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Lightweight Access Point Protocol

Abstract

In recent years, there has been a shift in wireless LAN (WLAN) product architectures from autonomous access points to centralized control of lightweight access points. The general goal has been to move most of the traditional wireless functionality such as access control (user authentication and authorization), mobility, and radio management out of the access point into a centralized controller.

The IETF's CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points) WG has identified that a standards-based protocol is necessary between a wireless Access Controller and Wireless Termination Points (the latter are also commonly referred to as Lightweight Access Points). This specification defines the Lightweight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP), which addresses the CAPWAP's (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points) protocol requirements. Although the LWAPP protocol is designed to be flexible enough to be used for a variety of wireless technologies, this specific document describes the base protocol and an extension that allows it to be used with the IEEE's 802.11 wireless LAN protocol.

Status of This Memo

This document is not an Internet Standards Track specification; it is published for the historical record.

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Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at
<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5412>.

IESG Note

This RFC documents the LWAPP protocol as it was when submitted to the IETF as a basis for further work in the CAPWAP Working Group, and therefore it may resemble the CAPWAP protocol specification in RFC 5415 as well as other IETF work. This RFC is being published solely for the historical record. The protocol described in this RFC has not been thoroughly reviewed and may contain errors and omissions.

RFC 5415 documents the standards track solution for the CAPWAP Working Group and obsoletes any and all mechanisms defined in this RFC. This RFC is not a candidate for any level of Internet Standard and should not be used as a basis for any sort of Internet deployment.

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