



Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2 Release Notes

Cisco Prime Access Registrar (Prime Access Registrar) is a high performance, carrier class, 3GPP-compliant, 64-bit RADIUS/Diameter solution that provides scalable, flexible, intelligent authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) services.

Prime Access Registrar comprises a RADIUS/Diameter server designed from the ground up for performance, scalability, and extensibility for deployment in complex service provider environments including integration with external data stores and systems. Session and resource management tools track user sessions and allocate dynamic resources to support new subscriber service introductions.



Note

Prime Access Registrar can be used with Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 6.4/6.6/7.0/7.2 and CentOS 6.5 64-bit operating systems using kernel and Glibc.

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System Requirements

This section describes the system requirements to install and use the Prime Access Registrar software.

[Table 1](#) lists the system requirements for Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.



Table 1 Minimum Hardware and Software Requirements for Prime Access Registrar Server

OS version	RHEL 6.4/6.6/7.0/7.2 CentOS 6.5
Model	X86
CPU type	Intel Xeon CPU 2.30 GHz
CPU Number	4
CPU speed	2.30 GHz
Memory (RAM)	8 GB
Swap space	10 GB
Disk space	1*146 GB

Co-Existence With Other Network Management Applications

To achieve optimal performance, Prime Access Registrar should be the only application running on a given server. In certain cases, when you choose to run collaborative applications such as a SNMP agent, you must configure Prime Access Registrar to avoid UDP port conflicts. The most common conflicts occur when other applications also use ports 2785 and 2786. For more information on SNMP configuration, see the Configuring SNMP section, in the [Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2 Installation and Configuration Guide](#).

Enhanced Feature in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2

Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2 provides the following feature:

- [Location AVP Support, page 2](#)

Location AVP Support

In 3GPP authorization service, if the FetchLocationInformation parameter is enabled, Prime Access Registrar tries to fetch the location information of the client by sending a User Data Request (UDR) to HSS. The HSS sends a User Data Response (UDA), which includes the geographical location type and location information of the client.

Prime Access Registrar parses the UDA and encodes the geographical location information into **3GPP-User-Location-Info** AVP and sends it as part of the Diameter-EAP-Answer (DEA) to the client.

A sample configuration of the 3GPP authorization service is given below:

```
[ //localhost/Radius/Services/3GPP ]
  Name = 3GPP
  Description =
  Type = 3gpp-authorization
  Protocol = diameter
  IncomingScript~ =
  OutgoingScript~ =
  SessionManager = dia
  DiameterProxyService = diameter-proxy
  FetchLocationInformation = TRUE
```

And, 3GPP-User-Location-Info AVP is added to the Diameter Dictionary.

```
--> cd /r/advanced/diameterdictionary/diameterAttributes/3gpp-User-Location-Info/
[
//localhost/Radius/Advanced/DiameterDictionary/DiameterAttributes/3GPP-User-Location-Info
]
Name = 3GPP-User-Location-Info
Description =
Attribute = 22
VendorID = 10415
Mandatory = May
May-Encrypt = No
Protected = May
Type = STRING
Min = 0
Max = 253
```

Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2 Bugs

For more information on a specific bug or to search all bugs in a particular Prime Access Registrar release, see [Using the Bug Search Tool](#).

This section contains the following information:

- [Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.4, page 3](#)
- [Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.3, page 4](#)
- [Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.2, page 4](#)
- [Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.1, page 4](#)

Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.4

Table 2 lists the anomalies fixed in Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.4.

Table 2 Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.4

Bug	Description
CSCvf96330	When querying session with Non-3GPP >1500, Prime Access Registrar keeps restarting.
CSCvg34261	Prime Access Registrar generates core file during heavy traffic with DRA as remote server and client.
CSCvg48405	Prime Access Registrar generates core, if multiple RTR requests come for a user with minimal delay.
CSCvg66667	Memory leak due to an internal data structure, which is not releasing the memory.
CSCvg75809	Traffic throttling for DRA.

Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.3

Table 3 lists the anomalies fixed in Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.3.

Table 3 Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.3

Bug	Description
CSCvd58144	Memory leak while sending MySQL and Oracle accounting request.
CSCve25528	Agent server stops working when MCP buffer length exceeds its limit.
CSCve45168	Prime Access Registrar stops working randomly after pruning operation.
CSCve60864	Overlap in TCL interpreters between worker threads.
CSCve86817	arcluster script should stop Prime Access Registrar completely before failing over to the next node.

Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.2

Table 4 lists the anomalies fixed in Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.2.

Table 4 Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.2

Bug	Description
CSCvd67283	Prime Access Registrar fails to send Multimedia-Auth-Request (MAR) requests, when it receives incorrect quintets from HSS.
CSCvd90005	During traffic, Prime Access Registrar stops working in TCL engine.

Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.1

Table 5 lists the anomalies fixed in Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.1.

Table 5 Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2.1

Bug	Description
CSCvd05225	OCI remote server crash while disconnecting Oracle connection due to OCI timeout.
CSCvd10746	Socket descriptor leak during the reactivation of inactive remote server.
CSCvd15444	Prime Access Registrar sends DWR during traffic in DRA configuration.

Using the Bug Search Tool

Use the Bug Search tool (BST) to get the latest information about Cisco Prime Access Registrar bugs. BST allows partners and customers to search for software bugs based on product, release, and keyword, and it aggregates key data such as bug details, product, and version.

BST allows you to:

- Quickly scan bug content

- Configure e-mail notifications for updates on selected bugs
- Start or join community discussions about bugs
- Save your search criteria so you can use it later

When you open the Bug Search page, check the interactive tour to familiarize yourself with these and other Bug Search features.

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- Step 1** Log into the Bug Search Tool.
- Go to <https://tools.cisco.com/bugsearch>.
 - At the Log In screen, enter your registered Cisco.com username and password; then, click **Log In**. The Bug Search page opens.



Note If you do not have a Cisco.com username and password, you can register for them at <http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>.

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- Step 2** To search for a specific bug, enter the bug ID in the Search For field and press **Return**.
- Step 3** To search for bugs in a particular release:
- In the Search For field, enter the product name and the release version, e.g. Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2, and press **Return**. (Leave the other fields empty.)
 - When the search results are displayed, use the filter and sort tools to find the types of bugs you are looking for. You can search for bugs by severity, by status, how recently they were modified, according to the number of support cases associated with them, and so forth.
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Related Documentation

The following documentation is available for Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2:

- [Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2 User Guide](#)
- Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2.2 Release Notes (this guide)

For a complete list of Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2 documentation, see the [Cisco Prime Access Registrar 7.2 Documentation Overview](#).



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