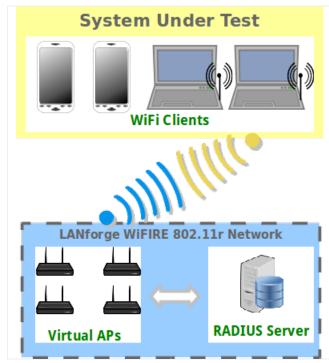


LANforge WiFi Access Point Network with 802.11r

Goal: Configure four virtual APs in an 802.11r network to test fast transition (FT) clients. Configure four virtual Access Points to use 802.11r with FT-EAP. This example uses a LANforge CT525 system but a similar procedure will work on all multi-radio systems.

The wifi clients under test are also 802.11r enabled so that they can initiate FT Requests and roam. Here we are using another LANforge WiFire as the system under test to emulate 802.11r stations and force them to roam.

In LANforge, each virtual access point will be running its own hostapd process configured to enable 802.11r and bridged to other virtual access points. The bridged VAP network will emulate the Distributed System (DS) for FT over-the-DS roaming.





1. Setup a virtual access points on a wifi NIC and configure it for a channel and SSID.

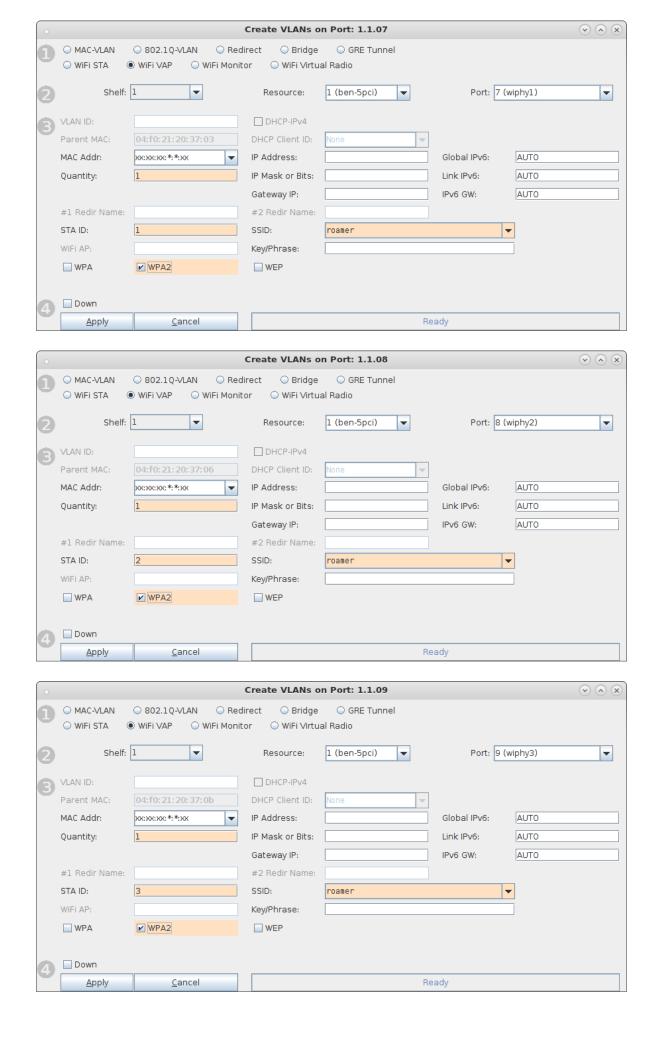
A. Go to the Port Mgr tab, select the parent device such as wiphy0, select Create, then fill out appropriate information and create a virtual access point.

0	Create VLANs on Port: 1.1.06							
1		○ 802.1Q-VLAN ○ Red) WiFi VAP ○ WiFi Monit	_					
2	Shelf:	1	Resource:	1 (ben-5pci) ▼	Port: 6 (v	viphy0)		
3	VLAN ID:		☐ DHCP-IPv4					
	Parent MAC:	04:f0:21:20:37:00	DHCP Client ID:	None				
	MAC Addr:	xx;xx;xx;*;xx ▼	IP Address:		Global IPv6:	AUTO		
	Quantity:	1	IP Mask or Bits:		Link IPv6:	AUTO		
			Gateway IP:		IPv6 GW:	AUTO		
	#1 Redir Name:		#2 Redir Name:					
	STA ID:	0	SSID:	roamer	•	•		
	WiFi AP:		Key/Phrase:					
	■ WPA	₩PA2	■ WEP					
4	Down							
	<u>A</u> pply	<u>C</u> ancel	Ready					

B. Modify the new vap, select the **Advanced Configuration** tab in the Port-Modify window and check the box Advanced/802.1x and fill in the RADIUS IP/Port/Secret. Here the RADIUS server will be a freeradius process configured on localhost. The default RADIUS secret is **lanforge** and the default login is **testuser/testpasswd** when freeradius is installed via If_kinstall.pl --do_radius.

•	vap0 (ben-5p	ci) C	onfigure Settir	ngs	\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc					
Port Status Information										
Current: LINK-DOWN GRO NONE										
Driver Info: Port Type: WIFI-AP Parent: wiphy0										
Port Configurables										
Standard Configuration	on Advanced Configura	Misc Configura	ation Custom WiFi							
	Advanced WiFi Settings									
Select 'WPA2' on the Standard Configuration screen to enable Advanced/802.1x and enable Advanced/802.1x to enable most of these. Enabling 802.11u enables others.										
Ignore Probes:	zero (0%)	-	HESSID:							
Ignore Auth-Assoc:	zero (0%)	-	Realm:							
Ignore Assoc:	zero (0%)	-	IMSI:							
Ignore Re-Assoc:	zero (0%)	-	Milenage:							
Corrupt GTK:	zero (0%)	-	Domain:							
HS20 Capabilities			Consortium:							
HS20 Oper Class			RADIUS IP	127.0.0.1						
HS20 WAN Metrics			RADIUS Port	1812						
leee80211w:	Disabled (0)	•	RADIUS Secret	lanforge						
Venue Group:	Unspecified (0)	_	Venue Type:	Unspecified (0)						
Network Type:	Private (0)	_	Address Types:	Not Available (0)						
Network Auth:	Network Auth: 3GPP Cell Net:									
☐ Use 80211d [☐ Use 80211d ☐ Use 80211h ☐ Short-Preamble									
Advanced/802.1	Advanced/802.1x HotSpot 2.0 Disable DGAF									
☐ Enable 802.11u	☐ Enable 802.11u									
Print View Details Logs Probe Display Scan Sync Apply OK Cancel										

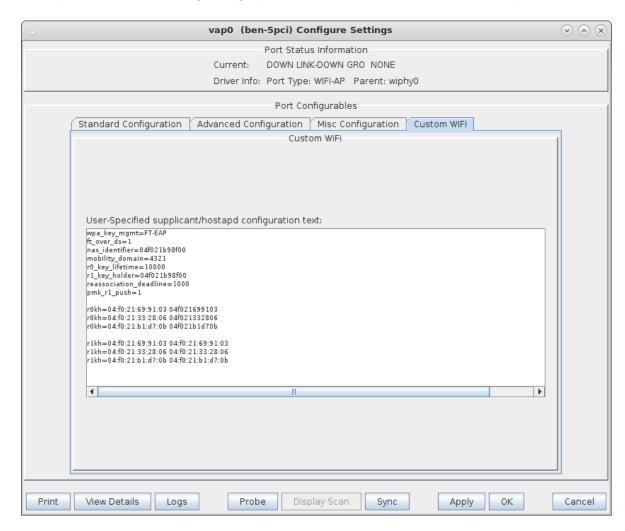
C. Repeat above steps A and B to create a single vap on wiphy1, wiphy2 and wiphy3 for a total of four virtual access points.

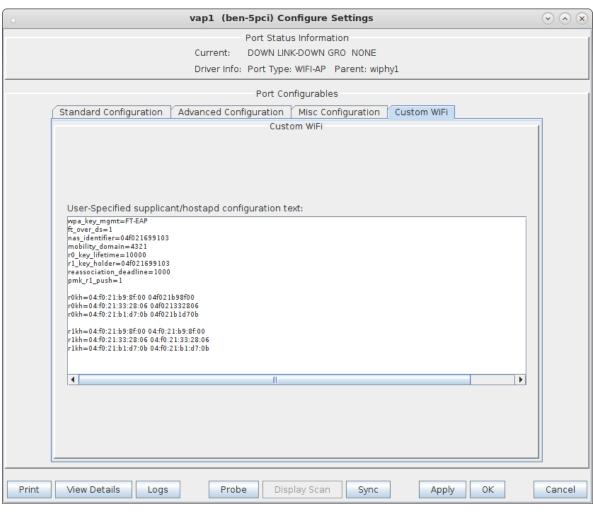


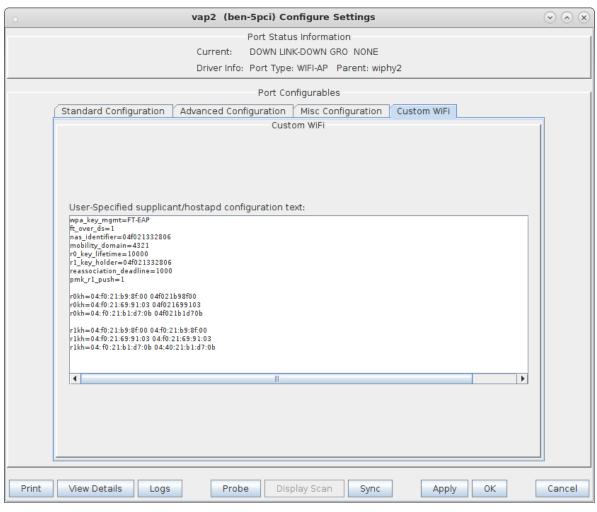
- 2. Modify each vap, select the **Custom Wifi** tab and enter the additional lines that will be appended to each vap hostapd configuration file.
 - A. For each vap, fill in the first 8 lines to enable 802.11r as well as the **first** part of the 3 r0kh entries and 3 r1kh entries for neighboring vap's.

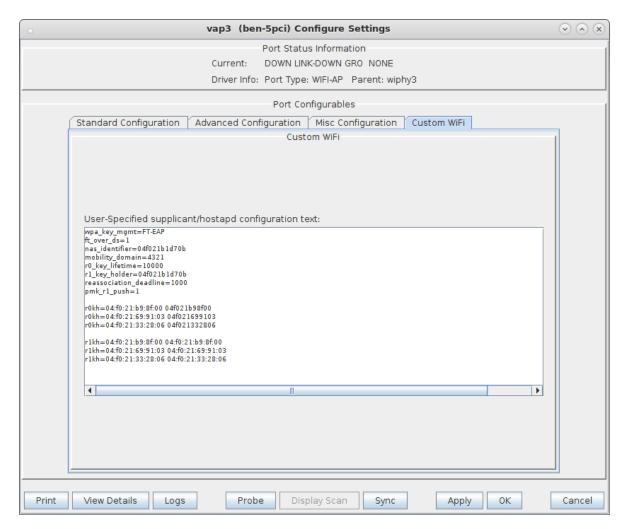
The first part of the **r0kh** is the neighboring vap MAC address and NAS identifier which in this example is the MAC without colon delimeters.

The first part of the r1kh is the neighboring vap MAC address and r1kh-id which in this example are the same.

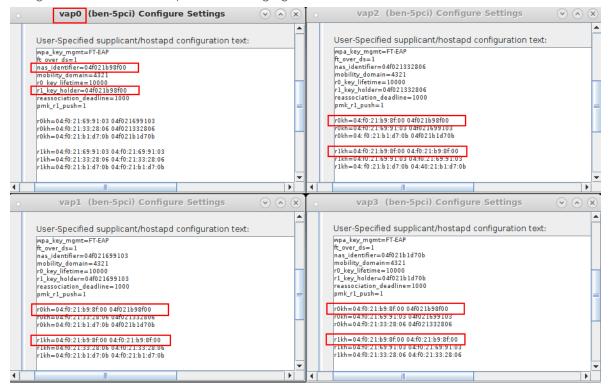




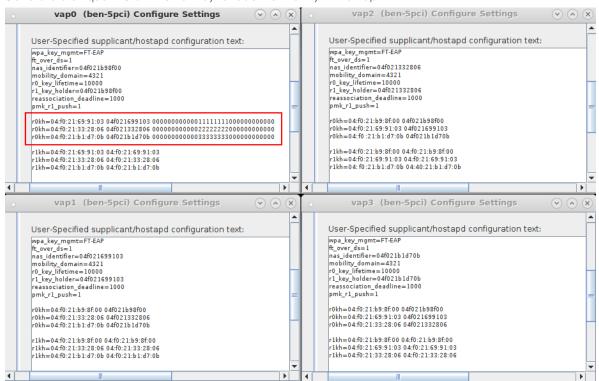




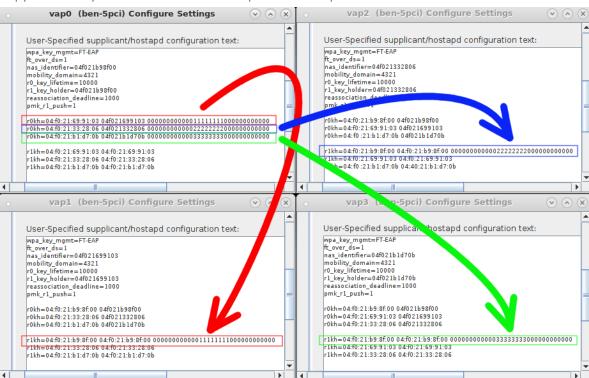
B. Each vap will be represented by a corresponding r0kh and r1kh entry in all of the neighboring vap's custom configuration sections. Here vap0 entries are highlighted.



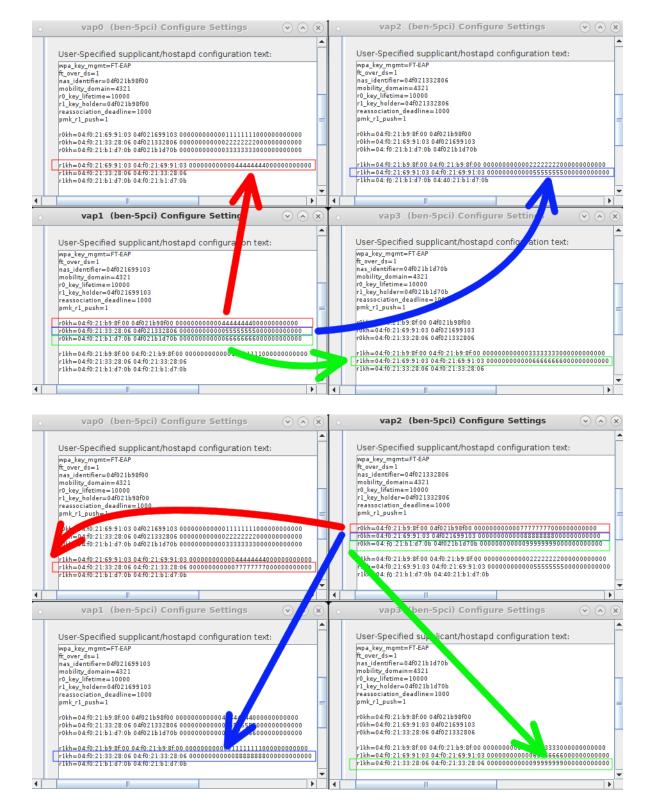
C. Generate a unique 128-bit AES hex key for each r0kh entry in the vap.

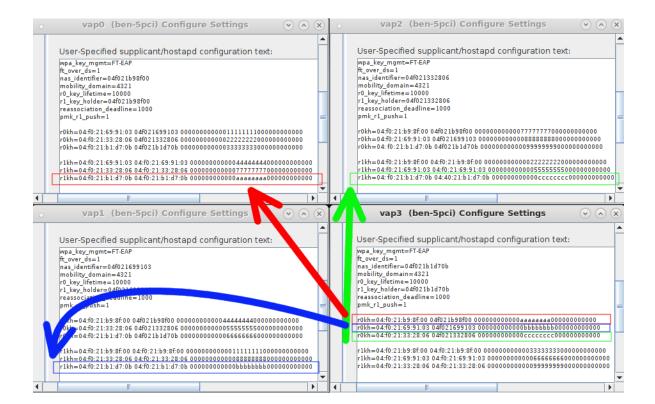


D. Copy the r0kh keys to the r1kh lines that correspond to the vap.



E. Repeat steps C and D for the other three vap's.

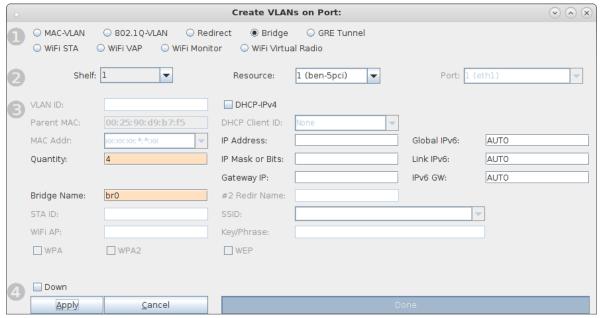




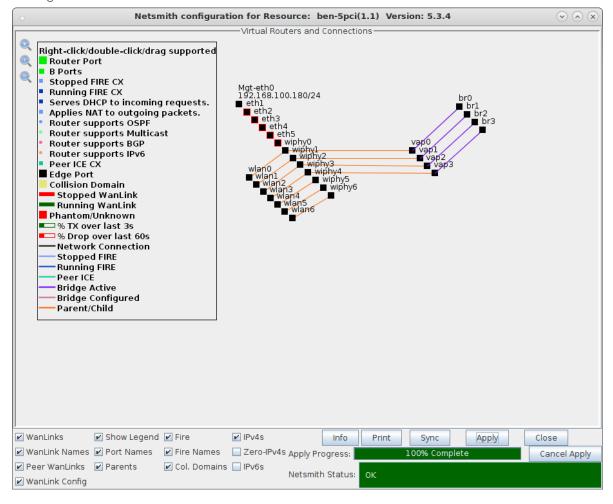
vap0: full hostapd configuration file vap1: full hostapd configuration file vap2: full hostapd configuration file vap3: full hostapd configuration file

For more information see Two WiFi Access Point Network with 802.11r

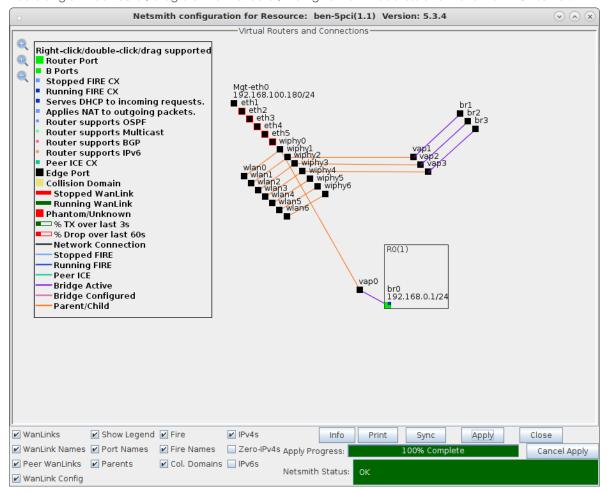
- 3. Create four bridge devices, one for each virtual access point.
 - A. Go to the port manager tab, select Create, then select Bridge and enter Quantity 4 and a Bridge Name, then Apply to create the bridges.



B. Modify each bridge device to add a vap. Netsmith will show a purple line when each vap has been added as bridge member.



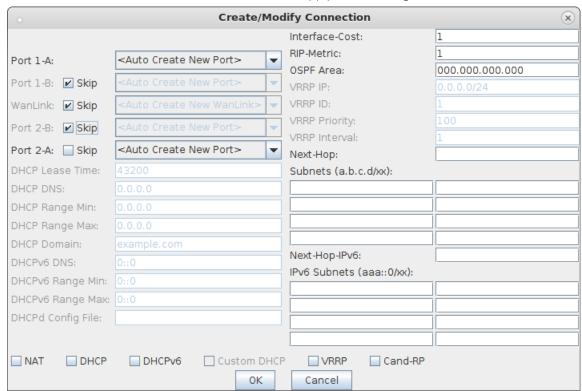
C. Add a single virtual router, drag br0 into the router, then give it an IP address and make it a DHCP server.



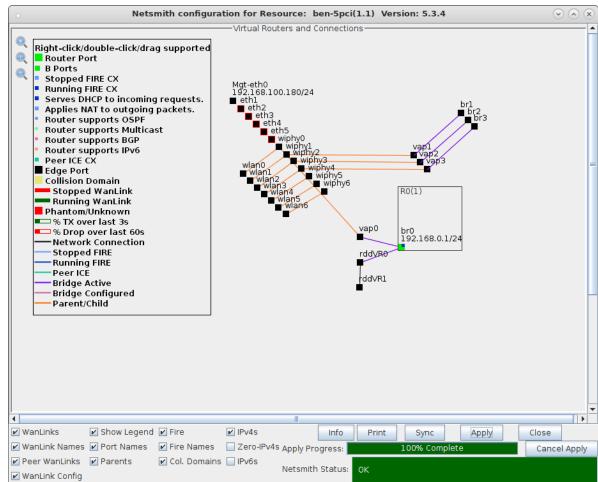
For more information see Virtual Router with DHCP Cookbook (skip the wanlink portion)

4. Each bridge will share a connection to a redirect device (rdd) pair so that FT messages can be sent and received.

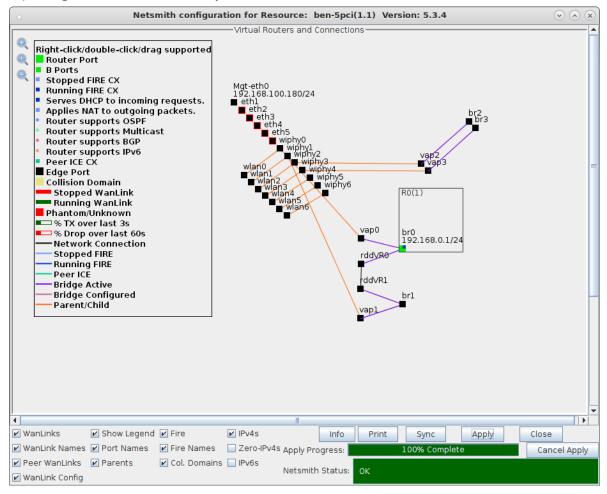
A. In Netsmith, right-click in a free area and select New Connection to create an rdd pair. Select **Skip** for Port 1-B, WanLink and Port 2-B then select OK. Select Netsmith Apply after creating the new connection.



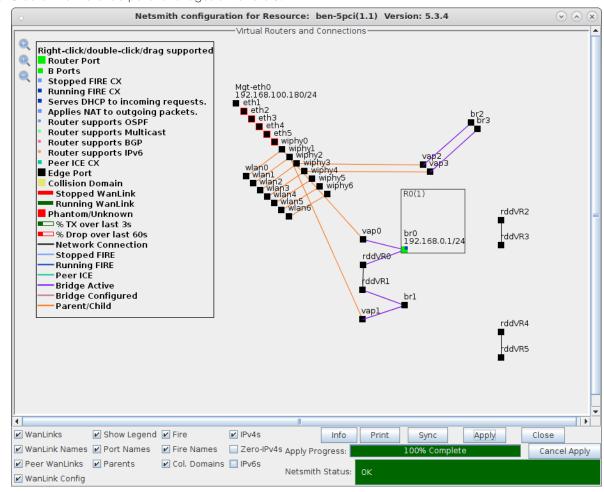
B. Right-click and select Modify Port br0, then add rddVR0 to br0. Your rddVRX numbering may differ depending on what other Netsmith objects are created.



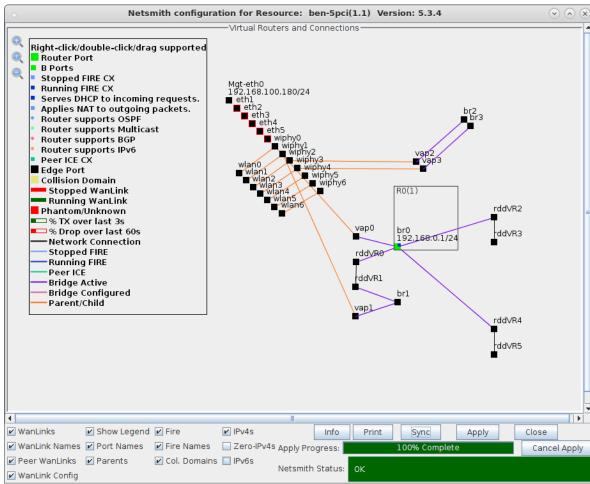
C. Right-click and select Modify Port br1, then add rddVR1 to br1. Your rddVRX numbering may differ depending on what other Netsmith objects are created.



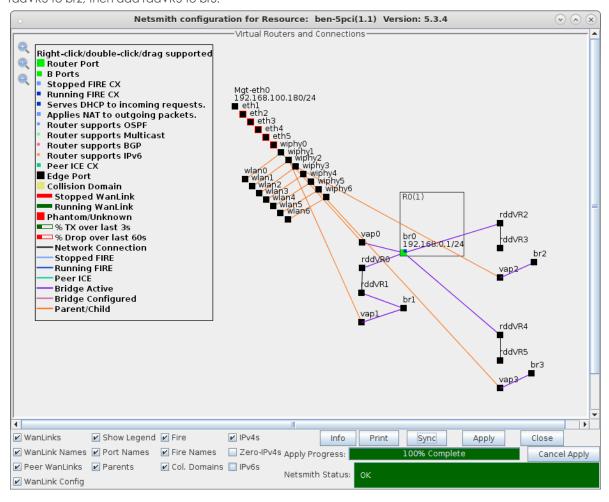
D. Create two more rdd pairs for bridges br2 and br3.



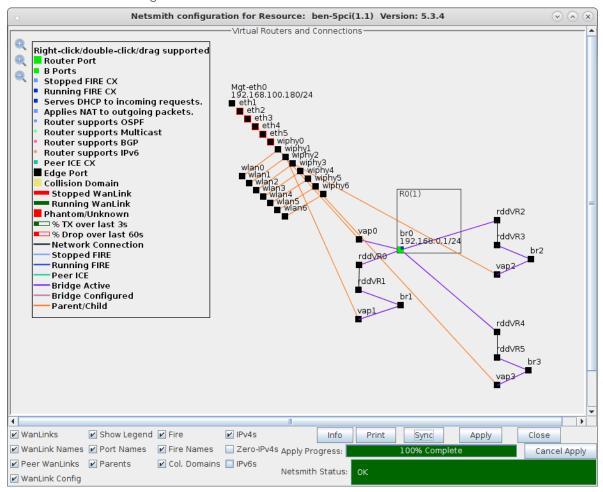
E. Add rddVR2 and rddVR3 to bridge br0.



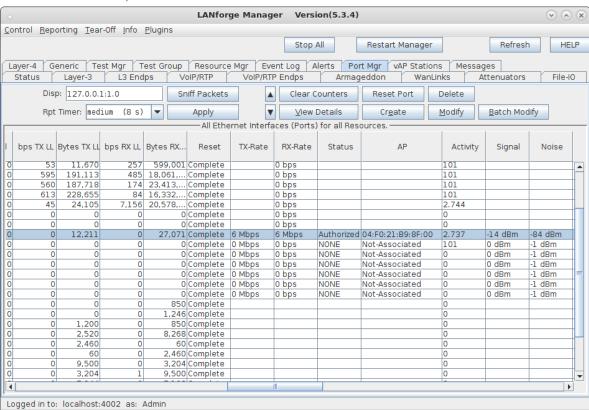
F. The objects vap2/br2 and vap3/br3 can be moved so that their logical relationships can be visualized. Add rddVR3 to br2, then add rddVR5 to br3.



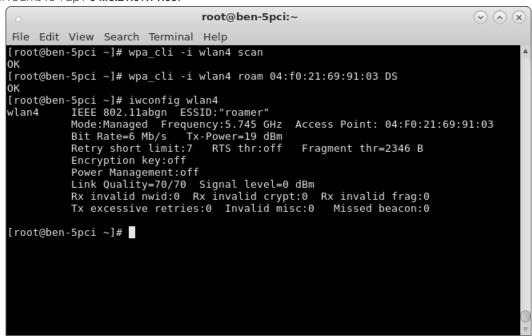
G. The final Netsmith display should show all four of the bridged virtual access points connected by a rdd pair, with br0 as the central bridge.

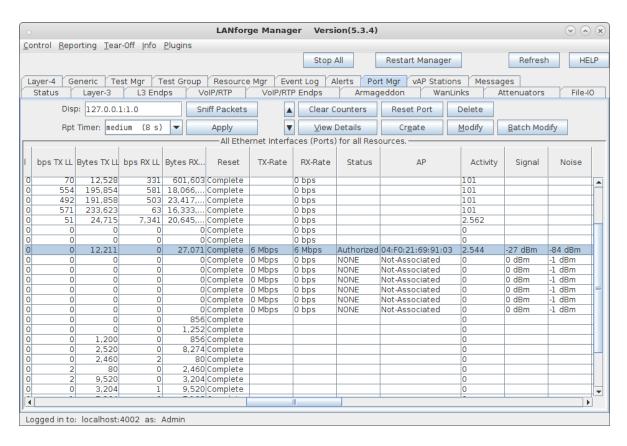


- 5. Connect LANforge clients and force them to roam from vap to vap. This can be accomplished with a wpa_cli command for one or two clients or the Mobility Plugin Script for many clients.
 - A. Client connected to vap0 04:f0:21:b9:8f:00.

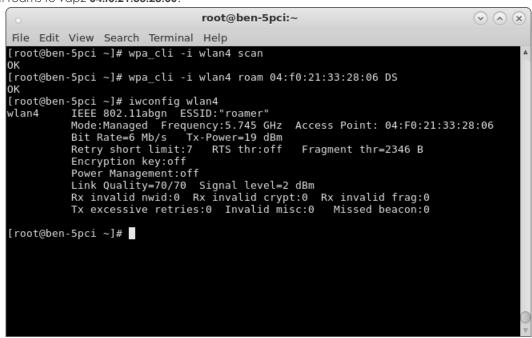


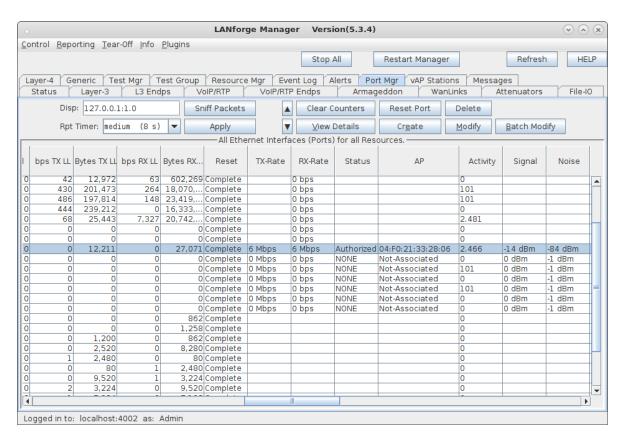
B. Client roams to vap1 04:f0:21:69:91:03.



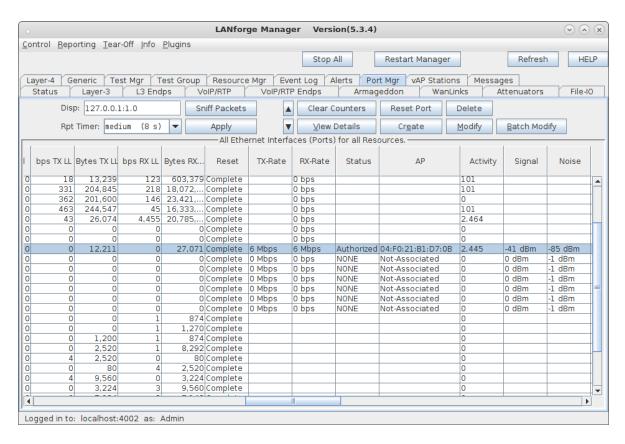


C. Client roams to vap2 04:f0:21:33:28:06.





D. Client roams to vap3 04:f0:21:b1:d7:0b.



E. Client roams back to vap0 04:f0:21:b9:8f:00.

```
root@ben-5pci:~
                                                                                    (v) (x) (x
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@ben-5pci ~]# wpa cli -i wlan4 scan
[root@ben-5pci ~]# wpa_cli -i wlan4 roam 04:f0:21:b9:8f:00 DS
[root@ben-5pci ~]# iwconfig wlan4
           IEEE 802.11abgn ESSID:"roamer"
wlan4
          Mode:Managed Frequency:5.745 GHz
Bit Rate=6 Mb/s Tx-Power=19 dBm
Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off
                                                    Access Point: 04:F0:21:B9:8F:00
                                                     Fragment thr=2346 B
          Encryption key:off
Power Management:off
           Link Quality=70/70 Signal level=-17 dBm
           Rx invalid nwid:0 Rx invalid crypt:0 Rx invalid frag:0
           Tx excessive retries:0 Invalid misc:0 Missed beacon:0
[root@ben-5pci ~]#
```

