*| **sticky** }

Syntax Description

sticky	The client is anchored to the first switch that it associates. **Note** This command is by default enabled and ensures low roaming latency. This ensures that the point of presence for the client does not change when the client joins the mobility domain and roams within the domain.
ip-address	Configures the IP address for the guest anchor switch to this WLAN.

Command Default

Sticky configuration is enabled by default.

Command Modes

WLAN Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE	The auto-anchor configuration required the device IP address to be entered prior to the Cisco IOS XE 3.3SE release; with this release, if no IP address is given, the device itself becomes an anchor; you do not have to explicitly specify the IP address.

Usage Guidelines

- The wlan_id or guest_lan_id must exist and be disabled.
- Auto-anchor mobility is enabled for the WLAN or wired guest LAN when you configure the first mobility anchor.
- Deleting the last anchor disables the auto-anchor mobility feature and resumes normal mobility for new associations.
- Mobility uses the following ports, that are allowed through the firewall:

- 16666
- 16667
- 16668

Examples

This example shows how to enable the sticky mobility anchor:

```
Switch(config-wlan)# mobility anchor sticky
```

This example shows how to configure guest anchoring:

```
Switch(config-wlan)# mobility anchor 209.165.200.224
```

This example shows how to configure the device as an auto-anchor:

```
Switch(config-wlan)# mobility anchor
```

wireless mobility

To configure the interswitch mobility manager, use the **wireless mobility** command.

wireless mobility {**dscp** *value* }

Syntax Description

dscp *value*	Configures the Mobility interswitch DSCP value.

Command Default

The default DSCP value is 48.

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shoes how to configure mobility interswitch DSCP with an value of 20:

```
Switch(config)# wireless mobility dscp 20
```

wireless mobility group keepalive

To configure the mobility group parameter and keep alive its ping parameters, use the **wireless mobility group keepalive** command. To remove a mobility group parameter, use the **no** form of the command.

wireless mobility group keepalive {**count** *number*| **interval** *interval*}

no wireless mobility group keepalive {**count** *numbe r*| **interval** *interval*}

Syntax Description

count *number*	Number of times that a ping request is sent to a mobility group member before the member is considered unreachable. The range is from 3 to 20. The default is 3.
interval *interval*	Interval of time between each ping request sent to a mobility group member. The range is from 1 to 30 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.

Command Default

3 seconds for count and 10 seconds for interval.

Command Modes

Global Configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The default values for *interval* is ten seconds and the default for *retries* is set to three.

Examples

This example shows how to specify the amount of time between each ping request sent to a mobility group member to 10 seconds:

```
Switch(config)# wireless mobility group keepalive count 10
```

wireless mobility group member ip

To add or delete users from mobility group member list, use the **wireless mobility group member ip** command. To remove a member from the mobility group, use the **no** form of the command.

wireless mobility group member ip *ip-address* [**public-ip** *public-ip-address*] [**group** *group-name*]

no wireless mobility group member ip *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	The IP address of the member controller.
public-ip *public-ip-address*	(Optional) Member controller public IP address. **Note** This command is used only when the member is behind a NAT. Only static IP NAT is supported.
group *group-name*	(Optional) Member controller group name. **Note** This command is used only when the member added in not in the same group as the local mobility controller.

Command Default

None.

Command Modes

Global Configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The mobility group is used when there is more than one Mobility Controller (MC) in a given deployment. The mobility group can be assigned with a name or it can use the default group name. The mobility group members need to be configured on all the members of the group to roam within the group.

Examples

This example shows how to add a member in a mobility group:

```
Switch(config)# mobility group member ip 10.104.171.101 group TestDocGroup
```

wireless mobility group name

To configure hte mobility domain name, use the **wireless mobility group name** command. To remove the mobility domain name, use the **no** form of the command.

Note If you are configuring the mobility group in a network where network address translation (NAT) is enabled, enter the IP address that is sent to the controller from the NAT device rather than the controller's management interface IP address. Otherwise, mobility will fail among controllers in the mobility group.

wireless mobility group name *domain-name*

no wireless mobility group name

Syntax Description

domain-name	Creates a mobility group by entering this command. The domain name can be up to 31 case-sensitive characters.

Command Default

Default.

Command Modes

Global Configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a mobility domain name lab1:

```
Switch(config)# mobility group domain lab1
```

wireless mobility load-balance

This command is used to load-balance the mobile clients on a mobility anchor (MA) from a switch peer group (SPG) that is least loaded and is chosen to act as the point of presence for the mobile client.

To configure the mobility load-balance status, use the **wireless mobility load-balance** command.

To disable the mobility load-balance, use the **no wirelessmobility load-balance**form of the command.

To configure the client load on the switch where mobility load-balance is turned on, use the **no wirelessmobility load-balance** threshold form of the command.

wireless mobility load-balance [**threshold** *threshold*]

[**no**]**wireless mobility load-balance [threshold]**

[**no**]**wireless mobility load-balance**

Syntax Description

threshold *threshold*	Configures the threshold for the number of clients that can be anchored locally.

Command Default

Load balance enabled and set at a value of 1000.

Command Modes

Global Configuration.

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- This command is only supported on a mobility agent.
- By default, the threshold can accommodate more than fifty percent of the total clients on the node. Any client joining the switch after the reaching the configured threshold value is automatically anchored to the least loaded switch within the same switch peer group.

Examples

This example shows how to configure the mobility load-balance status with a threshold set at 150.

```
Switch(config)# wireless mobility load-balance threshold 150
```

show wireless mobility

To view the wireless mobility summary, use the **show wireless mobility** command.

show wireless mobility {**load-balance summary agent** *mobility-agent-ip* **client summary** |**ap-list ip-address** *ip-address*| **controller client summary**|**dtls connections**|**statistics summary**}

Syntax Description

load-balance summary	Shows the mobility load-balance properties.
agent *mobility-agent-ip* **client summary**	Shows the active clients on a mobility agent.
ap-list ip-address *ip-address*	Shows the list of Cisco APs known to the mobility group.
controller client summary	Shows the active clients in the subdomain.
dtls connections	Shows the DTLS server status.
statistics	Shows the statistics for the Mobility manager.
summary	Shows the summary of the mobility manager.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Global Configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display a summary of the mobility manager:

```
Switch (config)# show wireless mobility ap-list

AP name                          AP radio MAC      Controller IP     Learnt from
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TSIM_AP-101                      0000.2000.6600    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-102                      0000.2000.6700    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-103                      0000.2000.6800    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-400                      0000.2001.9100    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-402                      0000.2001.9300    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-403                      0000.2001.9400    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-406                      0000.2001.9700    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-407                      0000.2001.9800    9.9.9.2           Self
TSIM_AP-409                      0000.2001.9a00    9.9.9.2           Self
```

clear wireless mobility statistics

To clear wireless statistics, use the **clear wireless mobility statistics** command.

clear wireless mobility statistics

Command Default None

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can clear all the information by using the **clear wireless mobility statistics** command.

Examples This example shows how to clear wireless mobility statistics:

```
Switch (config)# clear wireless mobility statistics
```

INDEX