



Managing System Administration Configurations

After you install Cisco Secure ACS, you must configure and administer it to manage your network efficiently. The ACS web interface allows you to easily configure ACS to perform various operations. For a list of post-installation configuration tasks to get started with ACS, see [Post-Installation Configuration Tasks, page 6-1](#).

When you choose **System Administration > Configuration**, you can access pages that allow you to do the following:

- Configure global system options, including settings for TACACS+, EAP-TLS, PEAP, and EAP-FAST. See [Configuring Global System Options, page 18-1](#).
- Configure protocol dictionaries. See [Managing Dictionaries, page 18-6](#).
- Manage local sever certificates. See [Configuring Local Server Certificates, page 18-16](#).
- Manage log configurations. See [Configuring Local and Remote Log Storage, page 18-23](#).
- Manage licensing. See [Licensing Overview, page 18-37](#).

Configuring Global System Options

From the **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options** pages, you can view these options:

- [Configuring TACACS+ Settings, page 18-1](#)
- [Configuring EAP-TLS Settings, page 18-2](#)
- [Configuring PEAP Settings, page 18-3](#)
- [Configuring Security Settings, page 18-3](#)
- [Configuring HTTP Proxy Settings for CRL Requests, page 18-4](#)
- [Configuring EAP-FAST Settings, page 18-5](#)
- [Generating EAP-FAST PAC, page 18-5](#)
- [Generating EAP-FAST PAC, page 18-5](#)

Configuring TACACS+ Settings

Use the TACACS+ Settings page to configure TACACS+ runtime characteristics.

Select **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > TACACS+ Settings**.

The TACACS+ Settings page appears as described in [Table 18-1](#):

Table 18-1 TACACS+ Settings

Option	Description
Port to Listen	Port number on which to listen. By default, the port number is displayed as 49. ACS 5.8 allows you to edit this field. You can configure the TACACS+ port with number 49 and numbers ranging from 1024 to 65535. However, ACS does not allow the port numbers that are already assigned to other ports. This operation restarts the ACS runtime and all registered instances.
Connection Timeout	Number of minutes before the connection times out.
Session Timeout	Number of minutes before the session times out.
Maximum Packet Size	Maximum packet size (in bytes).
Single Connect Support	Check to enable single connect support.
Internal User Authorization Cache	<p>Note This option is available from ACS 5.8 patch 7 or later.</p> <p>The cache mechanism is applicable only for TACACS+ authorization flow for internal users. When this option is enabled, the username and user specific attributes read from the internal database are stored in the cache after the first successful authorization request, for the specified time period. You can also specify the time for which the user details are to be stored in the cache. The valid range is from 1 to 5 minutes.</p>
Login Prompts	
Username Prompt	Text string to use as the username prompt.
Password Prompt	Text string to use as the password prompt.
Password Change Control	
Enable TELNET Change Password	Choose this option if you want to provide an option to change password during a TELNET session.
Prompt for Old Password	Text string to use as the old password prompt.
Prompt for New Password	Text string to use as the new password prompt.
Prompt for Confirm Password	Text string to use as the confirm password prompt.
Disable TELNET Change Password	Choose this option if you do not want change password during a TELNET session.
Message when Disabled	Message that is displayed when you choose the Disable TELNET Change Password option.

Configuring EAP-TLS Settings

Use the EAP-TLS Settings page to configure EAP-TLS runtime characteristics.

Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > EAP-TLS Settings**.

The EAP-TLS Settings page appears as described in [Table 18-2](#):

Table 18-2 EAP-TLS Settings

Option	Description
General	
Enable EAP-TLS Session Resume	Check this check box to support abbreviated reauthentication of a user who has passed full EAP-TLS authentication. This feature provides reauthentication of the user with only an SSL handshake and without the application of certificates. EAP-TLS session resume works only within the specified EAP-TLS session timeout value.
EAP-TLS Session Timeout	Enter the number of seconds before the EAP-TLS session times out. The default value is 7200 seconds.
Stateless Session Resume	
Master Key Generation Period	The value is used to regenerate the master key after the specified period of time. The default is one week.
Revoke	Click Revoke to cancel all previous master keys. This operation should be used with caution. If the ACS node is a secondary node, the Revoke option is disabled.

Configuring PEAP Settings

Use the PEAP Settings page to configure PEAP runtime characteristics.

Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > PEAP Settings**.

The PEAP Settings page appears as described in [Table 18-3](#):

Table 18-3 PEAP Settings

Option	Description
Enable PEAP Session Resume	When checked, ACS caches the TLS session that is created during phase one of PEAP authentication, provided the user successfully authenticates in phase two of PEAP. If a user needs to reconnect and the original PEAP session has not timed out, ACS uses the cached TLS session, resulting in faster PEAP performance and a lessened AAA server load. You must specify a PEAP session timeout value for the PEAP session resume features to work.
PEAP Session Timeout	Enter the number of seconds before the PEAP session times out. The default value is 7200 seconds.
Enable Fast Reconnect	Check to allow a PEAP session to resume in ACS without checking user credentials when the session resume feature is enabled.

Related Topics

- [Generating EAP-FAST PAC, page 18-5](#)

Configuring Security Settings



Note

This feature works only after installing ACS 5.8 patch 4 or later.

Use the Security Settings page to configure HTTPS Security Settings and Runtime Protocols Security Settings.

Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > Security Settings**.

The Security Settings page appears as described in [Table 18-4](#):

Table 18-4 Security Settings

Option	Description
HTTPS Security Settings	
Enable TLS 1.0 for https access	Check this check box to allow communication with the browser through TLS 1.0/1.1/1.2. You need to make sure that the browser is enabled with TLS 1.0 before enabling this option. This option is disabled by default. If this check box is not checked, ACS allows communication with the browser through TLS 1.1/1.2.
Runtime Protocols Security Settings	
Enable TLS 1.0 only for legacy clients	Check this check box to enable TLS 1.0 only for legacy clients for EAP-TLS, PEAP, and EAP-FAST protocols and for legacy secure services. This option is enabled by default.
Enable SHA-1 only for legacy clients	Check this check box to enable SHA-1 cipher suites only for legacy clients for EAP-TLS, PEAP, and EAP-FAST protocols and for legacy secure services. This option is enabled by default.

Configuring HTTP Proxy Settings for CRL Requests

ACS 5.8 introduces proxy settings for CRL downloads to proxy requests and responses from the CRL distribution server for greater security. ACS provides an option for administrators to enable the proxy settings on the HTTP Proxy Settings page for ACS to communicate with the CRL distribution server through the configured proxy server. The proxy server receives the request from ACS and forwards it to the CRL distribution server. The CRL distribution server, upon receiving the request from the proxy, processes it and forwards the CRLs to the proxy server. The proxy server receives the CRLs from the CRL distribution server and forwards them to ACS.

Use the HTTP Proxy Settings page to configure the HTTP Proxy for CRL requests from ACS.

Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > HTTP Proxy Settings**.

The HTTP Proxy Settings page appears as described in [Table 18-3](#):

Table 18-5 HTTP Proxy Settings

Option	Description
General	
Enable HTTP Proxy	Check the Enable HTTP Proxy check box for ACS to communicate with the CRL distribution URL through a proxy server.
Proxy Address	Enter the proxy IP address or DNS-resolvable hostname to be used as a proxy server for retrieving CRLs from an external CRL distribution server. ACS communicates with the configured proxy server for CRL information. The proxy server forwards the request to the CRL distribution server URL. The proxy server receives the revocation list and forwards it to ACS.
Proxy Port	Enter the port number through which the proxy traffic travels to and from ACS.

Related Topics

[Adding a Certificate Authority, page 8-96](#)

Configuring EAP-FAST Settings

Use the EAP-FAST Settings page to configure EAP-FAST runtime characteristics.

Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > EAP-FAST > Settings**.

The EAP-FAST Settings page appears as described in [Table 18-6](#):

Table 18-6 EAP-FAST Settings

Option	Description
General	
Authority Identity Info Description	User-friendly string that describes the ACS server that sends credentials to a client. The client can discover this string in the Protected Access Credentials Information (PAC-Info) Type-Length-Value (TLV). The default value is Cisco Secure ACS.
Master Key Generation Period	The value is used to encrypt or decrypt and sign or authenticate PACs. The default is one week.
Revoke	
Revoke	Click Revoke to revoke all previous master keys and PACs. This operation should be used with caution. If the ACS node is a secondary node, the Revoke option is disabled.

Generating EAP-FAST PAC

Use the EAP-FAST Generate PAC page to generate a user or machine PAC.

Step 1 Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > EAP-FAST > Generate PAC**.

The Generate PAC page appears as described in [Table 18-7](#):

Table 18-7 Generate PAC

Option	Description
Tunnel PAC	Select to generate a tunnel PAC.
Machine PAC	Select to generate a machine PAC.
Identity	Specifies the username or machine name presented as the “inner username” by the EAP-FAST protocol. If the Identity string does not match that username, authentication will fail.
PAC Time To Live	Enter the equivalent maximum value in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years. Enter a positive integer.
Password	Enter the password.

Step 2 Click **Generate PAC**.

Configuring RSA SecurID Prompts

You can configure RSA prompts for an ACS deployment. The set of RSA prompts that you configure is used for all RSA realms and ACS instances in a deployment. To configure RSA SecurID Prompts:

Step 1 Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Global System Options > RSA SecurID Prompts**.

The RSA SecurID Prompts page appears.

Step 2 Modify the fields described in [Table 18-8](#).

Table 18-8 *RSA SecurID Prompts Page*

Option	Description
Passcode Prompt	Text string to request for the passcode. The default value is “Enter PASSCODE:”.
Next Token Prompt	Text string to request for the next token. The default value is “Enter Next TOKENCODE:”.
Choose PIN Type Prompt	Text string to request the PIN type. The default value is “Do you want to enter your own pin?”.
Accept System PIN Prompt	Text string to accept the system-generated PIN. The default value is “ARE YOU PREPARED TO ACCEPT A SYSTEM-GENERATED PIN?”.

For the two PIN entry prompts below, if the prompt contains the following strings, they will be substituted as follows:

- {MIN_LENGTH}—will be replaced by the minimum PIN length configured for the RSA realm.
- {MAX_LENGTH}—will be replaced by the maximum PIN length configured for the RSA realm.
- /x/—to cancel the new PIN procedure.

Alphanumeric PIN Prompt	Text string for requesting an alphanumeric PIN.
Numeric PIN Prompt	Text string for requesting a numeric PIN.
Re-Enter PIN Prompt	Text string to request the user to re-enter the PIN. The default value is “Reenter PIN:”.

Step 3 Click **Submit** to configure the RSA SecurID Prompts.

Managing Dictionaries

The following tasks are available when you select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries**:

- [Viewing RADIUS and TACACS+ Attributes, page 18-7](#)
- [Configuring Identity Dictionaries, page 18-12](#)

Viewing RADIUS and TACACS+ Attributes

The RADIUS and TACACS+ Dictionary pages display the available protocol attributes in these dictionaries:

- RADIUS (IETF)
- RADIUS (Cisco)
- RADIUS (Microsoft)
- RADIUS (Ascend)
- RADIUS (Cisco Airespace)
- RADIUS (Cisco Aironet)
- RADIUS (Cisco BBSM)
- RADIUS (Cisco VPN 3000)
- RADIUS (Cisco VPN 5000)
- RADIUS (Juniper)
- RADIUS (Nortel [Bay Networks])
- RADIUS (RedCreek)
- RADIUS (US Robotics)
- TACACS+

To view and choose attributes from a protocol dictionary, select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Protocols**; then choose a dictionary.

The Dictionary page appears with a list of available attributes as shown in [Table 18-9](#):

Table 18-9 **Protocols Dictionary Page**

Option	Description
Attribute	Name of the attribute.
ID	(RADIUS only) The VSA ID.
Type	Data type of the attribute.
Direction	(RADIUS only) Specifies where the attribute is in use: in the request, in the response, or both. Single or bidirectional authentication.
Multiple Allowed	(RADIUS only) Multiple attributes are allowed. Attributes that specify <i>multiple allowed</i> can be used more than once in one request or response.

Use the arrows to scroll through the attribute list.

ACS 5.8 also supports RADIUS vendor-specific attributes (VSAs). A set of predefined RADIUS VSAs are available. You can define additional vendors and attributes from the ACS web interface. You can create, edit, or delete RADIUS VSAs.

After you have defined new VSAs, you can use them in policies, authorization profiles, and RADIUS token servers in the same way as predefined VSAs. For more information, see:

- [RADIUS VSAs, page B-6.](#)
- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing RADIUS Vendor-Specific Attributes, page 18-8](#)

Creating, Duplicating, and Editing RADIUS Vendor-Specific Attributes

Vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) allow vendors to create extensions to the RADIUS attributes. Vendors are assigned a specific vendor numbers. VSAs are attributes that contain subattributes. ACS 5.8 allows you to create, duplicate, and edit RADIUS VSAs.

To Create, edit, and duplicate RADIUS VSAs:

Some of the internally used attributes cannot be modified. You cannot modify an attribute's type if the attribute is used by any policy or policy element.

Step 1 Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Protocols > RADIUS VSA**.

Step 2 Do one of the following:

- Click **Create**.
- Check the check box the RADIUS VSA that you want to duplicate, and click **Duplicate**.
- Check the check box the RADIUS VSA that you want to edit, and click **Edit**.

The RADIUS VSA page appears. Modify the fields as described in [Table 18-10](#).

Table 18-10 RADIUS VSA - Create, Duplicate, Edit Page

Option	Description
Attribute	Name of the RADIUS VSA.
Description	(Optional) A brief description of the RADIUS VSA.
Vendor ID	ID of the RADIUS vendor.
Attribute Prefix	(Optional) Prefix that you want to prepend to the RADIUS attribute so that all attributes for the vendor start with the same prefix.
Use Advanced Vendor Options	
Vendor Length Field Size	Vendor length field of 8 bits for specifying the length of the VSA. Choose the vendor length of the VSA. Valid options are 0 and 1. The default value is 1.
Vendor Type Field Size	Vendor type field of 8 bits. Choose the vendor type of the VSA. Valid options are 1, 2, and 4. The default value is 1.

Step 3 Click **Submit** to save the changes.

Related Topics

[Viewing RADIUS and TACACS+ Attributes, page 18-7](#)

Importing RADIUS Vendors and Vendor-Specific Attributes

ACS 5.8 supports importing RADIUS vendors and RADIUS vendor-specific attributes (VSAs). In ACS 5.8, you have the option to import the RADIUS vendors and RADIUS VSAs from a text file. This text file is based on the Free RADIUS format. For more information on the Free RADIUS format, see <http://linux.die.net/man/5/dictionary>. The ACS 5.8 web interface provides you the option to download the Import template. You need to enter the vendor and its attributes in the same file.



Note

ACS supports A-Z, a-z, 0-9, -, _, and / characters for use in the Import file.

Each RADIUS vendor should have a unique vendor ID. You cannot provide different IDs for the same vendor. Therefore, when you import vendors and VSAs, if the vendor name or attribute is already present in ACS, then the import operation fails with errors. In this case, you need to delete that particular vendor, or both the vendors and its attributes, and then re-import the file. ACS displays an appropriate error message and stops the import operation if the file format is wrong or any unsupported characters are present in the file.

Figure 18-1 Example for RADIUS Vendor and VSAs in Free RADIUS File

```

3 # dictionary.cisco
4 #
5 # Accounting VSAs originally by
6 # "Marcelo M. Sosa Luones" <marcelo@sosa.com.ar>
7 #
8 # Version: #id#
9 #
10 # For documentation on Cisco RADIUS attributes, see:
11 #
12 # http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/access/aca_serv/vapp_dev/vsaig3.htm
13 #
14 # For general documentation on Cisco RADIUS configuration, see:
15 #
16 # http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/tech/tk583/tk547/tad_technology_support_sub-protocol_home.html
17 #
18 #
19 VENDOR Cisco 9
20 #
21 # Standard attribute
22 #
23 BEGIN-VENDOR Cisco
24 #
25 #
26 ATTRIBUTE cisco-av-pair 1 string
27 ATTRIBUTE cisco-nas-port 2 string
28 #
29 #
30 # T.37 Store-and-Forward attributes.
31 #
32 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-account-id-origin 3 string
33 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-msg-id 4 string
34 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-pages 5 string
35 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-coverage-flag 6 string
36 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-modem-time 7 string
37 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-connect-speed 8 string
38 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-recipient-count 9 string
39 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-process-abort-flag 10 string
40 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-dsn-address 11 string
41 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-dsn-flag 12 string
42 ATTRIBUTE cisco-fax-mdn-address 13 string

```

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The # key at the beginning of a line indicates that the line is a comment line. The keyword VENDOR at the beginning of a line indicates that the line has vendors. The keyword ATTRIBUTE at the beginning of a line indicates that the line has VSAs. The value of a VSA should start with the vendor name. For instance, if the vendor name is Cisco, then the attribute value is cisco-fax-message-id.

When an attribute is of the Enumeration type, you need to specify the Enumeration name and Enumeration ID in the Free RADIUS file.

Table 18-11 displays the attributes types that are supported in a Free RADIUS text file and their mapping with the attribute types in ACS.

Table 18-11 Attributes Mapping Between Free RADIUS File and ACS

Attribute Type in Free RADIUS File	Attribute Type in ACS Web Interface
String	String
Octets	HexString
IP address	IPv4 address
Integer	Integer/Enumeration

The edit operation, delete operation, directions, and multi-value attributes are not supported when you import RADIUS vendors and RADIUS VSAs. You need to manually perform these operations after importing the vendors and VSAs.

To import RADIUS vendors and RADIUS VSAs:

-
- Step 1** Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Protocols > RADIUS VSA**.
The RADIUS VSA page appears.
- Step 2** Click **Import**.
The Import dialog box appears.
- Step 3** Click **Download Template** to download the import file template from the ACS web interface and save it to your client machine.
- Step 4** Enter the RADIUS vendors and RADIUS VSAs in the specified format and save them.
- Step 5** Click **Browse** to browse to the location of the Free RADIUS format file that has the RADIUS vendors and RADIUS VSAs and is ready to be imported.
- Step 6** Click **Start Import** to start the import operation.
The RADIUS vendors and RADIUS VSAs are imported. ACS displays the log messages in a pop-up window.
-

Related Topics

[Viewing RADIUS and TACACS+ Attributes, page 18-7](#)

Creating, Duplicating, and Editing RADIUS Vendor-Specific Subattributes

To create, duplicate, and edit RADIUS vendor-specific subattributes:

-
- Step 1** Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Protocols > RADIUS > RADIUS VSA**.
You can alternatively choose the RADIUS VSA from the navigation pane.
- Step 2** Do one of the following:
- Click **Create** to create a subattribute for this RADIUS VSA.
 - Check the check box the RADIUS VSA that you want to duplicate, then click **Duplicate**.
 - Check the check box the RADIUS VSA that you want to edit, then click **Edit**.

- Check the check box a RADIUS Vendor and click **Show Vendor Attributes** to view the VSAs of this Vendor.

The RADIUS VSA subattribute create page appears.

Step 3 Complete the fields described in [Table 18-12](#).

Table 18-12 *Creating, Duplicating, and Editing RADIUS Subattributes*

Option	Description
General	
Attribute	Name of the subattribute. The name must be unique.
Description	(Optional) A brief description of the subattribute.
RADIUS Configuration	
Vendor Attribute ID	Enter the vendor ID field for the subattribute. This value must be unique for this vendor.
Direction	Specifies where the attribute is in use: in the request, in the response, or both. Single or bidirectional authentication.
Multiple Allowed	Multiple attributes are allowed. Attributes that specify <i>multiple allowed</i> can be used more than once in one request or response.
Include attribute in the log	Check this check box to include the subattribute in the log. For sensitive attributes, you can uncheck this check box so they are not logged.
Attribute Type	
Attribute Type	Type of the attribute. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • String • Unsigned Integer 32 • IPv4 Address • HEX String • Enumeration—If you choose this option, you must enter the ID-Value pair You cannot use attributes of type HEX String in policy conditions.
ID-Value	(Optional) <i>For the Enumeration attribute type only.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID—Enter a number from 0 to 999. • Value—Enter a value for the ID. • Click Add to add this ID-Value pair to the ID-Value table. To edit, replace, and delete ID-Value pairs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the ID-Value pair from the ID-Value table. • Click Edit to edit the ID and Value fields. Edit the fields as required. • Click Add to add a new entry after you modify the fields. • Click Replace to replace the same entry with different values. • Click Delete to delete the entry from the ID-Value table.
Attribute Configuration	
Add Policy Condition	Check this check box to enter a policy condition in which this subattribute will be used.
Policy Condition Display Name	Enter the name of the policy condition that will use this subattribute.

Step 4 Click **Submit** to save the subattribute.

Viewing RADIUS Vendor-Specific Subattributes

To view the attributes that are supported by a particular RADIUS vendor:

-
- Step 1** Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Protocols > RADIUS > RADIUS VSA**.
- The RADIUS VSA page appears.
- Step 2** Check the check box the vendor whose attribute you want to view, then click **Show Vendor Attributes**.
- The vendor-specific attributes and the fields listed in [Table 18-9](#) are displayed. You can create additional VSAs, and duplicate or edit these attributes. For more information, see [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing RADIUS Vendor-Specific Subattributes, page 18-10](#).
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Related Topic

[Creating, Duplicating, and Editing RADIUS Vendor-Specific Attributes, page 18-8](#)

Configuring Identity Dictionaries

This section contains the following topics:

- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal User Identity Attribute, page 18-12](#)
- [Deleting an Internal User Identity Attribute, page 18-14](#)
- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal Host Identity Attribute, page 18-15](#)
- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal Host Identity Attribute, page 18-15](#)
- [Deleting an Internal Host Identity Attribute, page 18-15](#)

Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal User Identity Attribute

To create, duplicate, and edit an internal user identity attribute:

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Identity > Internal Users**.
- The Attributes list for the Internal Users page appears.
- Step 2** Perform one of these actions:
- Click **Create**.
 - Check the check box the attribute that you want to duplicate and click **Duplicate**.
 - Click the attribute name that you want to modify; or, check the check box for the name and click **Edit**.

The Identity Attribute Properties page appears.

Step 3 Modify the fields in the Identity Attributes Properties page as required. See [Configuring Internal Identity Attributes](#), page 18-13 for field descriptions.

Step 4 Click **Submit**.

The internal user attribute configuration is saved. The Attributes list for the Internal Users page appears with the new attribute configuration.

Related Topics

- [Deleting an Internal User Identity Attribute](#), page 18-14
- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal Host Identity Attribute](#), page 18-15
- [Policies and Identity Attributes](#), page 3-17

Configuring Internal Identity Attributes

Table 18-13 describes the fields in the internal `<users | hosts>` identity attributes.

Table 18-13 Identity Attribute Properties Page

Option	Description
General	
Attribute	Name of the attribute.
Description	Description of the attribute.
Attribute Type	
Attribute Type	<p>(Optional) Use the drop-down list box to choose an attribute type. Valid options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • String—Populates the Maximum Length and Default Value fields in the page. When you select String as the attribute type and enter a non-null value for a user, the user is authenticated against the ID store with the name that matches the already set value, for the attribute that is shown in the user details (ACS-RESERVED-Authen-ID-Store). • Unsigned Integer 32—Populates the Valid Range From and To fields in the page. • IP Address—Populates the Default Value field in the page. This can be either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. • Boolean—Populates the Default Value check box in the page. When you set the value of the Boolean attribute as true, it overrides the global settings for the password expiration policy and deactivates the policy (ACS-RESERVED-Never-Expired). • Date—Populates the Default Value field and calendar icon in the page. • Enumeration—Populates the ID and Value fields and the Add, Edit, Replace, and Delete buttons.
Maximum Length	(Optional) <i>For the String attribute type only.</i> Enter the maximum length of your attribute. The valid range is from 1 to 256. (Default = 32)

Table 18-13 Identity Attribute Properties Page (continued)

Option	Description
Value Range	<p>(Optional) <i>For the Unsigned Integer attribute type only.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From—Enter the lowest acceptable integer value. The valid range is from 0 to 2³¹-1 (2147483647). This value must be smaller than the Valid Range To value. To—Enter the highest acceptable integer value. The valid range is from 0 to 2³¹-1 (2147483647). This value must be larger than the Valid Range From value.
Default Value	<p>Enter the default value for the appropriate attribute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> String—Up to the maximum length. (Follow the UTF-8 standard.) You can use the letters a to z, A to Z, and the digits 0 to 9. Unsigned Integer 32—An integer in the range from 0 to 2³¹-1 (2147483647). IP Address —Enter the IP address you want to associate with this attribute, in this format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPv4 address—<i>x.x.x.x</i>, where <i>x.x.x.x</i> is the IPv4 address (no subnet mask) IPv6 address—<i>x:x:x:x:x:x:x:x</i>, where <i>x:x:x:x:x:x:x:x</i> is the IPv6 address (no subnet mask) Date—Click the calendar icon to display the calendar pop-up and select a date. Boolean Value—Select True or False.
ID-Value	<p>(Optional) <i>For the Enumeration attribute type only.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ID—Enter a number from 0 to 999. Value—Enter a value for the ID. Click Add to add this ID-Value pair to the ID-Value table. <p>To edit, replace, and delete ID-Value pairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the ID-Value pair from the ID-Value table. Click Edit to edit the ID and Value fields. Edit the fields as required. Click Add to add a new entry after you modify the fields. Click Replace to replace the same entry with different values. Click Delete to delete the entry from the ID-Value table.
Attribute Configuration	
Mandatory Fields	Check the check box to make this attribute a requirement in the User Properties page.
Add Policy Condition	Check the check box to create a custom condition from this attribute. When you check this option, you must enter a name in the Policy Condition Display Name field.
Policy Condition Display Name	Enter a name for the policy condition. After you submit this page, the condition appears in the Policy Elements > Session Conditions > Custom page.

Deleting an Internal User Identity Attribute

To delete an internal user identity attribute:

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Identity > Internal Users**.

The Attributes list for the internal user page appears.

- Step 2** Check the check box of the attribute you want to delete.
Because deleting an identity attribute can take a long time to process, you can delete only one attribute at a time.
- Step 3** Click **Delete**.
- Step 4** For confirmation, click **OK** or **Cancel**.
The Attributes list for the internal user page appears without the deleted attribute.
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Related Topics

- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal User Identity Attribute, page 18-12](#)
- [Policies and Identity Attributes, page 3-17](#)

Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal Host Identity Attribute

To create, duplicate, and edit an internal host identity attribute:

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Identity > Internal Hosts**.
The Attributes list for the Internal Hosts page appears.
- Step 2** Do one of the following:
- Click **Create**.
 - Check the check box the attribute that you want to duplicate and click **Duplicate**.
 - Click the attribute name that you want to modify; or, check the check box for the name and click **Edit**.
- The Identity Attribute Properties page appears.
- Step 3** Modify the fields in the Identity Attributes Properties page as required. See [Table 18-13](#) for field descriptions.
- Step 4** Click **Submit**.
The internal host attribute configuration is saved. The Attributes list for the Internal Hosts page appears with the new attribute configuration.
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Related Topics

- [Deleting an Internal Host Identity Attribute, page 18-15](#)
- [Policies and Identity Attributes, page 3-17](#)

Deleting an Internal Host Identity Attribute

To delete an internal host identity attribute:

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Identity > Internal User**.
The Attributes list for the Internal Hosts page appears.

- Step 2** Check the check box the attribute you want to delete.
Because deleting an attribute can take a long time to process, you can delete only one attribute at a time.
- Step 3** Click **Delete**.
- Step 4** For confirmation, click **OK** or **Cancel**.
The Attributes list for the Internal Hosts page appears without the deleted attribute.
-

Related Topics

- [Creating, Duplicating, and Editing an Internal Host Identity Attribute, page 18-15](#)
- [Policies and Identity Attributes, page 3-17](#)

Adding Static IP address to Users in Internal Identity Store

To add static IP address to a user in Internal Identity Store:

-
- Step 1** Add a static IP attribute to internal user attribute dictionary:
- Step 2** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Dictionaries > Identity > Internal Users**.
- Step 3** Click **Create**.
- Step 4** Add static IP attribute.
- Step 5** Select **Users and Identity Stores > Internal Identity Stores > Users**.
- Step 6** Click **Create**.
- Step 7** Edit the static IP attribute of the user.
-

Configuring Local Server Certificates

Local server certificates are also known as ACS server certificates. ACS uses the local server certificates to identify itself to the clients. The local server certificates are used by:

- EAP protocols that use SSL/TLS tunneling.
- Management interface to authenticate the web interface (GUI).

This section contains the following topics:

- [Adding Local Server Certificates, page 18-17](#)
- [Importing Server Certificates and Associating Certificates to Protocols, page 18-18](#)
- [Generating Self-Signed Certificates, page 18-18](#)
- [Generating a Certificate Signing Request, page 18-19](#)
- [Binding CA Signed Certificates, page 18-20](#)
- [Editing and Renewing Certificates, page 18-21](#)
- [Deleting Certificates, page 18-22](#)
- [Exporting Certificates, page 18-22](#)

- [Viewing Outstanding Signing Requests, page 18-22](#)

Adding Local Server Certificates

You can add a local server certificate, also known as an ACS server certificate, to identify the ACS server to clients.

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates**. The Local Certificates page appears displaying the information in [Table 18-14](#):

Table 18-14 Local Certificates Page

Option	Description
Friendly Name	Name that is associated with the certificate.
Issued To	Entity to which the certificate is issued. The name that appears is from the certificate subject.
Issued By	Trusted party that issued the certificate.
Valid From	Date the certificate is valid from.
Valid To (Expiration)	Date the certificate is valid to.
Protocol	Protocol associated with the certificate.

- Step 2** Click **Add**.

- Step 3** Enter the information in the Local Certificate Store Properties page as described in [Table 18-15](#):

Table 18-15 Local Certificate Store Properties Page

Option	Description
Import Server Certificate	Select to browse the client machine for the Local Certificate file and import the private key and private key password. See Importing Server Certificates and Associating Certificates to Protocols, page 18-18 . Supported certificate formats include CER, DER, PEM, or Microsoft private key proprietary format.
Generate Self Signed Certificate	Select to generate a self-signed certificate. See Generating Self-Signed Certificates, page 18-18 .
Generate Certificate Signing Request	Select to generate a certificate signing request. See Generating a Certificate Signing Request, page 18-19 .
Bind CA Signed Certificate	Select to bind the CA certificate. After the RA signs the request, you can install the returned signed certificate on ACS and bind the certificate with its corresponding private key. See Binding CA Signed Certificates, page 18-20 .

Importing Server Certificates and Associating Certificates to Protocols

The supported certificate formats are either DER or PEM.

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates > Add**.
- Step 2** Select **Import Server Certificate > Next**.
- Step 3** Enter the information in the ACS Import Server Certificate as described in [Table 18-16](#):

Table 18-16 *Import Server Certificate Page*

Option	Description
Certificate File	Select to browse the client machine for the local certificate file.
Private Key File	Select to browse to the location of the private key.
Private Key Password	Enter the private key password. The value may be minimum length = 0 and maximum length = 256.
Protocol	
EAP	Check to associate the certificate with EAP protocols that use SSL/TLS tunneling: EAP-TLS, EAP-FAST, and PEAP.
Management Interface	Check to associate the certificate with the management interface.
Allow Duplicate Certificates	Allows to add certificate with same CN and same SKI with different Valid From, Valid To, and Serial number.
Override Policy	
Replace Certificate	Check to replace the content of an existing certificate with the one that you import, but retain the existing protocol selections.

- Step 4** Click **Finish**.
The new certificate is saved. The Local Certificate Store page appears with the new certificate.

Generating Self-Signed Certificates

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configurations > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates > Add**.
- Step 2** Select **Generate Self Signed Certificate > Next**.
- Step 3** Enter the information in the ACS Import Server Certificate as described in [Table 18-17](#):

Table 18-17 Generate Self Signed Certificate

Option	Description
Certificate Subject	Certificate subject entered during generation of this request. The Certificate Subject field may contain alphanumeric characters. The maximum number of characters is 1024. This field is prefixed with "cn=".
Key Length	Key length entered during generation of this request. Values may be 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096. If you are deploying ACS as a FIPS-compliant policy management-engine, you must specify a 2048-bit or larger key length.
Digest to Sign with	Select either SHA1 or SHA256 as management certificates, from the dropdown list.
Expiration TTL	Select the maximum value in days, weeks, months, and years, and enter a positive integer.
Protocol	
EAP	Check to associate the certificate with EAP protocols that use SSL/TLS tunneling: EAP-TLS, EAP-FAST, and PEAP.
Management Interface	Check to associate the certificate with the management interface.
Allow Duplicate Certificates	Allows to add certificate with same CN and same SKI with different Valid From, Valid To, and Serial number.
Override Policy	
Replace Certificate	Check to replace the content of an existing certificate with the one that you import, but retain the existing protocol selections.

Step 4 Click **Finish**.

The new certificate is saved. The Local Certificate Store page appears with the new certificate.

Generating a Certificate Signing Request

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configurations > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates > Add**.

Step 2 Select **Generate Certificate Signing Request > Next**.

Step 3 Enter the information in the ACS Import Server Certificate as described in [Table 18-18](#):

Table 18-18 Generate Signing Requests

Option	Description
Certificate Subject	Certificate subject entered during generation of this request. The Certificate Subject field may contain alphanumeric characters. The maximum number of characters is 1024. This field is prefixed with "cn=".
Key Length	Key length entered during generation of this request. Values may be 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096. If ACS is set to operate in FIPS mode, the certificate RSA key size must be 2048 bits or greater in size and use either SHA-1 or SHA-256 hash algorithm.
Digest to Sign with	Select either SHA1 or SHA256 as management certificates, from the dropdown list.

Step 4 Click **Finish**.

The following message is displayed:

A server certificate signing request has been generated and can be viewed in the "Outstanding Signing Requests" list.

The new certificate is saved. The Local Certificate Store page appears with the new certificate.

Binding CA Signed Certificates

Use this page to bind a CA signed certificate to the request that was used to obtain the certificate from the CA.

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configurations > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates > Add**.

Step 2 Select **Bind CA Signed Certificate > Next**.

Step 3 Enter the information in the ACS Import Server Certificate as described in [Table 18-19](#):

Table 18-19 Bind CA Signed Certificate

Option	Description
Certificate File	Browse to the client machine and select the certificate file to be imported.
Protocol	
EAP	Check to associate the certificate with EAP protocols that use SSL/TLS tunneling: EAP-TLS, EAP-FAST, and PEAP.
Management Interface	Check to associate the certificate with the management interface.
Allow Duplicate Certificates	Allows to add certificate with same CN and same SKI with different Valid From, Valid To, and Serial number.
Override Policy	
Replace Certificate	Check to replace the content of an existing certificate with the one that you import, but retain the existing protocol selections.

Step 4 Click **Finish**.

The new certificate is saved. The Local Certificate Store page appears with the new certificate.

Related Topics

- [Configuring Local Server Certificates, page 18-16](#)
- [Certificate-Based Network Access, page 4-10](#)

Editing and Renewing Certificates

You can renew an existing self-signed certificate without having to remove it and adding a new certificate. This ensures that any service that uses the local certificate continues without any interruption. To renew or extend a local server certificate:

1. Select **System Administration > Configuration > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates**.
2. Click the name that you want to modify; or, check the check box for the Name, and click **Edit**.
3. Enter the certificate properties as described in [Table 18-20](#):

Table 18-20 Edit Certificate Store Properties Page

Option	Description
Issuer	
Friendly Name	Name that is associated with the certificate.
Description	Description of the certificate.
Issued To	<i>Display only.</i> The entity to which the certificate is issued. The name that appears is from the certificate subject.
Issued By	<i>Display only.</i> The certification authority that issued the certificate.
Valid From	<i>Display only.</i> The start date of the certificate's validity. An X509 certificate is valid only from the start date to the end date (inclusive).
Valid To (Expiration)	<i>Display only.</i> The last date of the certificate's validity.
Serial Number	<i>Display only.</i> The serial number of the certificate.
Protocol	
EAP	Check for ACS to use the local certificate with EAP protocols that use SSL/TLS tunneling: EAP-TLS, EAP-FAST, and PEAP.
Management Interface	Check for ACS to use the local certificate for SSL client authentication.
Renew Self Signed Certificate	
Certificate Expires On	<i>Display only.</i> Date the certificate expires.
Renew Self Signed Certificate	Check to allow the renewal of a self signed certificate that expired.
Expiration TTL	Expiration TTL is the number of days, months, weeks, or years that you want to extend the existing certificate for. Valid options are: one day, one month, one week, and one year. At a maximum, you can extend the certificate for a period of one year.

4. Click **Submit** to extend the existing certificate's validity.
The Local Certificate Store page appears with the edited certificate.

Related Topic

- [Configuring Local Server Certificates, page 18-16](#)

Deleting Certificates

To delete a certificate:

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates**.
 - Step 2** Check one or more check boxes of the certificates that you want to delete.
 - Step 3** Click **Delete**.
 - Step 4** For confirmation, click **Yes** or **Cancel**.
- The Certificate Store page appears without the deleted certificate(s).
-

Related Topic

- [Configuring Local Server Certificates, page 18-16](#)

Exporting Certificates

To export a certificate:

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Local Server Certificates > Local Certificates**.
 - Step 2** Check the check boxes of the certificates that you want to export, then click **Export**.
The Export Certificate dialog box appears.
 - Step 3** Select one of the following options:
 - Export Certificate Only
 - Export Certificate and Private Key
 - Step 4** Enter your private key password in the Private Key Password field.
 - Step 5** Enter the same password in the Confirm Password field.



Note Exporting the private key is not a secure operation and could lead to possible exposure of the private key.

- Step 6** Click **OK** or **Cancel**.
-

Related Topic

- [Configuring Local Server Certificates, page 18-16](#)

Viewing Outstanding Signing Requests

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configurations > Local Server Certificates > Outstanding Signing Request**.

The Certificate Signing Request page appears displaying the information described in [Table 18-21](#):

Table 18-21 Certificate Signing Request Page

Option	Description
Name	Name of the certificate.
Certificate Subject	Certificate subject entered during generation of this request. The Certificate Subject field may contain alphanumeric characters. The maximum number of characters is 1024. This field should automatically prefixed with “cn=”.
Key Length	Key length entered during generation of this request. Values may be 512, 1024, 2048, or 4096.
Timestamp	Date certificate was created.
Friendly Name	Name that is associated with the certificate.

Step 2 Click **Export** to export the local certificate to a client machine.

Configuring Local and Remote Log Storage

Log records are generated for:

- Accounting messages
- AAA audit and diagnostics messages
- System diagnostics messages
- Administrative and operational audit messages

The messages are arranged in tree hierarchy structure within the logging categories (see [Configuring Logging Categories, page 18-28](#) for more information).

You can store log messages locally or remotely, based on the logging categories and available disk spaces.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Remote Log Targets, page 18-24](#)
- [Configuring the Local Log, page 18-27](#)
- [Configuring Logging Categories, page 18-28](#)
- [Configuring Global Logging Categories, page 18-28](#)
- [Configuring Per-Instance Logging Categories, page 18-33](#)
- [Displaying Logging Categories, page 18-35](#)
- [Configuring the Log Collector, page 18-36](#)
- [Viewing the Log Message Catalog, page 18-36](#)

See [Understanding Logging, page A-1](#) for a description of the preconfigured global ACS logging categories and the messages that each contains.

Configuring Remote Log Targets

You can configure specific remote log targets (on a syslog server only) to receive the logging messages for a specific logging category. See [Understanding Logging, page A-1](#) for more information on remote log targets. See [Configuring Logging Categories, page 18-28](#), for more information on the preconfigured ACS logging categories. ACS 5.8 allows you to send secure syslog messages to a remote log target. If you choose the secure syslog option, ACS logs the following messages in the System Diagnostic reports.

- Remote syslog target is unavailable.
- Remote syslog target connection is resumed.
- Remote syslog target buffer is cleared.

To create a new remote log target:

Step 1 Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Remote Log Targets**.

The Remote Log Targets page appears.

Step 2 Do one of the following:

- Click **Create**.
- Check the check box the remote log target that you want to duplicate and click **Duplicate**.
- Click the name of the remote log target that you want to modify; or check the check box the name of the remote log target that you want to modify and click **Edit**.
- One of these pages appears:
- Remote Log Targets > Create, if you are creating a new remote log target.
- Remote Log Targets > Duplicate: “*log_target*”, where *log-target* is the name of the remote log target you selected in [Step 2](#), if you are duplicating a remote log target.
- Remote Log Targets > Edit: “*log_target*”, where *log-target* is the name of the remote log target that you selected in [Step 2](#), if you are modifying a remote log target.

Step 3 Complete the required fields as described in [Table 18-22](#):

Table 18-22 Remote Log Targets Configuration Page

Option	Description
General	
Name	Name of the remote log target. Maximum name length is 32 characters.
Description	Description of the remote log target. Maximum description length is 1024 characters.
Type	Type of remote log target—Syslog (the only option).
Target Configuration	
IP Address	IP address of the remote log target, in the format <i>x.x.x.x</i> .

Table 18-22 Remote Log Targets Configuration Page

Option	Description
Target Type	<p>Select the type of syslog target type. By default it is set to UDP Syslog. The available target types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDP Syslog—The log messages are sent to the remote syslog target over a UDP connection. • TCP Syslog—The log messages are sent to the remote syslog target over a TCP connection. • Secure TCP Syslog—The log messages are sent to the remote syslog target over a secure TCP connection. The administrator has to configure CA and server certificates in both ACS and the remote syslog target. ACS verifies the server certificates from the remote syslog server and if the certificates are valid, it establishes a secure TCP connection between ACS and the remote syslog target to send the log messages.
Use Advanced Syslog Options	<p>Click to enable the advanced syslog options—port number, facility code, maximum length, buffer messages when server down, buffer size, reconnect timeout, select certificate authority, accept any syslog server. ACS displays the Advanced Syslog Options according to the selected target type.</p>
Port	<p>Port number of the remote log target used as the communication channel between the ACS and the remote log target.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The default port number for UDP Syslog is 514. • The default port number for TCP Syslog is 1468. • The default port number for Secure TCP Syslog is 6514.
Facility Code	<p>Facility code. Valid options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOCAL0 (Code = 16) • LOCAL1 (Code = 17) • LOCAL2 (Code = 18) • LOCAL3 (Code = 19) • LOCAL4 (Code = 20) • LOCAL5 (Code = 21) • LOCAL6 (Code = 22; default) • LOCAL7 (Code = 23)
Maximum Length	<p>Maximum length of the remote log target messages. Valid options are from 200 to 8192. The default value is 1024.</p>
Buffer Messages When Server Down	<p>Check this check box if you want ACS to buffer the syslog messages when the TCP syslog targets and secure syslog targets are unavailable. ACS retries sending the messages to the target when the connection is re-established. After the connection is re-established, messages are sent in order from oldest to newest and buffered messages are always sent before new messages. If the buffer is full, old messages are discarded.</p>
Buffer Size	<p>(Required only when you check the Buffer Messages When Server Down check box.) Maximum size (in MB) of the buffer messages that can be stored in ACS when the remote syslog server is down. By default, it is set to 100 MB. The valid range is from 10 to 100 MB. Changing the buffer size clears the buffer and all existing buffered messages for the specific target are lost.</p> <p>These buffer messages are cleared when you edit some of the options in the Remote Log Targets page. See the note below for more details.</p>

Table 18-22 Remote Log Targets Configuration Page

Option	Description
Reconnect Timeout	(Applicable only for TCP Syslog and Secure TCP Syslog targets.) The time interval at which ACS tries to reconnect to the remote syslog server when the remote syslog server is down and disconnected from ACS. The valid range is from 30 to 120 seconds. The default value is 30 seconds.
Select Certificate Authority	(Required only for Secure TCP Syslog targets.) The administrator have to choose one of the installed CA certificates in the CTL to be used for Secure Syslog. ACS tries to find a first valid local certificate that was signed by the selected CA for TLS negotiation with the syslog server. The administrator cannot choose the specific certificate. If ACS cannot find a valid installed local certificate, it uses the management certificate.
Accept Any SysLog Server	(Applicable only for Secure TCP Syslog targets.) Check this check box if you want ACS to ignore server certificate validation and accept any syslog server. By default, this option is unchecked. This option is disabled when you run ACS in FIPS mode. Note You must uncheck this option if ACS is set to operate in FIPS mode.

Step 4 Click **Submit**.

The remote log target configuration is saved. The Remote Log Targets page appears with the new remote log target configuration.

**Note**

- When you edit the IP Address, Target Type, Buffer Size, Maximum Length, or Port fields of a remote log target, ACS displays the following message in a pop up window:
Your changes will delete all not sent messages in buffer. Do you want to continue?
You can click **OK** to delete the buffer messages and save the changes made in the fields. Click **Cancel** if you do not want to delete the buffer messages.
- When you use multiple remote log targets for an ACS instance and edit the IP Address, Target Type, Buffer Size, Maximum Length, or Port fields of a remote log target, the buffer messages specific only to the edited remote log target are deleted. This operation does not affect the buffer messages that are associated with the unedited other remote log targets.
- When a remote log target of an ACS deployment goes down, ACS stores the log messages in the relevant instance's buffer. For example, if the log message is created in the primary instance, ACS stores the messages in the primary instance's buffer. If the log message is created in the secondary instances, ACS stores the messages in the corresponding secondary instance's buffer.
- In an ACS deployment, the server certificate issued by the remote log target's CA should be installed in all ACS instances.
- When you select Secure TCP as the target type for a remote log target, the log collector acts as both the syslog server and the client (internal communication is through SSL). In this case, the root CA that has issued the log collector's management certificate must be installed in the CA trust list for the SSL handshake to be successful.
- If the management certificate of the log collector has Key Usage (KU), Enhanced Key Usage (EKU), and Netscape certificate type fields, then both the server and client authentication details must be set in these fields where as the other ACS instances in the deployment must have only the client authentication details.

- To send all CARS related log messages to the remote syslog server, execute the **logging** *<syslog ip>* command from ACS CLI. After executing this command, ACS does not send CARS related messages to the log collector server.

Related Topic

- [Deleting a Remote Log Target, page 18-27](#)

Deleting a Remote Log Target

To delete a remote log target:

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Remote Log Targets**.

The Remote Log Targets page appears, with a list of configured remote log targets.

Step 2 Check one or more check boxes the remote log targets you want to delete.

Step 3 Click **Delete**.

The following error message appears:

```
Are you sure you want to delete the selected item/items?
```

Step 4 Click **OK**.

The Remote Log Targets page appears without the deleted remote log targets.

Related Topic

- [Configuring Remote Log Targets, page 18-24](#)

Configuring the Local Log

Use the Local Configuration page to configure the maximum days to retain your local log data.

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Local Log Target**.

The Local Configuration page appears.

Step 2 In the Maximum log retention period box, enter the number of days for which you want to store local log message files, where *<num>* is the number of days you enter. Valid options are 1 to 365. (Default = 7.)



Note If you reduce the number of days for which to store the local log message files, the log message files older than the number of days you specify are deleted automatically.

You can click **Delete Logs Now** to delete the local logs, including all non-active log files, immediately. See [Deleting Local Log Data, page 18-28](#) for more information on deleting log data.

Step 3 Click **Submit** to save your changes.

Your configuration is saved and the Local Configuration page is refreshed.

Deleting Local Log Data

Use the Local Configuration page to manually delete your local log data. You can use this option to free up space when the local store is full. See [Local Store Target, page A-5](#) for more information about the local store.

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Local Log Target**.
The Local Configuration page appears.
- Step 2** Click **Delete Logs Now** to immediately delete all local log data files, except the log data in the currently active log data file.
The Local Configuration page is refreshed.
-

Configuring Logging Categories

This section contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Global Logging Categories, page 18-28](#)
- [Configuring Per-Instance Logging Categories, page 18-33](#)

All configuration performed for a parent logging category affects the children within the logging category. You can select a child of a parent logging category to configure it separately, and it does not affect the parent logging category or the other children.

Configuring Global Logging Categories

To view and configure global logging categories:

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Logging Categories > Global**.
The Logging Categories page appears; from here, you can view the logging categories.
- Step 2** Click the name of the logging category you want to configure; or, click the radio button the name of the logging category you want to configure and click **Edit**.
- Step 3** Complete the fields as described in [Table 18-23](#).

Table 18-23 Global: General Page

Option	Descriptions
Configure Log Category	
Log Severity	For diagnostic logging categories, use the drop-down list box to select the severity level. (For audit and accounting categories, there is only one severity, NOTICE, which cannot be modified.) Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FATAL—Emergency. ACS is not usable and you must take action immediately. • ERROR—Critical or error condition. • WARN—Normal, but significant condition. (Default) • INFO—Informational message. • DEBUG—Diagnostic bug message.
Configure Local Setting for Category	
Log to Local Target	Check to enable logging to the local target. For administrative and operational audit logging category types, logging to local target is enabled by default and cannot be disabled.
Local Target is Critical	<i>Usable for accounting and for AAA audit (passed authentication) logging category types only.</i> Check the check box to make this local target the critical target. For administrative and operational audit logging category types, the check box is checked by default and cannot be unchecked; the local target is the critical target.
Configure Logged Attributes	
—	<i>Display only.</i> All attributes are logged to the local target.
Skip Log Accounting Updates	Note This option is available from ACS 5.8 patch 7 or later. <i>Applicable only for Accounting (update packets)—Radius Accounting (interim-update) and TACACS accounting (watchdog) logging category type.</i> When this option is enabled, accounting update packets are not sent to the log collector.

If you have completed your configuration, proceed to [Step 6](#).

Step 4 To configure a remote syslog target, click the **Remote Syslog Target** and proceed to [Step 5](#).

Step 5 Complete the Remote Syslog Target fields as described in [Table 18-24](#):

Table 18-24 Global: Remote Syslog Target Page

Option	Description
Configure Syslog Targets	
Available targets	List of available targets. You can select a target from this list and move it to the Selected Targets list.
Selected targets	List of selected targets. You can select a target from this list and move it to the Available Targets list to remove it from your configuration.

Step 6 Click **Submit**.

The Logging Categories page appears, with your configured logging category.

Administrative and operational audit messages include audit messages of the following types:

- Configuration changes
- Internal user change password
- Administrator access
- Operational audit

Some of the operational audit messages are not logged in the local log target. See [Table 18-25](#) for a list of administrative and operational logs that are not logged in the local target. See [Viewing ADE-OS Logs, page 18-32](#) for information on how you can view these logs from the ACS CLI.

[Table 18-25](#) lists a set of administrative and operational logs under various categories that are not logged to the local target.

Table 18-25 Administrative and Operational Logs Not Logged in the Local Target

Category	Log and Description
Process-Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS_START_PROCESS—ACS process started • ACS_STOP_PROCESS—ACS process stopped • ACS_START—All ACS processes started • ACS_STOP—All ACS processes stopped • WD_RESTART_PROCESS—ACS process restarted by watchdog • WD_CONFIG_CHANGE—Watchdog configuration reloaded • ACS_START_STOP_ERROR—ACS process reported start/stop error
DB-Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARS_BACKUP—CARS backup complete • CARS_RESTORE—CARS restore complete • ACS_BACKUP—ACS DB backup complete • ACS_RESTORE—ACS DB restore complete • ACS_SUPPORT—ACS support bundle collected • ACS_RESET—ACS DB reset
File-Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS_DELETE_CORE—ACS core files deleted • ACS_DELETE_LOG—ACS log files deleted

Table 18-25 Administrative and Operational Logs Not Logged in the Local Target (continued)

Category	Log and Description
Software-Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS_UPGRADE—ACS upgraded • ACS_PATCH—ACS patch installed • UPGRADE_SCHEMA_CHANGE—ACS schema upgrade complete • UPGRADE_DICTIONARY—ACS dictionary upgrade complete • UPGRADE_DATA_MANIPULATION—ACS upgrade - data manipulation stage complete • UPGRADE_AAC—ACS AAC upgrade complete • UPGRADE_PKI—ACS PKI upgrade complete • UPGRADE_VIEW—ACS View upgrade complete • CLI_ACS_UPGRADE—ACS upgrade started • CLI_ACS_INSTALL—ACS install started
System-Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACS_MIGRATION_INTERFACE—ACS migration interface enabled/disabled • ACS_ADMIN_PSWD_RESET—ACS administrator password reset • CLI_CLOCK_SET—Clock set • CLI_TZ_SET—Time zone set • CLI_NTP_SET—NTP Server set • CLI_HOSTNAME_SET—Hostname set • CLI_IPADDRESS_SET—IP address set • CLI_IPADDRESS_STATE—IP address state • CLI_DEFAULT_GATEWAY—Default gateway set • CLI_NAME_SERVER—Name server set • ADEOS_XFER_LIBERROR—ADE OS Xfer library error • ADEOS_INSTALL_LIBERROR—ADE OS install library error • AD_JOIN_ERROR—AD agent failed to join AD domain • AD_JOIN_DOMAIN—AD agent joined AD domain • AD_LEAVE_DOMAIN—AD agent left AD domain • IMPORT_EXPORT_PROCESS_ABORTED—Import/Export process aborted • IMPORT_EXPORT_PROCESS_STARTED—Import/Export process started • IMPORT_EXPORT_PROCESS_COMPLETED—Import/Export process completed • IMPORT_EXPORT_PROCESS_ERROR—Error while Import/Export process

Related Topic

- [Configuring Per-Instance Logging Categories, page 18-33](#)
- [Viewing ADE-OS Logs, page 18-32](#)

Viewing ADE-OS Logs

The logs listed in [Table 18-25](#) are written to the ADE-OS logs. From the ACS CLI, you can use the following command to view the ADE-OS logs:

show logging system ade/ADE.log

This command lists all the ADE-OS logs and your output would be similar to the following example.

```
Sep 29 23:24:15 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[20013]: 1 more authentication failure;
logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=10.77.137.95
user=admin
Sep 29 23:24:34 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[20017]: authentication failure; logname=
uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=10.77.137.95 user=ad
min
Sep 29 23:24:36 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd[20017]: Failed password for admin from 10.77.137.95
port 3635 ssh2
Sep 30 00:47:44 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[20946]: authentication failure; logname=
uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=10.77.137.95 user=ad
min
Sep 30 00:47:46 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd[20946]: Failed password for admin from 10.77.137.95
port 3953 ssh2
Sep 30 00:54:59 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[21028]: authentication failure; logname=
uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=10.77.137.95 user=ad
min
Sep 30 00:55:01 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd[21028]: Failed password for admin from 10.77.137.95
port 3962 ssh2
Sep 30 00:55:35 cd-ac5-13-179 last message repeated 5 times
Sep 30 00:55:39 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd[21028]: Accepted password for admin from 10.77.137.95
port 3962 ssh2
Sep 30 00:55:39 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[21038]: session opened for user admin by
(uid=0)
Sep 30 00:55:40 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: hangup signal caught, configuration read
Sep 30 00:55:40 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: successfully loaded debug config
Sep 30 00:55:40 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: [21043]: utils: cars_shellcfg.c[118] [admin]:
Invoked carsGetConsoleConfig
Sep 30 00:55:40 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: [21043]: utils: cars_shellcfg.c[135] [admin]:
No Config file, returning defaults
Sep 30 01:22:20 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd[21038]: Received disconnect from 10.77.137.95: 11:
Connection discarded by broker
Sep 30 01:22:20 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[21038]: session closed for user admin
Sep 30 01:22:22 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: hangup signal caught, configuration read
Sep 30 01:22:22 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: successfully loaded debug config
Sep 30 02:48:54 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd[22500]: Accepted password for admin from 10.77.137.58
port 4527 ssh2
Sep 30 02:48:54 cd-ac5-13-179 sshd(pam_unix)[22504]: session opened for user admin by
(uid=0)
Sep 30 02:48:55 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: hangup signal caught, configuration read
Sep 30 02:48:55 cd-ac5-13-179 debugd[2597]: successfully loaded debug config
```

You can view the logs grouped by the module that they belong to. For example, the monitoring and troubleshooting logs contain the string **MSGCAT** and the debug logs contain the string **debug**.

From the ACS CLI, you can enter the following two commands to view the monitoring and troubleshooting logs and the administrative logs respectively:

- **show logging system | include MSGCAT**
- **show logging system | include debug**

The output of the **show logging system | include MSGCAT** would be similar to:

```
Sep 27 13:00:02 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58010/root: info:[ACS backup] ACS backup completed
Sep 28 13:00:03 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58010/root: info:[ACS backup] ACS backup completed
Sep 29 06:28:17 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58007: Killing Tomcat 8363
```



```

Sep 29 06:28:28 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58004/admin: ACS Stopped
Sep 29 06:31:41 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58037/admin: Installing ACS
Sep 29 09:52:35 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58007: Killing Tomcat 32729
Sep 29 09:52:46 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58004/admin: ACS Stopped
Sep 29 09:53:29 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58004/admin: ACS Starting
Sep 29 10:37:45 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58018/admin: [ACS-modify-migration-state] completed
successfully - interface migration enable
Sep 29 13:00:02 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58010/root: info:[ACS backup] ACS backup completed
Sep 29 13:56:36 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58018/admin: [ACS-modify-migration-state] completed
successfully - interface migration disable
Sep 29 13:57:02 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58018/admin: [ACS-modify-migration-state] completed
successfully - interface migration disable
Sep 29 13:57:25 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58018/admin: [ACS-modify-migration-state] completed
successfully - interface migration enable
Sep 30 10:57:10 cd-ac5-13-103 MSGCAT58010/admin: info:[ACS backup] ACS backup completed

```

For more information on the **show logging** command, refer to [CLI Reference Guide for Cisco Secure Access Control System 5.8](#).

Configuring Per-Instance Logging Categories

You can define a custom logging category configuration for specific, overridden ACS instances, or return all instances to the default global logging category configuration.

To view and configure per-instance logging categories:

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Logging Categories > Per-Instance**.

The Per-Instance page appears; from here, you can view the individual ACS instances of your deployment.

Step 2 Click the radio button associated with the name of the ACS instance you want to configure, and choose one of these options:

- Click **Override** to override the current logging category configuration for selected ACS instances.
- Click **Configure** to display the Logging Categories page associated with the ACS instance. You can then edit the logging categories for the ACS instance. See [Displaying Logging Categories, page 18-35](#) for field descriptions.
- Click **Restore to Global** to restore selected ACS instances to the default global logging category configuration.

Your configuration is saved and the Per-Instance page is refreshed.

Related Topic

- [Configuring Per-Instance Security and Log Settings, page 18-33](#)

Configuring Per-Instance Security and Log Settings

You can configure the severity level and local log settings in a logging category configuration for a specific overridden or custom ACS instance. Use this page to:

- View a tree of configured logging categories for a specific ACS instance.

- Open a page to configure a logging category's severity level, log target, and logged attributes for a specific ACS instance.

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Logging Categories > Per-Instance**, then click **Configure**.

The Per-Instance: Configuration page appears as described in [Table 18-26 on page 34](#):

Table 18-26 Per-Instance: Configuration Page

Option	Description
Name	Expandable tree structure of AAA service logging categories.
Edit	Click to display a selected Logging Categories > Edit: "lc_name" page, where lc_name is the name of the logging category.

Step 2 Do one of the following:

- Click the name of the logging category you want to configure.
- Select the radio button associated with the name of the logging category you want to configure, and click **Edit**.

The Per-Instance: General page appears.

From here, you can configure the security level and local log settings in a logging category configuration for a specific ACS instance. See [Table 18-27](#):

Table 18-27 Per-Instance: General Page

Option	Description
Configure Log Category	
Log Severity	Use the list box to select the severity level for diagnostic logging categories. (For audit and accounting categories, there is only one severity, NOTICE, which cannot be modified.) Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FATAL—Emergency. The ACS is not usable and you must take action immediately. • ERROR—Critical or error condition. • WARN—Normal, but significant condition. (Default) • INFO—Informational message. • DEBUG—Diagnostic bug message.
Configure Local Setting for Category	
Log to Local Target	Check to enable logging to the local target. For administrative and operational audit logging category types, logging to local target is enabled by default and cannot be disabled.
Local Target is Critical	<i>Usable for accounting and for passed authentication logging category types only.</i> Check the check box to make this local target the critical target. For administrative and operational audit logging category types, the check box is checked by default and cannot be unchecked; the local target is the critical target.
Configure Logged Attributes	
—	<i>Display only.</i> All attributes are logged to the local target.

Configuring Per-Instance Remote Syslog Targets

Use this page to configure remote syslog targets for logging categories.

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Logging Categories > Per-Instance**, then click **Configure**.
- The Per-Instance: Configuration page appears as described in [Table 18-26](#).
- Step 2** Do one of the following actions:
- Click the name of the logging category you want to configure.
 - Select the radio button associated with the name of the logging category you want to configure, and click **Edit**.
- Step 3** Click the **Remote Syslog Target** tab.
- The Per-Instance: Remote Syslog Targets page appears as described in [Table 18-28](#):

Table 18-28 *Per-Instance: Remote Syslog Targets Page*

Option	Description
Configure Syslog Targets	
Available targets	List of available targets. You can select a target from this list and move it to the Selected Targets list.
Selected targets	List of selected targets. You can select a target from this list and move it to the Available Targets list to remove it from your configuration.

Displaying Logging Categories

You can view a tree of configured logging categories for a specific ACS instance. In addition, you can configure a logging category's severity level, log target, and logged attributes for a specific ACS instance.

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Logging Categories > Per-Instance**, then click **Configure**.
- Step 2** Complete the fields as described in [Table 18-29](#):

Table 18-29 *Per-Instance: Configuration Page*

Option	Description
Name	Expandable tree structure of AAA services logging categories.
Edit	Click to display a selected Logging Categories > Edit: "lc_name" page, where lc_name is the name of the logging category.

Configuring the Log Collector

Use the Log Collector page to select a log data collector and suspend or resume log data transmission.

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Log Collector**.

The Log Collector page appears.

Step 2 Complete the Log Collector fields as described in [Table 18-30](#):

Table 18-30 Log Collector Page

Option	Description
Log Data Collector	
Current Log Collector	<i>Display only.</i> Identifies the machine on which the local log messages are sent.
Select Log Collector	Use the drop-down list box to select the machine on which you want local log messages sent.
Set Log Collector	Click to configure the log collector according to the selection you make in the Select Log Collector option.

Step 3 Do one of the following:

- Click **Suspend** to suspend the log data transmission to the configured log collector.
- Click **Resume** to resume the log data transmission to the configured log collector.

Your configuration is saved and the Log Collector page is refreshed.

Viewing the Log Message Catalog

Use the Log Message Catalog page to view all possible log messages.

Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Log Message Catalog**.

The Log Message Catalog page appears, with the fields described in [Table 18-31](#), from which you can view all possible log messages that can appear in your log files.

Table 18-31 Log Messages Page

Option	Description
Message Code	<i>Display only.</i> A unique message code identification number associated with a message.
Severity	<i>Display only.</i> The severity level associated with a message.
Category	<i>Display only.</i> The logging category to which a message belongs.
Message Class	<i>Display only.</i> The group to which a message belongs.
Message Text	<i>Display only.</i> English language message text (name of the message).
Description	<i>Display only.</i> English language text that describes the associated message.

Exporting Messages from the Log Message Catalog

ACS 5.8 provides the option to download syslog messages with message codes and description in the form of a CSV file. When you export the syslog messages, the filtering option does not work. ACS exports all syslog messages that are available in the Log Message Catalog page. The progress bar is not displayed during the export operation. If the export operation fails, ACS does not prompt to save the .csv file or the file can be empty.

Use the Log Message Catalog page to export log messages.

-
- Step 1** Choose **System Administration > Configuration > Log Configuration > Log Message Catalog**.
The Log Message Catalog page appears, with the fields described in [Table 18-31](#), from which you can view all possible log messages that can appear in your log files.
- Step 2** Click **Export**.
ACS exports all syslog messages that are available in the Log Message Catalog page as a .csv file.
- Step 3** Specify a location and click **Save**.
The .csv file is saved in the specified location.
-

Licensing Overview

To operate ACS, you must install a valid license. ACS prompts you to install a valid base license when you first access the web interface. Each ACS instance (primary or secondary) in a distributed deployment requires a unique base license.

**Note**

Each server requires a unique base license in a distributed deployment.

Types of Licenses

Table 18-32 shows the ACS 5.8 license support:

Table 18-32 ACS License Support

License	Description
Base License	<p>Required for all software instances deployed, as well as for all appliances. The base license enables you to use all the ACS functionality except license controlled features, and it enables all reporting features. Base license is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required for each ACS instance, primary and secondary. • Required for all appliances. • Supports deployments with up to 500 network devices (AAA clients). <p>Base licenses are of two types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent—Supports up to 500 network devices (AAA clients). • Eval—Supports up to 50 network devices and expires in 90 days. <p>The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256.</p> <p>If your evaluation license expires or is about to expire, you cannot use another evaluation license or extend your current license. Before your evaluation license expires, you must upgrade to a Permanent license.</p>
Add-on Licenses	<p>Supports an unlimited number of managed devices. Requires an existing ACS permanent base license. There are also evaluation-type licenses for add-on licenses.</p> <p>The Security Group Access feature licenses are of three types: Permanent, Eval, and NFR. However, the permanent Security Group Access feature license can be used only with a permanent base license.</p> <p>Also, the large deployment license can only be used only with a permanent base license.</p>
Evaluation License (standard)	<p>Enables standard centralized reporting features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be reused on the same platform. • You can only install one evaluation license per platform. You cannot install additional evaluation licenses. • Supports 50 managed devices. • Expires 90 days from the time the license is installed.

Related Topics

- [Licensing Overview, page 18-37](#)
- [Installing a License File, page 18-39](#)
- [Viewing and Upgrading the Base Server License, page 18-39](#)
- [Adding Deployment License Files, page 18-42](#)
- [Deleting Deployment License Files, page 18-43](#)

Installing a License File

You can obtain a valid license file using the Product Activation Key (PAK) supplied with the product. To install a license file:

-
- Step 1** Log into the ACS web interface.
- The Initial Licenses page appears when you log in to the ACS machine for the first time.
- Step 2** Click **Cisco Secure ACS License Registration**.
- This link directs you to Cisco.com to purchase a valid license file from a Cisco representative.
- Step 3** Click **Install** to install the license file that you purchased.
- The ACS web interface log in page reappears. You can now work with the ACS application.
-

Related Topics

- [Licensing Overview, page 18-37](#)
- [Viewing and Upgrading the Base Server License, page 18-39](#)
- [Adding Deployment License Files, page 18-42](#)
- [Deleting Deployment License Files, page 18-43](#)

Viewing and Upgrading the Base Server License

ACS 5.8 allows you to upgrade or modify a base license without performing the reset config operation. To view and upgrade the base license:

-
- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Licensing > Base Server License**.
- The Base Server License page appears with a description of the ACS deployment configuration and a list of the available deployment licenses. See [Types of Licenses, page 18-38](#) for a list of deployment licenses.
- [Table 18-33](#) describes the fields in the Base Server License page.

Table 18-33 Base Server License Page

Option	Description
ACS Deployment Configuration	
Primary ACS Instance	Name of the primary instance created when you logged into the ACS 5.8 web interface.
Number of Instances	Current number of ACS instances (primary or secondary) in the ACS database.
Current Number of Configured IP Addresses in Network Devices	Total number of IP addresses in all the subnetworks that you have configured as part of network device configuration. The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256.

Table 18-33 Base Server License Page (continued)

Option	Description
Maximum Number of IP Addresses in Network Devices	<p>Maximum number of IP addresses that your license supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base License—Supports 500 IP addresses. <p>The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Deployment—Supports an unlimited number of IP addresses.
Use this link to obtain a valid License File	Directs you to Cisco.com to generate a valid license file using the Product Activation Key (PAK)
Base License Configuration	
ACS Instance	Name of the ACS instance, either primary or secondary.
Identifier	Name of the base license.
License Type	Specifies the base license type (permanent, evaluation).
Expiration	Specifies the expiration date for evaluation licenses. For permanent licenses, the expiration field indicates <i>permanent</i> .
Licensed to	Name of the company that this product is licensed to.
PAK	Name of the Product Activation Key (PAK) received from Cisco.
Version	Current version of the ACS software.

- Step 2** Select the radio button the instance whose license you want to upgrade and click **Upgrade/Modify**.
The Base Server License Edit page appears.
The administrator can upgrade or modify a base license from ACS 5.8 web interface without resetting the configuration.
- Step 3** Complete the fields as described in [Table 18-34](#):

Table 18-34 Base Server License Edit Page

Option	Description
ACS Instance License Configuration	
Version	Displays the current version of the ACS software.
ACS Instance	Displays the name of the ACS instance, either primary or secondary.
License Type	Specifies the license type.
Use this link to obtain a valid License File	Directs you to Cisco.com to purchase a valid license file from a Cisco representative.
License Location	
License File	Click Browse to navigate to the directory that contains the license file and select it.

- Step 4** Click **Submit**.

Related Topics

- [Licensing Overview, page 18-37](#)
- [Types of Licenses, page 18-38](#)
- [Installing a License File, page 18-39](#)
- [Adding Deployment License Files, page 18-42](#)
- [Deleting Deployment License Files, page 18-43](#)

Viewing License Feature Options

You can add, upgrade, or delete existing deployment licenses. The configuration pane at the top of the page shows the deployment information.

Select **System Administration > Configuration > Licensing > Feature Options**.

The Feature Options Page appears as described in [Table 18-35](#):

Table 18-35 Feature Options Page

Option	Description
ACS Deployment Configuration	
Primary ACS Instance	Name of the primary instance created when you login into the ACS 5.8 web interface.
Number of Instances	Current number of ACS instances (primary or secondary) in the ACS database.
Current Number of Configured IP Addresses in Network Devices	Total number of IP addresses in all the subnetworks that you have configured as part of network device configuration. The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256.
Maximum Number of IP Addresses in Network Devices	Maximum number of IP addresses that your license supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base License—Supports 500 IP addresses. The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256. • Large Deployment—Supports an unlimited number of IP addresses.
Use this link to obtain a valid License File	Directs you to Cisco.com to purchase a valid license file from a Cisco representative.
Installed Deployment License Options	
Feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Deployment—Supports an unlimited number of managed devices. • Security Group Access Control—Enables Cisco Trusted Server (SGA) management functionality. This requires an existing ACS base license.
Licensed to	Name of the company that this product is licensed to.
License Type	Specifies the license type (permanent, evaluation).
Expiration	Expiration date for the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Deployment • SGA

Table 18-35 Feature Options Page (continued)

Option	Description
Add/Upgrade	Click Add/Upgrade to access the Viewing License Feature Options, page 18-41 and add a license file.
Delete	Select the radio button the license feature you wish to delete and click Delete .

Adding Deployment License Files

To add a new base deployment license file:

Step 1 Select **System Administration > Configuration > Licensing > Feature Options**.

The Feature Options page appears with a description of the ACS deployment configuration and a list of the available deployment licenses and their configurations. See Add-on Licenses in [Types of Licenses, page 18-38](#) for a list of deployment licenses. See [Viewing License Feature Options, page 18-41](#) for field descriptions.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

The Feature Options Create page appears.

Step 3 Complete the fields as described in [Table 18-36](#) to add a license:

Table 18-36 Feature Options Create Page

Option	Description
ACS Deployment Configuration	
Primary ACS Instance	Name of the primary instance created when you login into the ACS 5.8 web interface.
Number of Instances	Current number of ACS instances (primary or secondary) in the ACS database.
Current Number of Configured IP Addresses in Network Devices	Total number of IP addresses in all the subnetworks that you have configured as part of network device configuration. The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256.
Maximum Number of IP Addresses in Network Devices	Maximum number of IP addresses that your license supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base License—Supports 500 IP addresses. The number of devices is determined by the number of unique IP addresses that you configure. This includes the subnet masks that you configure. For example, a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 implies 256 unique IP addresses and hence the number of devices is 256. Large Deployment—Supports an unlimited number of IP addresses.
Use this link to obtain a valid License File	Directs you to Cisco.com to purchase a valid license file from a Cisco representative.
License Location	
License File	Click Browse to browse to the location of the purchased license file you wish to install and select it.

- Step 4** Click **Submit** to download the license file.
The Feature Options page appears with the additional license.
-

Related Topics

- [Licensing Overview, page 18-37](#)
- [Types of Licenses, page 18-38](#)
- [Installing a License File, page 18-39](#)
- [Viewing and Upgrading the Base Server License, page 18-39](#)
- [Deleting Deployment License Files, page 18-43](#)

Deleting Deployment License Files

To delete deployment license files:

- Step 1** Select **System Administration > Configuration > Licensing > Feature Options**.
The Feature Options page appears with a description of the ACS deployment configuration and a list of the available deployment licenses and their configurations. See Add-on Licenses in [Types of Licenses, page 18-38](#) for a list of deployment licenses. See the [Table 18-35](#) for field descriptions.
- Step 2** Select the radio button the deployment you wish to delete.
- Step 3** Click **Delete to delete the license file**.
-

Related Topics

- [Licensing Overview, page 18-37](#)
- [Types of Licenses, page 18-38](#)
- [Installing a License File, page 18-39](#)
- [Viewing and Upgrading the Base Server License, page 18-39](#)
- [Adding Deployment License Files, page 18-42](#)

Available Downloads

This section contains information about the utilities and files that are available for download from the ACS web interface:

- [Downloading Migration Utility Files, page 18-44](#)
- [Downloading UCP Web Service Files, page 18-44](#)
- [Downloading Sample Python Scripts, page 18-44](#)
- [Downloading Rest Services, page 18-45](#)

Downloading Migration Utility Files

To download migration application files and the migration guide for ACS 5.8:

-
- Step 1** Choose **System Administration > Downloads > Migration Utility**.
The Migration from 4.x page appears.
- Step 2** Click **Migration application files**, to download the application file you want to use to run the migration utility.
- Step 3** Click **Migration Guide**, to download *Migration Guide for Cisco Secure Access Control System 5.8*.
-

Downloading UCP Web Service Files

You can download the WSDL file from this page to integrate ACS with your in-house portals and allow ACS users configured in the ACS internal identity store to change their own passwords. The UCP web service allows only the users to change their passwords. They can do so on the primary or secondary ACS servers.

The UCP web service compares the new password that you provide with the password policy that is configured in ACS for users. If the new password conforms to the defined criteria, your new password takes effect. After your password is changed on the primary ACS server, ACS replicates it to all the secondary ACS servers.

To download the UCP WSDL Files:

-
- Step 1** Choose **System Administration > Downloads > User Change Password**.
The User Change Password (UCP) web service page appears.
- Step 2** Click one of the following:
- **UCP WSDL** to download the WSDL file.
 - **UCP Web application example** to download the application file.
 - **Python Script for Using the User Change Password Web Service** to download a sample Python script.

For more information on how to use the UCP web service, refer to [Software Developer's Guide for Cisco Secure Access Control System](#).

Downloading Sample Python Scripts

The Scripts page contains sample Python scripts for:

- Using the UCP web service.
- Automating the bulk import and export operations.

To download these sample scripts:

Step 1 Choose **System Administration > Downloads > Sample Python Scripts**.

The Sample Python Scripts page appears.

Step 2 Click one of the following:

- **Python Script for Using the User Change Password Web Service**—To download the sample script for the UCP web service.
- **Python Script for Performing CRUD Operations on ACS Objects**—To download the sample script for the import and export process.

Step 3 Save the script to your local hard drive.

The scripts come with installation instructions. For more information on how to use the scripts, refer to [Software Developer's Guide for Cisco Secure Access Control System](#).



Note

The Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) supports only the default Python Script. TAC does not offer any support for modified scripts.

Downloading Rest Services

ACS Rest Service allows to create, update, delete and retrieve objects from ACS Database.



Note

You must enable the Rest Service using the command line for reading the WADL files.

To download ACS Rest Service WADL files:

Step 1 Choose **System Administration > Downloads > Rest Service**.

The Rest Service Page appears.

Step 2 Click one of the following:

- **Common or Identity**—To download XSD files that describe the structure of the objects supported on ACS 5.8 Rest interfaces.
- **Schema files**—To download the Schema files.
- **SDK Samples**—To download the SDK Samples.



Note

After installing ACS 5.8 patch 4 or later, ACS uses TLSv1.2 as the default SSL context. The REST SDK uses SSL as the default context until ACS 5.8 patch 6. From ACS 5.8 patch 7, the REST SDK uses TLSv1.2 as the default SSL context with the condition that the REST client should be running JRE 1.7 or later. If you want the REST SDK to use TLSv1.0/SSL, you must check the **Enable TLS 1.0 for https access** check box in the Security Settings page and then modify the SSL Context parameter as TLSv1.0/SSL in the downloaded SDK sample regardless of the REST client's JRE version.

For more information on how to use the Rest Services, refer to [Software Developer's Guide for Cisco Secure Access Control System](#).
