



Configuring Cisco Access Registrar 4.0

This chapter describes how to configure a site. Cisco Access Registrar 4.0 is very flexible. You can choose to configure it in many different ways. In addition, you can write scripts that can be invoked at different points during the processing of incoming requests and/or outgoing responses.

Before you can take advantage of this flexibility, it helps to configure a simple site. This chapter describes that process. It specifically describes a site that has the following characteristics:

- Uses a single user list for all of its users
- Writes all of its accounting information to a file
- Does not use session management to allocate or track dynamic resources

This chapter has the following sections:

- [“Using aregcmd”](#)
- [“Configuring a Basic Site” section on page 4-2](#)
- [“Configuring SNMP” section on page 4-14](#)

Using aregcmd

To configure Cisco AR, use the **aregcmd** commands, which are command-line based configuration tools. These commands allow you to set any Cisco AR configuration option, as well as, start and stop the Cisco AR RADIUS server and check its statistics.

General Command Syntax

Cisco AR stores its configuration information in a hierarchy. Using the **aregcmd** command **cd** (change directory), you can move through this information in the same manner as you would through a hierarchical file system. Or you can supply full path names to these commands to affect another part of the hierarchy, and thus avoid explicitly using the **cd** command to change to that part of the tree.

The **aregcmd** commands are case *insensitive*, which means that you can use upper or lowercase letters to designate elements. In addition, when you reference existing elements in the configuration, you only need to specify enough of the element’s name to distinguish it from the other elements at that level. For example, instead of typing **cd Administrators**, you can type **cd ad** if no other element at the current level begins with *ad*.

You can use Cisco AR's command completion feature to see what commands are possible from your current directory location in the Cisco AR server hierarchy by pressing the Tab key. You can also press the tab key after entering a command to see which objects you might want to manage.

The **aregcmd** commands are command-line order dependent; that is, the arguments are interpreted based on their position on the command line. To indicate an empty string as a place holder on the command line, use either two single quotes (") or two double quotes ("""). In addition, if you use any arguments that contain spaces, make sure to quote the arguments.

aregcmd Commands

The **aregcmd** commands can be grouped into the following categories:

- Navigation commands—navigates within the Cisco AR hierarchy; commands include **cd**, **ls**, **pwd**, **next**, **prev**, **filter**, and **find**.
- Object commands—adds or deletes objects; commands include **add** and **delete**.
- Property commands—changes the value of properties; commands include **set**, **unset**, and **insert**.
- Server commands—manages the server; commands include **save**, **validate**, **start**, **stop**, **reload**, **status**, **stats**, and **trace**.
- Application commands—allows user access to the application; commands include **login**, **logout**, **exit**, **quit**, and **help**.
- Session management commands—queries the server about sessions or release active sessions; commands include **query-sessions** and **release-sessions**.

This chapter uses only a few of the above commands to configure the Cisco AR RADIUS server. For more information about all the **aregcmd** commands, see Chapter 2, **Using the aregcmd Commands**, in the *Cisco Access Registrar User Guide*.

Configuring a Basic Site

The simplest RADIUS server configuration is a site that uses a single user list for all its users, writes its accounting information to a file, and does not use session management to allocate dynamic resources.

To configure such a site, do the following:

1. Run the **aregcmd** command on your Cisco AR machine.
2. Configure the Cisco AR RADIUS server settings, such as the server name and the server defaults.
3. Add users by copying the sample users.
4. Configure the NAS clients and proxies that communicate with Cisco AR.
5. Change profile attributes as needed.
6. Save your changes and reload your Cisco AR RADIUS server.

Running aregcmd

aregcmd is the command-line interface program used to configure the Cisco AR server. The **aregcmd** program is located in **\$INSTALL/usrbin**.

Step 1 Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

Step 2 When asked for “Cluster,” press **Enter**.

Step 3 Enter your administrator name and password.

When you install Cisco AR software, the installation process creates a default administrator called **admin** with the password **aicuser**.

Changing the Administrator’s Password

The administrator ID **admin** and password **aicuser** are default settings for all releases of Cisco Access Registrar software. For security purposes, you should change the password for **admin** at your earliest convenience. To change the administrator’s password, complete the following steps:

Step 1 Use the **cd** command to change to the **Administrators** level. Cisco AR displays the contents of the **Administrators** object.

```
cd //localhost/Administrators
```

Step 2 Use the **cd** command to change to **admin**:

```
cd admin
```

```
[ //localhost/Administrators ]
Entries 1 to 1 from 1 total entries
Current filter: <all>
admin/
```

Step 3 Use the **set** command to change the administrator’s password. Note, you enter the password on the command line in readable form, however, Cisco AR displays it as encrypted.

The following example changes the password to 345. You are asked to retype it for confirmation.

```
set Password 345
```

Optionally, use the **set** command to change the description of the **admin** administrator.

```
set Description local
```

Step 4 Use the **ls** command to display the changed admin.

```
ls
```

Creating Additional Administrators

Use the **add** command to add additional administrators.

Step 1 Use the **cd** command to change to the **Administrators** level:

```
cd /Administrators
```

Step 2 Use the **add** command and specify the name of the administrator, an optional description, and a password.

The following example adds the administrator `jane`, description `testadmin`, and password `123`:

```
add jane testadmin 123
```

Step 3 Use the **ls** command to display the properties of the new administrator:

```
ls
```

Configuring the RADIUS Server

The top level of the Cisco AR RADIUS server is the Radius object itself. It specifies the name of the server and other parameters. In configuring this site, you only need to change a few of these properties.

```
[ //localhost/Radius ]
  Name = Radius
  Description =
  Version = 1.3
  IncomingScript =
  OutgoingScript =
  DefaultAuthenticationService = local-users
  DefaultAuthorizationService = local-users
  DefaultAccountingService = local-file
  DefaultSessionManager = session-mgr-1
  UserLists/
  UserGroups/
  Clients/
  Vendors/
  Scripts/
  Services/
  SessionManagers/
  ResourceManagers/
  Profiles/
  RemoteServers/
  Advanced/
```

Checking the System-Level Defaults

Because this site does not use incoming or outgoing scripts, you do not need to change the scripts' properties (`IncomingScript` and `OutgoingScript`).

Since the default authentication and authorization properties specify a single user list, you can leave these unchanged as well (`DefaultAuthenticationService` and `DefaultAuthorizationService`). And because you have decided to use a file for accounting information, you can leave this property unchanged (`DefaultAccountingService`).

Session management, however, is on by default (`DefaultSessionManager`). As you do not want to use session management, you must disable it. Use the **set** command, type `DefaultSessionManager`, then specify an empty string by typing a set of double quotes:

```
set DefaultSessionManager ""
```



Note

When you do not want Cisco AR to monitor resources for user sessions, you should disable session management, because using it affects your RADIUS server performance.

You have now configured some of the properties for the RADIUS server. The next step is to add users.

Checking the Server's Health

To check the server's health, use the **aregcmd status** command. The following issues decrement the server's health:

- Rejection of an Access-Request



Note One of the parameters in the calculation of the Cisco AR server's health is the percentage of responses to Access-Accepts that are rejections. In a healthy environment, the rejection percentage will be fairly low. An extremely high percentage of rejections could be an indication of a Denial of Service attack.

- Configuration errors
- Running out of memory
- Errors reading from the network
- Dropping packets that cannot be read (because the server ran out of memory)
- Errors writing to the network.

Cisco AR logs all of these conditions. Sending a successful response to any packet increments the server's health.

Selecting Ports to Use

By default, Cisco AR uses well-known ports 1645 and 1646 for TCP/IP communications. Access Registrar can be configured to use other ports, if necessary. If you add additional ports, however, Access Registrar will use the added ports and no longer use ports 1645 and 1646. These ports can still be used by adding them to the list of ports to use.

To configure Cisco AR to use ports other than the default ports, complete the following steps:

Step 1 Change directory to **/Radius/Advanced/Ports**.

```
cd /Radius/Advanced/Ports
```

```
[ //localhost/Radius/Advanced/Ports ]
```

```
<no ports specified, will be using the well-known ports, 1645, 1646>
```

Step 2 Use the **add** command (twice) to add ports in pairs. (The **ls** is entered to show the results of the **add** command.)

```
add 1812
```

```
add 1813
```

```
ls
```

```
[ //localhost/Radius/Advanced/Ports ]
```

```

Entries 1 to 2 from 2 total entries
Current filter: <all>

1812/
1813/

```



Note After modifying Access Registrar's default ports setting, to continue using ports 1645 and 1646, you must add them to the list of ports in **/Radius/Advanced/Ports**.

Step 3 Enter the **save** and **reload** commands to affect, validate, and save your modifications to the AR server configuration.

save

```

Validating //localhost...
Saving //localhost...

```

reload

```

Reloading Server 'Radius'...
Server 'Radius' is Running, its health is 10 out of 10

```

Displaying the UserLists

The first subobject in the RADIUS hierarchy that you can configure is the Userlists. The UserLists object contains all of the individual UserLists, which in turn contain the specific users.

When Cisco AR receives an Access-Request, it directs it to an authentication and/or authorization Service. If the Service has its type set to *local*, the Service looks up the user's entry in the specific **UserList**, and authenticates and/or authorizes the user.

Cisco AR, by default, specifies a Service called **local-users** that has the type **local** and uses the **Default** UserList ([Figure 4-1](#)).

Figure 4-1 *Choosing Appropriate Services*

Displaying the Default UserList

Step 1 Use the **cd** command to change to **UserLists/Default**:

```
cd /Radius/Userlists/Default
```

Step 2 Use the **ls -R** command to display the properties of the three users:

```
ls -R
```

Cisco AR displays the three sample users:

- bob who is configured as a PPP user
- jane who is configured as a Telnet user
- joe who is configured as either a PPP or Telnet user depending on how he logs in.

Adding Users to UserLists

Use the **aregcmd** command **add** to create a user under a UserList. The following lists the steps required to add a user:

Step 1 If necessary, use the **cd** command to change to the **Radius /UserLists** level:

```
cd /Radius/Userl
```

```
[ //localhost/Radius/UserLists ]
  Entries x to x from x total entries
  Current filter: <all>

  localUsers
```

Step 2 Change directory to the UserList to which you want to add a user.

```
cd localUsers
```

```
[ //localhost/Radius/UserLists/localUsers ]
  Entries 0 to 0 from 0 total entries
  Current filter: <all>

  Name = localUsers
  Description =
```

Step 3 Use the **add** command to specify the name of a user and an optional description on one command line.

```
add jane
```

```
Added jane
```

Step 4 Change directory to **jane**.

```
cd jane
```

```
[ //localhost/Radius/UserLists/localUsers/jane ]
  Name = jane
  Description =
  Password =
  Enabled = TRUE
  Group~ =
  BaseProfile~ =
  AuthenticationScript~ =
  AuthorizationScript~ =
  UserDefined1 =
  AllowNullPassword = FALSE
```

Step 5 Use the **set** command to provide a password for user **jane**.

```
set p password
```

```
Retype password to confirm:
Set Password <encrypted>
```



Note

When using the **aregcmd** command, you can use the **add** command and specify all of the properties, or you can use the **add** command to create the object, and then use the **set** command and property name to set the property. For an example of using the **set** command, see the [“Adding a NAS” section on page 4-9](#).

Deleting Users

To delete the sample users, or if you want to remove a user you have added, use the **delete** command. From the appropriate UserList, use the **delete** command, and specify the name of the user you want to delete. For example, to delete user `beth` from the Default UserList, type:

```
cd /Radius/UserLists/Default
```

```
delete beth
```

Displaying UserGroups

The UserGroups object contains the specific UserGroups. Specific UserGroups allow you to maintain common authentication and authorization attributes in one location, and then have users reference them. By having a central location for attributes, you can make modifications in one place instead of having to make individual changes throughout your user community.

Cisco AR has three default UserGroups:

- *Default*—uses the script **AuthorizeService** to determine the type of service to provide the user.
- *PPP-users*—uses the BaseProfile **default-PPP-users** to specify the attributes of PPP service to provide the user. The BaseProfile **default-PPP-users** contains the attributes that are added to the response dictionary as part of the authorization. For more information about Profiles, see the [“Configuring Profiles”](#) section on page 4-10.
- *Telnet-users*—uses the BaseProfile **default-Telnet-users** to specify the attributes of Telnet service to provide the user. The BaseProfile **default-Telnet-users** contains the attributes that are added to the response dictionary as part of the authorization.

For this basic site, you do not need to change these UserGroups. You can, however, use the **add** or **delete** commands to add or delete groups.

Configuring Clients

The Clients object contains all NASs and proxies that communicate directly with Cisco AR. Each client must have an entry in the Clients list, because each NAS and proxy share a secret with the RADIUS server, which is used to encrypt passwords and to sign responses.

**Note**

If you are just testing Cisco AR with the **radclient** command, the only client you need is **localhost**. The **localhost** client is available in the sample configuration. For more information about using the **radclient** command, see the [“Using radclient”](#) section on page 4-12.

Adding a NAS

You must configure your specific NAS from both ends of the connection. That is, you must configure Cisco AR for your NAS, and you must configure your NAS for Cisco AR.

-
- Step 1** Use the **cd** command to change to the **Clients** level:
- ```
cd /Radius/Clients
```
- Step 2** Use the **add** command to add the NAS: `QuickExampleNAS`:
- ```
add QuickExampleNAS
```
- Step 3** Use the **cd** command to change directory to the **QuickExampleNAS** directory:
- ```
cd /Radius/Clients/QuickExampleNAS
```

- Step 4** Use the **set** command to specify the description `WestOffice`, the IP address `196.168.1.92`, the shared secret of `xyz`, the Type as `NAS`, and the Vendor as `USR`. Because you want to choose the service based on the user requests, set the `IncomingScript` as `ParseServiceHints`.

```
set Description WestOffice

set IPAddress 209.165.200.225

set SharedSecret xyz

set Type NAS

set Vendor USR

set IncomingScript ParseServiceHints
```

The script, `ParseServiceHints`, checks the username for `%PPP` or `%SLIP`. It uses these tags to modify the request so it appears to the RADIUS server that the NAS requested that service.



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**Note** When you are using a different NAS than the one in the example, or when you are adding NAS proprietary attributes, see the *Cisco Access Registrar User Guide* for more information about configuring Client and Vendor objects.

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Configure your NAS, using your vendor's documentation. Make sure both your NAS and the Client specification have the same shared secret.

## Configuring Profiles

The Profiles object allows you to set specific RFC-defined attributes that Cisco AR returns in the Access-Accept response. You can use profiles to group attributes that belong together, such as attributes that are appropriate for a particular class of PPP or Telnet user. You can reference profiles by name from either the UserGroup or the user properties. The sample users, mentioned earlier in this chapter, reference the following Cisco AR profiles:

- **default-PPP-users**—specifies the appropriate attributes for PPP service
- **default-SLIP-users**—specifies the appropriate attributes for SLIP service
- **default-Telnet-users**—specifies the appropriate attributes for Telnet service.

## Setting RADIUS Attributes

When you want to set an attribute to a profile, use the following command syntax:

```
set attribute value
```

This syntax assigns a new value to the named attribute. The following example sets the attribute `Service-Type` to `Framed`:

- 
- Step 1** Use the **cd** command to change to the appropriate profile and attribute.

```
cd /Radius/Profiles/Default-Telnet-users/attributes
```

- Step 2** Use the **set** command to assign a value to the named attribute.

### set Service-Type Framed

---

When you need to set an attribute to a value that includes a space, you must double-quote the value, as in the following:

```
set Framed-Route "192.168.1.0/24 192.168.1.1"
```

## Adding Multiple Cisco AV Pairs

When you want to add multiple values to the same attribute in a profile, use the following command syntax:

```
set attribute value1 value2 value3
```

The AV pairs cannot be added one at a time or each subsequent command will overwrite the previous value. For example, consider the following command entry:

```
set Cisco-AVpair "vpdn:12tp-tunnel-password=XYZ" "vpdn:tunnel-type=12tp"
"vpdn:tunnel-id=telemar" "vpdn:ip-addresses=209.165.200.225"
```

Is

```
Cisco-Avpair = vpdn:12tp-tunnel-password=XYZ
Cisco-Avpair = vpdn:tunnel-type=12tp
Cisco-Avpair = vpdn:tunnel-id=telemar
Cisco-Avpair = vpdn:ip-addresses=209.165.200.225
```

**Note**

The example above is for explanation only; not all attributes and properties are listed.

---

## Validating and Using Your Changes

After you have finished configuring your Cisco AR server, you must save your changes. Saving your changes causes Cisco AR to validate your changes and, if there were no errors, commit them to the configuration database.

Using the **save** command, however, does not automatically update your server. To update your server you must use the **reload** command. The **reload** command stops your server if it is running, and then restarts the server, which causes Cisco AR to reread the configuration database.

You must **save** and **reload** your configuration changes in order for them to take effect in the Cisco AR server.

## Saving and Reloading

From anywhere in the radius object hierarchy, type the **save** and **reload** commands.

---

**Step 1** Use the **save** command to save your changes:

```
save
```

**Step 2** Use the **reload** command to reload your server.

```
reload
```

---

## Testing Your Configuration

Now that you have configured some users and a NAS, you are ready to test your configuration. There are two ways you can test your site:

1. You can act as a user and dial in to your NAS, and check that you can successfully log in.
2. You can run the **radclient** command, and specify one of the default users when making a request.

## Using radclient

You can use the **radclient** command **simple** to create and send a packet. The following example creates an Access-Request packet for user `john` with password `john`, and the packet identifier `p001`. It displays the packet before sending it. It uses the **send** command to send the packet, which displays the response packet object identifier, `p002`. Then, the example shows how to display the contents of the response packet.

**Step 1** Run the **radclient** command. It prompts you for the cluster name. Enter the cluster name.

```
radclient
```

**Step 2** The **radclient** command prompts you for the administrator's username and password (as defined in the Cisco AR configuration). Use **admin** for the admin name, and **aicuser** for the password.

```
Access Registrar RADIUS Test Client Version 1.3
Copyright (C) 1995-1998 by American Internet Corporation, and 1999 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
All rights reserved.
Logging in to localhost... done.
```

**Step 3** Create a simple Access-Request packet for User-Name `john` and User-Password `john`. At the prompt, type:

```
simple john john
```

```
p001
```

The **radclient** command displays the ID of the packet `p001`.

**Step 4** Type the packet identifier:

```
p001
```

```
Packet: code = Access-Request, id = 0, length = 0, attributes =
User-Name = john
User-Password = john
NAS-Identifier = localhost
NAS-Port = 0
```

**Step 5** Send the request to the default host (**localhost**), type:

```
p001 send
```

```
p002
```

**Step 6** Type the response identifier to display the contents of the Access-Accept packet:

```
p002
```

```
Packet: code = Access-Accept, id = 1, \
length = 38, attributes =
 Login-IP-Host = 196.168.1.94
 Login-Service = Telnet
 Login-TCP-Port = 541
```

## Troubleshooting Your Configuration

If you are unable to receive an Access-Accept packet from the Cisco AR server, you can use the **aregcmd** command **trace** to troubleshoot your problem.

The **trace** command allows you to set the trace level on your server, which governs how much information the server logs about the contents of each packet. You can set the trace levels from zero to four. The system default is zero, which means that no information is logged.

### Setting the Trace Level

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command.

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **trace** command to set the trace level to 1-4.

```
trace 2
```

**Step 3** Try dialing in again.

**Step 4** Use the UNIX **tail** command to view the end of the **name\_radius\_1\_trace** log.

```
host% tail -f /opt/CSCOar/logs/name_radius_1_trace
```

**Step 5** Read through the log to see where the request failed.

---

## Configuring Accounting

To configure Cisco AR to perform accounting, you must do the following:

1. Create a service
2. Set the service's type to file
3. Set the DefaultAccountingService field in **/Radius** to the name of the service you created

After you **save** and **reload** the Cisco AR server configuration, the Cisco AR server writes accounting messages to the **accounting.log** file in the **/opt/CSCOar/logs** directory. The Cisco AR server stores information in the **accounting.log** file until a rollover event occurs. A rollover event is caused by the **accounting.log** file exceeding a pre-set size, a period of time transpiring, or on a scheduled date.

When the rollover event occurs, the data in **accounting.log** is stored in a file named by the prefix *accounting*, a date stamp (*yyyymmdd*), and the number of rollovers for that day. For example, **accounting-20010619-14** would be the 14th rollover on June 19, 2001.

The following shows the properties for a service called CiscoAccounting:

```
[//localhost/Radius/Services/CiscoAccounting]
 Name = CiscoAccounting
 Description =
 Type = file
 IncomingScript~ =
 OutgoingScript~ =
 OutagePolicy~ = RejectAll
 OutageScript~ =
 FilenamePrefix = accounting
 MaxFileSize = "10 Megabytes"
 MaxFileAge = "1 Day"
 RolloverSchedule =
 UseLocalTimeZone = FALSE
```

## Configuring SNMP

Before you can perform SNMP configuration, you must first stop the SNMP master agent, then configure your local **snmpd.conf** file. The **snmpd.conf** file is the configuration file which defines how the AR server's SNMP agent operates. The **snmpd.conf** file might contain any of the directives found in the DIRECTIVES section.

## Enabling SNMP in the Cisco AR Server

To enable SNMP on the Cisco AR server, launch **aregcmd** and set the **/Radius/Advanced/SNMP/Enabled** property to TRUE.

```
aregcmd
```

```
cd /Radius/Advanced/SNMP
```

```
[//localhost/Radius/Advanced/SNMP]
 Enabled = FALSE
 TracingEnabled = FALSE
 InputQueueHighThreshold = 90
 InputQueueLowThreshold = 60
 MasterAgentEnabled = TRUE
```

```
set Enabled TRUE
```

## Stopping the Master Agent

You stop the Cisco AR SNMP master agent by stopping the Cisco Access Registrar server.

```
/opt/CSCOar/bin/arserver stop
```

## Modifying the snmpd.conf File

The path to the **snmpd.conf** file is **/cisco-ar/ucd-snmp/share/snmp**. Use **vi** (or another text editor) to edit the **snmpd.conf** file. There are three parts of this file to modify:

- Access Control
- Trap Recipient
- System Contact Information

### Access Control

Access control defines who can query the system. By default, the agent responds to the **public** community for read-only access, if run without any configuration file in place.

The following example from the default **snmpd.conf** file shows how to configure the agent so that you can change the community names, and give yourself write access as well.

Complete the following steps to modify the **snmpd.conf** file.

**Step 1** Look for the following lines in the **snmpd.conf** file for the location in the file to make modifications:

```
#####
Access Control
#####
```

**Step 2** First map the community name (COMMUNITY) into a security name that is relevant to your site, depending on where the request is coming from:

```
sec.name source community
com2sec local localhost private
com2sec mynetwork 10.1.9.0/24 public
```

The names are tokens that you define arbitrarily.

**Step 3** Map the security names into group names:

```
sec.model sec.name
group MyRWGroup v1 local
group MyRWGroup v2c local
group MyRWGroup usm local
group MyROGroup v1 mynetwork
group MyROGroup v2c mynetwork
group MyROGroup usm mynetwork
```

**Step 4** Create a view to enable the groups to have rights:

```
incl/excl subtree mask
view all included .1 80
```

**Step 5** Finally, you grant the two groups access to the one view with different write permissions:

```
context sec.model sec.level match read write notif
access MyROGroup " " any noauth exact all none none
access MyRWGroup " " any noauth exact all all none
```

## Trap Recipient

The following example shows the default configuration that sets up trap recipients for SNMP versions v1 and v2c.



**Note**

Most sites use a single NMS, not two as shown below.

```

trapcommunity trapcom
trapsink zubat trapcom 162
trap2sink ponyta trapcom 162
#####
```



**Note**

**trapsink** is used in SNMP version 1; **trap2sink** is used in SNMP version 2.

**trapcommunity** defines the default community string to be used when sending traps. This command must appear prior to **trapsink** or **trap2sink** which use this community string.

**trapsink** and **trap2sink** are defined as follows:

```
trapsink hostname community port
trap2sink hostname community port
```

## System Contact Information

System contact information is provided in two variables through the **snmpd.conf** file, **syslocation** and **syscontact**.

Look for the following lines in the **snmpd.conf** file:

```
#####
System contact information
#
syslocation Your Location, A Building, 8th Floor
syscontact A. Person <someone@somewhere.org>
```

## Restarting the Master Agent

You restart the Cisco AR SNMP master agent by restarting the Cisco Access Registrar server.

```
/opt/CSCOar/bin/arserver start
```

# Configuring Dynamic DNS

Cisco AR supports the the Dynamic DNS protocol providing the ability to update DNS servers. The dynamic DNS updates contain the hostname/IP Address mapping for sessions managed by Cisco AR.

You enable dynamic DNS updates by creating and configuring new Resource Managers and new RemoteServers, both of type *dynamic-dns*. The dynamic-dns Resource Managers specify which zones to use for the forward and reverse zones and which Remote Servers to use for those zones. The dynamic-dns Remote Servers specify how to access the DNS Servers.

Before you configure Cisco AR you need to gather information about your DNS environment. For a given Resource Manager you must decide which forward zone you will be updating for sessions the resource manager will manage. Given that forward zone, you must determine the IP address of the primary DNS server for that zone. If the dynamic DNS updates will be protected with TSIG keys, you must find out the name and the base64 encoded value of the secret for the TSIG key. If the resource manager should also update the reverse zone (ip address to host mapping) for sessions, you will also need to determine the same information about the primary DNS server for the reverse zone (IP address and TSIG key).

If using TSIG keys, use **aregcmd** to create and configure the keys. You should set the key in the Remote Server or the Resource Manager, but not both. Set the key on the Remote Server if you want to use the same key for all of the zones accessed through that Remote Server. Otherwise, set the key on the Resource Manager. That key will be used only for the zone specified in the Resource Manager.

To configure Dynamic DNS, complete the following steps:

---

**Step 1** Launch **aregcmd**.

**Step 2** Create the dynamic-dns TSIG Keys:

```
cd /Radius/Advanced/DDNS/TSIGKeys
add foo.com
```

This example named the TSIG Key, **foo.com**, which is related to name of the example DNS server we use. You should choose a name for TSIG keys that reflects the DDNS client-server pair (for example, **foo.bar** if the client is **foo** and the server is **bar**), but you should use the name of the TSIG Key as defined in the DNS server.

**Step 3** Configure the TSIG Key:

```
cd foo.com
set Secret <base64-encoded string>
```

The Secret should be set to the same base64-encoded string as defined in the DNS server. If there is a second TSIG Key for the primary server of the reverse zone, follow these steps to add it, too.

**Step 4** Use **aregcmd** to create and configure one or more dynamic-dns Remote Servers.

**Step 5** Create the dynamic-dns remote server for the forward zone:

```
cd /Radius/RemoteServers
add ddns
```

This example named the remote server *ddns* which is the related to the remote server type. You can use any valid name for your remote server.

**Step 6** Configure the dynamic-dns remote server:

```
cd ddns

set Protocol dynamic-dns

set IPAddress 10.10.10.1 (ip address of primary dns server for zone)

set ForwardZoneTSIGKey foo.com

set ReverseZoneTSIGKey foo.com
```

If the reverse zone will be updated and if the primary server for the reverse zone is different than the primary server for the forward zone, you will need to add another Remote Server. Follow the previous two steps to do so. Note that the IP Address and the TSIG Key will be different.

You can now use **aregcmd** to create and configure a resource manager of type dynamic-dns.

**Step 7** Create the dynamic-dns resource manager:

```
cd /Radius/ResourceManagers

add ddns
```

This example named the service ddns which is the related to the resource manager type but you can use any valid name for your resource manager.

**Step 8** Configure the dynamic-dns resource manager.

```
cd ddns

set Type dynamic-dns

set ForwardZone foo.com

set ForwardZoneServer DDNS
```

Finally, reference the new resource manager from a session manager. Assuming that the example configuration was installed, the following step will accomplish this. If you have a different session manager defined you can add it there if that is appropriate.

**Step 9** Reference the resource manager from a session manager:

```
cd /Radius/SessionManagers/session-mgr-1/ResourceManagers

set 5 DDNS
```



**Note**

---

The Property AllowAccountingStartToCreateSession must be set to TRUE for dynamic DNS to work.

---

**Step 10** Save the changes you have made.

---

## Testing Dynamic DNS with radclient

After the Resource Manager has been defined it must be referenced from the appropriate Session Manager. You can use **radclient** to confirm that dynamic DNS has been properly configured and is operational.

To test Dynamic DNS using **radclient**, follow these steps:

---

**Step 1** Launch **aregcmd** and log in to the Cisco AR server.

```
cd /opt/CSCOAr/bin
```

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the trace command to set the trace to level 4.

```
trace 4
```

**Step 3** Launch **radclient**.

```
cd /opt/CSCOAr/bin
```

```
radclient
```

**Step 4** Create an Accounting-Start packet

```
acct_request Start username
```

Example:

```
set p [acct_request Start bob]
```

**Step 5** Add a Framed-IP-Address attribute to the Accounting-Start packet

**Step 6** Send the Accounting-Start packet

```
$p send
```

**Step 7** Check the **aregcmd** trace log and the DNS server to verify that the host entry was updated in both the forward and reverse zones.

---

