Identity-Based Networking Services Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3SE (Cisco WLC 5700 Series)

First Published: January 29, 2013

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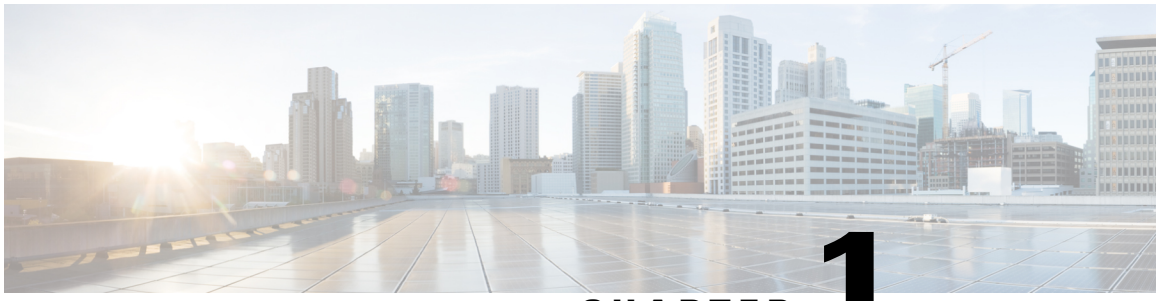


CHAPTER 1

Identity-Based Networking Services Overview

Identity-Based Networking Services provides a policy and identity-based framework in which edge devices can deliver flexible and scalable services to subscribers. This module provides information about what Identity-Based Networking Services is and its features and benefits.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see Bug Search Tool and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

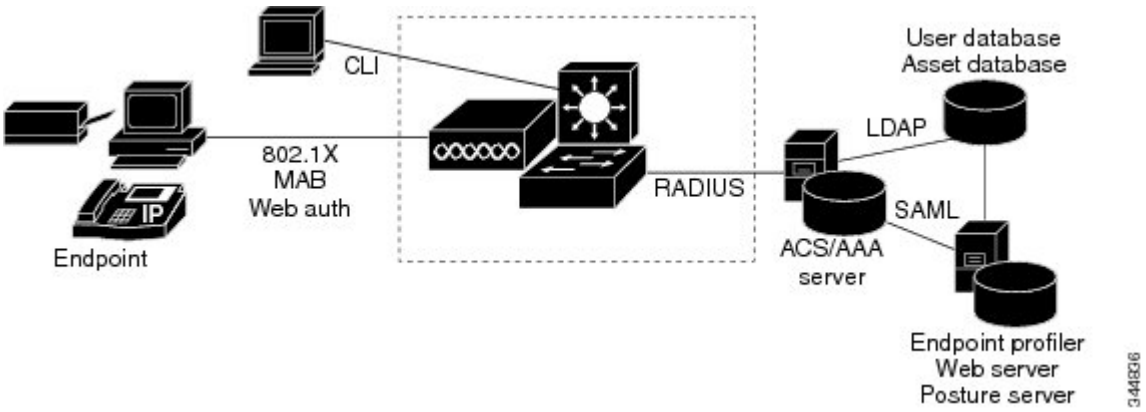
Information About Identity-Based Networking Services

Understanding Identity-Based Networking Services

Identity-Based Networking Services provides an identity-based approach to access management and subscriber management. It offers a consistent way to configure features across technologies, a command interface that allows easy deployment and customization of features, and a robust policy control engine with the ability to apply policies defined locally or received from an external server to enforce policy in the network.

The figure below illustrates a typical deployment of Identity-Based Networking Services in a physically distributed enterprise with a campus, branch offices, and remote workers.

Figure 1: Sample Deployment



Features in Identity-Based Networking Services

Identity-Based Networking Services includes the following features:

- Cisco common classification policy language (C3PL)-based identity configuration
- Concurrent authentication methods on a single session, including IEEE 802.1x (dot1x), MAC authentication bypass (MAB), and web authentication
- Downloadable identity service templates
- Extended RADIUS change of authorization (CoA) support for querying, reauthenticating, and terminating a session, port shutdown and port bounce, and activating and deactivating an identity service template.
- Local authentication using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
- Locally defined identity control policies
- Locally defined identity service templates
- Per-user inactivity handling across methods
- Web authentication support of common session ID
- Web authentication support of IPv6

Benefits of Identity-Based Networking Services

Identity-based solutions are essential for delivering access control for disparate groups such as employees, contractors, and partners while maintaining low operating expenses. Identity-Based Networking Services provides a consistent approach to operational management through a policy and identity-based infrastructure leading to faster deployment of new features and easier management of switches.

Identity-Based Networking Services provides the following benefits:

- An identity-based framework for session management.
- A robust policy control engine to apply policies defined locally or received from an external AAA server.
- Faster deployment and customization of features across access technologies.
- A simpler and consistent way to configure features across access methods, platforms, and application domains.

Web Authentication Support for Common Session ID

Identity-Based Networking Services allows a single session identifier to be used for web authentication sessions in addition to all 802.1X and MAB authenticated sessions for a client. This session ID is used for all reporting purposes such as show commands, MIBs, and RADIUS messages and allows users to distinguish messages for one session from messages for other sessions. This common session ID is used consistently across all authentication methods and features applied to a session.

Web Authentication Support of IPv6

Identity-Based Networking Services introduces IPv6 support for web authentication. IPv6 is supported for web authentication only when Identity-Based Networking Services is explicitly configured. This means that you must permanently convert your configuration to the Cisco common classification policy language (C3PL) display mode by specifically configuring a Identity-Based Networking Services command such as the **policy-map type control subscriber** command.

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Identity-Based Networking Services commands	Cisco IOS Identity-Based Networking Services Command Reference
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) commands	Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Command Reference
ARP configuration tasks	IP Addressing - ARP Configuration Guide
Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) configuration tasks	Authentication Authorization and Accounting Configuration Guide
AAA commands	Cisco IOS Security Command Reference

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 5176	Dynamic Authorization Extensions to RADIUS

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
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Feature Information for Identity-Based Networking Services Overview

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

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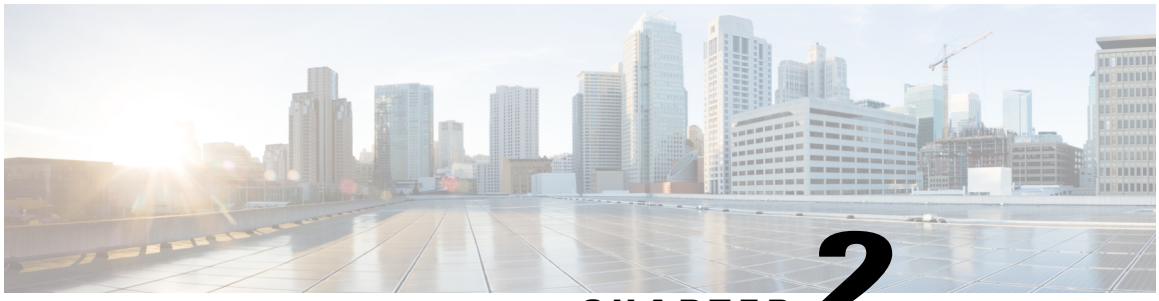
Table 1: Feature Information for Identity-Based Networking Services Overview

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Web Authentication Support of Common Session ID	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2SE Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3SE	Allows a single session identifier to be used for all web authentication sessions in addition to 802.1X and MAB authenticated sessions.



CHAPTER 2

Change of Authorization Support

Identity-Based Networking Services supports RADIUS change of authorization (CoA) commands for session query, reauthentication, and termination, port bounce and port shutdown, and service template activation and deactivation. This module provides information about the supported CoA commands for Identity-Based Networking Services.

Finding Feature Information

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Information About CoA Support

RADIUS Change-of-Authorization Support

Cisco IOS software supports the RADIUS CoA extensions defined in RFC 5176 that are typically used in a push model to allow the dynamic reconfiguring of sessions from external AAA or policy servers. Per-session CoA requests are supported for session identification, session termination, host reauthentication, port shutdown, and port bounce. This model comprises one request (CoA-Request) and two possible response codes:

- CoA acknowledgement (ACK) [CoA-ACK]
- CoA nonacknowledgement (NAK) [CoA-NAK]

The request is initiated from a CoA client (typically a AAA or policy server) and directed to the device that acts as a listener.

The table below shows the RADIUS CoA commands and vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) supported by Identity-Based Networking Services. All CoA commands must include the session identifier between the device and the CoA client.

Table 2: RADIUS CoA Commands Supported by Identity-Based Networking Services

CoA Command	Cisco VSA
Activate service	Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=activate-service" Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:service-name=<*service-name*>" Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:precedence=<*precedence-number*>" Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:activation-mode=replace-all"
Deactivate service	Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=deactivate-service" Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:service-name=<*service-name*>"
Bounce host port	Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=bounce-host-port"
Disable host port	Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=disable-host-port"
Session query	Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=session-query"
Session reauthenticate	Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=reauthenticate" Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:reauthenticate-type=last" or Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:reauthenticate-type=rerun"
Session terminate	This is a standard disconnect request and does not require a VSA.
Interface template	Cisco:AVpair="interface-template-name=<*interfacetemplate*>"

Session Identification

For disconnect and CoA requests targeted at a particular session, the device locates the session based on one or more of the following attributes:

- Acct-Session-Id (IETF attribute #44)
- Audit-Session-Id (Cisco VSA)
- Calling-Station-Id (IETF attribute #31, which contains the host MAC address)
- IPv6 Attributes, which can be one of the following:
  - Framed-IPv6-Prefix (IETF attribute #97) and Framed-Interface-Id (IETF attribute #96), which together create a full IPv6 address per RFC 3162

- Framed-IPv6-Address

- Plain IP Address (IETF attribute #8)

If more than one session identification attribute is included in the message, all of the attributes must match the session or the device returns a Disconnect-NAK or CoA-NAK with the error code "Invalid Attribute Value."

For CoA requests targeted at a particular enforcement policy, the device returns a CoA-NAK with the error code "Invalid Attribute Value" if any of the above session identification attributes are included in the message.

CoA Activate Service Command

The CoA activate service command can be used to activate a service template on a session. The AAA server sends the request in a standard CoA-Request message using the following VSAs:

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=activate-service"

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:service-name=<*service-name*>"

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:precedence=<*precedence-number*>"

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:activation-mode=replace-all"

Because this command is session-oriented, it must be accompanied by one or more of the session identification attributes described in the "Session Identification, on page 6" section. If the device cannot locate a session, it returns a CoA-NAK message with the "Session Context Not Found" error-code attribute. If the device locates a session, it initiates an activate template operation for the hosting port and a CoA-ACK is returned. If activating the template fails, a CoA-NAK message is returned with the Error-Code attribute set to the appropriate message.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is re-sent from the client. If the device fails after returning a CoA-ACK message to the client but before the operation is complete, the operation is restarted on the new active device.

CoA Deactivate Service Command

The CoA deactivate service command can be used to deactivate a service template on a session. The AAA server sends the request in a standard CoA-Request message using the following VSAs:

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=deactivate-service"

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:service-name=<*service-name*>"

Because this command is session-oriented, it must be accompanied by one or more of the session identification attributes described in the "Session Identification, on page 6" section. If the device cannot locate a session, it returns a CoA-NAK message with the "Session Context Not Found" error-code attribute. If the device locates a session, it initiates a deactivate template operation for the hosting port and a CoA-ACK is returned. If deactivating the template fails, a CoA-NAK message is returned with the Error-Code attribute set to the appropriate message.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is re-sent from the client. If the device fails after returning a CoA-ACK message to the client but before the operation is complete, the operation is restarted on the new active device.

CoA Bounce Host Port Command

The CoA bounce host port command terminates a session and bounces the port (initiates a link down event followed by a link up event). The AAA server sends the request in a standard CoA-Request message with the following VSA:

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=bounce-host-port"

Because this command is session-oriented, it must be accompanied by one or more of the session identification attributes described in the "Session Identification, on page 6" section. If the session cannot be located, the device returns a CoA-NAK message with the "Session Context Not Found" error-code attribute. If the session is located, the device disables the hosting port for a period of ten seconds, reenables it (port bounce), and returns a CoA-ACK.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is re-sent from the client. If the device fails after returning a CoA-ACK message to the client but before the operation is complete, the operation is restarted on the new active device.

The CoA bounce port command is useful as a last resort when an endpoint needs to acquire a new IP address after a change in authorization and this is the only way to indicate to the endpoint to restart the DHCP process. This can occur when there is a VLAN change and the endpoint is a device, such as a printer, that does not have a mechanism to detect a change on this authentication port. This command can cause a link flap on an authentication port, which triggers DHCP renegotiation from one or more hosts connected to this port.

CoA Disable Host Port Command

The CoA disable host port command administratively shuts down the authentication port that is hosting a session, which terminates the session. The AAA server sends the request in a standard CoA-Request message with the following VSA:

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=disable-host-port"

Because this command is session-oriented, it must be accompanied by one or more of the session identification attributes described in the "Session Identification, on page 6" section. If the device cannot locate the session, it returns a CoA-NAK message with the "Session Context Not Found" error-code attribute. If the device locates the session, it disables the hosting port and returns a CoA-ACK message.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is re-sent from the client. If the device fails after returning a CoA-ACK message to the client but before the operation is complete, the operation is restarted on the new active device.

CoA Session Query Command

The CoA session query command requests service information about a subscriber session. The AAA server sends the request in a standard CoA-Request message containing the following VSA:

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=session-query"

Because this command is session-oriented, it must be accompanied by one or more of the session identification attributes described in the "Session Identification, on page 6" section. If the device cannot locate a session, it returns a CoA-NAK message with the "Session Context Not Found" error-code attribute. If the device locates a session, it performs a session query operation on the session and returns a CoA-ACK message.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is re-sent from the client. If the device fails after returning a CoA-ACK message to the client but before the operation is complete, the operation is restarted on the new active device.

CoA Session Reauthenticate Command

To initiate session authentication, the AAA server sends a standard CoA-Request message containing the following VSAs:

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=reauthenticate"

Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:reauthenticate-type=<last | rerun>"

"reauthenticate-type" defines whether the CoA reauthentication request uses the authentication method that last succeeded on the session or whether the authentication process is completely rerun.

The following rules apply:

- "subscriber:command=reauthenticate" must be present to trigger a reauthentication.
- If "subscriber:reauthenticate-type" is not specified, the default behavior is to rerun the last successful authentication method for the session. If the method reauthenticates successfully, all old authorization data is replaced with the new reauthenticated authorization data.
- "subscriber:reauthenticate-type" is valid only when included with "subscriber:command=reauthenticate." If it is included in another CoA command, the VSA will be silently ignored.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is resent from the client. If the device fails after returning a CoA-ACK message to the client but before the operation is complete, the operation is restarted on the new active device.

CoA Session Terminate Command

A CoA Disconnect-Request command terminates a session without disabling the host port. This command causes reinitialization of the authenticator state machine for the specified host, but does not restrict the host's access to the network. If the session cannot be located, the device returns a Disconnect-NAK message with the "Session Context Not Found" error-code attribute. If the session is located, the device terminates the session. After the session has been completely removed, the device returns a Disconnect-ACK.

If the device fails before returning a CoA-ACK to the client, the process is repeated on the new active device when the request is re-sent from the client.

To restrict a host's access to the network, use a CoA Request with the Cisco:Avpair="subscriber:command=disable-host-port" VSA. This command is useful when a host is known to cause problems on the network and network access needs to be immediately blocked for the host. When you want to restore network access on the port, reenable it using a non-RADIUS mechanism.

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Identity-Based Networking Services commands	Cisco IOS Identity-Based Networking Services Command Reference
Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) commands	Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Command Reference
ARP configuration tasks	IP Addressing - ARP Configuration Guide
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Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 5176	Dynamic Authorization Extensions to RADIUS

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
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Feature Information for CoA Support

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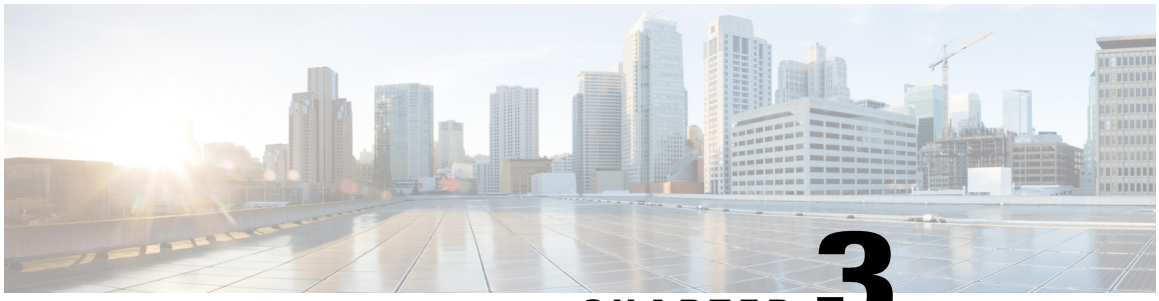
Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to . An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 3: Feature Information for CoA Support

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Change of Authorization	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2SE	Supports CoA requests for initiating the following: • Activating and deactivating service templates on sessions • Port bounce • Port shutdown • Querying a session • Reauthenticating a session • Terminating a session These VSAs are sent in a standard CoA-Request message from a AAA server. In Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2SE, this feature is supported on the following platforms: • Cisco 5700 Series Wireless LAN Controllers • Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switches



CHAPTER 3

Configuring Local Authentication Using LDAP

Local authentication using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) allows an endpoint to be authenticated using 802.1X, MAC authentication bypass (MAB), or web authentication with LDAP as a backend. Local authentication in Identity-Based Networking Services also supports associating an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) attribute list with the local username. This module provides information about configuring local authentication for Identity-Based Networking Services.

Finding Feature Information

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Information About Local Authentication Using LDAP

Local Authentication Using LDAP

Local authentication using LDAP allows an endpoint to be authenticated using 802.1X, MAB, or web authentication with LDAP as a backend. Local authentication also supports additional AAA attributes by associating an attribute list with a local username for wireless sessions.

AES Key Wrap

The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) key wrap feature makes the shared secret between the controller and the RADIUS server more secure. AES key wrap is designed for Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) customers and requires a key-wrap compliant RADIUS authentication server.

How to Configure Local Authentication Using LDAP

Configuring Local Authentication Using LDAP

Perform this task to specify the AAA method list for local authentication and to associate an attribute list with a local username.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **aaa local authentication** {*method-list-name* | **default**} **authorization** {*method-list-name* | **default**}
5. **username** *name* **aaa attribute list** *aaa-attribute-list* [**password** *password*]
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**aaa new-model** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa new-model`	Enables the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) access control model.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	**aaa local authentication** {*method-list-name* | **default**} **authorization** {*method-list-name* | **default**} **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa local authentication default authorization default`	Specifies the method lists to use for local authentication and authorization from a LDAP server.
Step 5	**username** *name* **aaa attribute list** *aaa-attribute-list* [**password** *password*] **Example:** `Device(config)# username USER_1 aaa attribute list LOCAL_LIST password CISCO`	Associates a AAA attribute list with a local username.
Step 6	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring MAC Filtering Support

Perform this task to set the RADIUS compatibility mode, the MAC delimiter, and the MAC address as the username to support MAC filtering.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **aaa group server radius** *group-name*
5. **subscriber mac-filtering security-mode** {**mac** | **none** | **shared-secret**}
6. **mac-delimiter** {**colon** | **hyphen** | **none** | **single-hyphen**}
7. **exit**
8. **username** *mac-address* **mac** [**aaa attribute list** *aaa-attribute-list*]
9. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable**	Enables privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: `Device> enable`	• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**aaa new-model** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa new-model`	Enables the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) access control model.
Step 4	**aaa group server radius** *group-name* **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa group server radius RAD_GROUP1`	Groups different RADIUS server hosts into distinct lists.
Step 5	**subscriber mac-filtering security-mode** {**mac** | **none** | **shared-secret**} **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# subscriber mac-filtering security-mode mac`	Specifies the RADIUS compatibility mode for MAC filtering. • The default value is **none**.
Step 6	**mac-delimiter** {**colon** | **hyphen** | **none** | **single-hyphen**} **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# mac-delimiter hyphen`	Specifies the MAC delimiter for RADIUS compatibility mode. • The default value is **none**.
Step 7	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# exit`	Exits server group configuration mode and returns to global configuration mode.
Step 8	**username** *mac-address* **mac** [**aaa attribute list** *aaa-attribute-list*] **Example:** `Device(config)# username 00-22-WP-EC-23-3C mac aaa attribute list AAA_list1`	Allows a MAC address to be used as the username for MAC filtering done locally.
Step 9	**exit** **Example:** `Device(config)# exit`	Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Enabling AES Key Wrap

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) key wrap makes the shared secret between the controller and the RADIUS server more secure. AES key wrap requires a key-wrap compliant RADIUS authentication server.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **radius-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} **key-wrap encryption-key** *encryption-key* **message-auth-code-key** *encryption-key* [**format** {**ascii** | **hex**}]
4. **aaa new-model**
5. **aaa group server radius** *group-name*
6. **server** *ip-address* [**auth-port** *port-number*] [**acct-port** *port-number*]
7. **key-wrap enable**
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**radius-server host** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} **key-wrap encryption-key** *encryption-key* **message-auth-code-key** *encryption-key* [**format** {**ascii** | **hex**}] **Example:** `Device(config)# radius-server host 10.10.1.2 key-wrap encryption-key testkey99 message-auth-code-key testkey123`	Defines a RADIUS server host.
Step 4	**aaa new-model** **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa new-model`	Enables the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) access control model.
Step 5	**aaa group server radius** *group-name* **Example:** `Device(config)# aaa group server radius RAD_GROUP1`	Groups different RADIUS server hosts into distinct lists.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	**server** *ip-address* [**auth-port** *port-number*] [**acct-port** *port-number*] **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# server 10.10.1.2`	Specifies the IP address of the RADIUS server in the server group.
Step 7	**key-wrap enable** **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# key-wrap enable`	Enables AES key wrap for this RADIUS server.
Step 8	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-sg-radius)# end`	Exits server group configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for Local Authentication Using LDAP

Example: Configuring Local Authentication Using LDAP

The following example shows a configuration for local authentication:

```
!
username USER_1 password 0 CISCO
username USER_1 aaa attribute list LOCAL_LIST
aaa new-model
aaa local authentication EAP_LIST authorization EAP_LIST
!
```

Example: Configuring MAC Filtering Support

The following example shows a configuration for MAC filtering:

```
username 00-22-WP-EC-23-3C mac aaa attribute list AAA_list1
!
aaa group server radius RAD_GROUP1
 subscriber mac-filtering security-mode mac
 mac-delimiter hyphen
```

Example: Configuring AES Key Wrap

The following example shows a configuration with key wrap enabled for a RADIUS server:

```
aaa group server radius RAD_GROUP1
 server 10.10.1.2
 key-wrap enable
!
```

```
radius-server host 10.10.1.2
!
```

Additional References

Related Documents

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The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to . An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 4: Feature Information for Local Authentication Using LDAP

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Local Authentication Using LDAP	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2SE	Introduces support for local authentication using Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). In Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE, this feature is supported on the following platforms: • Cisco Catalyst 3650 Series Switches • Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switches • Cisco 5700 Wireless LAN Controllers The following commands were introduced or modified: **aaa local authentication**, **key-wrap enable**, **mac-delimiter**, **radius-server host**, **subscriber mac-filtering security-mode**, **username**.