

INTEROPERABILITY REPORT

Ascom i63
Extreme Networks

Wireless platform WiNG

v. 7.5.2.0

Ascom i63 v. 2.2.8

Morrisville, NC, USA

April 2021

ascom

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Introduction

This document describes a summary of the interoperability verification results of the Ascom's and Extreme Networks platform, necessary steps and guidelines to optimally configure the platforms and support contact details. The report should be used in conjunction with both Extreme Networks and Ascom's platform configuration guides.

About Ascom

Ascom is a global solutions provider focused on healthcare ICT and mobile workflow solutions. The vision of Ascom is to close digital information gaps allowing for the best possible decisions – anytime and anywhere. Ascom's mission is to provide mission-critical, real-time solutions for highly mobile, ad hoc, and time-sensitive environments. Ascom uses its unique product and solutions portfolio and software architecture capabilities to devise integration and mobilization solutions that provide truly smooth, complete and efficient workflows for healthcare as well as for industry, security and retail sectors.

Ascom is headquartered in Baar (Switzerland), has operating businesses in 18 countries and employs around 1,300 people worldwide. Ascom registered shares (ASCN) are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange in Zurich.

About Extreme Networks

Extreme Networks, Inc. (EXTR) is the industry's first cloud-driven, end-to-end enterprise networking company. Our best-of-breed technology solutions, from the wireless and IoT edge to the data center, are flexible, agile, and secure to accelerate the digital transformation of our customers and provide them with the fastest path to the autonomous enterprise. Our 100% in-sourced services and support are number one in the industry. Even with 50,000 customers globally, including half of the Fortune 50 and some of the world's leading names in business, hospitality, retail, transportation and logistics, education, government, healthcare, and manufacturing, we remain nimble and responsive to ensure customer and partner success. We call this Customer-Driven Networking™. Founded in 1996, Extreme is headquartered in San Jose, California. For more information, visit Extreme's website or call 1-888-257-3000.

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Site Information

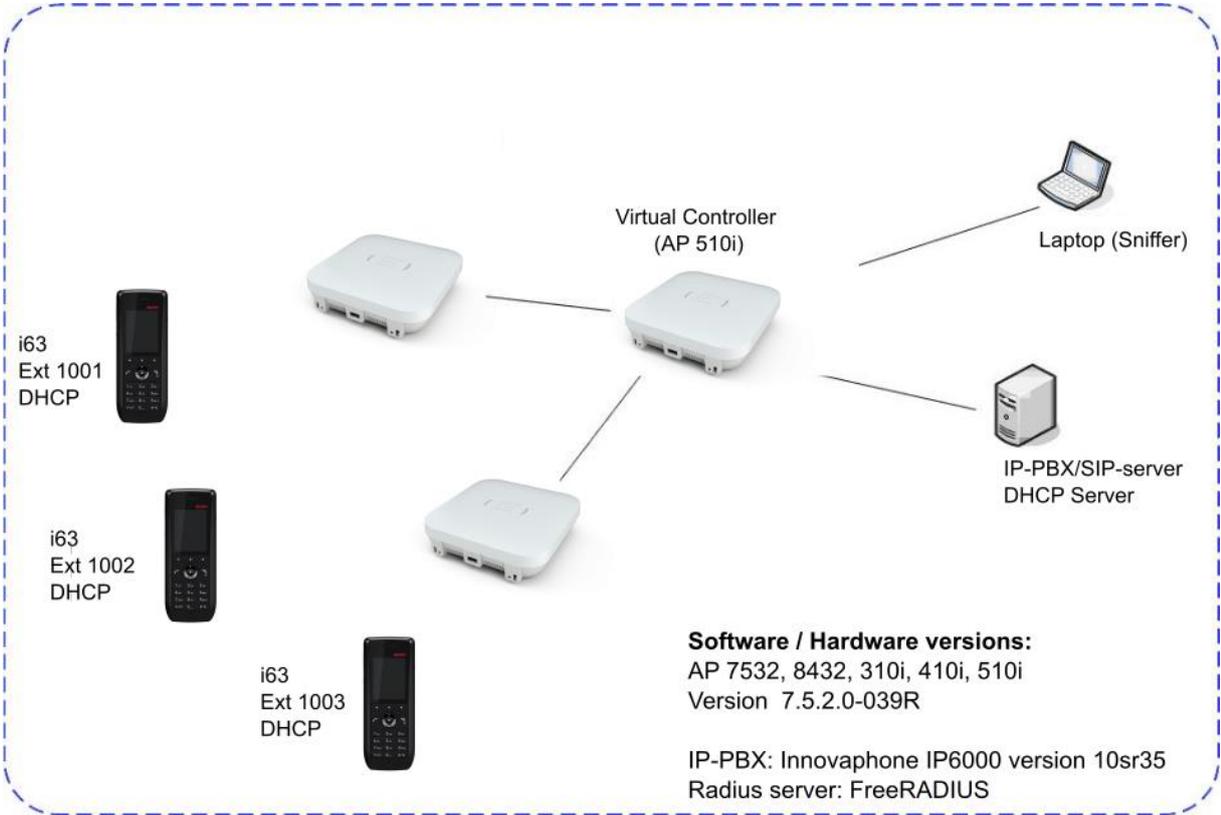
Verification site

Ascom US
300 Perimeter park drive
Morrisville, NC, US-27560
USA

Participants

Karl-Magnus Olsson, Ascom, Morrisville

Verification topology



Summary

General conclusions

The verification, including association, authentication and call stability tests generated in general very good results.

Roaming times were measured in the 30-40ms ranges when using both WPA2-PSK PSK, 802.1X (OKC) and Fast Roaming (802.11r).

It was noted that the 802.11k and 802.11v Neighbour report contained no information. Its recommended to not rely on 802.11k for roaming decision. See Known Issues section for details.

Compatibility information

Based on the test of 310i, 410i, 510i 7532 and 8432 we consider following list of access point models to be covered.

Supported Partner Access Points with Extreme Networks WiNG version 7.5.2.0:

AP7522, 7532, 8132, 8432

AP310i/e

AP410i/e

AP505 and 510 i/e

AP 360i/e, 460i/e and 560i (outdoor)

Supported controller platforms with Extreme Networks WiNG 7.5.2.0:

NX 5500, 75xx, 9500, 9510, 9600, 9610

VX9000

Verification overview

WLAN Compatibility and Performance

High Level Functionality	Result	Comments
Association, Open with No Encryption	OK	
Association, WPA2-PSK / AES Encryption	OK	
Association, PEAP-MSCHAPv2 Auth, AES Encryption	OK	
Association with EAP-TLS authentication	OK	
Association, Multiple ESSIDs	OK	
Beacon Interval and DTIM Period	OK	
PMKSA Caching	OK	
WPA2-opportunistic/proactive Key Caching	OK	
WMM Prioritization	OK	
802.11 Power-save mode	OK	
802.11e U-APSD	OK	
802.11e U-APSD (load test)	OK	
Roaming, WPA2-PSK, AES Encryption	OK	Typical roaming time 30 ms
Roaming, WPA2-PSK, AES Encryption, 802.11r/FT	OK	
Roaming, PEAP-MSCHAPv2 Auth, AES Encryption	OK *	Typical roaming time 33ms
Roaming, PEAP-MSCHAPv2 Auth, AES Encryption, 802.11r/FT	OK	Typical roaming time 23ms
Channel usage controlled by 802.11k	NOK	See known issues
Network features controlled by 802.11v	N/A	Not supported by i63

Average roaming times are measured using 802.11a/n/ac. Refer to Appendix B for detailed test results

*) Measured times is with opportunistic/proactive Key Caching enabled (default enabled)

Known limitations

Description and Consequence	Workaround	Ticket(s) raised
802.11k/v Neighbor report contains no data rendering the added benefit of the feature not useful. Under investigation	Avoid setting 5GHz Channel to 802.11k (See configuration note on page 18)	Contact Ascom or Extreme Wireless support

For additional information regarding the known limitations please contact interop@ascom.com or support@ascom.com.

For detailed verification results, refer to Appendix B: Interoperability Verification Records.

Appendix A: Verification Configurations

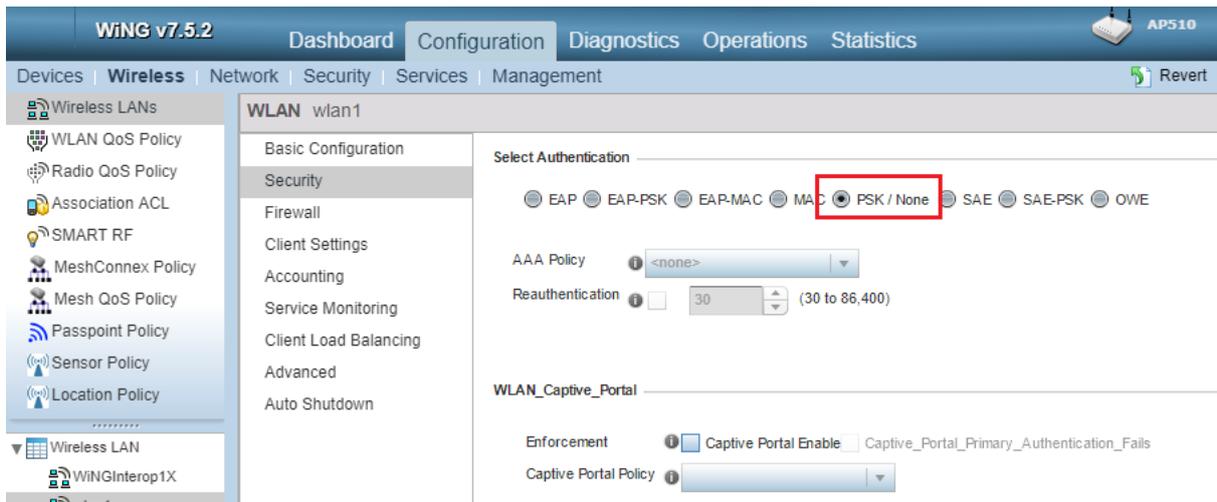
Extreme Networks WiNG 7.5.2.0

In the following chapter you will find screenshots and explanations of basic settings in order to get an Extreme Networks wireless system to operate with an Ascom i63. Please note that security settings were modified according to requirements in individual test cases.

SSID/WLAN and Security settings PSK

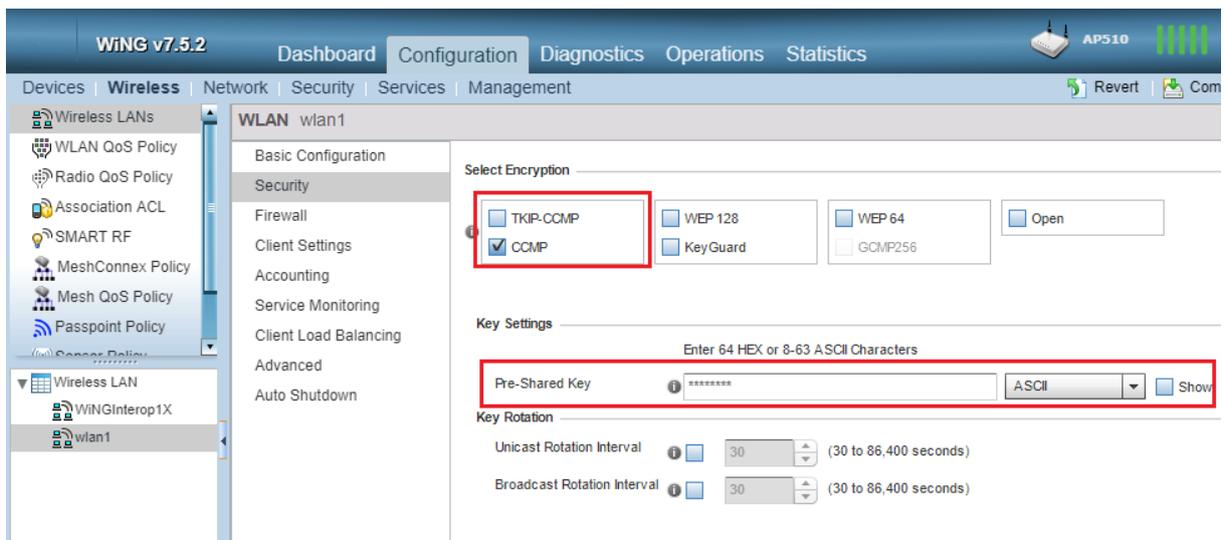
The screenshot displays the configuration page for a WLAN named 'wlan1' in the WiNG 7.5.2.0 interface. The main navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Configuration', 'Diagnostics', 'Operations', and 'Statistics'. The left sidebar shows a tree view of configuration options under 'Wireless LANs', with 'wlan1' selected. The main content area is divided into 'Basic Configuration' and 'WLAN Configuration' sections. The 'WLAN Configuration' section includes fields for SSID (set to 'WiNGInteropPSK'), Description, WLAN Status (set to 'Enabled'), QoS Policy (set to 'default'), Bridging Mode (set to 'Local'), DHCP Option 82, DHCPv6 LDRA, and Bonjour Gateway Discovery Policy. The 'Other Settings' section includes 'Broadcast SSID' and 'Answer Broadcast Probes', both checked. The 'VLAN Assignment' section shows 'Single VLAN' selected with 'VLAN 1' assigned. The 'RADIUS VLAN Assignment' section has 'Allow RADIUS Override' unchecked. The 'URL Filter' section has a dropdown menu set to 'Local'. A search bar is visible at the bottom left of the interface.

WLAN Basic settings



Security profile WPA2-PSK, AES-CCMP encryption.

- Select Authentication method: PSK/None



Security profile WPA2-PSK, AES-CCMP encryption. Continued.

- Select Encryption: CCMP
- Configure Pre Shared Key

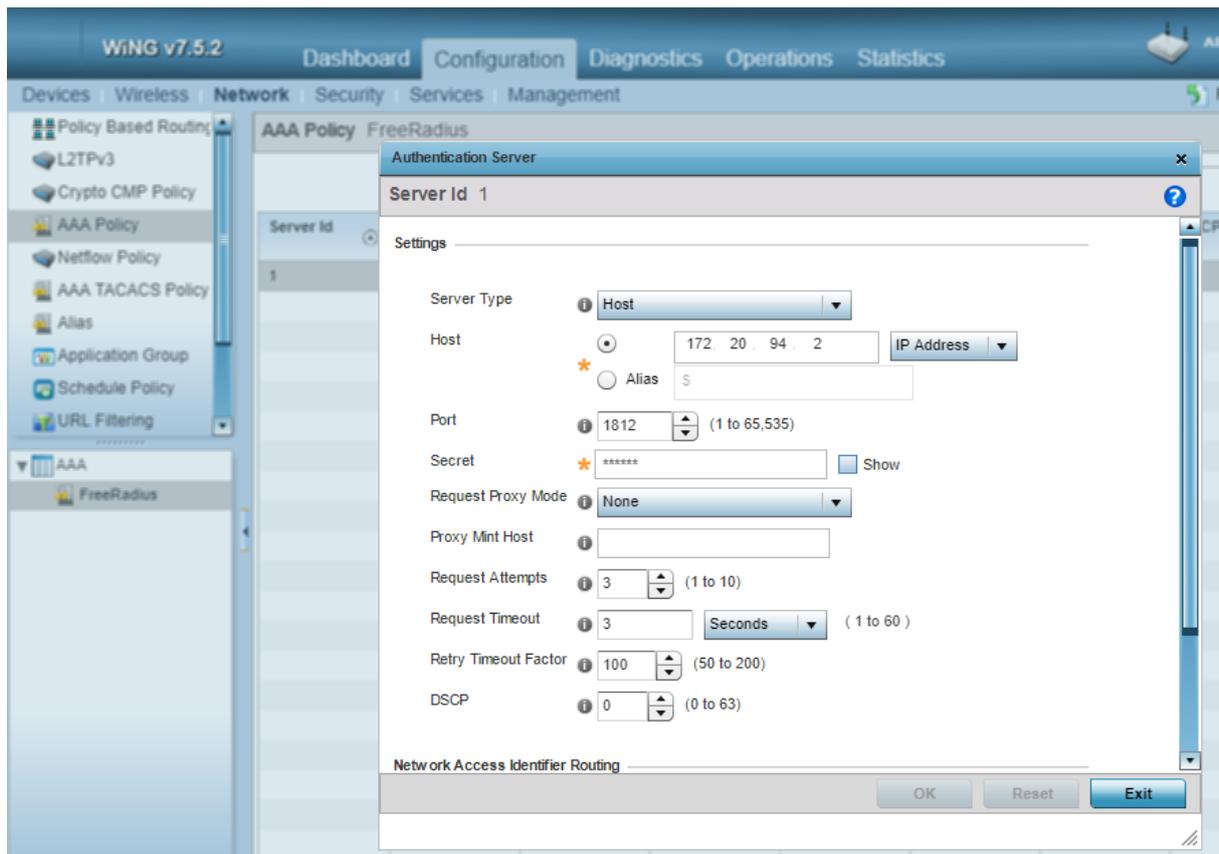
The screenshot displays the configuration page for WLAN wlan1 in the WiNG v7.5.2 interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'WLAN wlan1' selected. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Protected Management Frames (802.11w):** The 'Mode' is set to 'Disabled' (radio button selected).
- Advanced RADIUS Configuration:** Includes fields for NAS Identifier, NAS Port, and a checkbox for RADIUS Dynamic Authorization.
- Radio Rates:** Two dropdown menus are shown: 'Rates for 2.4 GHz WLAN' set to 'gn' and 'Rates for 5 GHz WLAN' set to 'default'. Each has a 'Select' button.
- Transition:** The 'Fast BSS Transition' checkbox is checked, while 'Fast BSS Transition Over DS' is unchecked.
- OWE Transition:** The 'Owe Companion' dropdown is set to '<none>'.

WLAN Advanced settings.

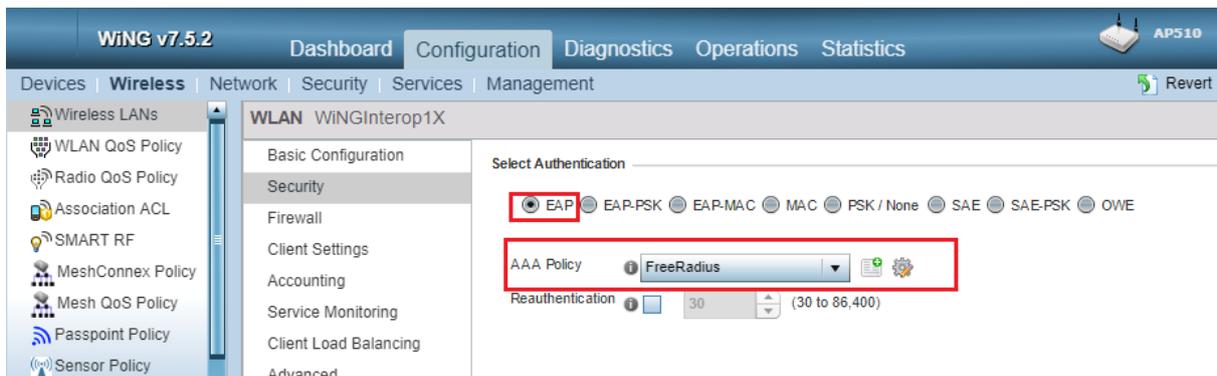
- Make sure Protected management frames is disabled.
- Set 2.4GHz data rates to pre configured set **gn**
Set 5GHz data rates to **default**
- Its optional but recommended to use Fast BSS transition (802.11r)

SSID/WLAN and Security settings PSK



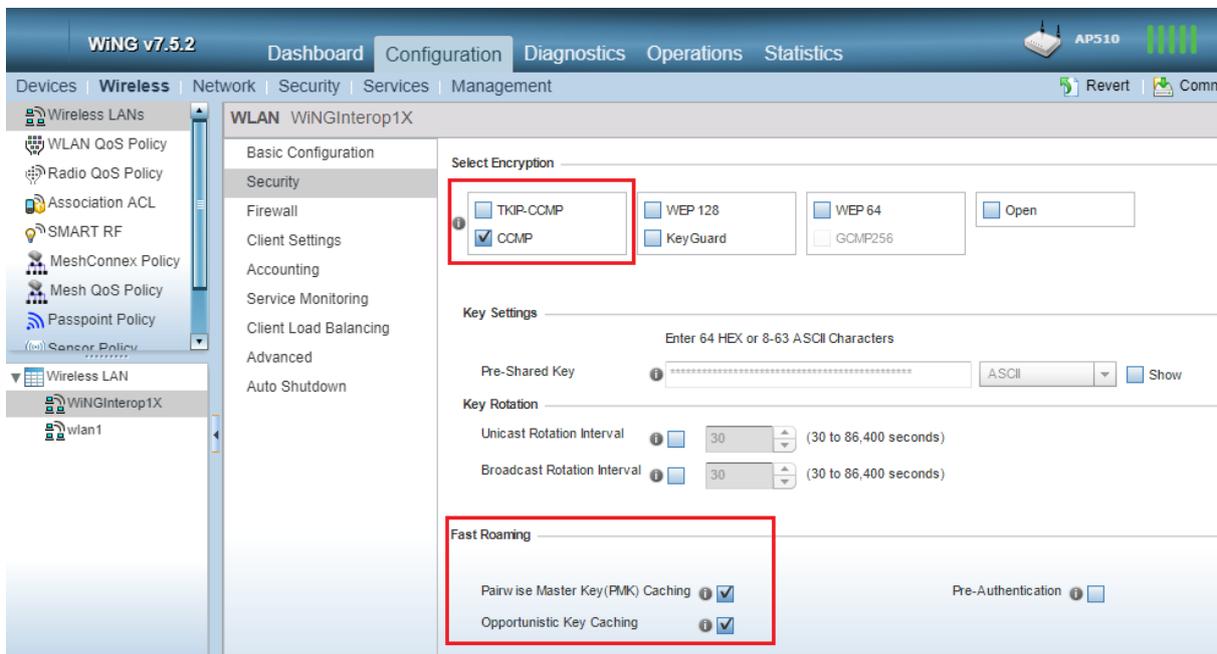
Authentication type EAP step 1. Create a Radius policy (**Network /AAA Policy**).

- Configure the IP Address to the Radius server
- Type in the “secret” that corresponds to the secret configured in the Radius server.



EAP type Authentication. Configure WLAN

- Select Authentication type “EAP”
- Select the previously created AAA Policy (**FreeRadius**).



EAP type Authentication. Configure WLAN continued.

- Select Encryption **CCMP**
- Enable PMK caching and Opportunistic Key caching is enabled. (Even if Fast BSS transition (802.11r) described in next step takes precedence its still recommended enable PMK and OKC caching)

The screenshot displays the configuration page for WLAN wlan1 in the WiNG v7.5.2 interface. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'WLAN wlan1' selected. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Protected Management Frames (802.11w):** The Mode is set to **Disabled**.
- Advanced RADIUS Configuration:** Includes fields for NAS Identifier, NAS Port, and a checkbox for RADIUS Dynamic Authorization.
- Radio Rates:**
 - Rates for 2.4 GHz WLAN: **gn** (with a Select button)
 - Rates for 5 GHz WLAN: **default** (with a Select button)
- Transition:**
 - Fast BSS Transition:
 - Fast BSS Transition Over DS:
- OWE Transition:** Includes a dropdown for Owe e Companion set to **<none>**.

WLAN Advanced settings.

- Make sure Protected management frames is disabled.
- Set 2.4GHz data rates to pre configured set **gn**
Set 5GHz data rates to **default**
- Its optional but highly recommended to use Fast BSS transition (802.11r) especially with EAP authentication.

Data rate configuration (5 Ghz). Wireless-Wireless LANs-Advanced- rates for 5 Ghz WLANs

Radio Configuration

WiNG v7.5.2 Dashboard Configuration Diagnostics Operations Statistics

Devices | Wireless | Network | Security | Services | Management

Device: ap310-747AB4 (20-9E-F7-74-7A-B4) Type: ap310

Name	Type	Description	Admin Status	RF Mode	Channel	Transmit P
radio1	Radio	radio1	Enabled	2.4 GHz WLAN	6	10
radio2	Radio	radio2	Enabled	5 GHz WLAN	149w	10

Radio configuration.

Radios

Name: radio2

Radio Settings | WLAN Mapping / Mesh Mapping | Legacy Mesh | Advanced Settings

Association ACL: [dropdown]

Radio Settings

- RF Mode: 5GHz-wlan
- Lock RF Mode:
- LDPC mode:
- Channel: 149w
- Fallback Channel: [dropdown]
- DFS Revert Home:
- DFS Duration: 90 (30 to 3,600 minutes)
- Transmit Power: smart, 10 (1 to 30 dBm)
- Antenna Gain: 0.0
- Antenna Mode: Default
- Enable Antenna Diversity:
- Adaptivity Recovery:
- Adaptivity Timeout: 90 (30 to 3,600 minutes)
- Wireless Client Power: 0 (0 to 20 dBm)
- Dynamic Chain Selection:
- Rate: default [Select]
- Radio Placement: Indoor

WLAN Properties

- Beacon Interval: 100 (milliseconds)
- DTIM Interval: 2
- RTS Threshold: 65536 (0 to 65,536 bytes)
- Short Preamble:
- Guard Interval: Any
- Probe Response Rate: follow-probe-request
- Probe Response Retry:

Radio Share

Feed WLAN Packets to Sensor: Off

Radio configuration.

- Ascom recommends a Beacon Interval of 100ms and a DTIM period of at least 2 but no higher than 5.
- Make sure Dynamic Chain Selection is enabled. This feature will compensate the power level between single stream client and multi stream clients.

Note that both channel and Tx power was set manually for purpose. Typical deployment use the “Smart” option.

RF Management Policy

- Make sure a 3 –channel plan is used on the 2.4GHz radio
- Note that Tx power level and channel was manually set for test purpose.

General guidelines when deploying Ascom i63 handsets in 802.11a/n/ac/ax environments:

- 1. For environments not utilizing 802.11k Neighbor Report - Enabling more than 8 channels will degrade roaming performance. (In situations where UNII1 and UNII3 are used, a maximum of 9 enabled channels can be allowed) Ascom does not recommend exceeding this limit unless 802.11k is in use.**
- 2. Ascom do support and can coexist in 80MHz channel bonding environments. The recommendations is however to avoid 80 MHz channel bonding as it severely reduces the number of available non overlapping channels.**
- 3. Make sure that all non-DFS channel are taken before resorting to DFS channels. The handset can cope in mixed non-DFS and DFS environments; however, due to “unpredictability” introduced by radar detection protocols, voice quality may become distorted and roaming delayed. Hence Ascom recommends if possible avoiding the use of DFS channels in VoWiFi deployments.**

*) Dynamic Frequency Selection (radar detection)

The screenshot displays the configuration page for WLAN QoS Policy in WING v7.5.2. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'WLAN QoS' selected. The main content area is divided into three tabs: 'WMM', 'Rate Limit', and 'Multimedia Optimizations'. The 'Settings' section is highlighted with a red box and includes the following items:

- Wireless Client Classification: WMM
- Non-Unicast Classification: Default
- Enable Voice Prioritization:
- Enable SVP Prioritization:
- Enable WMM Power Save:
- Enable QBSS Load IE:
- Configure Non WMM Client Traffic: Normal

The 'Voice Access' section includes:

- Transmit Ops: 47 (0 to 65,535)
- AIFSN: 2 (2 to 15)
- ECW Min: 2 (0 to 15)
- ECW Max: 3 (0 to 15)

The 'Video Access' section includes:

- Transmit Ops: 94 (0 to 65,535)
- AIFSN: 2 (2 to 15)
- ECW Min: 3 (0 to 15)
- ECW Max: 4 (0 to 15)

The 'Low (Background) Access' section includes:

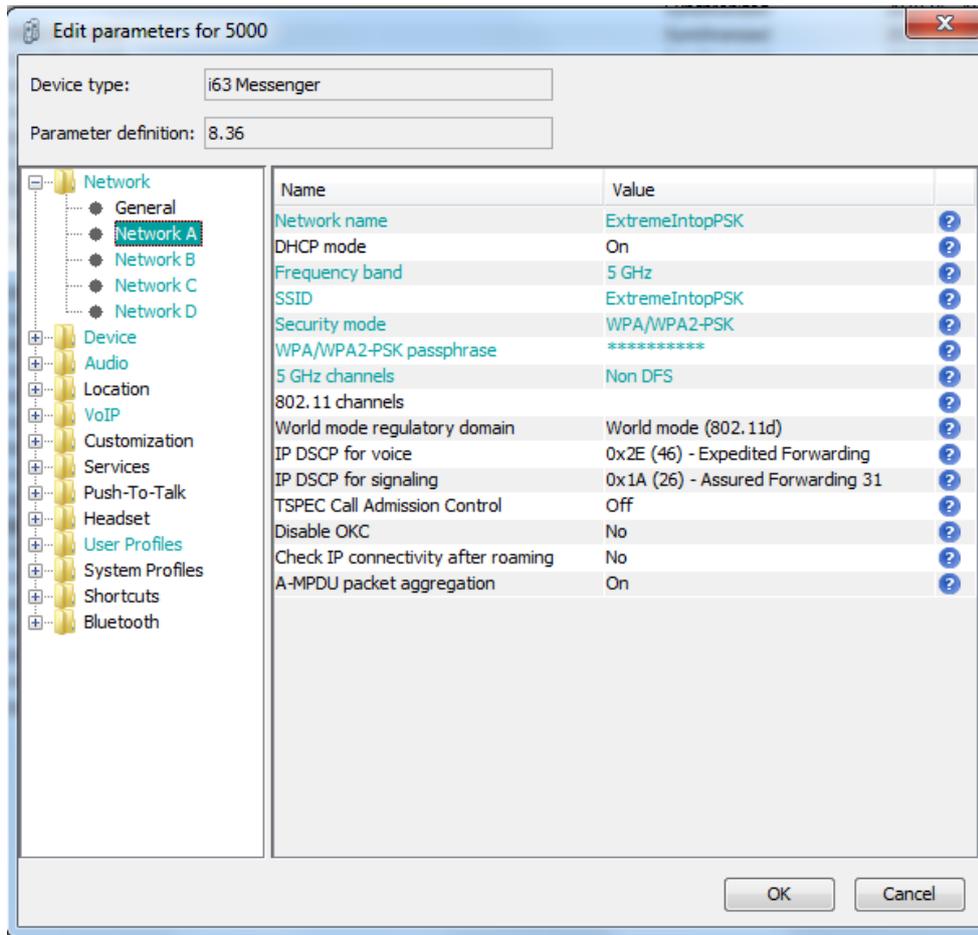
- Transmit Ops: 0 (0 to 65,535)
- AIFSN: 7 (2 to 15)
- ECW Min: 4 (0 to 15)
- ECW Max: 10 (0 to 15)

The 'Other Settings' section, also highlighted with a red box, includes:

- Trust IP DSCP:
- Trust 802.11 WMM QoS:

Wireless-WLAN QoS Policy (Wireless-WLAN QoS Policy)

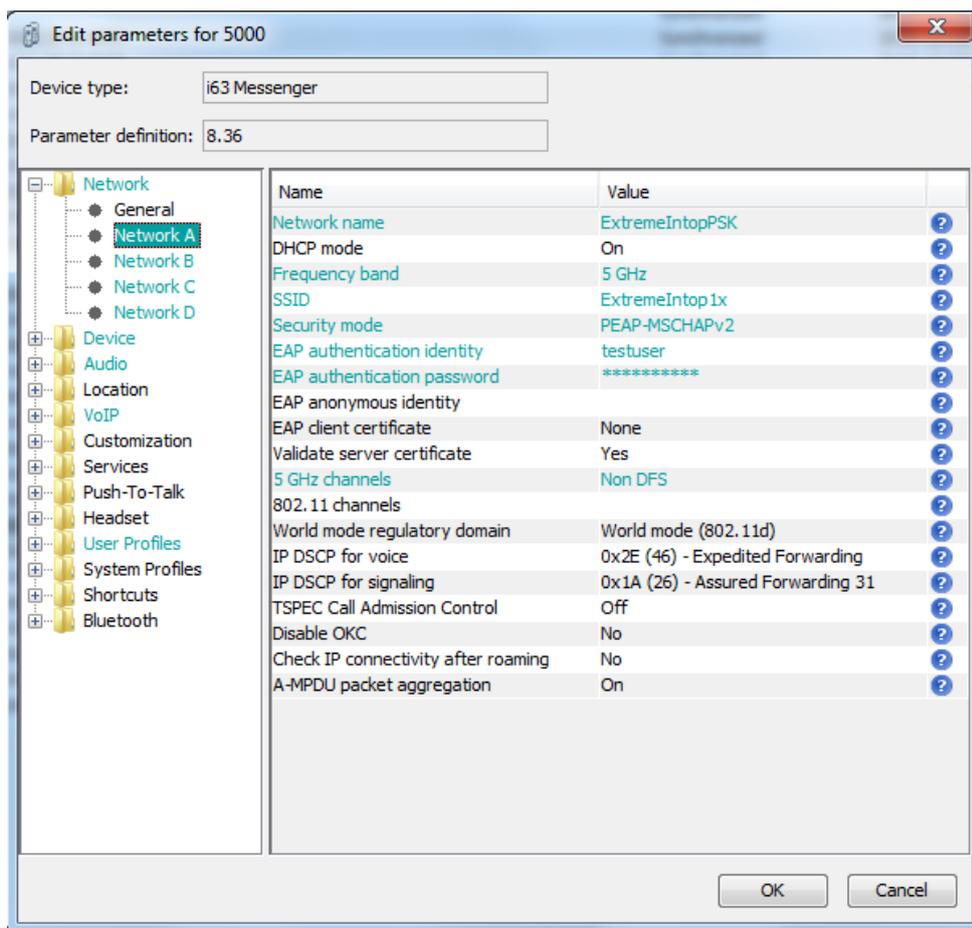
- Make sure WMM is selected as Wireless Client Classification.
- Enable WMM Power Save.
- Trust IP DSCP and 802.11 WMM QoS



Network settings for WPA2-PSK

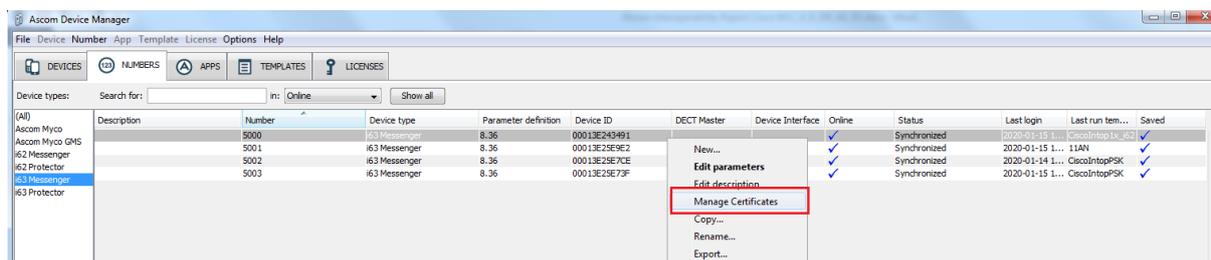
Note. Make sure that the enabled channels in the i63 handset match the channel plan used in the system.

Note. FCC is no longer allowing 802.11d to determine regulatory domain. Devices deployed in USA must set Regulatory domain to “USA”.



Network settings for .1X authentication (PEAP-MSCHAPv2)

Note. Avoid setting 5GHz channels to “802.11k” due to previously described issue (Known Issues)



802.1X Authentication requires a CA certificate to be uploaded to the phone by “right clicking” -> Edit certificates. EAP-TLS will require both a CA and a client certificate.

Note that both a CA and a client certificate are needed for TLS. Otherwise only a CA certificate is needed.

Appendix B: Interoperability Verification Records

Pass	19
Fail	1
Comments	2
Not verified	3
Total	25

Refer to the attached file for detailed verification results.

Refer to the verification specification for explicit information regarding each verification case.

The specification can be found here (requires login):

<https://www.ascom-ws.com/AscomPartnerWeb/en/startpage/Sales-tools/Interoperability/Templates/>

Document History

Rev	Date	Author	Description
P1	12-April-2021	SEKMO	Draft
R1	23-April-2021	SEKMO	Corrections after review