

Configure RADIUS KeyWrap in ISE

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Introduction

This document describes the procedure to configure RADIUS KeyWrap in Cisco ISE and Cisco Switch.

Prerequisites

- Knowledge of dot1x
- Knowledge of RADIUS protocol
- Knowledge of EAP

Components Used

- ISE 3.2
- Cisco C9300-24U with Software Version 17.09.04a
- Windows 10 PC

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, ensure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Background Information

Key wrapping is a technique where one key value is encrypted using another key. The same mechanism is used in RADIUS to encrypt the key material. This material is usually produced as a by-product of an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication and returned in the Access-Accept message after a successful authentication. This feature is mandatory if ISE is running in FIPS mode.

This provides a protective layer that insulates the actual key material for safeguarding against potential attacks. The underlying key material essentially becomes virtually inaccessible to threat actors, even in cases of data interception. The main intention behind RADIUS key wrapping is to prevent the exposure of key

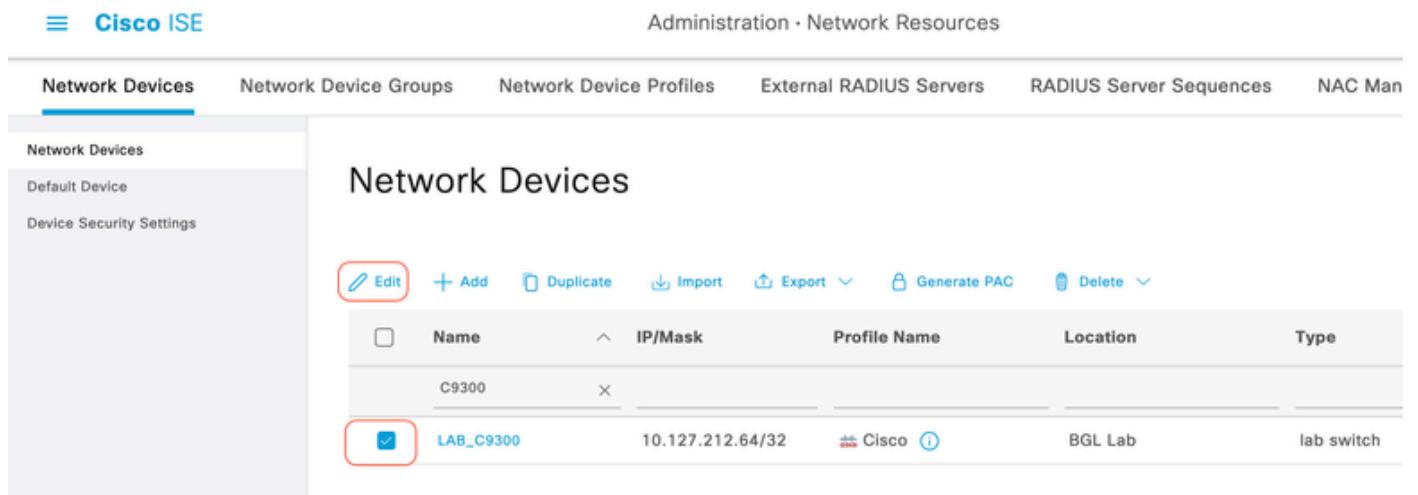
material that secure digital content, particularly in a large-scale enterprise-level network.

In ISE, the Key Encryption Key is used to encrypt the key materials with the AES encryption and the Message Authenticator Code Key separated from RADIUS shared secret key in order to generate Message authenticator Code.

Configure

ISE

Step 1: Navigate to **Administration > Network Resources > Network Devices**. Click the checkbox for the network device for which you want to configure RADIUS KeyWrap. Click **Edit** (if the Network Device is already added).



The screenshot shows the Cisco ISE Administration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Cisco ISE', 'Administration', 'Network Resources', 'Network Devices', 'Network Device Groups', 'Network Device Profiles', 'External RADIUS Servers', 'RADIUS Server Sequences', and 'NAC Man'. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Network Devices', 'Default Device', and 'Device Security Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Network Devices' and contains a table with columns: Name, IP/Mask, Profile Name, Location, and Type. A row for 'C9300' is selected, and its details are shown in the table: Name 'LAB_C9300', IP/Mask '10.127.212.64/32', Profile Name 'Cisco', Location 'BGL Lab', and Type 'lab switch'. The 'Edit' button for this row is highlighted with a red box.

Name	IP/Mask	Profile Name	Location	Type
C9300	10.127.212.64/32	Cisco	BGL Lab	lab switch
LAB_C9300				

Step 2 : Expand the **RADIUS Authentication Settings**. Click the **Enable KeyWrap** check box. Enter the **Key Encryption Key** and **Message Authenticator Code Key**. Click **Save**.

General Settings

Enable KeyWrap [\(i\)](#)

Key Encryption Key [22AB0###CA#1b2b1](#)

[Hide](#)

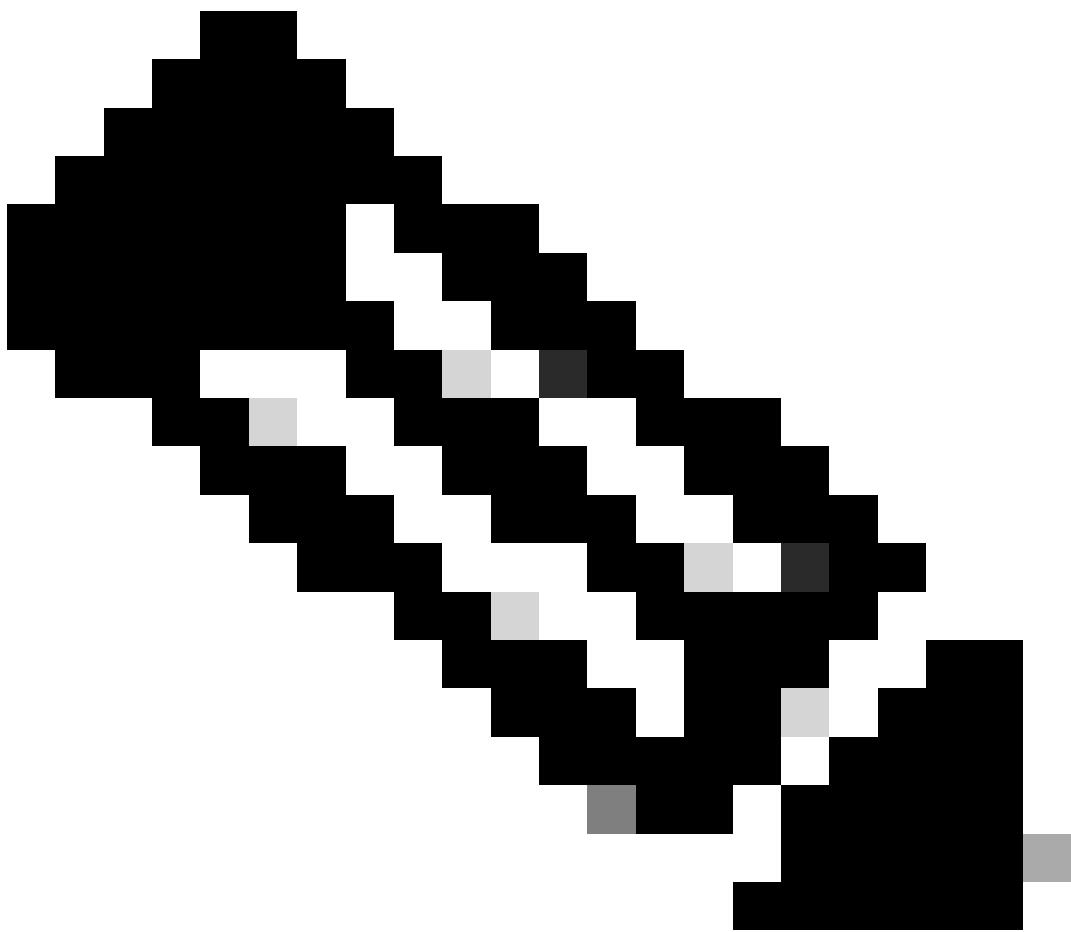
Message

Authenticator Code [12b1CcB202#2Cb1#bCa#](#)

[Hide](#)

Key Input Format

ASCII HEXADECIMAL



Note: Key Encryption Key and Message Authenticator Code Key must be different.

Switch

AAA configuration in Switch to enable the RADIUS KeyWrap feature.

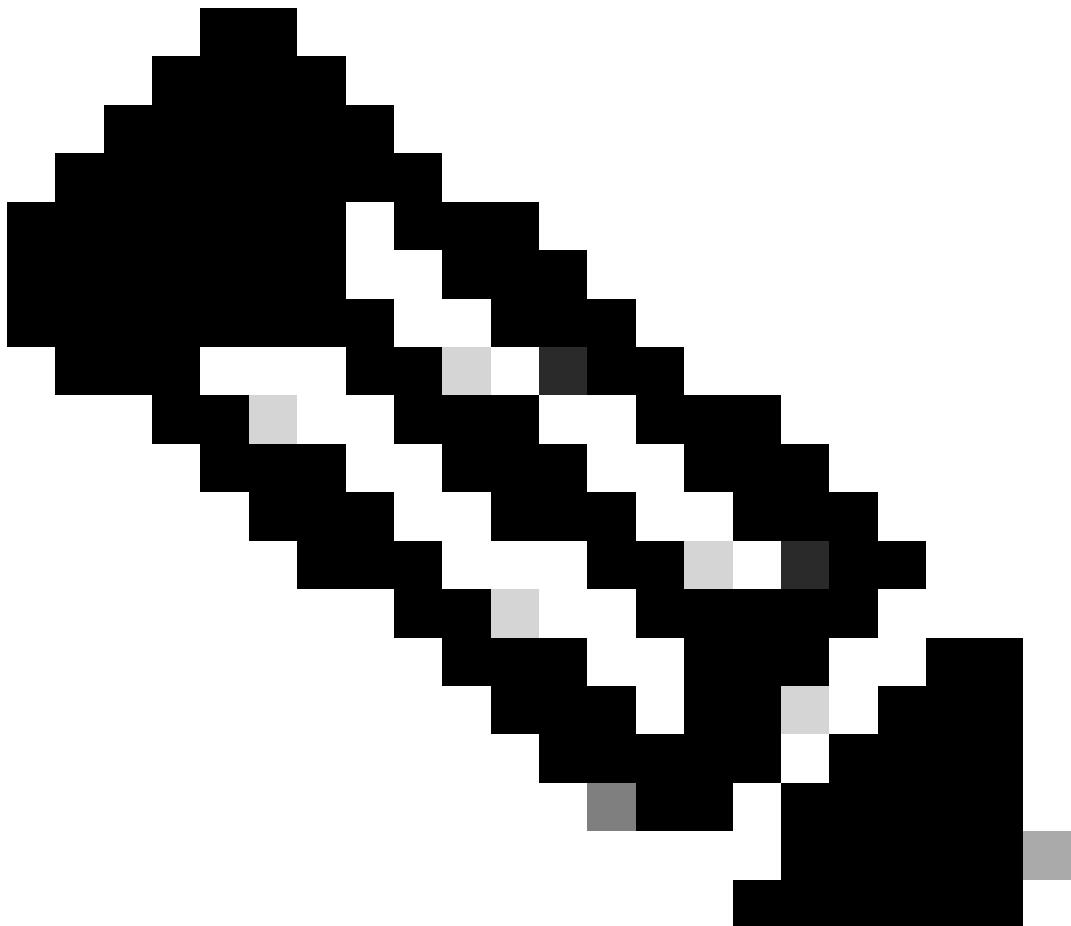
```
aaa authentication dot1x default group RADGRP
aaa authorization network default group RADGRP
aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group RADGRP

radius server ISERAD
address ipv4 10.127.197.165 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
key-wrap encryption-key 0 22AB0###CA#1b2b1 message-auth-code-key 0 12b1CcB202#2Cb1#bCa# format ascii
key Iselab@123

aaa group server radius RADGRP
server name ISERAD
key-wrap enable

interface GigabitEthernet1/0/22
```

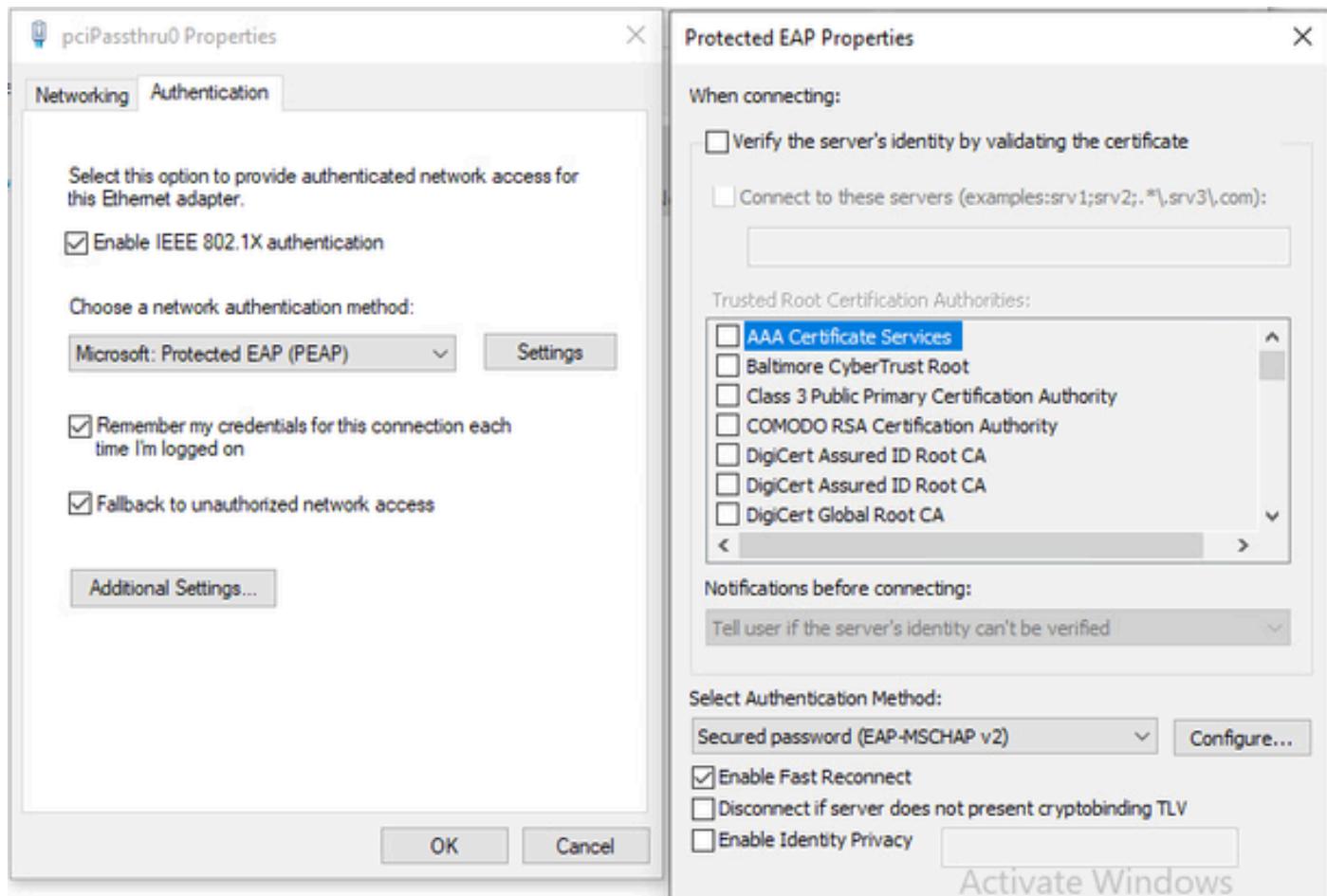
```
switchport access vlan 302
switchport mode access
device-tracking attach-policy IPDT
authentication host-mode multi-domain
authentication order mab dot1x
authentication priority dot1x mab
authentication port-control auto
dot1x pae authenticator
end
```



Note: The encryption-key must be 16 characters long and message-auth-code and 20 characters long.

PC

Windows 10 Suplicant configured for PEAP-MSCHAPv2.



Verify

When the RADIUS KeyWrap feature is not enabled on Switch:

show radius server-group <SERVER GROUP NAME>

The command output must show **Keywrap enabled: FALSE**.

```
Switch#show radius server-group RADGRP
Server group RADGRP
Sharecount = 1 sg_unconfigured = FALSE
Type = standard Memlocks = 1
Server(10.127.197.165:1812,1813,ISERAD) Transactions:
Authen: 239 Author: 211 Acct: 200
Server_auto_test_enabled: FALSE
Keywrap enabled: FALSE
```

In the packet capture, you can see that there no Cisco-AV-Pair attribute for app-key, random-nonce and separate message-authenticator-code. This indicates that RADIUS KeyWrap is disabled on the switch.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
5	38	10.127.212.64	10.127.197.165	RADIUS	331	Access-Request id=149
> Frame 5: 331 bytes on wire (2648 bits), 331 bytes captured (2648 bits)						
> Ethernet II, Src: Cisco_de:7e:79 (4c:ec:0f:de:7e:79), Dst: VMWare_8b:9a:ba (00:50:56:8b:9a:ba)						
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.127.212.64, Dst: 10.127.197.165						
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 58199, Dst Port: 1812						
RADIUS Protocol						
Code: Access-Request (1)						
Packet identifier: 0x95 (149)						
Length: 289						
Authenticator: 890b5cffdf737affa6b6f0c18d9925ee						
[The response to this request is in frame 6]						
Attribute Value Pairs						
> AVP: t=User-Name(1) l=10 val=sksarkar						
> AVP: t=Service-Type(6) l=6 val=Framed(2)						
> AVP: t=Vendor-Specific(26) l=27 vnd=ciscoSystems(9)						
> AVP: t=Framed-MTU(12) l=6 val=1468						
> AVP: t=EAP-Message(79) l=15 Last Segment[1]						
> AVP: t=Message-Authenticator(80) l=18 val=79aca893d2933dee24cab4184c5674be						
> AVP: t=EAP-Key-Name(102) l=2 val=						
> AVP: t=Vendor-Specific(26) l=49 vnd=ciscoSystems(9)						
> AVP: t=Vendor-Specific(26) l=20 vnd=ciscoSystems(9)						
> AVP: t=Framed-IP-Address(8) l=6 val=10.127.212.216						
> AVP: t=Vendor-Specific(26) l=31 vnd=ciscoSystems(9)						
> AVP: t=NAS-IP-Address(4) l=6 val=10.127.212.64						
> AVP: t=NAS-Port-Id(87) l=23 val=GigabitEthernet1/0/22						
> AVP: t=NAS-Port-Type(61) l=6 val=Ethernet(15)						
> AVP: t=NAS-Port(5) l=6 val=50122						
> AVP: t=Calling-Station-Id(31) l=19 val=B4-96-91-26-DD-E7						
> AVP: t=Called-Station-Id(30) l=19 val=50-F7-22-B2-D6-16						

In the ISE prrt-server.log, you can see that ISE only validates the integrity attribute which is the Message-Authenticator.

```
Radius,2025-03-16 13:41:08,628,DEBUG,0x7f43b6e4b700,cntx=0000071664,sesn=labpan02/530700707/490,Calling
[1] User-Name - value: [sksarkar]
[4] NAS-IP-Address - value: [10.127.212.64]
[5] NAS-Port - value: [50122]
[6] Service-Type - value: [Framed]
[8] Framed-IP-Address - value: [10.127.212.216]
[12] Framed-MTU - value: [1468]
[30] Called-Station-ID - value: [50-F7-22-B2-D6-16]
[31] Calling-Station-ID - value: [B4-96-91-26-DD-E7]
[61] NAS-Port-Type - value: [Ethernet]
[79] EAP-Message - value: [<02><01><00><0d><01>sksarkar]
[80] Message-Authenticator - value: [<88>/`f<f2>|<a1><b3><18><06>(<ee>?<c3><c3>]
[87] NAS-Port-Id - value: [GigabitEthernet1/0/22]
[102] EAP-Key-Name - value: []
[26] cisco-av-pair - value: [service-type=Framed]
[26] cisco-av-pair - value: [audit-session-id=40D47F0A0000002B9E06997E]
[26] cisco-av-pair - value: [method=dot1x]
[26] cisco-av-pair - value: [client-iif-id=292332370] ,RADIUSHandler.cpp:2455
Radius,2025-03-16 13:41:08,628,DEBUG,0x7f43b6e4b700,cntx=0000071664,sesn=labpan02/530700707/490,Calling
Radius,2025-03-16 13:41:08,628,DEBUG,0x7f43b6e4b700,cntx=0000071664,sesn=labpan02/530700707/490,Calling
```

In the Access-Accept packet, you can see that the MS-MPPE-Send-key and MS-MPPE-Recv-Key are sent from the RADIUS Server to the Authenticator. MS-MPPE specifies the key material generated by the EAP methods which can be used to perform data encryption between peer and Authenticator. These 32-byte keys

are derived from the RADIUS shared secret, request authenticator, and a random salt.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	Start	Type
28	38	10.127.197.165	10.127.212.64	RADIUS	333	Access-Accept id=160		

> Frame 28: 333 bytes on wire (2664 bits), 333 bytes captured (2664 bits)
> Ethernet II, Src: VMWare_8b:9a:ba (00:50:56:8b:9a:ba), Dst: Cisco_de:7e:79 (4c:ec:0f:de:7e:79)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.127.197.165, Dst: 10.127.212.64
> User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 1812, Dst Port: 58199
RADIUS Protocol
Code: Access-Accept (2)
Packet identifier: 0xa0 (160)
Length: 291
Authenticator: 72c12c624ea2e3b85358b5746895bcf3
[This is a response to a request in frame 27]
[Time from request: 0.081826000 seconds]
Attribute Value Pairs
> AVP: t=User-Name(1) l=10 val=skksarkar
> AVP: t=Class(25) l=54 val=434143533a34304434374630413030303030323739353743364631383a6c616270616e...
> AVP: t=EAP-Message(79) l=6 Last Segment[1]
> AVP: t=Message-Authenticator(80) l=18 val=54cc0cf47f9a996cf92c49960e7b0ea7
> AVP: t=EAP-Key-Name(102) l=67 val=\031g\04\00\0A\0\t\036\00\006\035\0t\00C\0\05CB?\u00012\0\036\025\0,\000es2F\0M\005\024?\033\00\02\0\022!\00Ap)\00#\0\003
AVP: t=Vendor-Specific(26) l=58 vnd=Microsoft(311)
Type: 26
Length: 58
Vendor ID: Microsoft (311)
VSA: t=MS-MPPE-Send-Key(16) l=52 val=afb8ce27f0f911330627544ee383e0fb8c6f721ae4fc86ea400e56a28f0026fa2949167d...
AVP: t=Vendor-Specific(26) l=58 vnd=Microsoft(311)
Type: 26
Length: 58
Vendor ID: Microsoft (311)
VSA: t=MS-MPPE-Recv-Key(17) l=52 val=fabfd3156c55a1107b8e01264ee00da8a8efd91aecad419a46f7be5293494f9f8d7a2a1...

When the RADIUS KeyWrap feature is enabled on Switch and ISE:

show radius server-group <SERVER GROUP NAME>

The command output must shows **Keywrap enabled: TRUE**.

```
Switch#show radius server-group RADGRP
Server group RADGRP
Sharecount = 1 sg_unconfigured = FALSE
Type = standard Memlocks = 1
Server(10.127.197.165:1812,1813,ISERAD) Transactions:
Authen: 239 Author: 211 Acct: 200
Server_auto_test_enabled: FALSE
Keywrap enabled: TRUE
```

In the packet capture, you can see that there is a Cisco-AV-Pair attribute for app-key (with no data), random-nonce and separate message-authenticator-code are present. This indicates to the RADIUS server that the Authenticator (Switch) supports the RADIUS KeyWrap and the server must use the same.

protection and more flexibility than the currently defined Vendor-Specific MS-MPPE-Send-Key and MS-MPPE-Recv-Key attributes.

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of a RADIUS Access-Accept frame (id=184) from source IP 10.127.197.165 to destination IP 10.127.212.64. The frame details pane highlights the RADIUS Protocol section, which includes the code (Access-Accept), packet identifier (0xb8), length (440), authenticator (c1b1215db8612f588ebcf23383ca2d81), and attributes. One attribute, Cisco-APair: radius:app-key, is highlighted in yellow. The bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the frame, with a red box highlighting the key material 'radius:ap p-key='.

Frequently Asked Questions

1) Does RADIUS KeyWarp need to be enabled on both Network device and ISE to make it work?

Yes, RADIUS KeyWrap needs to be enabled on both Network device and ISE to make it work. Although, if you enable the KeyWrap only on the ISE but not on the Network Device, authentication still works. But, if you enabled it on Network Device but not in ISE, authentication fails.

2) Does enabling KeyWrap increase the resource utilization on the ISE and Network device?

No, there no significant increase in resource utilization on the ISE and Network device after enabling KeyWrap.

3) How much extra security does RADIUS KeyWrap provide?

As, the RADIUS itself does not provides any encryption to its payload, KeyWrap provides extra security by encrypting the key materials. The level of security depends on which encryption algorithm is used to encrypt the key material. In ISE, AES is used to encrypt the key material.

Reference

- [Cisco Vendor-Specific RADIUS Attributes for the Delivery of Keying Material](#)