



Manage Authentication Policies

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Cisco ISE Authentication Policies

Authentication policies define the protocols that Cisco ISE uses to communicate with the network devices, and the identity sources that it uses for authentication. A policy is a set of conditions and a result. A policy condition consists of an operand (attribute), an operator (equal to, not equal to, greater than, and so on), and a value. Compound conditions are made up of one or more simple conditions that are connected by the AND or OR operator. At runtime, Cisco ISE evaluates a policy condition and then applies the result that you have defined based on whether the policy evaluation returns a true or a false value.

An authentication policy consists of the following:

- Network Access Service—This service can be one of the following:
 - An allowed protocols service to choose the protocols to handle the initial request and protocol negotiation.
 - A proxy service that will proxy requests to an external RADIUS server for processing.
- Identity Source—An identity source or an identity source sequence to be used for authentication.

After installation, a default identity authentication policy is available in Cisco ISE that is used for authentications. Any updates to the authentication policy will override the default settings.

Related Topics

- [Policy Condition Evaluation](#), on page 2
- [Supported Authentication Protocols](#), on page 2
- [Supported Authentication Types and Database](#), on page 2
- [Types of Authentication Failures—Failovers](#), on page 3
- [Authentication Policy Terminology](#), on page 4

Policy Condition Evaluation

During policy condition evaluation, Cisco ISE compares an attribute with a value. It is possible to run into a situation where the attribute specified in the policy condition may not have a value assigned in the request. In such cases, if the operator that is used for comparison is “not equal to,” then the condition will evaluate to true. In all other cases, the condition will evaluate to false.

For example, for a condition Radius.Calling_Station_ID Not Equal to 1.1.1.1, if the Calling Station ID is not present in the RADIUS request, then this condition will evaluate to true. This evaluation is not unique to the RADIUS dictionary and occurs because of the usage of the “Not Equal to” operator.

Supported Authentication Protocols

The following is a list of protocols that you can choose while defining your authentication policy:

- Password Authentication Protocol (PAP)
- Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol (PEAP)
- Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol Version 2 (MS-CHAPv2)
- Extensible Authentication Protocol-Message Digest 5 (EAP-MD5)
- Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS)
- Extensible Authentication Protocol-Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling (EAP-FAST)
- Extensible Authentication Protocol-Tunneled Transport Layer Security (EAP-TTLS)
- Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security (PEAP-TLS)

Related Topics

- [Supported Authentication Types and Database](#), on page 2
- [Authentication Policy Terminology](#), on page 4
- [Simple Authentication Policies](#), on page 4
- [Rule-Based Authentication Policies](#), on page 6

Supported Authentication Types and Database

The authentication type is based on the protocols that are chosen. The authentication type is password based, where the authentication is performed against a database with the username and password that is presented in the request.

The identity method, which is the result of the authentication policy, can be any one of the following:

- Deny access—Access to the user is denied and no authentication is performed.
- Identity database—A single identity database that can be any one of the following:
 - Internal users
 - Guest users
 - Internal endpoints
 - Active Directory
 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) database
 - RADIUS token server (RSA or SafeWord server)
 - Certificate authentication profile
- Identity source sequences—A sequence of identity databases that is used for authentication.

By default, the identity source that Cisco ISE will look up for user information is the internal users database.

Types of Authentication Failures—Failovers

If you choose the identity method as deny access, a reject message is sent as a response to the request. If you choose an identity database or an identity source sequence and the authentication succeeds, the processing continues to the authorization policy. Some of the authentications fail and these are classified as follows:

- Authentication failed—Received explicit response that authentication has failed such as bad credentials, disabled user, and so on. The default course of action is reject.
- User not found—No such user was found in any of the identity databases. The default course of action is reject.
- Process failed—Unable to access the identity database or databases. The default course of action is drop.

Cisco ISE allows you to configure any one of the following courses of action for authentication failures:

- Reject—A reject response is sent.
- Drop—No response is sent.
- Continue—Cisco ISE continues with the authorization policy.

Even when you choose the Continue option, there might be instances where Cisco ISE cannot continue processing the request due to restrictions on the protocol that is being used. For authentications using PEAP, LEAP, EAP-FAST, EAP-TLS, or RADIUS MSCHAP, it is not possible to continue processing the request when authentication fails or user is not found.

When authentication fails, it is possible to continue to process the authorization policy for PAP/ASCII and MAC authentication bypass (MAB or host lookup). For all other authentication protocols, when authentication fails, the following happens:

- Authentication failed—A reject response is sent.
- User or host not found—A reject response is sent.

- Process failure—No response is sent and the request is dropped.

Authentication Policy Terminology

The following are some of the commonly used terms in the authentication policy pages:

- Allowed Protocols—Allowed protocols define the set of protocols that Cisco ISE can use to communicate with the device that requests access to the network resources.
- Identity Source—Identity source defines which database Cisco ISE should use for user information. The database could be an internal database or an external identity source, such as Active Directory or LDAP. You can add a sequence of databases to an identity source sequence and list this sequence as the identity source in your policy. Cisco ISE will search for the credentials in the order in which the databases are listed in this sequence.
- Failover Options—You can define what course of action Cisco ISE should take if the authentication fails, the user is not found, or if the process fails.

Simple Authentication Policies

A simple authentication policy allows you to statically define the allowed protocols and the identity source or identity source sequence that Cisco ISE should use for communication. You cannot define any condition for simple policies. Cisco ISE assumes that all conditions are met and uses the following definitions to determine the result:

- You can create simple policies in situations where you can statically define the allowed protocols and the identity source that must be used always, and no condition needs to be checked.
- You can also create proxy service-based simple policies. Cisco ISE proxies the request to a policy server to determine which identity source should be used for user authentication. If the request is proxied to a different policy server, the protocol negotiation does not happen. The policy server evaluates which identity source should be used for authentication and returns the response to Cisco ISE.

Related Topics

[Simple Authentication Policy Flow](#), on page 5

[Guidelines for Configuring Simple Authentication Policies](#), on page 6

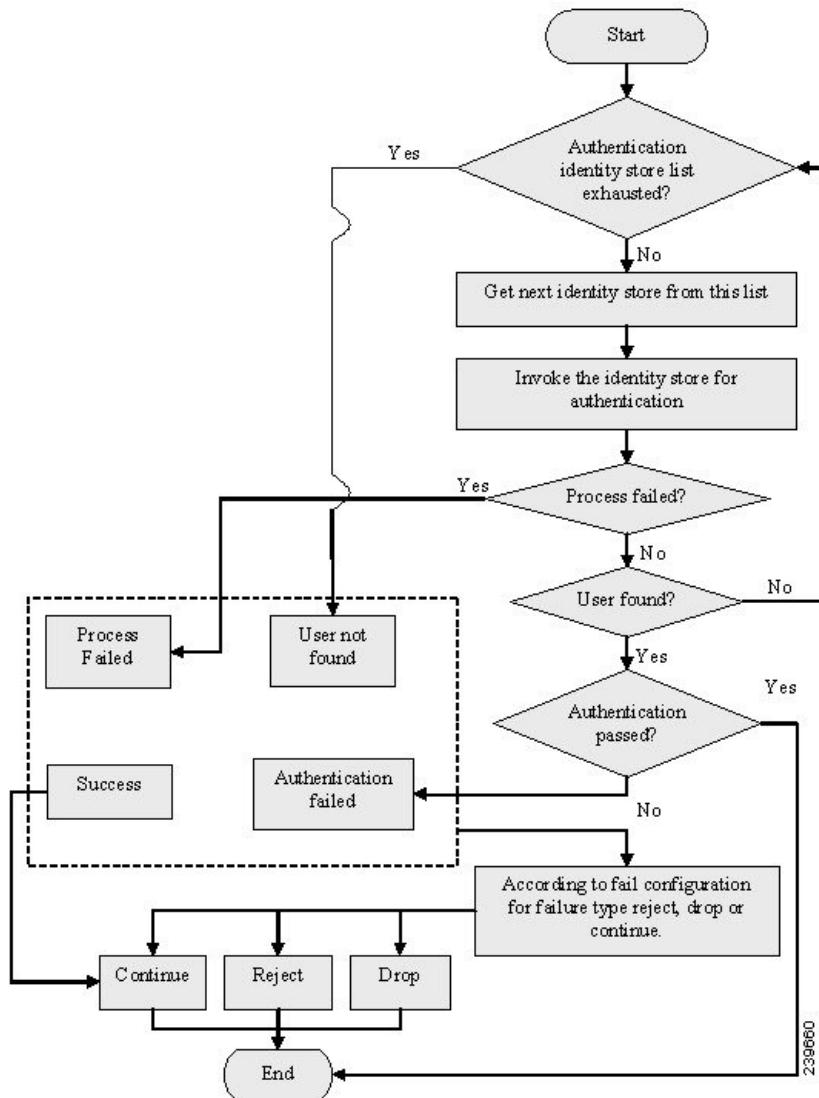
[Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access](#), on page 16

[Configure a Simple Authentication Policy](#), on page 27

[Rule-Based Authentication Policies](#), on page 6

Simple Authentication Policy Flow

Figure 1: Simple Authentication Policy Flow



The result of a simple policy can be any one of the following:

- Authentication passed
- Authentication failed

An authentication can fail happens due to any of the following reasons:

- Bad credentials or disabled user.
- User not found.
- Authentication process fails.

Guidelines for Configuring Simple Authentication Policies

Follow these guidelines when configuring simple authentication policies:

- If you wish to use the RADIUS server sequence, then you must define this access service before you define the policy.
- If your users are defined in external identity sources, ensure that you have configured these identity sources in Cisco ISE before you define the policy.
- If you want to use an identity source sequence for authenticating users, ensure that you have created the identity source sequence before you define the policy.
- When you switch between simple and rule-based authentication policies, you will lose the policy that you configured earlier. For example, if you configured a simple authentication policy and you want to move to a rule-based authentication policy, you will lose the simple authentication policy. Also, when you move from a rule-based authentication policy to a simple authentication policy, you will lose the rule-based authentication policy.
- Host authentication is performed with the MAC address only (MAB).

Related Topics

[Cisco ISE Acting as a RADIUS Proxy Server](#), on page 19

Rule-Based Authentication Policies

Rule-based authentication policies consist of attribute-based conditions that determine the allowed protocols and the identity source or identity source sequence to be used for processing the requests. In a simple authentication policy, you can define the allowed protocols and identity source statically. In a rule-based policy, you can define conditions that allows Cisco ISE to dynamically choose the allowed protocols and identity sources. You can define one or more conditions using any of the attributes from the Cisco ISE dictionary.

Cisco ISE allows you to create conditions as individual, reusable policy elements that can be referred from other rule-based policies. You can also create conditions from within the policy creation page. The two types of conditions are:

- Simple condition
- Compound condition

Related Topics

[Attributes Supported by Dictionaries](#), on page 8

[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28

Rule-Based Authentication Policy Flow

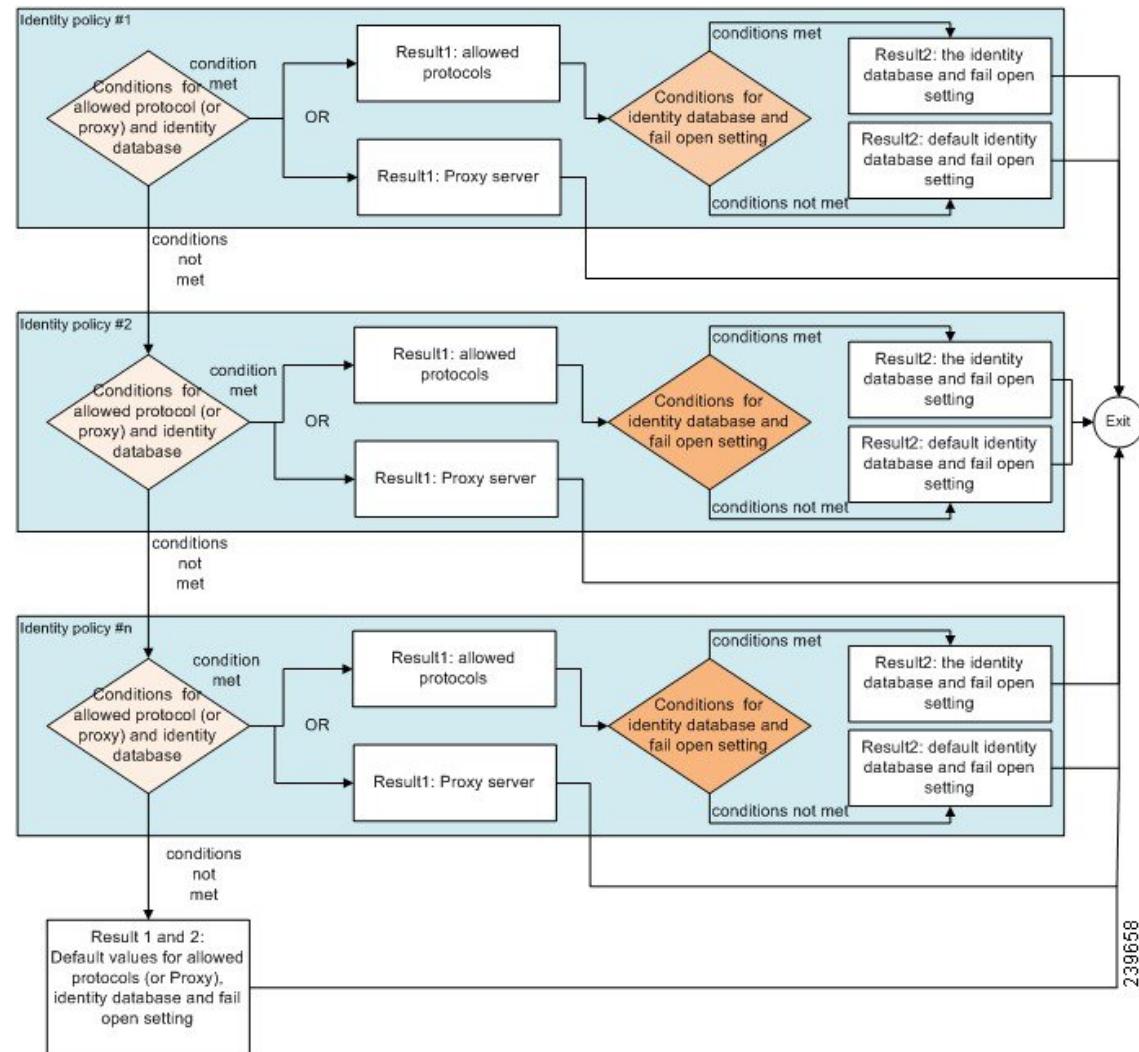
In rule-based policies, you can define multiple rules. The identity database is selected based on the first rule that matches the criteria.

You can also define an identity source sequence consisting of different databases. You can define the order in which you want Cisco ISE to look up these databases. Cisco ISE will access these databases in sequence

until the authentication succeeds. If there are multiple instances of the same user in an external database, the authentication fails. There can only be one user record in an identity source.

We recommend that you use only three, or at most four databases in an identity source sequence.

Figure 2: Rule-Based Authentication Policy Flow



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Supported Dictionaries for Rule-Based Authentication Policies

Cisco ISE supports the following dictionaries:

- System-defined dictionaries
 - CERTIFICATE
 - DEVICE
 - RADIUS

Attributes Supported by Dictionaries

- RADIUS vendor dictionaries
 - Airespace
 - Cisco
 - Cisco-BBSM
 - Cisco-VPN3000
 - Microsoft
 - Network access

Attributes Supported by Dictionaries

The table lists the fixed attributes that are supported by dictionaries, which can be used in policy conditions. Not all of these attributes are available for creating all types of conditions.

For example, while creating a condition to choose the access service in authentication policies, you will only see the following network access attributes: Device IP Address, ISE Host Name, Network Device Name, Protocol, and Use Case.

You can use the attributes listed in the following table in policy conditions.

Dictionary	Attributes	Allowed Protocol Rules and Proxy	Identity Rules
Device	Device Type (predefined network device group)	Yes	Yes
	Device Location (predefined network device group)		
	Other Custom Network Device Group		
	Software Version		
	Model Name		
RADIUS	All attributes	Yes	Yes

Dictionary	Attributes	Allowed Protocol Rules and Proxy	Identity Rules
Network Access	ISE Host Name	Yes	Yes
	AuthenticationMethod	No	Yes
	AuthenticationStatus	No	No
	CTSDeviceID	No	No
	Device IP Address	Yes	Yes
	EapAuthentication (the EAP method that is used during authentication of a user or a machine)	No	Yes
	EapTunnel (the EAP method that is used for tunnel establishment)	No	Yes
	Protocol	Yes	Yes
	UseCase	Yes	Yes
	UserName	No	Yes
	WasMachineAuthenticated	No	No

Attributes Supported by Dictionaries

Dictionary	Attributes	Allowed Protocol Rules and Proxy	Identity Rules
Certificate	Common Name Country E-mail LocationSubject Organization Organization Unit Serial Number State or Province Subject Subject Alternative Name Subject Alternative Name - DNS Subject Alternative Name - E-mail Subject Alternative Name - Other Name Subject Serial Number Issuer Issuer - Common Name Issuer - Organization Issuer - Organization Unit Issuer - Location Issuer - Country Issuer - Email Issuer - Serial Number Issuer - State or Province Issuer - Street Address Issuer - Domain Component Issuer - User ID	No	Yes

Protocol Settings for Authentication

You must define global protocol settings in Cisco ISE before you can use these protocols to create, save and implement a policy set to process an authentication request. You can use the Protocol Settings page to define global options for the Extensible Authentication Protocol-Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling (EAP-FAST), Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS), and Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol (PEAP) protocols, which communicate with the other devices in your network.

Related Topics

- [Guidelines for Using EAP-FAST as Authentication Protocol](#), on page 11
- [Configure EAP-FAST Settings](#), on page 12
- [Generate the PAC for EAP-FAST](#), on page 12
- [Configure EAP-TLS Settings](#), on page 13
- [Configure PEAP Settings](#), on page 14
- [Configure RADIUS Settings](#), on page 14

Guidelines for Using EAP-FAST as Authentication Protocol

Follow these guidelines when using EAP-FAST as an authentication protocol:

- It is highly recommended to enable EAP-TLS inner method when the EAP-FAST accept client certificate is enabled on authenticated provisioning. EAP-FAST accept client certificate on authenticated provisioning is not a separate authentication method but a shorter form of client certificate authentication that uses the same certificate credentials type to authenticate a user but does not require to run an inner method.
- Accept client certificate on authenticated provisioning works with PAC-less full handshake and authenticated PAC provisioning. It does not work for PAC-less session resume, anonymous PAC provisioning, and PAC-based authentication.
- EAP attributes are displayed per identity (so in EAP chaining displayed twice) are shown in authentication details in monitoring tool in order user then machine even if authentication happens in different order.
- When EAP-FAST authorization PAC is used then EAP authentication method shown in live logs is equal to the authentication method used for full authentication (as in PEAP) and not as Lookup.
- In EAP chaining mode when tunnel PAC is expired then ISE falls back to provisioning and AC requests User and Machine authorization PACs - Machine Authorization PAC cannot be provisioned. It will be provisioned in the subsequent PAC-based authentication conversation when AC requests it.
- When Cisco ISE is configured for chaining and AC for single mode then AC response with IdentityType TLV to ISE. However, the second identity authentication fails. You can see from this conversation that client is suitable to perform chaining but currently is configured for single mode.
- Cisco ISE supports retrieval attributes and groups for both machine and user in EAP-FAST chaining only for AD. For LDAP and Internal DB ISE uses only the last identity attributes.

**Note**

“EAP-FAST cryptobinding verification failed” message might be seen if EAP-FAST authentication protocol is used for High Sierra, Mojave, or Catalina MAC OSX devices. We recommend that you configure the Preferred EAP Protocol field in the Allowed Protocols page to use PEAP or EAP-TLS instead of EAP-FAST for these MAC OSX devices.

Configure EAP-FAST Settings

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings > Protocols > EAP-FAST > EAP Fast Settings**.

Step 2 Enter the details as required to define the EAP-FAST protocol.

Step 3 Click **Revoke** if you want to revoke all the previously generated primary keys and PACs.

Step 4 Click **Save** to save the EAP-FAST settings.

Related Topics

[Generate the PAC for EAP-FAST](#), on page 12

Generate the PAC for EAP-FAST

You can use the Generate PAC option in the Cisco ISE to generate a tunnel or machine PAC for the EAP-FAST protocol.

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings**.

Step 2 From the Settings navigation pane on the left, click **Protocols**.

Step 3 Choose **EAP-FAST > Generate PAC**.

Step 4 Enter the details as required to generate machine PAC for the EAP-FAST protocol.

Step 5 Click **Generate PAC**.

Using EAP-TTLS as Authentication Protocol

EAP-TTLS is a two-phase protocol that extends the functionality of EAP-TLS protocol. Phase 1 builds the secure tunnel and derives the session keys used in Phase 2 to securely tunnel attributes and inner method data between the server and the client. You can use the attributes tunneled during Phase 2 to perform additional authentications using a number of different mechanisms.

Cisco ISE can process authentications from a variety of TTLS supplicants including:

- AnyConnect Network Access Manager (NAM) on Windows
- Windows 8.1 native supplicant
- Secure W2 (also called as JoinNow on MultiOS)
- MAC OS X native supplicant
- IOS native supplicant
- Android based native supplicant
- Linux WPA supplicant



Note If cryptobinding is required, you must use EAP-FAST as the inner method.

Configure EAP-TTLS Settings

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings > Protocols > EAP-TTLS**.

Step 2 Enter the required details in the EAP-TTLS Settings page.

Step 3 Click **Save**.

Related Topics

[EAP-TTLS Settings](#)

Configure EAP-TLS Settings

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings > Protocols > EAP-TLS**.

Step 2 Enter the details as required to define the EAP-TLS protocol.

Step 3 Click **Save** to save the EAP-TLS settings.

Configure PEAP Settings

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings**.

Step 2 From the Settings navigation pane on the left, click **Protocols**.

Step 3 Choose **PEAP**.

Step 4 Enter the details as required to define the PEAP protocol.

Step 5 Click **Save** to save the PEAP settings.

Configure RADIUS Settings

You can configure the RADIUS settings to detect the clients that fail to authenticate and to suppress the repeated reporting of successful authentications.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings**.

Step 2 From the Settings navigation pane, click **Protocols**.

Step 3 Choose **RADIUS**.

Step 4 Enter the details as required to define the RADIUS settings.

Step 5 Click **Save** to save the settings.

Configure Security Settings

To configure the security settings:

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings > Protocols > Security Settings**.

Step 2 In the Security Settings page, select the required options:

- Allow TLS 1.0 for Legacy Servers—Check this check box to enable TLS 1.0 only for legacy servers. This option is enabled by default.

The following workflows are affected by this option:

- Cisco ISE downloads CRL from HTTPS or secure LDAP server.
- Cisco ISE is configured as secure syslog client.
- Cisco ISE is configured as secure LDAP client.

Note It is recommended that servers negotiate to use a higher version of TLS for enhanced security.

- Allow SHA-1 for Legacy Servers—Check this check box to enable SHA-1 cipher suites only for legacy servers. This option is enabled by default.

The following workflows are affected by this option:

- Cisco ISE downloads CRL from HTTPS or secure LDAP server.
- Cisco ISE is configured as secure syslog client.
- Cisco ISE is configured as secure LDAP client.

It is recommended to use SHA-256 or SHA-384 ciphers for enhanced security.

- Allow TLS Renegotiation—Check this check box to allow renegotiation of parameters and generation of new keys. This option is enabled by default.
- Allow 3DES/DES/DSS/RC4 ciphers for ISE secure clients—if this option is enabled, 3DES, DES, DSS, and RC4 ciphers are allowed for communication with peers for the following workflows:

- Cisco ISE downloads CRL from HTTPS or secure LDAP server.
- Cisco ISE is configured as secure syslog client.
- Cisco ISE is configured as secure LDAP client.

This option is enabled by default.

Step 3 Click Save.

The following workflow is not affected by the Security Settings:

- Cisco ISE acts as an EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS, PEAP, or EAP-FAST server that authenticates clients to provide them access to the network.



Note

Security Settings page options are changed in Cisco ISE 2.2 patch 2 and above. For more information, see the [Release Notes for the Cisco Identity Services Engine, Release 2.2](#).

Network Access Service

A network access service contains the authentication policy conditions for requests. You can create separate network access services for different use cases, for example, Wired 802.1X, Wired MAB, and so on. To create a network access service, configure allowed protocols or server sequences.

Related Topics

- [Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access](#), on page 16
- [Cisco ISE Acting as a RADIUS Proxy Server](#), on page 19
- [Simple Authentication Policies](#), on page 4
- [Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28

Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access

Allowed protocols define the set of protocols that Cisco ISE can use to communicate with the device that requests access to the network resources. An allowed protocols access service is an independent entity that you should create before you configure authentication policies. Allowed protocols access service is an object that contains your chosen protocols for a particular use case.

The Allowed Protocols Services page lists all the allowed protocols services that you create. There is a default network access service that is predefined in the Cisco ISE.

Before you begin

Before you begin this procedure, you should have a basic understanding of the protocol services that are used for authentication.

- Review the Cisco ISE Authentication Policies section in this chapter to understand authentication type and the protocols that are supported by various databases.
- Review the PAC Options to understand the functions and options for each protocol service, so you can make the selections that are appropriate for your network.
- Ensure that you have defined the global protocol settings.

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose Policy > Policy Elements > Results > Authentication > Allowed Protocols.

If Cisco ISE is set to operate in FIPS mode, some protocols are disabled by default and cannot be configured.

Step 2 Click Add.

Step 3 Enter the required information.

Step 4 Select the appropriate authentication protocols and options for your network.

Step 5 If you choose to use PACs, make the appropriate selections.

To enable Anonymous PAC Provisioning, you must choose both the inner methods, EAP-MSCHAPv2 and Extensible Authentication Protocol-Generic Token Card (EAP-GTC). Also, be aware that Cisco ISE only supports Active Directory as an external identity source for machine authentication.

Step 6 Click Submit to save the allowed protocols service.

The allowed protocols service appears as an independent object in the simple and rule-based authentication policy pages. You can use this object in different rules.

You can now create a simple or rule-based authentication policy.

If you disable EAP-MSCHAP as inner method and enable EAP-GTC and EAP-TLS inner methods for PEAP or EAP-FAST, ISE starts EAP-GTC inner method during inner method negotiation. Before the first EAP-GTC message is sent to the client, ISE executes identity selection policy to obtain GTC password from the identity store. During the execution of this policy, EAP authentication is equal to EAP-GTC. If EAP-GTC inner method is rejected by the client and EAP-TLS is negotiated, identity store policy is not executed again. In case identity store policy is based on EAP authentication attribute, it might have unexpected results since the real EAP authentication is EAP-TLS but was set after identity policy evaluation.

Related Topics

[Cisco ISE Authentication Policies](#), on page 1

[Protocol Settings for Authentication](#), on page 11

Enable MAB from Non-Cisco Devices

Configure the following settings sequentially to configure MAB from non-Cisco devices.

Step 1 Ensure that the MAC address of the endpoints that are to be authenticated are available in the Endpoints database. You can add these endpoints or have them profiled automatically by the Profiler service.

Step 2 Create a Network Device Profile based on the type of MAC authentication used by the non-Cisco device (PAP, CHAP, or EAP-MD5).

- a) Choose **Administration > Network Resources > Network Device Profiles**.
- b) Click **Add**.
- c) Enter a name and description for the network device profile.
- d) Select the vendor name from the **Vendor** drop-down list.
- e) Check the check boxes for the protocols that the device supports. If the device supports RADIUS, select the RADIUS dictionary to use with the network device.
- f) Expand the **Authentication/Authorization** section to configure the device's default settings for flow types, attribute aliasing, and host lookup.
- g) In the **Host Lookup (MAB)** section, do the following:

- Process Host Lookup—Check this check box to define the protocols for host lookup used by the network device profile.

Network devices from different vendors perform MAB authentication differently. Depending on the device type, check the **Check Password** check box and/or **Check Calling-Station-Id equals MAC Address** check box, for the protocol you are using.

- Via PAP/ASCII—Check this check box to configure Cisco ISE to detect a PAP request from the network device profile as a Host Lookup request.
- Via CHAP—Check this check box to configure Cisco ISE to detect this type of request from the network devices as a Host Lookup request.
- Via EAP-MD5—Check this check box to enable EAP-based MD5 hashed authentication for the network device profile.

- h) Enter the required details in the Permissions, Change of Authorization (CoA), and Redirect sections, and then click **Submit**.

For information on how to create custom NAD profiles, see [Network Access Device Profiles with Cisco Identity Services Engine](#).

Step 3 Choose **Administration > Network Resources > Network Devices**.

Step 4 Select the device for which you want to enable MAB, and then click **Edit**.

Step 5 In the Network Device page, select the network device profile that you created in step 2 from the **Device Profile** drop-down list.

Step 6 Click Save.**Note**

For Cisco NADs, the Service-Type values used for MAB and web/user authentication are different. This allows ISE to differentiate MAB from web authentication when Cisco NADs are used. Some non-Cisco NADs use the same value for the Service-Type attribute for both MAB and web/user authentication; this may lead to security issues in your access policies. If you are using MAB with non-Cisco devices, we recommend that you configure additional authorization policy rules to ensure that your network security is not compromised. For example, if a printer is using MAB, you could configure an authorization policy rule to restrict it to printer protocol ports in the ACL.

Related Topics

[Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access](#), on page 16

[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28

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Step 2 Create a Network Device Profile based on the type of MAC authentication used by the Cisco device (PAP, CHAP, or EAP-MD5).

- a) Choose **Administration > Network Resources > Network Device Profiles**.
- b) Click **Add**.
- c) Enter a name and description for the network device profile.
- d) Check the check boxes for the protocols that the device supports. If the device supports RADIUS, select the RADIUS dictionary to use with the network device.
- e) Expand the **Authentication/Authorization** section to configure the device's default settings for flow types, attribute aliasing, and host lookup.
- f) In the **Host Lookup (MAB)** section, do the following:

- Process Host Lookup—Check this check box to define the protocols for host lookup used by the network device profile.

Depending on the device type, check the **Check Password** check box and/or **Check Calling-Station-Id equals MAC Address** check box, for the protocol you are using.

- Via PAP/ASCII—Check this check box to configure Cisco ISE to detect a PAP request from the network device profile as a Host Lookup request.
- Via CHAP—Check this check box to configure Cisco ISE to detect this type of request from the network devices as a Host Lookup request.
- Via EAP-MD5—Check this check box to enable EAP-based MD5 hashed authentication for the network device profile.

- g) Enter the required details in the Permissions, Change of Authorization (CoA), and Redirect sections, and then click **Submit**.

For information on how to create custom NAD profiles, see [Network Access Device Profiles with Cisco Identity Services Engine](#).

Step 3 Choose **Administration > Network Resources > Network Devices**.

Step 4 Select the device for which you want to enable MAB, and then click **Edit**.

Step 5 In the Network Device page, select the network device profile that you created in step 2 from the **Device Profile** drop-down list.

Step 6 Click **Save**.

ISE Community Resource

For information about IP phone authentication capabilities, see [Phone Authentication Capabilities](#).

Related Topics

[Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access](#), on page 16

[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28

Network Access Work Center

Network Access related options are grouped under **Work Centers > Network Access**, so that the administrator can easily access all the options related to network access at one location.

You can perform the following tasks from the **Network Access** window:

- Configure the external identity stores that you intend to use during the authentication process for users and devices. You can configure the following external identity stores: Active Directory, LDAP, ODBC, RADIUS, RSA, and SAML ID Providers.
- Define policy elements to be used in the authentication and authorization policies.
- Add all the network devices that will be controlled by Cisco ISE. Devices can be grouped by type and location.
- Define authentication and authorization policies for users and network devices based on your requirements.
- Check default network access settings for client provisioning, protocol settings, and proxy configuration.
- Monitor network events by using RADIUS Live logs.
- Run network access reports to check access and authorization results.
- Troubleshoot network access issues using the diagnostic tools.

Cisco ISE Acting as a RADIUS Proxy Server

Cisco ISE can function both as a RADIUS server and as a RADIUS proxy server. When it acts as a proxy server, Cisco ISE receives authentication and accounting requests from the network access server (NAS) and

forwards them to the external RADIUS server. Cisco ISE accepts the results of the requests and returns them to the NAS.

Cisco ISE can simultaneously act as a proxy server to multiple external RADIUS servers. You can use the external RADIUS servers that you configure here in RADIUS server sequences. The External RADIUS Server page lists all the external RADIUS servers that you have defined in Cisco ISE. You can use the filter option to search for specific RADIUS servers based on the name or description, or both. In both simple and rule-based authentication policies, you can use the RADIUS server sequences to proxy the requests to a RADIUS server.

The RADIUS server sequence strips the domain name from the RADIUS-Username attribute for RADIUS authentications. This domain stripping is not applicable for EAP authentications, which use the EAP-Identity attribute. The RADIUS proxy server obtains the username from the RADIUS-Username attribute and strips it from the character that you specify when you configure the RADIUS server sequence. For EAP authentications, the RADIUS proxy server obtains the username from the EAP-Identity attribute. EAP authentications that use the RADIUS server sequence will succeed only if the EAP-Identity and RADIUS-Username values are the same.

Configure External RADIUS Servers

You must configure the external RADIUS servers in the Cisco ISE to enable it to forward requests to the external RADIUS servers. You can define the timeout period and the number of connection attempts.

Before you begin

- You cannot use the external RADIUS servers that you create in this section by themselves. You must create a RADIUS server sequence and configure it to use the RADIUS server that you create in this section. You can then use the RADIUS server sequence in authentication policies.
- To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > Network Resources > External RADIUS Servers**.

The RADIUS Servers page appears with a list of external RADIUS servers that are defined in Cisco ISE.

Step 2 Click **Add** to add an external RADIUS server.

Step 3 Enter the values as required.

Step 4 Click **Submit** to save the external RADIUS server configuration.

Related Topics

[RADIUS Server Sequence](#)

Define RADIUS Server Sequences

RADIUS server sequences in Cisco ISE allow you to proxy requests from a NAD to an external RADIUS server that will process the request and return the result to Cisco ISE, which forwards the response to the NAD.

RADIUS Server Sequences page lists all the RADIUS server sequences that you have defined in Cisco ISE. You can create, edit, or duplicate RADIUS server sequences from this page.

Before you begin

- Before you begin this procedure, you should have a basic understanding of the Proxy Service and must have successfully completed the task in the first entry of the Related Links.
- To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose Administration > Network Resources > RADIUS Server Sequences.**Step 2** Click Add.**Step 3** Enter the values as required.**Step 4** Click Submit to save the RADIUS server sequence to be used in policies.**Related Topics**[Configure External RADIUS Servers](#), on page 20[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28[RADIUS Server Sequence](#)

Cisco ISE Acting as a TACACS+ Proxy Client

Cisco ISE can act as proxy client to external TACACS+ servers. When it acts as a proxy client, Cisco ISE receives authentication, authorization, and accounting requests from the Network Access Server (NAS) and forwards them to the external TACACS+ server. Cisco ISE accepts the results of the requests and returns them to the NAS.

The TACACS+ External Servers page lists all the external TACACS+ servers that you have defined in Cisco ISE. You can use the filter option to search for specific TACACS+ servers based on the name or description, or both.

Cisco ISE can simultaneously act as a proxy client to multiple external TACACS+ servers. In order to configure multiple external servers, you can use the TACACS+ server sequence page. Refer to the [TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings](#) page for more information.

Related Topics[TACACS+ External Server Settings](#), on page 21[Configure External TACACS+ Servers](#), on page 22[TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings](#), on page 23[Define TACACS+ Server Sequences](#), on page 24

TACACS+ External Server Settings

The following table describes the fields in the TACACS External Servers page. The navigation path is **Work Centers > Device Administration > Network Resources > TACACS External Servers** page.

Table 1: TACACS+ External Server Settings

Fields	Usage Guidelines
Name	Enter the name of the TACACS+ external server.

Configure External TACACS+ Servers

Fields	Usage Guidelines
Description	Enter a description for the TACACS+ external server setting.
Host IP	Enter the IP address of the remote TACACS+ external server.
Connection Port	Enter the port number of the remote TACACS+ external server. The port number is 49.
Timeout	Specify the number of seconds that ISE should wait for a response from the external TACACS+ server. The default is 5 seconds. Valid values are from 1 to 120.
Shared Secret	A string of text that is used to secure a connection with the TACACS+ External Server. The connection will be rejected by the TACACS+ External server if this is not configured correctly.
Use Single Connect	<p>The TACACS protocol supports two modes for associating sessions to connections: Single Connect and Non-Single Connect. Single connect mode reuses a single TCP connection for many TACACS+ sessions that a client may initiate. Non-Single Connect opens a new TCP connection for every TACACS+ session that a client initiates. The TCP connection is closed after each session.</p> <p>You can check the Use Single Connect check box for high-traffic environment and uncheck it for low-traffic environment.</p>

Related Topics

[TACACS+ External Server Settings](#), on page 21

[Configure External TACACS+ Servers](#), on page 22

[TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings](#), on page 23

[Define TACACS+ Server Sequences](#), on page 24

Configure External TACACS+ Servers

You must configure the external TACACS servers in the Cisco ISE to enable it to forward requests to the external TACACS servers. You can define the timeout period and the number of connection attempts.

Before you begin

- You cannot use the external TACACS servers that you create in this section directly in the policy. You must create a TACACS server sequence and configure it to use the TACACS server that you create in this section. You can then use the TACACS server sequence in the policy sets.
- To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

-
- Step 1** Choose **Work Centers > Device Administration > Network Resources > TACACS External Servers**.
The **TACACS External Servers** page appears with a list of external TACACS servers that are defined in Cisco ISE.
- Step 2** Click **Add** to add an external TACACS server.
- Step 3** Enter the values as required.
- Step 4** Click **Submit** to save the external TACACS server configuration.
-

Related Topics

- [TACACS+ External Server Settings](#), on page 21
[Configure External TACACS+ Servers](#), on page 22
[TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings](#), on page 23
[Define TACACS+ Server Sequences](#), on page 24

TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings

The following table describes the fields in the TACACS Server Sequence page. The navigation path is **Work Centers > Device Administration > Network Resources > TACACS Server Sequence** page.

Table 2: TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings

Fields	Usage Guidelines
Name	Enter the name of the TACACS proxy server sequence.
Description	Enter a description for the TACACS proxy server sequence.
Server List	Select the required TACACS proxy servers from the Available list. The available list contains the list of TACACS proxy servers configured in the TACACS External Services Page.
Logging Control	Check to enable logging control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Accounting: Accounting messages are logged by the server that handles requests from devices. • Remote Accounting: Accounting messages are logged by the proxy server that handles requests from devices.

Define TACACS+ Server Sequences

Fields	Usage Guidelines
Username Stripping	<p>Username Prefix/Suffix Stripping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefix Strip: Check to strip the username from the prefix. For example, if the subject name is acme\smith and the separator is \, the username becomes smith. The default separator is \. Suffix Strip: Check to strip the username from the suffix. For example, if the subject name is smith@acme.com and the separator is @, the username becomes smith. The default separator is @.

Related Topics

- [TACACS+ External Server Settings](#), on page 21
[Configure External TACACS+ Servers](#), on page 22
[TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings](#), on page 23
[Define TACACS+ Server Sequences](#), on page 24

Define TACACS+ Server Sequences

TACACS+ server sequences in Cisco ISE allow you to proxy requests from a NAD to an external TACACS+ server that will process the request and return the result to Cisco ISE, which forwards the response to the NAD. The TACACS+ Server Sequences page lists all the TACACS+ server sequences that you have defined in Cisco ISE. You can create, edit, or duplicate TACACS+ server sequences from this page.

Before you begin

- You should have a basic understanding of the Proxy Service, Cisco ISE Admin Groups, Access Levels, Permissions, and Restrictions.
- To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.
- Ensure that the external TACACS+ servers that you intend to use in the TACACS+ server sequence are already defined.

Step 1 Choose **Work Centers > Device Administration > Network Resources > TACACS External Server Sequence**.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

Step 3 Enter the required values.

Step 4 Click **Submit** to save the TACACS+ server sequence to be used in policies.

Related Topics

- [TACACS+ External Server Settings](#), on page 21
[Configure External TACACS+ Servers](#), on page 22
[TACACS+ Server Sequence Settings](#), on page 23
[Define TACACS+ Server Sequences](#), on page 24

Location Based Authorization

Cisco ISE integrates with Cisco Mobility Services Engine (MSE) to introduce physical location-based authorization. Cisco ISE uses information from MSE to provide differentiated network access based on the actual location of the user, as reported by MSE.

With this feature, you can use the endpoint location information to provide network access when a user is in an appropriate zone. You can also add the endpoint location as an additional attribute for policies to define more granulated policy authorization sets based on device location. You can configure conditions within authorization rules that use location-based attributes, for example:

MSE.Location Equals LND_Campus1:Building1:Floor2:SecureZone

You can define the location hierarchy (campus/building/floor structure) and configure the secure and non-secure zones using the Cisco Prime Infrastructure application. After defining the location hierarchy, you must synchronize the location hierarchy data with the MSE servers. For more information on Cisco Prime Infrastructure, see: <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/cloud-systems-management/prime-infrastructure/products-user-guide-list.html>.

You can add one or multiple MSE instances to integrate MSE-based location data to the authorization process. You can retrieve the location hierarchy data from these MSEs and configure location-based authorization rules using this data.

To track the endpoint movement, check the Track Movement check box while creating an authorization profile. Cisco ISE will query the relevant MSE for the endpoint location every 5 minutes to verify if the location was changed.

Add an MSE server

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > Network Resources > Location Services > Location Servers**.

Step 2 Click **Add**.

Step 3 Enter the MSE server details, such as server name, hostname/IP address, password, and so on.

Step 4 Click **Test** to test MSE connectivity using the server details that you have provided.

Step 5 (Optional) Enter the MAC address of an endpoint in the **Find Location** field and click **Find** to check whether the endpoint is currently connected to this MSE.

If the endpoint location is found, it is displayed in the following format: *Campus:Building:Floor:Zone*. Sometimes, more than one entry can be displayed depending on the location hierarchy and zone settings. For example, if all the floors of a building (*building1*) in a campus named *Campus1* are defined as non-secure zones, and the Lab Area in the first floor is defined as a secure zone, the following entries will be displayed when the endpoint is located in the Lab Area:

Found in:

Campus1#building1#floor1#LabArea

Campus1#building1#floor1#NonSecureZone

Step 6 Click **Submit**.

After a new MSE is added, go to the Location Tree page and click **Get Update** to retrieve its location hierarchy and add it to the Location Tree. If there are filters defined on this tree, these filters are applied on the new MSE entries as well.

Location Tree

The Location Tree is created by using the location data retrieved from the MSE instances. To view the Location Tree, choose **Administration > Network Resources > Location Services > Location Tree**.

If one building has multiple MSEs, Cisco ISE will collate the location details from all the MSEs and present them as a single tree.

You can select the location entries that are exposed to the authorization policy by using the Location Tree. You can also hide specific locations based on your requirements. It is recommended to update the Location Tree before hiding locations. Hidden locations will remain hidden even when the tree is updated.

If the location entries related to an authorization rule are modified or removed, you must disable the affected rules and set these locations as Unknown or select a replacement location for each affected rule. You must verify the new tree structure before applying the change or canceling the update.

Click **Get Update** to get the latest location hierarchy structure from all MSEs. After verifying the new tree structure, click Save to apply your changes.

Policy Modes

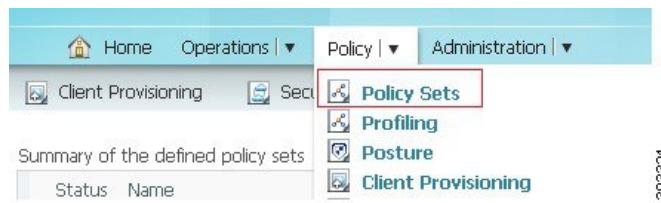
Cisco ISE provides two types of policy modes, the Simple mode and the Policy Set mode. You can select either one of these to configure authentication and authorization policies. When you change the policy mode, you are prompted to login again to the Cisco ISE interface. If you switch from the Policy Set mode to the Simple mode, all the policy set data is deleted except the default policy. The Policy menu options change based on the policy mode selection.

- Simple Mode—if you select Simple mode, you can define authentication and authorization policies separately in the Policy menu.

Figure 3: Simple Mode Policy Menu



- Policy Set Mode—if you select Policy Set mode, you can create policy sets and logically group authentication and authorization within the same group. You can have several groups based on what you need.

Figure 4: Policy Set Mode Policy Menu**Related Topics**

- [Guidelines for Changing Policy Modes](#)
- [Change Policy Modes, on page 27](#)
- [Simple Authentication Policies, on page 4](#)
- [Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy, on page 28](#)
- [Policy Sets, on page 30](#)

Change Policy Modes

The following are the guidelines for changing policy modes:

- After you do a fresh install or upgrade from Cisco ISE, Release 1.1, the Simple Mode policy model is selected by default.
- If you choose to switch to Policy Set Mode from Simple Mode, the authentication and authorization policies are migrated to the default policy set.
- If you choose to switch to Simple Mode from Policy Set Mode, the authentication and authorization of the default policy set are migrated to be the authentication and authorization policies. All other policy set policies are deleted.

Step 1 Choose **Administration > System > Settings > Policy Sets**.

Step 2 Enable or Disable the Policy Set mode.

Step 3 Click **Save**.

You will be prompted to login again, for the new policy mode to come into effect.

Related Topics

- [Simple Authentication Policies, on page 4](#)
- [Rule-Based Authentication Policies, on page 6](#)
- [Policy Sets, on page 30](#)

Configure a Simple Authentication Policy

The procedure for configuring a simple authentication policy includes defining an allowed protocols service and configuring a simple authentication policy.

Before you begin

- To configure a simple authentication policy using the RADIUS server sequence, you should have a basic understanding of the Cisco ISE authentication policies and proxy service to understand authentication types and the protocols that are supported by various databases.
- You should have defined an allowed protocol access service or RADIUS server sequence.
- To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

You can also use this process to configure a simple policy using RADIUS server sequence.

Step 1 Choose **Policy > Authentication**.

Step 2 Click **OK** on the message that appears.

Step 3 Enter the values as required.

Step 4 Click **Save** to save your simple authentication policy.

Related Topics

[Cisco ISE Authentication Policies](#), on page 1

[Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access](#), on page 16

[RADIUS Server Sequence](#)

[Cisco ISE Acting as a RADIUS Proxy Server](#), on page 19

Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy

In a rule-based policy, you can define conditions that allows Cisco ISE to dynamically choose the allowed protocols and identity sources. You can define one or more conditions using any of the attributes from the Cisco ISE dictionary.



Tip We recommend that you create the allowed protocol access services, conditions, and identity source sequences before you create the rule-based authentication policy. If you want to use the RADIUS server sequence, you can define the RADIUS server sequence before you create the policy.

Before you begin

- You should have a basic understanding of the rule-based authentication policies, defined allowed protocols for network access, created identity source sequence, and RADIUS server sequence (if you want to use the RADIUS server sequence in place of the allowed protocol access service).
- Cisco ISE comes with predefined rule-based authentication policies for the Wired 802.1X, Wireless 802.1X, and Wired MAB use cases.
- To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.
- If your users are defined in external identity sources, ensure that you have configured these identity sources in Cisco ISE.



Note When you switch between a simple and a rule-based authentication policy, you will lose the policy that you configured earlier. For example, if you have a simple authentication policy configured and you want to move to a rule-based authentication policy, you will lose the simple authentication policy. Also, when you move from a rule-based authentication policy to a simple authentication policy, you will lose the rule-based authentication policy.

Step 1 Choose **Policy > Authentication**.

Step 2 Click the **Rule-Based** radio button.

Step 3 Click OK on the message that appears.

Step 4 Click the action icon and click **Insert new row above** or **Insert new row below** based on where you want the new policy to appear in this list. The policies will be evaluated sequentially.

Each row in this rule-based policy page is equivalent to the simple authentication policy. Each row contains a set of conditions that determine the allowed protocols and identity sources.

Step 5 Enter the values as required to create a new authentication policy.

Step 6 Click **Save** to save your rule-based authentication policies.

You cannot specify the “UserName” attribute when configuring an authentication policy when the EAP-FAST client certificate is sent in the outer TLS negotiation. Cisco recommends using certificate fields like “CN” and “SAN,” for example.

ISE does not restrict a user or machine EAP-TLS authentication against Active Directory when the account in Active Directory is set to deny the user or machine using logon hours, locked-out, or workstations attributes. You should not use these attributes to restrict a user or machine for EAP-TLS authentications.

Related Topics

[Rule-Based Authentication Policies](#), on page 6

[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28

[Define Allowed Protocols for Network Access](#), on page 16

[RADIUS Server Sequence](#)

[Authentication Policy Built-In Configurations](#), on page 32

[Attributes Supported by Dictionaries](#), on page 8

[Cisco ISE Acting as a RADIUS Proxy Server](#), on page 19

[Cisco ISE Authentication Policies](#), on page 1

Default Authentication Policy

The last row in the authentications policy page is the default policy that will be applied if none of the rules match the request. You can edit the allowed protocols and identity source selection for the default policy.

It is a good practice to choose Deny Access as the identity source in the default policy if the request does not match any of the other policies that you have defined.

Policy Sets

Policy sets enable you to logically group authentication and authorization policies within the same set. You can have several policy sets based on an area, such as policy sets based on location, access type and similar parameters.

Policy sets are first-match policies. Each policy has a condition that can be a simple or a compound condition, and have the following supported dictionaries:

- Airspace
- Cisco
- Cisco-BBSM
- Cisco-VPN3000
- Device, Microsoft
- NetworkAccess
- RADIUS

Once the policy set is matched and selected, its authentication and authorization policies are evaluated. In addition, a global authorization exception policy is available as part of the policy set model.

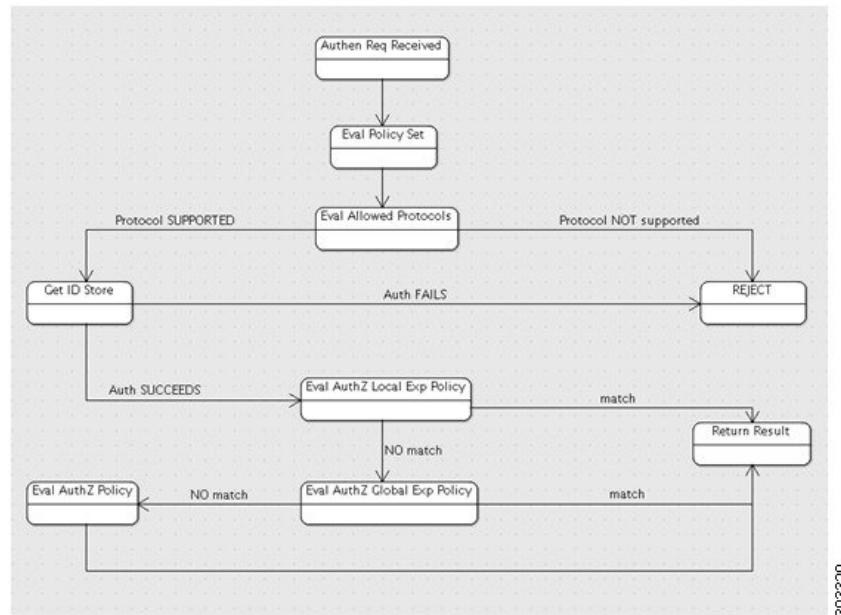
There is always one policy set defined, which is the default policy set.

Related Topics

- [Policy Set Evaluation Flow](#), on page 31
- [Guidelines for Creating Policy Sets](#), on page 31
- [Global Authorization Exception Policy](#), on page 32
- [Configure Policy Sets](#), on page 32

Policy Set Evaluation Flow

Figure 5: Policy Set Authentication and Authorization Evaluation Flow



The sequence of policy set and the authentication and authorization evaluation flow is as follows:

- Evaluate policy set (by evaluating the policy set condition). As a result, one policy set is selected.
- Evaluate allowed protocols rules of the selected policy set.
- Evaluate ID store rules of the selected policy set.
- Evaluate authorization rules of the selected policy set, based on the following paradigm:
Evaluate the local exception policy in case it is defined
If no match is found in Step 1 above, evaluate global exception policy if defined
If no match is found in Step 2 above, evaluate authorization rules

If none of the policy set matches, the default policy set will be selected.

Guidelines for Creating Policy Sets

Following are the guidelines for creating policy sets:

- Rules are configured with names, conditions, and results. You must define authentication and authorization rules in order to implement a policy set. The default pre-configured policy set that is installed automatically with ISE, as well as any new policy sets that you create, are automatically created with the existing default authentication and authorization policy rules which you can then edit or supplement.
- You can duplicate rules that are of the same rule type (either authentication or authorization) and only within the same policy set.

- Rules cannot be shared by different policy sets; each policy set has its own rule, however conditions can be shared in case you use the condition library.

Global Authorization Exception Policy

The global authorization exception policy allows you to define rules that apply to all policy sets. The global authorization exception policy is added to each authorization policy of all the policy set. Global authorization exception policy can be updated by selecting the Global Exceptions option from the policy set list.

Each authorization policy can have local exception rule, global exception rule, and regular rules. Once you configure the local authorization exception rule, (for some authorization policies) the global exception authorization rules are displayed in read-only mode in conjunction to the local authorization exception rule. The local authorization exception rule can overwrite the global exception rule. The authorization rules are processed in the following order: first the local exception rule, then the global exception rule, and finally, the regular rule of the authorization policy.

Configure Policy Sets

You can use this page to configure Policy sets.

Before you begin

You should have selected the policy mode as Policy Set to be able to configure Policy sets. To do this, go to **Administration > System > Settings > Policy Sets**.

Step 1 Choose **Policy > Policy Sets**.

Step 2 Click the **Default** policy. The default policy is displayed in the right.

Step 3 Click the plus (+) sign on top and choose **Create Above**.

Step 4 Enter the name, description and a condition for this group policy.

Step 5 Define the authentication policy.

Step 6 Define the authorization policy.

Step 7 Click **Submit**. After you configure a policy set, Cisco ISE logs you out. You must log in again to access the Admin portal.

Related Topics

[Change Policy Modes](#), on page 27

[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy](#), on page 28

[Policy Set Evaluation Flow](#), on page 31

[Guidelines for Creating Policy Sets](#), on page 31

[Global Authorization Exception Policy](#), on page 32

Authentication Policy Built-In Configurations

Cisco ISE is packaged with several default configurations that are part of common use cases.

Table 3: Authentication Policy Configuration Defaults

Name	Path in the User Interface	Description	Additional Information
Default Network Access Allowed Protocols Access Service	Policy > Policy Elements > Configuration > Allowed Protocols	This default is the built-in network access allowed protocols service to be used in authentication policies.	You can use this access service for wired and wireless 802.1X, and wired MAB authentication policies.
Wired 802.1X Compound Condition	Policy > Policy Elements > Conditions > Authentication > Compound Conditions	This compound condition checks for the following attributes and values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIUS:Service-Type equals Framed • RADIUS:NAS-Port-Type equals Ethernet 	This compound condition is used in the wired 802.1X authentication policy. Any request that matches the criteria specified in this policy would be evaluated based on the wired 802.1X authentication policy.
Wireless 802.1X Compound Condition	Policy > Policy Elements > Conditions > Authentication > Compound Conditions	This compound condition checks for the following attributes and values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIUS:Service-Type equals Framed • RADIUS:NAS-Port-Type equals Wireless-IEEE802.11 	This compound condition is used in the wireless 802.1X authentication policy. Any request that matches the criteria specified in this policy would be evaluated based on the wireless 802.1X authentication policy.
Wired MAB Compound Condition	Policy > Policy Elements > Conditions > Authentication > Compound Conditions	This compound condition checks for the following attributes and values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIUS:Service-Type equals Call-Check • RADIUS:NAS-Port-Type equals Ethernet 	This compound condition is used in the wired MAB authentication policy. Any request that matches the criteria specified in this policy would be evaluated based on the wired MAB authentication policy.
Catalyst Switch Local Web Authentication Compound Condition	Policy > Policy Elements > Conditions > Authentication > Compound Conditions	This compound condition checks for the following attributes and values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIUS:Service-Type equals Outbound • RADIUS:NAS-Port-Type equals Ethernet 	To use this compound condition, you must create an authentication policy that would check for this condition. You can also define an access service based on your requirements or use the default network access allowed protocols service for this policy.

Name	Path in the User Interface	Description	Additional Information
Wireless Lan Controller (WLC) Local Web Authentication Compound Condition	Policy > Policy Elements > Conditions > Authentication > Compound Conditions	This compound condition checks for the following attributes and values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RADIUS:Service-Type equals Outbound • RADIUS:NAS-Port-Type equals Wireless-IEEE802.11 	To use this compound condition, you must create an authentication policy that would check for this condition. You can also define an access service based on your requirements or use the default network access allowed protocols service for this policy.
Wired 802.1X Authentication Policy	Policy > Authentication > Rule-Based	This policy uses the wired 802.1X compound condition and the default network access allowed protocols service. This policy will evaluate requests that match the criteria specified in the wired 802.1X compound condition.	This default policy uses the internal endpoints database as its identity source. You can edit this policy to configure any identity source sequence or identity source based on your needs.
Wireless 802.1X Authentication Policy	Policy > Authentication > Rule-Based	This policy uses the wireless 802.1X compound condition and the default network access allowed protocols service. This policy will evaluate requests that match the criteria specified in the wireless 802.1X compound condition.	This default policy uses the internal endpoints database as its identity source. You can edit this policy to configure any identity source sequence or identity source based on your needs.
Wired MAB Authentication Policy	Policy > Authentication > Rule-Based	This policy uses the wired MAB compound condition and the default network access allowed protocols service. This policy will evaluate requests that match the criteria specified in the wired MAB compound condition.	This default policy uses the internal endpoints database as its identity source.

Related Topics

[Network Access Service, on page 15](#)

[Configure a Rule-Based Authentication Policy, on page 28](#)

View Authentication Results

Cisco ISE provides various ways to view real-time authentication summary.

Before you begin

To perform the following task, you must be a Super Admin or System Admin.

Step 1 Choose **Operations > RADIUS Livelog** to view real-time authentication summary.

Step 2 You can view the authentication summary in the following ways:

- Hover your mouse cursor over the Status icon to view the results of the authentication and a brief summary. A pop-up with status details appears.
- Enter your search criteria in any one or more of the text boxes that appear at the top of the list, and press **Enter**, to filter your results.
- Click the magnifier icon in the **Details** column to view a detailed report.

Note As the **Authentication Summary** report or dashboard collects and displays the latest data corresponding to failed or passed authentications, the contents of the report appear after a delay of a few minutes.

Authentication Dashlet

The Cisco ISE dashboard provides a summary of all authentications that take place in your network and for your devices. It provides at-a-glance information about authentications and authentication failures in the **Authentications** dashlet.

The **RADIUS Authentications** dashlet provides the following statistical information about the authentications that Cisco ISE has handled:

- The total number of RADIUS authentication requests that Cisco ISE has handled, including passed authentications, failed authentications, and simultaneous logins by the same user.
- The total number of failed RADIUS authentications requests that Cisco ISE has processed.

You can also view a summary of TACACS+ authentications. The TACACS+ Authentications dashlet provides statistical information for device authentications.

For more information about device administration authentications, see [TACACS Live Logs](#). For additional information about RADIUS Live Logs settings, see [RADIUS Live Logs](#).

ISE Community Resource

For information on how to troubleshoot failed authentications and authorizations, see [How To: Troubleshoot ISE Failed Authentications & Authorizations](#).

Authentication Reports and Troubleshooting Tools

Apart from the authentication details, Cisco ISE provides various reports and troubleshooting tools that you can use to efficiently manage your network.

There are various reports that you can run to understand the authentication trend and traffic in your network. You can generate reports for historical as well as current data. The following is a list of authentication reports:

- AAA Diagnostics
- RADIUS Accounting
- RADIUS Authentication
- Authentication Summary



Note You must enable IPv6 snooping on Cisco Catalyst 4000 Series switches, otherwise IPv6 address will not be mapped to the authentication sessions and will not be displayed in the show output. Use the following commands to enable IPv6 snooping:

```
vlan config <vlan-number>
  ipv6 snooping
  end
  ipv6 nd raguard policy router
    device-role router
  interface <access-interface>
    ipv6 nd raguard
  interface <uplink-interface>
    ipv6 nd raguard attach-policy router
  end
```