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Web Authentication Enhancements—Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages

The Web Authentication Enhancements—Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages feature allows you to display four HTML pages to users in place of the switch’s internal default HTML pages during web-based authentication. The four pages are Login, Success, Fail, and Expire.

This module also describes the following enhancement features for the custom HTML pages:

- Custom Web Authentication Result Display Enhancement feature—ensures that the authentication results display on the main HTML page.
- Support for Custom Web Authentication Download Bundle feature—ensures that one or more custom HTML pages can be downloaded and configured from a single tar file bundle.
- Virtual IP Support for Images in Custom Web Authentication feature—ensures that users can configure a virtual IP address.

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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 at the end of this module.

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.

Prerequisites for Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages

- To enable the custom web pages feature, you must specify all four custom HTML files.
  - If fewer than four files are specified, the internal default HTML pages are used.
  - The four custom HTML files must be present on the disk or flash of the switch.

- Any external link from a custom page requires the configuration of an intercept ACL within the admission rule.
- Any name resolution required for external links or images requires the configuration of an intercept ACL within the admission rule to access a valid DNS server.

Restrictions for Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages

- If the custom web pages feature is enabled, a configured auth-proxy-banner cannot be used.
- If the custom web pages feature is enabled, the redirect URL for successful login feature is not available.

Information About Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages

Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

The switch’s internal HTTP server hosts four custom HTML pages (in addition to the four default internal HTML pages) for delivery to an authenticating client during the web-based authentication process. These four pages allow the server to notify the user of the following four states of the authentication process:

- Login—User credentials are requested.
- Success—Login is successful.
- Fail—Login has failed.
- Expire—The login session has expired due to excessive login failures.

You can substitute your custom HTML pages for the four default internal HTML pages or you can specify a URL to which the user is redirected after a successful authentication; effectively replacing the internal success page.

This module describes two methods by which you can configure custom web pages:

- Using the ip admission proxy command.
• Using the parameter-map type webauth command for identity control policy-based access session management.

Images for Custom Web Pages

This section describes the guidelines for all images on the custom web pages:

• An image file has a size limit of 256 KB.

• All image files must have a filename that begins with “web_auth_” (such as “web_auth_logo.jpg” instead of “logo.jpg”).

Note

The Virtual IP Support for Images in Custom Web Authentication feature supports image filenames that do not require any prefix. Users can specify any image name.

• All image filenames must be less than 63 characters.

• Any images on the custom pages must be located on an accessible HTTP server. An intercept ACL must be configured within the admission rule to allow access to the HTTP server.

Result Display Enhancement

The Custom Web Authentication Result Display Enhancement feature displays the authentication results on the main HTML page. There is no pop-up window to display the authentication results.

Custom Web Authentication Download Bundle

The Support for Custom Web Authentication Download Bundle feature ensures that one or more custom HTML pages can be downloaded and configured from a single tar file bundle. The images and the custom pages containing the images are also part of the same downloadable tar file bundle.

Virtual IP Support for Images

The Virtual IP Support for Images in Custom Web Authentication feature supports the following enhancements:

• Image filenames do not require any prefix. Users can specify any image name.

• Users need not specify the wireless management interface IP address to indicate the source of the image in the HTML code. Instead, users can configure the virtual-ip command in parameter-map webauth configuration mode (config-params-parameter-map) and specify a virtual IP address. For more information about the virtual-ip command, see the “Configuring a Parameter Map for Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages” section or the Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z.
Parameter Map for Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

A parameter map allows you to modify parameters that control the behavior of actions configured under a control policy. A parameter map for web-based authentication sets parameters that can be applied to subscriber sessions during authentication. If you do not create a parameter map, the policy uses default parameters.

How to Configure Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

Configuring Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

To specify the use of your custom authentication proxy web pages, first store your custom HTML files on the switch’s internal disk or flash memory and then perform this task.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. ip admission proxy http login page file device:login-filename
4. ip admission proxy http success page file device:success-filename
5. ip admission proxy http failure page file device:fail-filename
6. ip admission proxy http expired page file device:expired-filename
7. end

DETAILED STEPS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
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<td>enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2** | Enters global configuration mode. |
| configure terminal | |
| Example: | Device# configure terminal |

| **Step 3** | Specifies the location in the switch memory file system of the custom HTML file to be used in place of the default login page. |
| ip admission proxy http login page file device:login-filename | • The device: is either disk or flash memory, such as disk0:. |
| Example: | Device(config)# ip admission proxy http login page file disk1:login.htm |
### Specifying a Redirect URL for Successful Login

#### Before You Begin

![Note](image)

You can specify a URL to which the user will be redirected upon successful authentication, effectively replacing the internal Success HTML page.

- If the custom authentication proxy web pages feature is enabled, the redirection URL feature is disabled and will not be available. You can perform redirection in the custom login success page.

- If the redirection URL feature is enabled, a configured auth-proxy-banner will not be used.

---

### Command or Action | Purpose
--- | ---
**Step 4** | ip admission proxy http success page file
*device*: *success-filename* | Specifies the location of the custom HTML file to be used in place of the default login success page.

*Example:*

Device(config)# ip admission proxy http success page file disk1:success.htm

**Step 5** | ip admission proxy http failure page file
*device*: *fail-filename* | Specifies the location of the custom HTML file to be used in place of the default login failure page.

*Example:*

Device(config)# ip admission proxy http failure page file disk1:fail.htm

**Step 6** | ip admission proxy http expired page file
*device*: *expired-filename* | Specifies the location of the custom HTML file to be used in place of the default login expired page.

*Example:*

Device(config)# ip admission proxy http expired page file disk1:expired.htm

**Step 7** | end | Exits global configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

*Example:*

Device(config)# end
SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. ip admission proxy http success redirect url-string
4. end

DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Example:</td>
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<td>Example:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>ip admission proxy http success redirect</strong> url-string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# ip admission proxy http success redirect <a href="http://www.company.com">www.company.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>end</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Device(config)# end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring a Parameter Map for Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

Perform the following steps to define either a global or named parameter map for web-based authentication.

**Note**

The configuration commands available in the global parameter map differ from the commands available in a named parameter map.

**Before You Begin**

Ensure that you configure a parameter map for identity control policy-based access session management.
## SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable  
2. configure terminal  
3. parameter-map type webauth \( \{ parameter-map-name | \text{global} \} \)  
4. banner \( \{ \text{file location:filename} | \text{text banner-text} \} \)  
5. consent email  
6. custom-page \( \{ \text{failure} | \text{login [expired]} | \text{success} \} \text{ device location:filename} \)  
7. max-http-conns number  
8. redirect \( \{ \text{for-login} | \text{on-failure} | \text{on-success} \} \text{ url | portal \{ipv4 ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address\}} \)  
9. timeout init-state sec seconds  
10. type \( \{ \text{authbypass} | \text{consent} | \text{webauth} | \text{webconsent} \} \)  
11. timeout fin-wait msec milliseconds  
12. virtual-ip \( \{ \text{ipv4 ipv4-address} | \text{ipv6 ipv6-address} \} \)  
13. watch-list \( \{ \text{add-item \{ipv4 ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address\}} | \text{dynamic-expiry-timeout minutes | enabled} \} \)  
14. end  
15. show ip admission status \( \{ \text{banners} | \text{custom-pages} | \text{parameter-map [parameter-map]} \} \)

## DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 1**  
enable  
Device> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode.  
- Enter your password if prompted.  
| **Step 2**  
configure terminal  
Device# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode.  
| **Step 3**  
parameter-map type webauth \( \{ parameter-map-name | \text{global} \} \)  
Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth MAP-2 | Creates a parameter map and enters parameter-map webauth configuration mode.  
The specific configuration commands supported for a global parameter map defined with the global keyword differ from the commands supported for a named parameter map defined with the parameter-map-name argument.  
| **Step 4**  
banner \( \{ \text{file location:filename} | \text{text banner-text} \} \)  

## Configuring a Parameter Map for Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Step 5** consent email | (Optional) Requests a user’s e-mail address on the web-authentication login web page.  
  - This command is supported in named parameter maps only. |
| **Step 6** custom-page {failure | login | expired | success} device location:filename | (Optional) Displays custom authentication proxy web pages during web-based authentication.  
  - You must configure all four custom HTML files. If fewer than four files are configured, the internal default HTML pages will be used. |
| **Step 7** max-http-conns number | (Optional) Limits the number of HTTP connections for each web authentication client. |
| **Step 8** redirect {for-login | on-failure | on-success} url | (Optional) Redirects users to a particular URL during web-based authentication. |
| **Step 9** timeout init-state sec seconds | (Optional) Sets the initial state timeout, in seconds, for web-based authentication sessions. |
| **Step 10** type {authbypass | consent | webauth | webconsent} | (Optional) Defines the methods supported by a web-based authentication parameter map.  
  - This command is supported only for named parameter maps. |
| **Step 11** timeout fin-wait msec milliseconds | (Optional) Sets the TCP finish (FIN) packet timeout for web-based authentication sessions. |

---

**Example:**

```
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# consent email

Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page

Device(config-params-parameter-map)# max-http-conns 5

Device(config-params-parameter-map)# redirect portal ipv6 FE80::1
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# redirect on-failure http://10.10.3.34/~sample/failure.html

Device(config-params-parameter-map)# timeout init-state sec 60

Device(config-params-parameter-map)# type consent
```

---

**Web Authentication Enhancements—Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages**

---

**Authentication Proxy Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3E**

---
### Command or Action

**Step 12**  
virtual-ip {ipv4 ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address}  

**Example:**  
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# virtual-ip ipv6 FE80::1  

(Optional) Specifies a virtual IP address for web-based authentication clients.  
- This command is supported only for global parameter maps.

**Step 13**  
watch-list {add-item {ipv4 ipv4-address | ipv6 ipv6-address} | dynamic-expiry-timeout minutes | enabled}  

**Example:**  
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list dynamic-expiry-timeout 20  
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list add-item ipv6 FE80::1  

(Optional) Enables a watch list of web-based authentication clients.  
- This command is supported only for global parameter maps.

**Step 14**  
end  

**Example:**  
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# end  

(Optional) Exits parameter-map webauth configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

**Step 15**  
show ip admission status [banners | custom-pages | parameter-map [parameter-map]]  

**Example:**  
Device# show ip admission status custom-pages  

(Optional) Displays information about configured banners and custom pages.

---

### Verifying the Configuration of Parameter Maps for Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

#### Verifying the Configuration of a Global Parameter Map

Perform this task to verify the configuration of a global parameter map for custom authentication proxy web pages.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. enable  
2. show parameter-map type webauth global

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**  
enable
Enables privileged EXEC mode.

**Example:**

```
Device> enable
```

**Step 2**

**show parameter-map type webauth global**

Displays the configuration of a global parameter map for custom authentication proxy web pages.

**Example:**

```
Device# show parameter-map type webauth global

Parameter Map Name : global
Type : none
Custom Page:
  Auth-proxy login : flash:login.html
  Auth-proxy Init State time : 120 sec
  Auth-proxy Fin Wait time : 3000 milliseconds
  Webauth max-http connection : 30
  Webauth logout-window : Enabled
  Consent Email : Disabled
  Virtual-ipv4 : 3.3.3.10
  Webauth intercept https : Disabled
  Watch-list:
    Enabled : no
  Webauth login-auth-bypass:
```

---

**Verifying the Configuration of a Named Parameter Map**

Perform this task to verify the configuration of a named parameter map for custom authentication proxy web pages.

**SUMMARY STEPS**

1. `enable`
2. `show parameter-map type webauth parameter-map-name`

**DETAILED STEPS**

**Step 1**

**`enable`**

Enables privileged EXEC mode.
Web Authentication Enhancements—Customizing Authentication Proxy Web Pages

Configuration Examples for Customization of Authentication Proxy Web Pages

Example: Configuring Custom Authentication Web Pages

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ip admission proxy http login page file disk1:login.htm
Device(config)# ip admission proxy http success page file disk1:success.htm
Device(config)# ip admission proxy http failure page file disk1:fail.htm
Device(config)# ip admission proxy http expired page file disk1:expired.htm
Device(config)# end
```

Example: Configuring a Redirection URL for Successful Login

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ip admission proxy http success redirect www.company.com
Device(config)# end
```
Example: Configuring Parameter Maps for Custom Authentication Proxy Web Pages

**Global Parameter Map**

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth global
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# timeout init-state sec 60
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# logging enabled
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list enabled
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# virtual-ip ipv6 FE80::1
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# redirect on-failure http://10.10.3.34/~sample/failure.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# max-http-conns 100
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list dynamic-expiry-timeout 5000
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# banner file flash:webauth_banner.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# end

**Named Parameter Map for Web Authentication Using Custom Pages**

The following example shows how to configure a named parameter map for web authentication that defines custom pages for the login process, along with a control policy that uses the parameter map.

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth CUSTOM-WEBAUTH-MAP
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# type webauth
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login device flash:login_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page success device flash:succeed_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page failure device flash:fail_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login expired device flash:expire_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# exit
Device(config)# policy-map type control subscriber CUSTOM-WEBAUTH-POLICY
Device(config-event-control-policymap)# event session-started match-all
Device(config-class-control-policymap)# 10 class always do-until-failure
Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 authenticate using webauth parameter-map CUSTOM-WEBAUTH-MAP retries 2 retry-time 0
Device(config-action-control-policymap)# end

**Named Parameter Map for Consent Using Custom Pages**

The following example shows how to configure a named parameter map for custom consent, along with the corresponding control policy that uses the parameter map:

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth CUSTOM-CONSENT-MAP
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# type consent
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login device flash:consent_login_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page success device flash:consent_success_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page failure device flash:consent_fail_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login expired device flash:consent_expire_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# exit
Device(config)# ip access-list extended GUEST-ACL
Device(config-extend-nacl)# permit ip any 172.30.30.0 0.0.0.255
Device(config-extend-nacl)# permit ip any host 172.20.249.252
Named Parameter Map for Web Authentication with Consent Using Custom Pages

The following example shows how to configure a named parameter map for web authentication with custom consent, along with the corresponding control policy that uses the parameter map:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth CUSTOM-WEBAUTH-CONSENT-MAP
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# type webconsent
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login device
flash:webauth_consent_login_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page success device
flash:webauth_consent_success_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page failure device
flash:webauth_consent_fail_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login expired device
flash:webauth_consent_expire_page.html
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login expired device
exit
Device(config)# ip access-list extended GUEST-ACL
Device(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip any 172.30.30.0 0.0.0.255
Device(config-ext-nacl)# permit ip any host 172.20.249.252
Device(config-ext-nacl)# exit
Device(config)# service-template GUEST-POLICY
Device(config-service-template)# access-group GUEST-ACL
Device(config-service-template)# exit
Device(config)# policy-map type control subscriber CUSTOM-CONSENT-POLICY
Device(config-event-control-policymap)# event session-started match-all
Device(config-class-control-policymap)# 10 class always do-until-failure
Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 authenticate using webauth parameter-map
CUSTOM-WEBAUTH-CONSENT-MAP
Device(config-action-control-policymap)# exit
Device(config-event-control-policymap)# event authentication-success match-all
Device(config-class-control-policymap)# 10 class always do-until-failure
Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 activate service-template GUEST-POLICY
Device(config-action-control-policymap)# end
```

Additional References

### Related Documents

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<th>Document Title</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases</td>
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</table>
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 www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.
The Customization of Authentication Proxy Web Pages feature allows you to provide four HTML pages to be displayed to the user in place of the switch’s internal default HTML pages during web-based authentication. The four pages are Login, Success, Fail, and Expire.

In Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2SE, this feature is supported on the following platforms:

- Catalyst 3850 Series Switches
- Cisco 5760 Wireless LAN Controller

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<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Cisco IOS 15.0(1)EX</td>
<td>The Customization of Authentication Proxy Web Pages feature allows you to provide four HTML pages to be displayed to the user in place of the switch’s internal default HTML pages during web-based authentication. The four pages are Login, Success, Fail, and Expire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cisco IOS XE 3.2SE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Custom Web Authentication Result Display Enhancement</td>
<td>Cisco IOS XE 3.6E</td>
<td>The Custom Web Authentication Result Display Enhancement feature displays the authentication results on the main HTML page. There is no pop-up window to display the authentication results. In Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6E, this feature is supported on the following platforms:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Catalyst 3850 Series Switches</td>
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<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Releases</td>
<td>Feature Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Support for Custom Web Authentication Download Bundle            | Cisco IOS XE 3.6E| The Support for Custom Web Authentication Download Bundle feature ensures that one or more custom HTML pages can be downloaded and configured from a single tar file bundle. The images and the custom pages containing the images are also part of the same downloadable tar file bundle. In Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6E, this feature is supported on the following platforms:  
  - Catalyst 3850 Series Switches  
  - Catalyst 3650 Series Switches |
| Virtual IP Support for Images in Custom Web Authentication       | Cisco IOS XE 3.6E| The Virtual IP Support for Images in Custom Web Authentication feature supports image filenames without prefixes and removes the requirement of users having to specify the wireless management interface IP address to indicate the source of the image in the HTML code. In Cisco IOS XE Release 3.6E, this feature is supported on the following platforms:  
  - Catalyst 3850 Series Switches  
  - Catalyst 3650 Series Switches |
CHAPTER 2

Webauth Sleeping Client

The Webauth Sleeping Client feature allows successfully authenticated devices to stay logged in for a configured period without re-authentication.

This module describes how to add a parameter map to configure the time until which the access switch remembers the sleeping client.

- Finding Feature Information, page 17
- Restrictions for Webauth Sleeping Client, page 17
- Information About Webauth Sleeping Client, page 18
- How to Configure Webauth Sleeping Client, page 18
- Configuration Examples for Webauth Sleeping Client, page 21
- Additional References for Webauth Sleeping Client, page 21
- Feature Information for Webauth Sleeping Client, page 22

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 at the end of this module.

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.

Restrictions for Webauth Sleeping Client

- The MAC address of the device and the username or password is mapped. Once an entry is added to sleeping-client cache, all users of the device get the same policies that are stored in the cache. To use different policies, a user can force normal authentication by logging out. To log out, use http[s]:/<Virtual IP/Virtual Host>/logout.html.
• Mobility is not supported. If a device sleeps, wakes up, and gets associated with a different foreign controller, the device undergoes normal authentication on the foreign controller.

Information About Webauth Sleeping Client

Sleeping client cache

The Webauth Sleeping Client feature enables users to login once and not be disturbed with login forms for a configurable period. The details of the devices (sleeping clients) that need to be remembered are stored in the sleeping client cache.

Once a user authenticates successfully for the first time, an entry is added to the sleeping client cache and the sleeping client timer starts. If the authenticated device goes to sleep and wakes up, the service manager uses the web authentication method to check if there is an entry in the sleeping client cache for the mapped MAC address. If the entry is found, the authentication is run in the background using the stored credentials. If the authentication is successful, the sleeping client cache is updated and a logout access control list (ACL) is added. The logout ACL helps the client force normal authentication by logging out. In case the authentication fails with the stored credentials, the entry is deleted from the sleeping client cache.

If the service manager does not find any entry in the sleeping client cache for the mapped MAC address, normal authentication is performed. After successful authentication, an entry is added to the sleeping client cache and the sleeping client timer starts.

How to Configure Webauth Sleeping Client

Configuring Sleeping Client Timer

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. parameter-map type webauth {parameter-map-name | global}
4. sleeping-client [timeout time]
5. end
6. clear ip admission sleeping client {* | mac-address}
7. exit

DETAILED STEPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command or Action</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 enable</td>
<td>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command or Action</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device&gt; enable</td>
<td>• Enter your password if prompted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configure terminal</td>
<td>Enters global configuration mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# configure terminal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parameter-map type webauth {parameter-map-name</td>
<td>global}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth global</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleeping-client [timeout time]</td>
<td>Configures the sleeping client timeout in minutes. Available range for the time argument is from 60 to 35791.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# sleeping-client timeout 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you do not use the timeout keyword, the sleeping client is configured with the default timeout value of 720 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>Exits parameter-map webauth configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear ip admission sleeping client {*</td>
<td>mac-address}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# clear ip admission sleeping client *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 7</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exits privileged EXEC mode and returns to user EXEC mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device# exit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verifying Sleeping Client Entries

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. show ip admission sleeping-client
3. show ip admission cache

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1 enable
Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Example:
Device> enable

Step 2 show ip admission sleeping-client
Displays the sleeping client database.

Example:
Device# show ip admission sleeping-client
Sleeping-Client Cache
Total number of sleeping-client entries: 1
00e1.e1e1.0001 Time-Remaining(min) 59

Step 3 show ip admission cache
Displays the sleeping client and normal client details. The sleeping client entries are prefixed with ^.

Example:
Device# show ip admission cache
^Client MAC 00e1.e1e1.0001 Client IP 2001:DB8::1 IPv6 ::, State AUTHZ, Method Webauth
Configuration Examples for Webauth Sleeping Client

Example: Configuring Sleeping Client Timer

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth global
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# sleeping-client timeout 60
Device(config-params-parameter-map)# end
Device# clear ip admission sleeping client *
Device# exit
```

Additional References for Webauth Sleeping Client

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Topic</th>
<th>Document Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cisco IOS commands</td>
<td>Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security commands</td>
<td>• Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands A to C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands D to L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands M to R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cisco IOS Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web authentication process</td>
<td>&quot;Managing Web Authentication&quot; chapter in Cisco Wireless LAN Controller Configuration Guide</td>
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Technical Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html">http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feature Information for Webauth Sleeping Client

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 www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 2: Feature Information for Webauth Sleeping Client

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Name</th>
<th>Releases</th>
<th>Feature Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Webauth Sleeping Client</td>
<td>Cisco IOS XE 3.7E</td>
<td>The Webauth Sleeping Client feature allows successfully authenticated devices to stay logged in for a configured period without re-authentication. The following commands were introduced or modified: clear ip admission sleeping-client, show ip admission sleeping-client, show ip admission cache and sleeping client timeout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>