

# Configure AP Packet Capture on Catalyst 9800 Wireless Controllers

## Contents

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### [Introduction](#)

### [Prerequisites](#)

[Requirements](#)

[Components Used](#)

### [Background Information](#)

### [Configuration](#)

[Network Diagram](#)

[Configurations](#)

### [Verify](#)

### [Troubleshoot](#)

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## Introduction

This document describes how to use the Access Point (AP) Packet Capture feature.

## Prerequisites

### Requirements

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

- Command Line Interface (CLI) or Graphic User Interface (GUI) access to the wireless controllers.
- FTP server
- .pcap files

### Components Used

- 9800 WLC v16.10
- AP 3700
- FTP server

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, ensure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

## Background Information

Feature is only available for Cisco IOS® APs (like AP 3702) and is therefore deprecated after Cisco IOS® XE version 17.3.

This solution is superseded by Intelligent Capture with Cisco DNA Center (DNAC), or as an alternative by

setting the AP to sniffer mode.

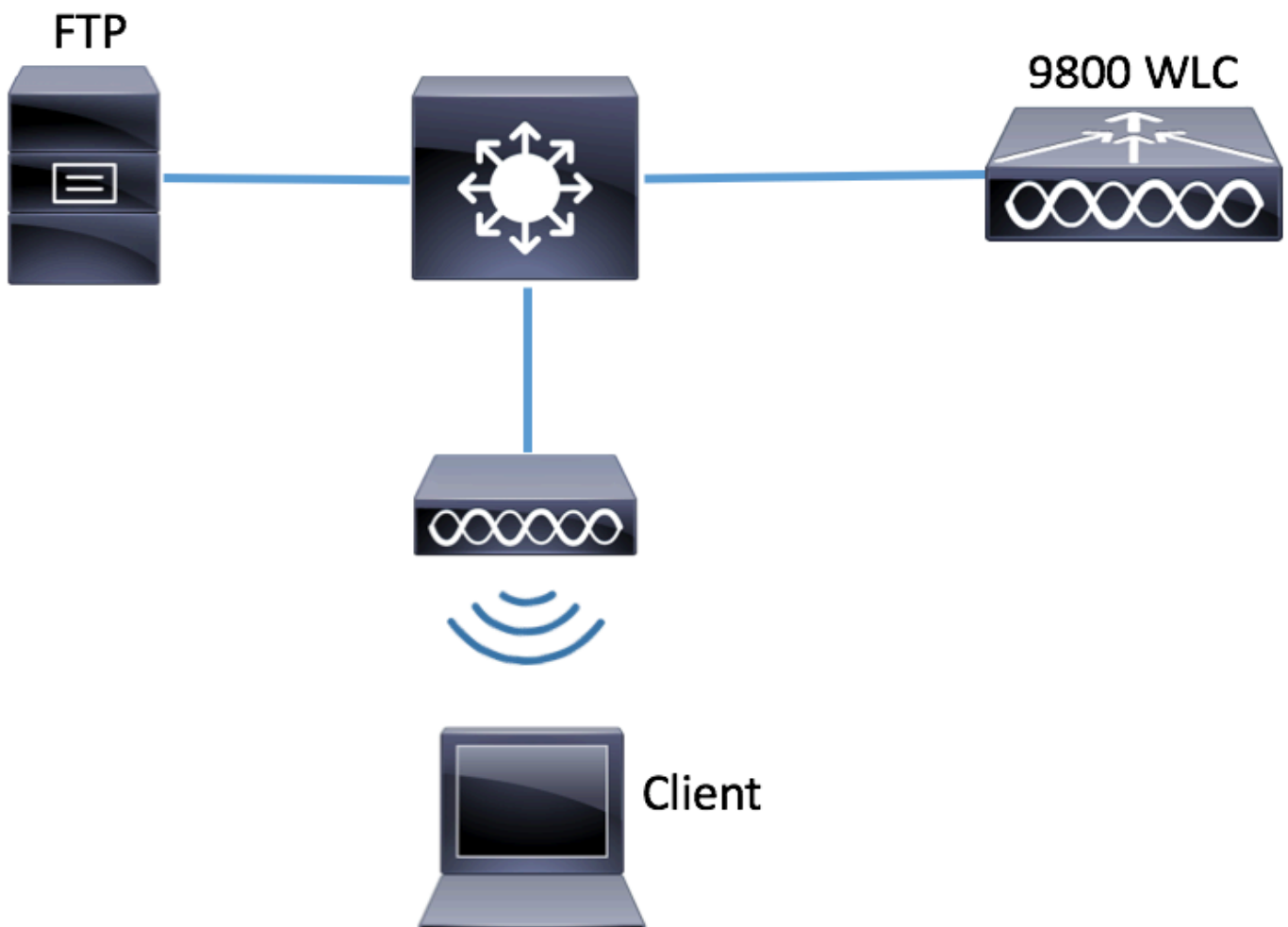
AP Packet Capture feature allows you to perform packet captures over the air with little effort. When the feature is enabled, a copy of all the specified wireless packets and frames sent and received from/to APs from/to a specific wireless mac address over the air, is forwarded to a File Transfer Protocol(FTP) server, where you can download it as .pcap file and open it with your preferred packet analysis tool.

Once the packet capture is started, the AP where the client is associated to, creates a new .pcap file on the FTP server (ensure the username specified for FTP log in has write rights). If the client roams, the new AP creates a new .pcap file on the FTP server. If the client moves between Service Set Identifiers (SSIDs), the AP does keep the packet capture alive so you can see all the management frames when the client associates to the new SSID.

If you make the capture on an open SSID (no security), you are able to see content of the data packets, but if the client is associated to a secured SSID (a password protected SSID or 802.1x security), then the data portion of the data packets is encrypted and cannot be seen in clear text.

## Configuration

### Network Diagram



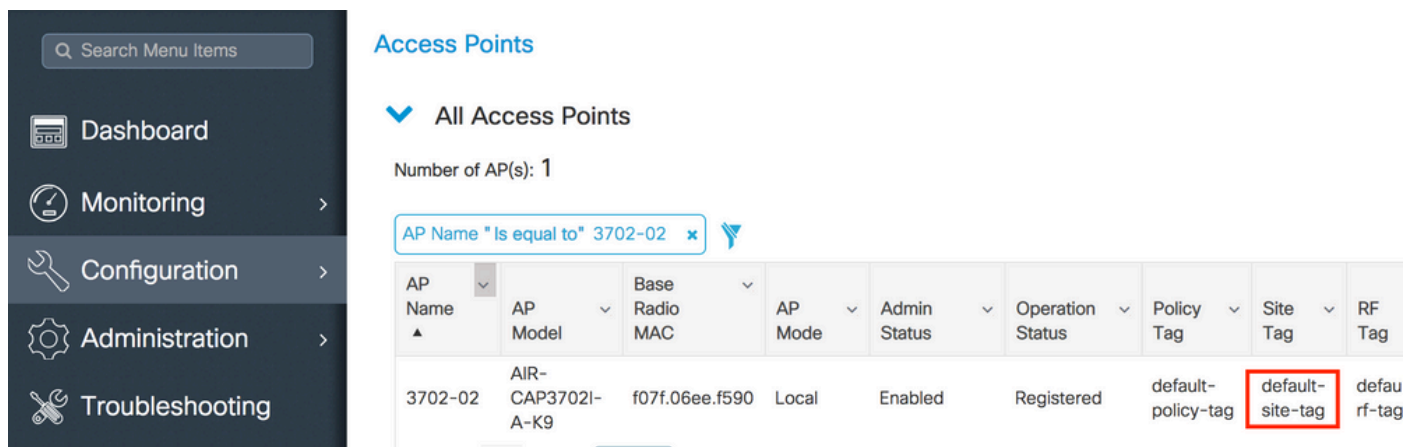
### Configurations

Prior to the configuration, check which would be the APs to which the wireless client could connect.

Step 1. Verify the current Site tag associated to the APs that the wireless client could use to connect.

GUI:

Navigate to **Configuration > Wireless > Access Points**.



The screenshot shows the 'Access Points' configuration page. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Dashboard, Monitoring, Configuration (selected), Administration, and Troubleshooting. The main content area is titled 'Access Points' and shows 'All Access Points' with a count of 1. A search filter is applied: 'AP Name "Is equal to" 3702-02'. Below the search is a table with the following columns: AP Name, AP Model, Base Radio MAC, AP Mode, Admin Status, Operation Status, Policy Tag, Site Tag, and RF Tag. The table contains one entry for AP 3702-02, with the 'Site Tag' value 'default-site-tag' highlighted by a red box.

AP Name	AP Model	Base Radio MAC	AP Mode	Admin Status	Operation Status	Policy Tag	Site Tag	RF Tag
3702-02	AIR-CAP3702I-A-K9	f07f.06ee.f590	Local	Enabled	Registered	default-policy-tag	default-site-tag	defau rf-tag

CLI:

```
<#root>
```

```
# show ap tag summary | inc 3702-02
```

```
3702-02 f07f.06e1.9ea0
```

```
default-site-tag
```

```
default-policy-tag default-rf-tag No Default
```

Step 2. Check the AP Join Profile associated to that Site Tag.

GUI:

Navigate to **Configuration > Tags & Profiles > Tags > Site > Site Tag Name**.

Q Search Menu Items

- Dashboard
- Monitoring >
- Configuration >**
- Administration >
- Troubleshooting

## Manage Tags

Policy **Site** RF A

**+ Add** **× Delete**

	Site Tag Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	ST1
<input type="checkbox"/>	ST2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>default-site-tag</b>

Take note of the AP Join Profile associated.

## Edit Site Tag

Name\*

default-site-tag

Description

default site tag

AP Join Profile

default-ap-profile ▼

Control Plane Name

▼

Enable Local Site



CLI:

```
<#root>
```

```
# show wireless tag site detailed default-site-tag
```

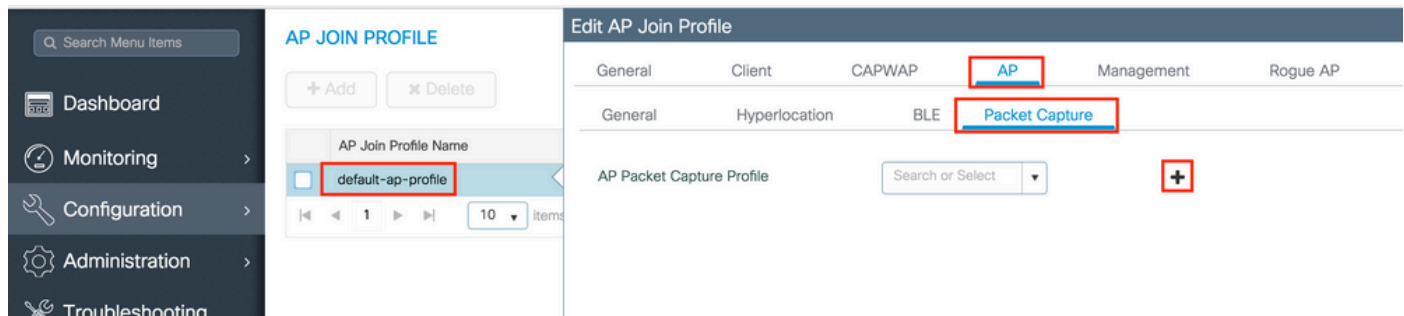
Site Tag Name : default-site-tag  
Description : default site tag  
-----  
AP Profile :  
  
**default-ap-profile**

Local-site : Yes  
Image Download Profile: default-me-image-download-profile

Step 3. Add the Packet Capture settings on the AP Join profile.

GUI:

Navigate to **Configuration > Tags & Profiles > AP Join > AP Join Profile Name > AP > Packet Capture** and add a new **AP Packet Capture Profile**.



Select a Name for the Packet Capture Profile, and enter the FTP server details to which the APs send the packet capture. Also, ensure you select the kind of packets that you want to monitor.

Buffer Size = 1024-4096

Duration = 1-60

**Create a new packet capture profile**

Name*	Capture-all
Description	Enter Description
Buffer Size (KB)*	2048
Duration (min)*	10
Truncate Length (bytes)*	0

**FTP Details**

Server IP	172.16.0.6
File Path	/home/backup
UserName	backup
Password	.....

Password Type: clear

**Packet Classifiers**

802.11 Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
802.11 Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
802.11 Data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dot1x	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ARP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IAPP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Broadcast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Multicast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TCP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TCP Port: 0

UDP:

UDP Port: 0

Once the Capture profile is saved, click **Update & Apply to Device**.

**FTP Details**

Server IP: 172.16.0.6

ARP:

IAPP:

CLI:

```
# config t
# wireless profile ap packet-capture Capture-all
# classifier arp
# classifier broadcast
# classifier data
# classifier dot1x
# classifier iapp
# classifier ip
```

```
# classifier tcp
# ftp password 0 backup
# ftp path /home/backup
# ftp serverip 172.16.0.6
# ftp username backup
# exit

# ap profile default-ap-profile
# packet-capture Capture-all
# end


# show wireless profile ap packet-capture detailed Capture-all
```

```
Profile Name : Capture-all
Description  :
-----
Buffer Size      : 2048 KB
Capture Duration : 10 Minutes
Truncate Length  : packet length
FTP Server IP    : 172.16.0.6
FTP path         : /home/backup
FTP Username     : backup

Packet Classifiers
 802.11 Control  : Enabled
 802.11 Mgmt     : Enabled
 802.11 Data     : Enabled
Dot1x           : Enabled
ARP             : Enabled
IAPP           : Enabled
IP             : Enabled
TCP            : Enabled
TCP port       : all
UDP           : Disabled
UDP port      : all
Broadcast     : Enabled
Multicast     : Disabled
```

Step 4. Ensure that the wireless client that you want to monitor is already associated to any of the SSIDs and to one of the APs that has assigned the Tag where the AP join profile with the packet capture settings were assigned, otherwise the capture cannot be started.

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 **Tip:** If you wish to troubleshoot the reason why a client is not able to connect to an SSID, then you could connect to an SSID that works fine and then roam to the failing SSID, the capture follows the client and captures all its activity.

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GUI:

Navigate to **Monitoring > Wireless > Clients**.

CLI:

```
<#root>
```

```
# show wireless client summary | inc e4b3.187c.3058
```

```
e4b3.187c.3058 3702-02 3 Run 11ac
```

Step 5. Start the Capture.

GUI:

Navigate to **Troubleshooting > AP Packet Capture**.





## Troubleshooting

### Ping and Trace Route



Check Ping-ability and Trace route info of a target destination through different sources

### AP Packet Capture



AP Packet Capture for troubleshooting wireless clients

Enter the mac address of the client that you want to monitor and select the **Capture Mode**. Auto means that every AP to which the wireless client connects, creates a new .pcap file automatically. Static lets you choose one specific AP to monitor the wireless client.

Start the capture with **Start**.

**Troubleshooting : AP Packet Capture**

[← Back to TroubleShooting Menu](#)

**Start Packet Capture**

Client MAC Address\*

Capture Mode  Auto  Static

**Start**

**Currently Active Packet Capture Sessions**

Client MAC Address	AP MAC Address	Mode
<p>Navigation: 0 items per page</p>		

Then, you can see the current state of the capture:

**Currently Active Packet Capture Sessions**

Client MAC Address	AP MAC Address	Mode	Capture State	Site Tag Name	Stop AP Packet Capture
<input type="checkbox"/> e4:b3:18:7c:30:58	f0:7f:06:ee:f5:90	Auto	Idle	default-site-tag	<b>Stop</b>

Navigation: 1 items per page

1 - 1 of 1 items

CLI:

```
# ap packet-capture start <E4B3.187C.3058> auto
```

Step 6. Stop the capture.

Once the desired behavior has been captured, stop the capture either by GUI or CLI:

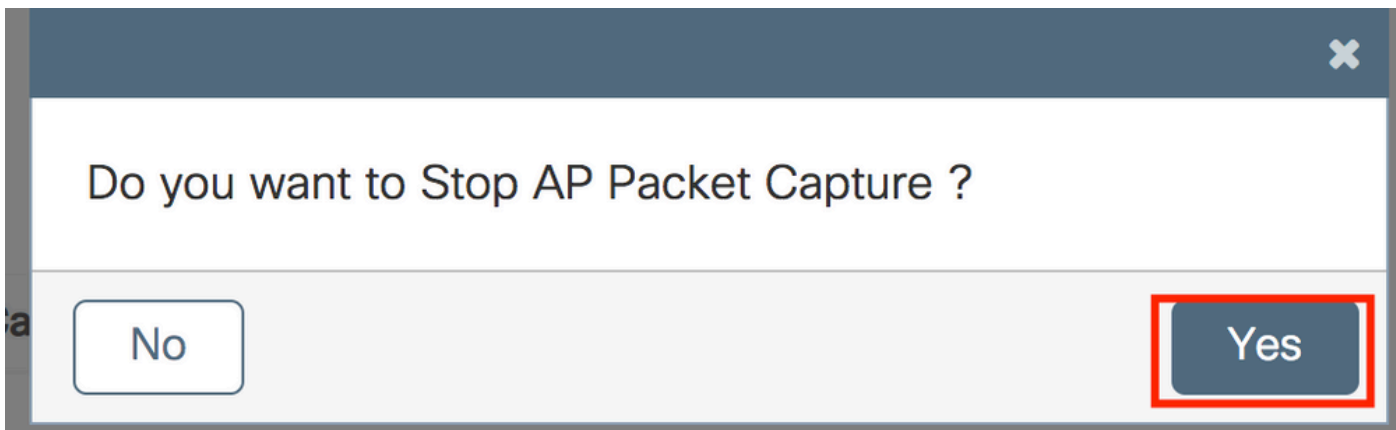
GUI:

**Currently Active Packet Capture Sessions**

Client MAC Address	AP MAC Address	Mode	Capture State	Site Tag Name	Stop AP Packet Capture
<input type="checkbox"/> e4:b3:18:7c:30:58	f0:7f:06:ee:f5:90	Auto	Idle	default-site-tag	<b>Stop</b>

Navigation: 1 items per page

1 - 1 of 1 items

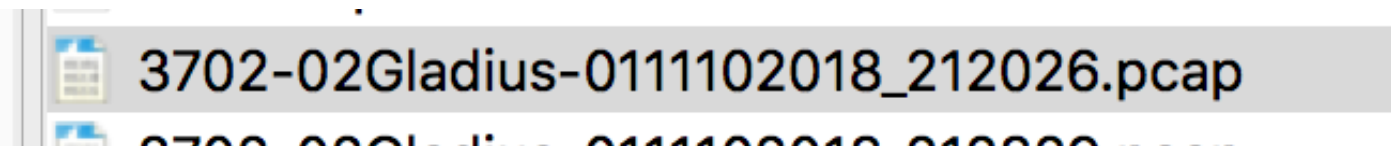


CLI:

```
# ap packet-capture stop <E4B3.187C.3058> all
```

Step 7. Collect the .pcap file from the FTP server.

You must find a file with a name as <ap-name><9800-wlc-name>-<##-file><day><month><year>\_<hour><minute><second>.pcap.



Step 8. You can open the file with your preferred packet analysis tool.

No.	Time	Source MAC	Destination MAC	Source	Destination	Info
223	16:21:16.603957			11.11.0.10	11.11.0.1	Echo (ping) rec
224	16:21:16.603957			11.11.0.1	11.11.0.10	Echo (ping) req
233	16:21:17.615950			11.11.0.10	11.11.0.1	Echo (ping) rec
234	16:21:17.615950			11.11.0.1	11.11.0.10	Echo (ping) req
235	16:21:18.639951			11.11.0.10	11.11.0.1	Echo (ping) rec
236	16:21:18.639951			11.11.0.1	11.11.0.10	Echo (ping) req
237	16:21:19.455970			10.88.173.49	11.11.0.10	Application Dat
238	16:21:19.459967			11.11.0.10	10.88.173.49	Destination un
239	16:21:19.663951			11.11.0.10	11.11.0.1	Echo (ping) rec
240	16:21:19.663951			11.11.0.1	11.11.0.10	Echo (ping) req
241	16:21:20.507969			10.88.173.49	11.11.0.10	Application Dat
242	16:21:20.507969			11.11.0.10	10.88.173.49	Destination un

## Verify

You can use these commands to verify the configuration of the packet capture feature.

```
# show ap status packet-capture
```

```
Number of Clients with packet capture started : 1
```

Client MAC	Duration(secs)	Site tag name	Capture Mode
e4b3.187c.3058	600	default-site-tag	auto

```
# show ap status packet-capture detailed e4b3.187c.3058
```

```
Client MAC Address      : e4b3.187c.3058
Packet Capture Mode    : auto
Capture Duration       : 600 seconds
Packet Capture Site    : default-site-tag
```

```
Access Points with status
```

AP Name	AP MAC Addr	Status
APf07f.06e1.9ea0	f07f.06ee.f590	Started

## Troubleshoot

Use these steps to troubleshoot this feature:

Step 1. Enable debug condition.

```
# set platform software trace wireless chassis active R0 wncmgrd all-modules debug
```

Step 2. Reproduce the behavior.

Step 3. Check the current controller time to be able to track the logs in time.

```
# show clock
```


Step 4. Collect the logs.

```
# show logging process wncmgrd internal | inc ap-packet-capture
```

Step 5. Set back the logs condition to defaults.


```
# set platform software trace wireless chassis active R0 wncmgrd all-modules notice
```

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 **Note:** It is very important that after a troubleshooting session, you set back the logs levels to avoid the

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 generation of unnecessary logs.

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