



# Release Notes for Cisco Aironet Access Points and Bridges for Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6

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This document describes features, enhancements, and caveats for autonomous mode access points using Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6.

The release notes for lightweight Cisco Aironet Access Points are included in the *Release Notes for Cisco Wireless Controllers and Lightweight Access Points for Cisco Wireless Release 7.4.150.0*, at the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/release/notes/crn74mr05.html>

This release supports the following Cisco Aironet autonomous access points:

- AP 802
- AP1260
- AP 1040
- AP 1140
- AP 3500i
- AP 3500e
- AP 3600i
- AP 3600e
- AP 2600i
- AP 2600e
- AP 1600i
- AP 1600e
- AP 1550 (128 MB only supported. The 1552WU model is not supported)



## Note

You cannot use HTTPS file transfer to upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB from previous releases. Because of the image size for this release, you must use TFTP or FTP file transfer for the upgrade. Refer to the upgrade instructions at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access\\_point/12-4\\_10b\\_JA/configuration/guide/scg12410b/scg12410b-chap20-firmware.html#wp1035507](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access_point/12-4_10b_JA/configuration/guide/scg12410b/scg12410b-chap20-firmware.html#wp1035507)

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**Warning**

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**Install only Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)JA1 and newer releases on Cisco Aironet Universal Access Point models. Do not install older Cisco IOS releases on Cisco Aironet Universal Access Point models as that is a violation of local radio regulations and laws.**

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## Contents

These release notes contain the following sections:

- [Introduction, page 2](#)
- [System Requirements, page 2](#)
- [New Features, page 5](#)
- [Caveats, page 5](#)
- [Important Notes, page 8](#)
- [Troubleshooting, page 17](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation, Obtaining Support, and Security Guidelines, page 18](#)

## Introduction

The Cisco Aironet Access Point is a wireless LAN transceiver that acts as the connection point between wireless and wired networks or as the center point of a standalone wireless network. In large installations, the roaming functionality provided by multiple access points enables wireless users to move freely throughout the facility while maintaining uninterrupted access to the network.

## System Requirements

You can install the 32 MB Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6 on all 1260, 1040, 1140, 3500i, 3500e, 3600i, 3600e, 2600i, 2600e, 1600i, 1600e, and 1550 series access points.

## Finding the Cisco IOS Software Release

To find the version of Cisco IOS software that is running on your access point, use a Telnet session to log into the access point, and enter the **show version EXEC** command. This example shows command output from an access point that is running Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6:

```
ap1260AG> show version
Cisco IOS Software, C1260 Software (AP3G1-K9W7-M), Version 15.2(2)JB6
Copyright (c) 1986-2014 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
```

On access points running Cisco IOS software, you can also find the software release on the System Software Version page in the access point's web-browser interface. If your access point does not run Cisco IOS software, the software release appears at the top left of most pages in the web-browser interface.

## Upgrading to a New Software Release



**Note** You cannot use HTTPS file transfer to upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JA from previous releases. Because of the image size for this release, you must use TFTP or FTP file transfer for the upgrade. Refer to the upgrade instructions at this URL:  
[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/access\\_point/12.4\\_10b\\_JA/configuration/guide/scg12410b-chap20-firmware.html#wp1035507](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/access_point/12.4_10b_JA/configuration/guide/scg12410b-chap20-firmware.html#wp1035507)

To upgrade your access point or bridge software, follow these steps:

- 
- Step 1** Follow this link to the Cisco home page:  
<http://www.cisco.com>
  - Step 2** Click **Support**. The Support and Documentation page appears.
  - Step 3** Under the Select a Product Name, click **Wireless**. The Product/Technology Support page appears.
  - Step 4** Under the Make a Selection to Continue section, click **Access Point**. Products and Access Point are highlighted.
  - Step 5** Select the access point model for which you need the information. For example, click the **Cisco Aironet 1260 series**. A list of documents appears.
  - Step 6** Click **Configure**. A list of configuration documents appears.
  - Step 7** In the Cisco IOS Configuration Guide for Autonomous Aironet Access Points, .
  - Step 8** Navigate to the Managing Firmware and Software chapter.
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For information on Cisco IOS software, click this link to browse to the Cisco IOS Software Center on Cisco.com:

<http://www.cisco.com/cisco/software/navigator.html>

## Disabling Radios to Prevent Unexpected Reboots When Upgrading the System Software

If your access point runs Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)JA, 12.2(11)JA1, or 12.2(11)JA2, your access point might unexpectedly reboot after you upgrade to a later Cisco IOS release. Because of a rare timing condition that affects the radios, the access point sometimes reboots immediately after the upgrade when the radios are enabled. However, after the access point reboots, the upgrade is complete and the access point operates normally. To prevent the access point from rebooting unexpectedly, disable the radio interfaces before upgrading the software.

To disable the radio interfaces using the access point's web-browser interface, which you can access through the access point's Ethernet port, follow these steps:

- 
- Step 1** Browse to the Network Interfaces: Radio Settings page. [Figure 1](#) shows the top portion of the Network Interfaces: Radio Settings page.

Figure 1 Network Interfaces: Radio Settings Page

The screenshot displays the configuration page for a Cisco Aironet 1260 Series Access Point, specifically for the Radio0-802.11N 2.4GHz interface. The page is titled "Cisco Aironet 1260 Series Access Point" and shows the "SETTINGS" tab selected. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with options like HOME, EXPRESS SET-UP, NETWORK MAP, and NETWORK INTERFACES. The main content area shows the following settings:

- Operating Mode:** Mixed
- Enable Radio:**  Enable,  Disable
- Current Status (Software/Hardware):** Enabled ↑, Up ↑
- Role in Radio Network:**
  - Access Point
  - Access Point (Fallback to Radio Shutdown)
  - Access Point (Fallback to Repeater)
  - Repeater
  - Root Bridge
  - Non-Root Bridge
  - Root Bridge with Wireless Clients
  - Non-Root Bridge with Wireless Clients
  - Workgroup Bridge
  - Universal Workgroup Bridge Client MAC:  (HHHH.HHHH.HHHH)
  - Scanner
- Data Rates:**
  - Best Range | Best Throughput | Default
  - 1.0Mb/sec:  Require,  Enable,  Disable
  - 2.0Mb/sec:  Require,  Enable,  Disable
  - 5.5Mb/sec:  Require,  Enable,  Disable

- Step 2** Choose **Disable** to disable the radio.
- Step 3** Click **Apply** at the bottom of the page.
- Step 4** If your access point has two radios, repeat these steps for the second radio.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to disable the access point radios using the access point CLI:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>interface dot11radio {0   1}</code>	Enters interface configuration mode for the radio interface. The 2.4-GHz radio is radio 0, and the 5-GHz radio is radio 1.
Step 3	<code>shutdown</code>	Disables the radio port.
Step 4	<code>end</code>	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code>	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

If your access point has two radios, repeat these steps for the second radio. Use the **no** form of the **shutdown** command to enable the radio.

## Supported Browsers

The following browsers are supported:

- Internet Explorer 8.x and later.
- Firefox 3.x and later.

## New Features

### –B Domain Compliant Cisco APs in this Release

The FCC (USA) rule-making on 5-GHz released on April 1, 2014, (FCC 14-30 Report and Order) goes into effect for products that are sold or shipped on or after June 2, 2016. Cisco APs will comply with the new rules by supporting the new regulatory domain (–B) for the US and will create new AP SKUs that are certified under the new rules. Examples of new rules include new 5-GHz band channels permitted for outdoor use, and transmission (Tx) power level increased to 1W for indoor, outdoor, and point-to-point transmissions.

The following Cisco APs have been released in -B domain SKUs starting with this software release:

- AP1600I/E
- AP2600I/E
- AP3600I/E

## Caveats

This section lists [Open Caveats](#) and [Resolved Caveats](#) for access points and bridges in Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6.

## Cisco Bug Search Tool

The Bug Search Tool (BST), which is the online successor to Bug Toolkit, is designed to improve the effectiveness in network risk management and device troubleshooting. The BST allows partners and customers to search for software bugs based on product, release, and keyword, and aggregates key data such as bug details, product, and version. The tool has a provision to filter bugs based on credentials to provide external and internal bug views for the search input.

To view the details of a caveat listed in this document:

1. Access the BST (use your Cisco user ID and password) at <https://tools.cisco.com/bugsearch/>.
2. Enter the bug ID in the **Search For:** field.



**Note**

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To have a Cisco User ID and password, you need to be a registered cisco.com user, To become a registered cisco.com user, go to the following website:

<https://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>

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## Open Caveats

The following table lists caveats that are open in Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6.

**Table 1** *Open Caveats*

Identifier	Headline
CSCuh52238	Client triggers false DFS detections due to Broadcom Radio Emissions.
CSCui25877	Radio PCI resets are seen on Cisco Aironet 1600 Series Access Points.
CSCub96053	Cisco Aironet 3500 Series Access Points are getting DFS events due to radar signals on a DFS channel associated with a Cisco Unified Wireless IP Phone 7925.
CSCue90125	When monitoring the power on packets, it is seen that 40MHz block acknowledge packets are putting out maximum RF power on all antennas regardless of the configured power.
CSCui31945	A discrepancy is seen in the Txpower levels between SNMP and CLI.
CSCut94920	7.4 MR4 WGB with Native-VLAN not getting IP Address.

## Resolved Caveats

The following table lists caveats that are resolved in Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB6.

**Table 2** *Resolved Caveats*

Identifier	Headline
CSCup53043	AP1600 Radio Reset: Command timeout; Ampdu Assignment failure
CSCus61884	JANUARY 2015 OpenSSL Vulnerabilities
CSCuu82607	Evaluation of all for OpenSSL June 2015
CSCuw57850	Filtering for client calibration pulses with frequency offset

# Installation Notes

This section contains information that you should keep in mind when installing 1260, 1040, 1140, 3500i, 3500e, 3600i, 3600e, 2600i, 2600e, 1600e, and 1550 series access points.

## Access Points

This section contains installation notes for access points.

### Installation in Environmental Air Space

Cisco Aironet 1040, 1140, 1250, 1260, and 2600 series access points provide adequate fire resistance and low smoke-producing characteristics suitable for operation in a building's environmental air space, such as above suspended ceilings, in accordance with Section 300-22(C) of the *National Electrical Code* (NEC) and Sections 2-128, 12-010(3) and 12-100 of the *Canadian Electrical Code*, Part 1, C22.1.

**Caution**

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The power injector does not provide fire resistance and low smoke-producing characteristics and is not intended for use in extremely high or low temperatures or in environmental air spaces such as above suspended ceilings.

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### Antenna Installation

For instructions on the proper installation and grounding of external antennas for 1550, 1260, 1600E, 2600, E3500E, and 3600E access points, refer to the National Fire Protection Association's *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*, Article 810, and the Canadian Standards Association's *Canadian Electrical Code*, Section 54.

**Warning**

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**Do not install the antenna near overhead power lines or other electric light or power circuits, or where it can come into contact with such circuits. When installing the antenna, take extreme care not to come into contact with such circuits, as they may cause serious injury or death.**

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## Important Notes

This section describes important information about access points and bridges.

### Cisco Aironet Universal Access Points

Install only Cisco IOS Release 15.3(3)JA1 and newer releases on Cisco Aironet Universal Access Point models. Do not install older Cisco IOS releases on Cisco Aironet Universal Access Point models as that is a violation of local radio regulations and laws.



## Use FTP or FTPS File Transfer to Upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB

You cannot use HTTPS file transfer to upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB from previous releases. Because of the image size for this release, you must use TFTP or FTP file transfer for the upgrade. Refer to the upgrade instructions at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access\\_point/12-4\\_10b\\_JA/configuration/guide/scg12410b/scg12410b-chap20-firmware.html#wp1035507](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access_point/12-4_10b_JA/configuration/guide/scg12410b/scg12410b-chap20-firmware.html#wp1035507)

## Cisco 1040/1140 series Access Points May Record "watchdog timer expired" as Last Reset Reason

The following error message sometimes appears as the last reset reason when the access points are power cycled:

```
Watchdog timer expired
```

This symptom is observed only in the Cisco 1040/1140 series access point and does not have any impact on functionality. Ignore the "watchdog timer expired" reason after an access point has been power cycled. You can also overwrite the reset reason to "reload" by rebooting with command operation.

## Regulatory Update for Japan

This release supports the U regulatory domain for the W52 frequency set (channels 36, 40, 44, and 48) in Japan for the Cisco Aironet 1230 series. This support was added for the Cisco Aironet 1130 series in Cisco IOS Software Release 12.4(3G)JA, which shipped previously. Cisco access points specified for this new domain ship with a U domain radio. Installed J domain access points are automatically upgraded to the U domain status with this release.

For the latest Cisco WLAN compliance status, visit this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-1300-series/product\\_data\\_sheet0900aecd80537b6a.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-1300-series/product_data_sheet0900aecd80537b6a.html)

## Point-to-Point and Point-to-Multipoint Bridging Support for 802.11n Platforms

The point-to-point and point-to-multipoint bridging is supported on the Cisco Aironet 1040, 1140, 1260, 1600, 2600, 3500 and 3600 series access points (802.11n platforms). The 5-GHz bands support 20 and 40-MHz channel widths, and the 2.4-GHz bands support only a 20-MHz channel width.

The following items are supported for AP1040, AP1140, AP1260, AP1600, AP2600, AP3500 and AP3600 bridging:

- MIMO, short-range bridging (on campus or inter-building bridge deployments), with dipole and MIMO antennas (line of sight and short range) under 1 km.
- 20-MHz and 40-MHz 802.11n support.
- Workgroup bridge (WGB) short-range support.

- SISO (single-in, single-out), MCS 0-7 and legacy bridge rates (802.11 a/b/g and 802.11n) using one outdoor antenna.

**Note**

This is only supported using short range links and is not a replacement for the AP-1300/1400 or other bridge products.

The following items are not supported for AP1040, AP1140, AP1260, AP1600, AP2600, AP3500 and AP3600 bridging:

- The distance CLI command: long-range links over 1 km currently are not supported; therefore, the distance command is not supported.
- Outdoor MIMO bridging using external antennas has not been fully tested and is not fully supported with this release.

## Access Points Transmit Multicast and Management Frames

Access points that are running recent Cisco IOS versions transmit multicast and management frames at the highest configured basic rate, which can cause reliability problems.

Access points that are running LWAPP or autonomous IOS should transmit multicast and management frames at the lowest configured basic rate to provide for good coverage at the cell's edge, especially for unacknowledged multicast transmissions where multicast wireless transmissions might fail to be received.

As multicast frames are not retransmitted at the MAC layer so stations at the edge of the cell might fail to receive them successfully. If reliable reception is a goal, multicasts should be transmitted at a low data rate. If support for high data rate multicasts is required, it might be useful to shrink the cell size and to disable all lower data rates.

Depending on your specific requirements, these options are available:

- If you need to transmit multicast data with the greatest reliability and if there is no need for great multicast bandwidth, configure a single basic rate that is low enough to reach the edges of the wireless cells.
- If you need to transmit multicast data at a certain data rate in order to achieve a certain throughput, configure that rate as the highest basic rate. You can also set a lower basic rate for coverage of nonmulticast clients.

## Low Throughput Seen on 1260 Series Access Points with 16 BSSIDs Configured

If your network uses 16 BSSIDs with 1 and 2-Mbps data rates, 1260 series access points might experience very low throughput due to high management traffic.

## 802.11n HT Rates Apply Only to No Encryption or WPA2/AES Encryption

The 802.11n HT rates apply only to no encryption or WPA2/AES encryption. They do not apply to WEP or WPA encryption. If WEP or TKIP encryption is used, the 1250 series access points and any 802.11n Draft 2.0 clients will not transmit at the HT rates. Legacy rates (802.11 a/b/g) will be used for any clients using WEP or TKIP encryption.

## Layer 3 Not Supported with NAC for MBSSID

Layer 3 is not supported with NAC for MBSSID in this release.

## Change to Default IP Address Behavior

Cisco IOS Releases 12.3(2)JA and later releases change the default behavior of access points that request an IP address from a DHCP server:

When you connect a 1040, 1130, 1140, 1250, or 1260 series access point or a 1300 series outdoor access point/bridge with a default configuration to a LAN, the access point requests an IP address from a DHCP server and, if it does not receive an address, continues to send requests indefinitely.

## Changes to the Default Configuration—Radios Disabled and No Default SSID

The radio or radios are disabled by default, and there is no default SSID. You must create an SSID and enable the radio or radios before the access point allows wireless associations from other devices. These changes to the default configuration improve the security of newly installed access points.

## Clients Using WPA/WPA2 and Power Save May Fail to Authenticate

Certain clients using WPA/WPA2 key management and power save can take many attempts to authenticate or, in some cases, fail to authenticate. Any SSID that is defined to use authentication key-management WPA, together with clients using power save mode and authenticating using WPA/WPA2, can experience this problem.

A hidden configure level command, **dot11 wpa handshake timeout**, can be used to increase the timeout between sending the WPA key packets from the default value (100 ms) to a value between 101 and 2000 ms. The command stores its value in the configuration across device reloads.

## Default Username and Password Are *Cisco*

When you open the access point interface, you must enter a username and a password. The default username for administrator login is *Cisco*, and the default password is *Cisco*. Both the username and password are case sensitive.

## Some Client Devices Cannot Associate When QoS Is Configured

Some wireless client devices, including Dell Axim handhelds and Hewlett-Packard iPaq HX4700 handhelds, cannot associate to an access point when the access point is configured for QoS. To allow these clients to associate, disable QoS on the access point. You can use the QoS Policies page on the access point GUI to disable QoS or enter this command on the CLI:

```
ap(config-if)# no dot11 qos mode
```

## Some Devices Disassociate When Multiple BSSIDs Are Added or Deleted

Devices on your wireless LAN that are configured to associate to a specific access point based on the access point MAC address (such as client devices, repeaters, hot standby units, or workgroup bridges) might lose their association when you add or delete multiple BSSIDs. When you add or delete multiple BSSIDs, check the association status of devices that are configured to associate to a specific access point. If necessary, reconfigure the disassociated device to use the BSSID new MAC address.

## Enabling MBSSIDs Without VLANs Disables Radio Interface

If you use the **mbssid** configuration interface command to enable multiple BSSIDs on a specific radio interface but VLANs are not configured on the access point, the access point disables the radio interface. To re-enable the radio, you must shut down the radio, disable multiple BSSIDs, and re-enable the radio.

This example shows how to re-enable the radio:

```
AP1260AG(config)# interface d1
AP1260AG(config-if)# shut
AP1260AG(config-if)# no mbssid
AP1260AG(config-if)# no shut
```

After you re-enable the radio, you can enable VLANs on the access point and enable multiple BSSIDs.

## Cannot Set Channel on DFS-Enabled Radios in Some Regulatory Domains

Access points with 5-GHz radios configured at the factory for use in Europe, Singapore, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Israel now comply with regulations that require radio devices to use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) to detect radar signals and to avoid interfering with them. You cannot manually set the channel on DFS-enabled radios that are configured for these regulatory domains.

## Cisco 7920 Phones Require Firmware Version 1.09 or Later When Multiple BSSIDs Are Enabled

When multiple BSSIDs are configured on the access point, Cisco 7920 wireless IP phones must run firmware version 1.09 or later versions.

## GRE Tunnelling Through WLSM Sometimes Requires MTU Setting Adjustments

If client devices on your wireless LAN cannot use certain network applications or cannot browse to Internet sites, you might need to adjust the MTU setting on the client devices or other network devices. For more information, refer to the Tech Note at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk827/tk369/technologies\\_tech\\_note09186a0080093f1f.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk827/tk369/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f1f.shtml)

## TACACS+ and DHCP IP Address Sometimes Locks Out Administrators

When you configure an access point for TACACS+ administration and you request for an IP address from the DHCP server, you might be locked out of the access point after it reboots if you do not have a local username and password configured on the access point. This issue does not affect access points that are configured with a static IP address. If you have been locked out, you must regain access by resetting the unit to default settings.

## Access Points Do Not Support Loopback Interface

You must not configure a loopback interface on the access point.



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Configuring a loopback interface might generate an IAPP GENINFO storm on your network and disrupt network traffic.

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## Non-Cisco Aironet 802.11g Clients Might Require Firmware Upgrades

Some non-Cisco Aironet 802.11g client devices require a firmware upgrade before they can associate to the 802.11g radio in the access point. If your non-Cisco Aironet 802.11g client device does not associate to the access point, download and install the latest client firmware from the manufacturer's website.

## Throughput Option for 802.11g Radio Blocks Association by 802.11b Clients

When you configure the 802.11g access point radio for **best throughput**, the access point sets all data rates to basic (required). This setting blocks association from 802.11b client devices. The **best throughput** option appears on the web-browser interface Express Setup and Radio Settings pages and in the **speed** CLI configuration interface command.

## Use Auto for Ethernet Duplex and Speed Settings

We recommend that you use **auto**, the default setting, for both the speed and duplex settings on the access point Ethernet port. When your access point receives inline power from a switch, any change in the speed or duplex settings that resets the Ethernet link reboots the access point. If the switch port to which the access point is connected is not set to **auto**, you can change the access point port to **half** or **full** to correct a duplex mismatch, and the Ethernet link is not reset. However, if you change from **half** or **full** back to **auto**, the link is reset, and, if your access point receives inline power from a switch, the access point reboots.



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**Note** The speed and duplex settings on the access point Ethernet port must match the Ethernet settings on the port to which the access point is connected. If you change the settings on the port to which the access point is connected, change the settings on the access point Ethernet port to match.

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## Using the force-reload Option with archive download-sw Command

When you upgrade an access point or bridge system software by entering the **archive download-sw** command on the CLI, you must use the **force-reload** option. If the access point or bridge does not reload the flash memory after the upgrade, the pages in the web-browser interface might not reflect the upgrade. This example shows how to upgrade the system software by using the **archive download-sw** command:

```
AP# archive download-sw /force-reload /overwrite tftp://10.0.0.1/image-name
```

## Radio MAC Address Appears in ACU

When a Cisco Aironet client device associates to an access point that runs Cisco IOS software, the access point MAC address that appears on the Status page in the Aironet Client Utility (ACU) is the MAC address for the access point radio. The MAC address for the access point Ethernet port is printed on the label on the back of the access point.

## Radio MAC Address Appears in Access Point Event Log

When a client device roams from an access point (such as access point *alpha*) to another access point (access point *bravo*), a message appears in the event log on access point alpha stating that the client roamed to access point bravo. The MAC address that appears in the event message is the MAC address for the radio in access point bravo. The MAC address for the access point Ethernet port is on the label on the back of the access point.

## Mask Field on IP Filters Page Behaves the Same As in CLI

In Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)JA and later releases, the mask that you enter in the Mask field on the IP Filters page in the access point GUI behaves the same way as a mask that you enter in the CLI. If you enter 255.255.255.255 as the mask, the access point accepts any IP address. If you enter 0.0.0.0, the access point looks for an exact match with the IP address that you entered in the IP Address field.

## Repeater Access Points Cannot Be Configured as WDS Access Points

Repeater access points can participate in WDS, but they cannot provide WDS. You cannot configure a repeater access point as a main WDS access point, and if a root access point becomes a repeater in fallback mode, it cannot provide WDS.

## Cannot Perform Link Tests on Non-Cisco Aironet Client Devices and on Cisco Aironet 802.11g Client Devices

The link test feature on the web-browser interface does not support non-Cisco Aironet client devices or Cisco Aironet 802.11g client devices.

## Corrupt EAP Packet Sometimes Causes an Error Message

During client authentication, the access point sometimes receives a corrupt EAP packet and displays this error message:

```
Oct 1 09:00:51.642 R: %SYS-2-GETBUF: Bad getbuffer, bytes= 28165
-Process= "Dot11 Dot1x process", ipl= 0, pid= 32
-Traceback= A2F98 3C441C 3C7184 3C604C 3C5E14 3C5430 124DDC
```

You can ignore this message.

## When Cipher Is TKIP Only, Key Management Must Be Enabled

When you configure TKIP-only cipher encryption (not TKIP + WEP 128 or TKIP + WEP 40) on any radio interface or VLAN, every SSID on that radio or VLAN must be set to use WPA or CCKM key management. If you configure TKIP on a radio or VLAN but you do not configure key management on the SSIDs, client authentication fails on the SSIDs.

## Cisco CKM Supports SpectraLink Phones

Cisco CKM (CCKM) key management is designed to support voice clients that require minimal roaming times. CCKM supports only SpectraLink and Cisco 7920 Version 2.0 Wireless Phones. Other voice clients are not supported.

## Non-Cisco Aironet Clients Sometimes Fail 802.1X Authentication

Some non-Cisco Aironet client adapters do not perform 802.1X authentication to the access point unless you configure Open authentication with EAP. To allow both Cisco Aironet clients using LEAP and non-Cisco Aironet clients using LEAP to associate using the same SSID, you might need to configure the SSID for both Network EAP authentication and Open authentication with EAP.

## Pings and Link Tests Sometimes Fail to Clients with Both Wired and Wireless Network Connections

When you ping or run a link test from an access point to a client device installed in a PC running Microsoft Windows 2000, the ping or link test sometimes fails when the client has both wired and wireless connections to the LAN. Microsoft does not recommend this configuration. For more information, refer to Microsoft Knowledge Base article 157025 at this URL:

<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;157025&Product=win2000>

## Layer 3 Mobility Not Supported on Repeaters and Workgroup Bridges

Repeater access points and workgroup bridges cannot associate to an SSID that is configured for Layer 3 mobility. Layer 3 mobility is not supported on repeaters and workgroup bridges.

## Hardware Limitation in Cisco Aironet 1250 and 1140 Series Access Points

The beacons on the Cisco Aironet 1250 and 1140 access points can only have output at intervals that are multiples of 17 milliseconds. When these access points are configured for a 100-millisecond beacon interval, they transmit beacons every 102 milliseconds. Similarly, when the beacon interval is configured for 20 milliseconds, these access points transmit beacons every 17 milliseconds.

## Potential RFC 3748 Violation

When the following command is configured under the SSID settings (for LEAP authentication):

```
authentication client username <WORD> password [0 | 7] <LINE>
```

if the first access-challenge returned by the Radius server after the access-request from the access point is not for the LEAP method but for EAP-MD5, the access point violates RFC 3748.

Instead of sending an EAP NAK requesting LEAP authentication, the access point sends the user's credentials with EAP-MD5 and drops the derived keys, since it cannot read the EAP-MD5 from the access-accept.

This violates RFC 3748.

The workaround for this is to use the commands `dot1x credentials` and `dot1x eap profile` for LEAP authentication.

For configuration procedures, see the *Cisco IOS Software Configuration Guide for Cisco Aironet Access Points*.

## Autonomous Ap Will Treat The Sub-interface Tied To Bridge-group 1 As The Native Vlan

When using a configuration on an autonomous AP where there is no native VLAN defined, each interface is being dot1q tagged, communication will fail after upgrading to 15.2(2)JA or later. It appears that the configuration is still correct after the upgrade, but the AP sends the untagged frames for bridge-group 1, even though the encapsulation is not defined as native. The autonomous AP will treat the sub-interface tied to bridge-group 1 as the native VLAN, even if it is not defined with the native keyword: "encapsulation dot1 <vlan> native". The VLAN associated with bridge-group 1 must be set to native on the connecting switchport configuration

The workaround for this is to configure VLAN 100 as the native VLAN on the connected switchport trunk, even though the encapsulation is not specified as native on the AP.

## DHCP Failure When Access Point Renewal Time Is Greater Than Rebind Time

An access point is unable to obtain IP via same IOS DHCP server when the access point is running on 15.2x and the WLC has been upgraded from 7.2 to 7.3 or 7.4. The problem occurs because the Renewal (T1) time dhcp option 58 is larger than Rebinding (T2) time dhcp option 59.



## Upgrade from IOS 12.4 to IOS 15 breaks access point L3 Connectivity

The following table shows the behavior change:

Release Name	IP Routing Enabled	Action to be Taken Before Upgrading to Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB5
Till Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JA	Not Applicable	No issue in upgrade.
Cisco IOS Release 15.2(2)JB	No	
Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)JA	Yes	IP routing and configured routes should be removed and default gateway should be configured if required.

## Troubleshooting

For the most up-to-date, detailed troubleshooting information, refer to the Cisco TAC website at <http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html>. Click **Technology Support**, choose **Wireless** from the menu on the left, and click **Wireless LAN**.

# Obtaining Documentation, Obtaining Support, and Security Guidelines

For information on obtaining documentation, obtaining support, providing documentation feedback, security guidelines, and also recommended aliases and general Cisco documents, 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/c/en/us/td/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

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