Cisco Prime Access Registrar 9.3.3.3.RJIL 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) 8.x (upto 8.10) or CentOS 7.x operating system. Also, Prime Access Registrar is qualified with VMWare ESXi 8.0, OpenStack Xena.

Contents

This release note contains the following sections:

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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 9.3.3.3.RJIL.

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

OS Version	RHEL 8.x (upto 8.10) CentOS 7.x You must have the 64-bit rpm files for the relevant RHEL versions while installing Prime Access Registrar. For the list of required rpms for the relevant OS versions, see Required 64-bit rpms for Relevant RHEL OS Versions, page 2.
Model	X86
CPU Type	Intel Xeon CPU 2.30 GHz
Processors	4
CPU Speed	2.30 GHz
Memory (RAM)	8 GB
Swap Space	10 GB
Disk Space	1*146 GB

Prime Access Registrar supports JDK versions 1.8.x and 11.x. Also, Prime Access Registrar is qualified with VMWare ESXi 8.0, OpenStack Xena.

Note These are the minimum system requirements to have Prime Access Registrar up and running. This may vary based on the deployments. Please contact your BU team to know the specific system requirements for your deployment.

Required 64-bit rpms for Relevant RHEL OS Versions

rpm	RHEL OS Version 8.x
brotli	Yes
c-ares	Yes
cyrus-sasl-lib	Yes
gamin	Yes
glibc	Yes
gdome2	Yes
glib	Yes
glib2	Yes
json-c	Yes
keyutils-libs	Yes

rpm	RHEL OS Version 8.x
krb5-libs	Yes
libbson	Yes
libcom_err	Yes
libcurl	Yes
libicu	Yes
libidn2	Yes
libgcc	Yes
libmongocrypt	Yes
libnghttp2	Yes
libnsl	Yes
libpsl	Yes
libselinux	Yes
libssh	Yes
libstdc++	Yes
libtool-ltdl	Yes
libunistring	Yes
libxcrypt	Yes
libxml2	Yes
libzstd	Yes
lksctp-tools	Yes
mongo-c-driver	Yes
mongo-c-driver-libs	Yes
ncurses-libs	Yes
nss-softokn-freebl	Yes
nss-util	Yes
nspr	Yes
nss	Yes
openldap	Yes
openssl-libs	Yes
pcre	Yes
pcre2	Yes
pcre-cpp	Yes
snappy	Yes
sqlite-libs	Yes
tcl	Yes
unixODBC	Yes

rpm	RHEL OS Version 8.x
xz-libs	Yes
zlib	Yes

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 "Configuring Cisco Prime Access Registrar" chapter of the *Cisco Prime Access Registrar 9.3 Administrator Guide*

Cisco Prime Access Registrar 9.3.3.3.RJIL Bugs

This section contains the following information:

Fixed Anomalies in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 9.3.3.3.RJIL

Table 2 lists the anomalies fixed in Cisco Prime Access Registrar 9.3.3.3.RJIL release.

Table 2 Fixed Anomalies in Prime Access Registrar 9.3.3.3.RJIL

Bug	Description
CSCwm50385	CPAR not sending ASR towards EPDG upon receive RTR when sessions are with multiple interfaces.
CSCwm76930	Vulnerabilities in spring-framework 5.3.33

Related Documentation

For a complete list of Cisco Prime Access Registrar documentation, see the *Cisco Prime Access Registrar 9.3 Documentation Overview*.

Note We sometimes update the documentation after original publication. Therefore, you should also review the documentation on Cisco.com for any updates.

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