



CHAPTER 8

Configuring IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Authentication

This chapter describes how to configure IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication on the Cisco ME 3400 Ethernet Access switch. As LANs extend to hotels, airports, and corporate lobbies and create insecure environments, 802.1x prevents unauthorized devices (clients) from gaining access to the network.



Note

For complete syntax and usage information for the commands used in this chapter, see the command reference for this release.

This chapter consists of these sections:

- [Understanding IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Authentication, page 8-1](#)
- [Configuring IEEE 802.1x Authentication, page 8-9](#)
- [Displaying IEEE 802.1x Statistics and Status, page 8-19](#)

Understanding IEEE 802.1x Port-Based Authentication

The IEEE 802.1x standard defines a client-server-based access control and authentication protocol that prevents unauthorized clients from connecting to a LAN through publicly accessible ports unless they are properly authenticated. The authentication server authenticates each client connected to a switch port before making available any services offered by the switch or the LAN.

Until the client is authenticated, IEEE 802.1x access control allows only Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL), Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP), and Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) traffic through the port to which the client is connected. After authentication is successful, normal traffic can pass through the port.



Note

CDP and STP are only supported on network node interfaces (NNIs). User network nodes (UNIs) do not support CDP or STP.

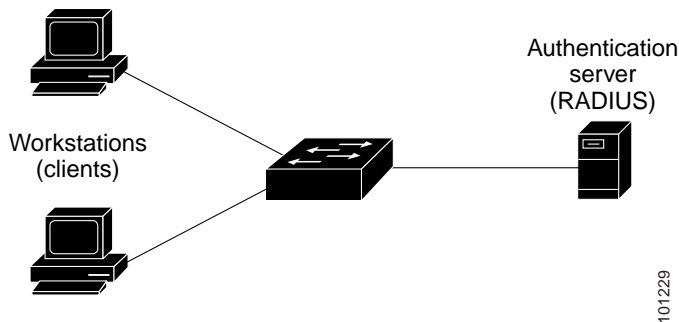
These sections describe IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication:

- [Device Roles](#), page 8-2
- [Authentication Initiation and Message Exchange](#), page 8-3
- [Ports in Authorized and Unauthorized States](#), page 8-4
- [IEEE 802.1x Accounting](#), page 8-5
- [IEEE 802.1x Accounting Attribute-Value Pairs](#), page 8-5
- [IEEE 802.1x Host Mode](#), page 8-6
- [Using IEEE 802.1x with Port Security](#), page 8-7
- [Using IEEE 802.1x with VLAN Assignment](#), page 8-8
- [Using IEEE 802.1x with VLAN Assignment](#), page 8-8

Device Roles

With IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication, the devices in the network have specific roles as shown in [Figure 8-1](#).

Figure 8-1 IEEE 802.1x Device Roles



- *Client*—the device (workstation) that requests access to the LAN and switch services and responds to requests from the switch. The workstation must be running IEEE 802.1x-compliant client software such as that offered in the Microsoft Windows XP operating system. (The client is the *supplicant* in the IEEE 802.1x specification.)



Note To resolve Windows XP network connectivity and IEEE 802.1x authentication issues, read the Microsoft Knowledge Base article at this URL:
<http://support.microsoft.com/support/kb/articles/Q303/5/97.ASP>

- *Authentication server*—performs the actual authentication of the client. The authentication server validates the identity of the client and notifies the switch whether or not the client is authorized to access the LAN and switch services. Because the switch acts as the proxy, the authentication service is transparent to the client. In this release, the RADIUS security system with Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) extensions is the only supported authentication server. It is available in Cisco Secure Access Control Server Version 3.0 or later. RADIUS operates in a client/server model in which secure authentication information is exchanged between the RADIUS server and one or more RADIUS clients.

- *Switch* (edge switch or wireless access point)—controls the physical access to the network based on the authentication status of the client. The switch acts as an intermediary (proxy) between the client and the authentication server, requesting identity information from the client, verifying that information with the authentication server, and relaying a response to the client. The switch includes the RADIUS client, which is responsible for encapsulating and decapsulating the EAP frames and interacting with the authentication server.

When the switch receives EAPOL frames and relays them to the authentication server, the Ethernet header is stripped, and the remaining EAP frame is re-encapsulated in the RADIUS format. The EAP frames are not modified during encapsulation, and the authentication server must support EAP within the native frame format. When the switch receives frames from the authentication server, the server's frame header is removed, leaving the EAP frame, which is then encapsulated for Ethernet and sent to the client.

Authentication Initiation and Message Exchange

The switch or the client can initiate authentication. If you enable authentication on a port by using the **dot1x port-control auto** interface configuration command, the switch initiates authentication when the link state changes from down to up or periodically as long as the port remains up and unauthenticated. The switch sends an EAP-request/identity frame to the client to request its identity. Upon receipt of the frame, the client responds with an EAP-response/identity frame.

However, if during bootup, the client does not receive an EAP-request/identity frame from the switch, the client can initiate authentication by sending an EAPOL-start frame, which prompts the switch to request the client's identity.



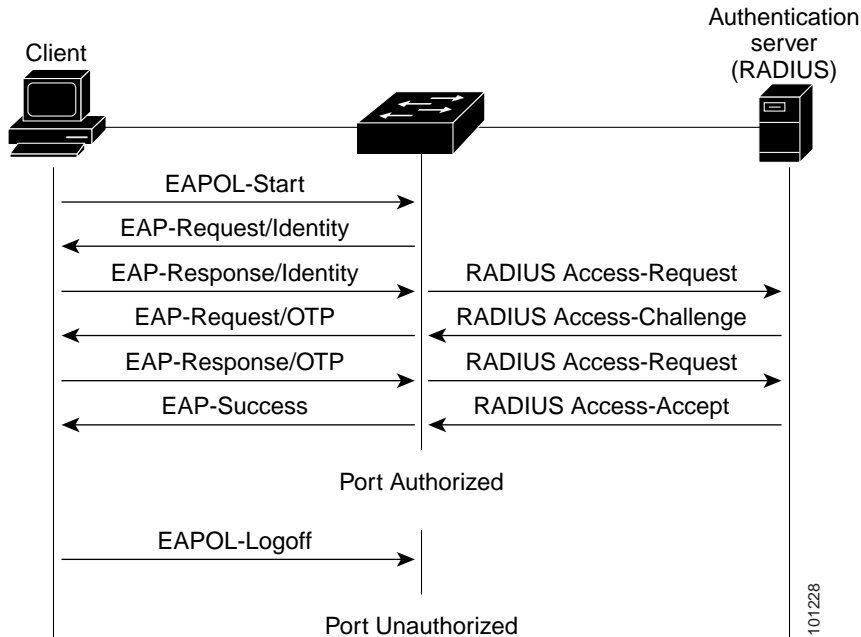
Note

If IEEE 802.1x is not enabled or supported on the network access device, any EAPOL frames from the client are dropped. If the client does not receive an EAP-request/identity frame after three attempts to start authentication, the client sends frames as if the port is in the authorized state. A port in the authorized state effectively means that the client has been successfully authenticated. For more information, see the [“Ports in Authorized and Unauthorized States”](#) section on page 8-4.

When the client supplies its identity, the switch begins its role as the intermediary, passing EAP frames between the client and the authentication server until authentication succeeds or fails. If the authentication succeeds, the switch port becomes authorized. For more information, see the [“Ports in Authorized and Unauthorized States”](#) section on page 8-4.

The specific exchange of EAP frames depends on the authentication method being used. [Figure 8-2](#) shows a message exchange initiated by the client when the client uses the One-Time-Password (OTP) authentication method with a RADIUS server.

Figure 8-2 Message Exchange



Ports in Authorized and Unauthorized States

Depending on the switch port state, the switch can grant a client access to the network. The port starts in the *unauthorized* state. While in this state, the port disallows all incoming and outgoing traffic except for IEEE 802.1x, CDP, and STP packets. When a client is successfully authenticated, the port changes to the *authorized* state, allowing all traffic for the client to flow normally.

If a client that does not support IEEE 802.1x connects to an unauthorized IEEE 802.1x port, the switch requests the client's identity. In this situation, the client does not respond to the request, the port remains in the unauthorized state, and the client is not granted access to the network.

In contrast, when an IEEE 802.1x-enabled client connects to a port that is not running the IEEE 802.1x standard, the client initiates the authentication process by sending the EAPOL-start frame. When no response is received, the client sends the request for a fixed number of times. Because no response is received, the client begins sending frames as if the port is in the authorized state.

You control the port authorization state by using the **dot1x port-control** interface configuration command and these keywords:

- **force-authorized**—disables IEEE 802.1x authentication and causes the port to change to the authorized state without any authentication exchange required. The port sends and receives normal traffic without IEEE 802.1x-based authentication of the client. This is the default setting.
- **force-unauthorized**—causes the port to remain in the unauthorized state, ignoring all attempts by the client to authenticate. The switch cannot provide authentication services to the client through the port.
- **auto**—enables IEEE 802.1x authentication and causes the port to begin in the unauthorized state, allowing only EAPOL frames to be sent and received through the port. The authentication process begins when the link state of the port changes from down to up or when an EAPOL-start frame is received. The switch requests the identity of the client and begins relaying authentication messages between the client and the authentication server. Each client attempting to access the network is uniquely identified by the switch by using the client MAC address.

If the client is successfully authenticated (receives an Accept frame from the authentication server), the port state changes to authorized, and all frames from the authenticated client are allowed through the port. If the authentication fails, the port remains in the unauthorized state, but authentication can be retried. If the authentication server cannot be reached, the switch can resend the request. If no response is received from the server after the specified number of attempts, authentication fails, and network access is not granted.

When a client logs off, it sends an EAPOL-logoff message, causing the switch port to change to the unauthorized state.

If the link state of a port changes from up to down, or if an EAPOL-logoff frame is received, the port returns to the unauthorized state.

IEEE 802.1x Accounting

The IEEE 802.1x standard defines how users are authorized and authenticated for network access but does not keep track of network usage. IEEE 802.1x accounting is disabled by default. You can enable IEEE 802.1x accounting to monitor this activity on IEEE 802.1x-enabled ports:

- User successfully authenticates.
- User logs off.
- Link-down occurs.
- Re-authentication successfully occurs.
- Re-authentication fails.

The switch does not log IEEE 802.1x accounting information. Instead, it sends this information to the RADIUS server, which must be configured to log accounting messages.

IEEE 802.1x Accounting Attribute-Value Pairs

The information sent to the RADIUS server is represented in the form of Attribute-Value (AV) pairs. These AV pairs provide data for different applications. (For example, a billing application might require information that is contained within the Acct-Input-Octets or the Acct-Output-Octets of a packet.)

You do not need to configure AV pairs. These are automatically sent by a switch that is configured for IEEE 802.1x accounting. [Table 8-1](#) lists the AV pairs that might be sent by the switch:

Table 8-1 Accounting AV Pairs

Attribute number	AV pair name
Attribute[1]	User-Name
Attribute[4]	NAS-IP-Address
Attribute[5]	NAS-Port
Attribute[6]	NAS-Port-Type
Attribute[8]	Framed-IP-Address
Attribute[25]	Class
Attribute[30]	Called-Station-ID
Attribute[31]	Calling-Station-ID

Table 8-1 Accounting AV Pairs (continued)

Attribute number	AV pair name
Attribute[40]	Acct-Status-Type
Attribute[41]	Acct-Delay-Time
Attribute[42]	Acct-Input-Octets
Attribute[43]	Acct-Output-Octets
Attribute[44]	Acct-Session-ID
Attribute[45]	Acct-Authentic
Attribute[46]	Acct-Session-Time
Attribute[49]	Acct-Terminate-Cause

You can view the AV pairs that are being sent by the switch by enabling the **debug radius accounting** or **debug aaa accounting** privileged EXEC commands. For more information about these commands, see the *Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference, Release 12.2* at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122sup/122debug/>

See RFC 3580, “IEEE 802.1X Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) Usage Guidelines,” for more information about AV pairs.

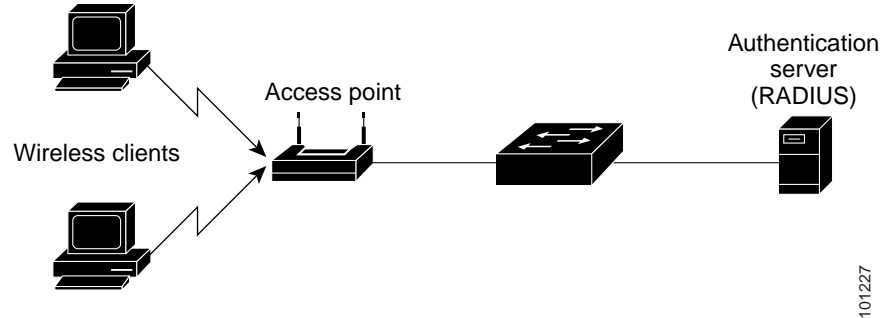
IEEE 802.1x Host Mode

You can configure an IEEE 802.1x port for single-host or for multiple-hosts mode. In single-host mode (see [Figure 8-1 on page 8-2](#)), only one client can be connected to the IEEE 802.1x-enabled switch port. The switch detects the client by sending an EAPOL frame when the port link state changes to the up state. If a client leaves or is replaced with another client, the switch changes the port link state to down, and the port returns to the unauthorized state.

In multiple-hosts mode, you can attach multiple hosts to a single IEEE 802.1x-enabled port. [Figure 8-3 on page 8-7](#) shows IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication in a wireless LAN. In this mode, only one of the attached clients must be authorized for all clients to be granted network access. If the port becomes unauthorized (re-authentication fails or an EAPOL-logoff message is received), the switch denies network access to all of the attached clients. In this topology, the wireless access point is responsible for authenticating the clients attached to it, and it also acts as a client to the switch.

With the multiple-hosts mode enabled, you can use IEEE 802.1x to authenticate the port and port security to manage network access for all MAC addresses, including that of the client.

Figure 8-3 Multiple Host Mode Example



Using IEEE 802.1x with Port Security

You can configure an IEEE 802.1x port with port security in either single-host or multiple-hosts mode. (You also must configure port security on the port by using the **switchport port-security** interface configuration command.) When you enable port security and IEEE 802.1x on a port, IEEE 802.1x authenticates the port, and port security manages network access for all MAC addresses, including that of the client. You can then limit the number or group of clients that can access the network through an IEEE 802.1x port.

These are some examples of the interaction between IEEE 802.1x and port security on the switch:

- When a client is authenticated, and the port security table is not full, the client MAC address is added to the port security list of secure hosts. The port then proceeds to come up normally.

When a client is authenticated and manually configured for port security, it is guaranteed an entry in the secure host table (unless port security static aging has been enabled).

A security violation occurs if the client is authenticated, but the port security table is full. This can happen if the maximum number of secure hosts has been statically configured or if the client ages out of the secure host table. If the client address is aged, its place in the secure host table can be taken by another host.

If the security violation is caused by the first authenticated host, the port becomes error-disabled and immediately shuts down.

The port security violation modes determine the action for security violations. For more information, see the [“Security Violations” section on page 21-9](#).

- When you manually remove an IEEE 802.1x client address from the port security table by using the **no switchport port-security mac-address mac-address** interface configuration command, you should re-authenticate the IEEE 802.1x client by using the **dot1x re-authenticate interface interface-id** privileged EXEC command.
- When an IEEE 802.1x client logs off, the port changes to an unauthenticated state, and all dynamic entries in the secure host table are cleared, including the entry for the client. Normal authentication then takes place.
- If the port is administratively shut down, the port becomes unauthenticated, and all dynamic entries are removed from the secure host table.

For more information about enabling port security on your switch, see the [“Configuring Port Security” section on page 21-8](#).

Using IEEE 802.1x with VLAN Assignment

The RADIUS server sends the VLAN assignment to configure the switch port. The RADIUS server database maintains the username-to-VLAN mappings, assigning the VLAN based on the username of the client connected to the switch port. You can use this feature to limit network access for certain users.

When configured on the switch and the RADIUS server, IEEE 802.1x with VLAN assignment has these characteristics:

- If no VLAN is supplied by the RADIUS server or if IEEE 802.1x authorization is disabled, the port is configured in its access VLAN after successful authentication.
- If IEEE 802.1x authorization is enabled but the VLAN information from the RADIUS server is not valid, the port returns to the unauthorized state and remains in the configured access VLAN. This prevents ports from appearing unexpectedly in an inappropriate VLAN because of a configuration error.

Configuration errors could include specifying a VLAN for a routed port, a malformed VLAN ID, or a nonexistent or internal (routed port) VLAN ID.

- If IEEE 802.1x authorization is enabled and all information from the RADIUS server is valid, the port is placed in the specified VLAN after authentication.
- If the multiple-hosts mode is enabled on an IEEE 802.1x port, all hosts are placed in the same VLAN (specified by the RADIUS server) as the first authenticated host.
- If IEEE 802.1x and port security are enabled on a port, the port is placed in the RADIUS server-assigned VLAN.
- If IEEE 802.1x is disabled on the port, it is returned to the configured access VLAN.

When the port is in the force authorized, the force unauthorized, the unauthorized, or the shutdown state, it is put into the configured access VLAN.

If an IEEE 802.1x port is authenticated and put in the RADIUS server-assigned VLAN, any change to the port access VLAN configuration does not take effect.

The IEEE 802.1x with VLAN assignment feature is not supported on trunk ports or with dynamic-access port assignment through a VLAN Membership Policy Server (VMPS).

To configure VLAN assignment you need to perform these tasks:

- Enable AAA authorization by using the **network** keyword to allow interface configuration from the RADIUS server.
- Enable IEEE 802.1x. (The VLAN assignment feature is automatically enabled when you configure IEEE 802.1x on an access port).
- Assign vendor-specific tunnel attributes in the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server must return these attributes to the switch:
 - [64] Tunnel-Type = VLAN
 - [65] Tunnel-Medium-Type = 802
 - [81] Tunnel-Private-Group-ID = VLAN name or VLAN ID

Attribute[64] must contain the value *VLAN* (type 13). Attribute[65] must contain the value *802* (type 6). Attribute[81] specifies the *VLAN name* or *VLAN ID* assigned to the IEEE 802.1x-authenticated user.

For examples of tunnel attributes, see the [“Configuring the Switch to Use Vendor-Specific RADIUS Attributes”](#) section on page 7-29.

Configuring IEEE 802.1x Authentication

These sections contain this configuration information:

- [Default IEEE 802.1x Configuration, page 8-9](#)
- [IEEE 802.1x Configuration Guidelines, page 8-10](#)
- [Configuring IEEE 802.1x Authentication, page 8-11](#) (required)
- [Configuring the Switch-to-RADIUS-Server Communication, page 8-12](#) (required)
- [Configuring Periodic Re-Authentication, page 8-13](#) (optional)
- [Manually Re-Authenticating a Client Connected to a Port, page 8-14](#) (optional)
- [Changing the Quiet Period, page 8-14](#) (optional)
- [Changing the Switch-to-Client Retransmission Time, page 8-15](#) (optional)
- [Setting the Switch-to-Client Frame-Retransmission Number, page 8-15](#) (optional)
- [Setting the Re-Authentication Number, page 8-16](#) (optional)
- [Configuring the Host Mode, page 8-17](#) (optional)
- [Resetting the IEEE 802.1x Configuration to the Default Values, page 8-17](#) (optional)
- [Configuring IEEE 802.1x Accounting, page 8-18](#) (optional)

Default IEEE 802.1x Configuration

Table 8-2 shows the default IEEE 802.1x configuration.

Table 8-2 *Default IEEE 802.1x Configuration*

Feature	Default Setting
AAA	Disabled.
RADIUS server <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP address • UDP authentication port • Key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None specified. • 1812. • None specified.
Switch IEEE 802.1x enable state	Disabled.
Per-port IEEE 802.1x enable state	Disabled (force-authorized). The port sends and receives normal traffic without IEEE 802.1x-based authentication of the client.
Periodic re-authentication	Disabled.
Number of seconds between re-authentication attempts	3600 seconds.
Re-authentication number	2 times (number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before the port changes to the unauthorized state).

Table 8-2 *Default IEEE 802.1x Configuration (continued)*

Feature	Default Setting
Quiet period	60 seconds (number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client).
Retransmission time	30 seconds (number of seconds that the switch should wait for a response to an EAP request/identity frame from the client before resending the request).
Maximum retransmission number	2 times (number of times that the switch will send an EAP-request/identity frame before restarting the authentication process).
Host mode	Single-host mode.
Client timeout period	30 seconds (when relaying a request from the authentication server to the client, the amount of time the switch waits for a response before resending the request to the client.)
Authentication server timeout period	30 seconds (when relaying a response from the client to the authentication server, the amount of time the switch waits for a reply before resending the response to the server. This setting is not configurable.)

IEEE 802.1x Configuration Guidelines

These are the IEEE 802.1x authentication configuration guidelines:

- When IEEE 802.1x is enabled, ports are authenticated before any other Layer 2 or Layer 3 features are enabled.
- The IEEE 802.1x protocol is supported on Layer 2 static-access ports and Layer 3 routed ports, but it is not supported on these port types:
 - Trunk port—If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on a trunk port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled. If you try to change the mode of an IEEE 802.1x-enabled port to trunk, an error message appears, and the port mode is not changed.
 - Dynamic-access ports—If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on a dynamic-access (VLAN Query Protocol [VQP]) port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled. If you try to change an IEEE 802.1x-enabled port to dynamic VLAN assignment, an error message appears, and the VLAN configuration is not changed.
 - EtherChannel port—Do not configure a port that is an active or a not-yet-active member of an EtherChannel as an IEEE 802.1x port. If you try to enable IEEE 802.1x on an EtherChannel port, an error message appears, and IEEE 802.1x is not enabled.
 - Switched Port Analyzer (SPAN) and Remote SPAN (RSPAN) destination ports—You can enable IEEE 802.1x on a port that is a SPAN or RSPAN destination port. However, IEEE 802.1x is disabled until the port is removed as a SPAN or RSPAN destination port. You can enable IEEE 802.1x on a SPAN or RSPAN source port.
- You can configure any VLAN except an RSPAN VLAN or a private VLAN.
- The IEEE 802.1x with VLAN assignment feature is not supported on private-VLAN ports, trunk ports, or ports with dynamic-access port assignment through a VMPS.

- You can configure IEEE 802.1x on a private-VLAN port, but do not configure IEEE 802.1x with port security on private-VLAN ports.
- Before globally enabling IEEE 802.1x on a switch by entering the **dot1x system-auth-control** global configuration command, remove the EtherChannel configuration from the interfaces on which IEEE 802.1x and EtherChannel are configured.

Configuring IEEE 802.1x Authentication

To configure IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication, you must enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) and specify the authentication method list. A method list describes the sequence and authentication method to be queried to authenticate a user.

To allow VLAN assignment, you must enable AAA authorization to configure the switch for all network-related service requests.

This is the IEEE 802.1x AAA process:

-
- Step 1** A user connects to a port on the switch.
 - Step 2** Authentication is performed.
 - Step 3** VLAN assignment is enabled, as appropriate, based on the RADIUS server configuration.
 - Step 4** The switch sends a start message to an accounting server.
 - Step 5** Re-authentication is performed, as necessary.
 - Step 6** The switch sends an interim accounting update to the accounting server that is based on the result of re-authentication.
 - Step 7** The user disconnects from the port.
 - Step 8** The switch sends a stop message to the accounting server.
-

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure IEEE 802.1x port-based authentication:

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	aaa new-model	Enable AAA.
Step 3	aaa authentication dot1x {default} <i>method1</i>	<p>Create an IEEE 802.1x authentication method list.</p> <p>To create a default list that is used when a named list is <i>not</i> specified in the authentication command, use the default keyword followed by the method that is to be used in default situations. The default method list is automatically applied to all ports.</p> <p>For <i>method1</i>, enter the group radius keywords to use the list of all RADIUS servers for authentication.</p> <p>Note Though other keywords are visible in the command-line help string, only the group radius keywords are supported.</p>
Step 4	dot1x system-auth-control	Enable IEEE 802.1x authentication globally on the switch.

	Command	Purpose
Step 5	aaa authorization network {default} group radius	(Optional) Configure the switch for user RADIUS authorization for all network-related service requests, such as VLAN assignment.
Step 6	interface interface-id	Specify the port connected to the client that is to be enabled for IEEE 802.1x authentication, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 7	dot1x port-control auto	Enable IEEE 802.1x authentication on the port. For feature interaction information, see the “IEEE 802.1x Configuration Guidelines” section on page 8-10 .
Step 8	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 9	show dot1x	Verify your entries.
Step 10	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring the Switch-to-RADIUS-Server Communication

RADIUS security servers are identified by their hostname or IP address, hostname and specific UDP port numbers, or IP address and specific UDP port numbers. The combination of the IP address and UDP port number creates a unique identifier, which enables RADIUS requests to be sent to multiple UDP ports on a server at the same IP address. If two different host entries on the same RADIUS server are configured for the same service—for example, authentication—the second host entry configured acts as the fail-over backup to the first one. The RADIUS host entries are tried in the order that they were configured.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure the RADIUS server parameters on the switch. This procedure is required.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	radius-server host {hostname ip-address} auth-port port-number key string	Configure the RADIUS server parameters. For <i>hostname ip-address</i> , specify the hostname or IP address of the remote RADIUS server. For auth-port port-number , specify the UDP destination port for authentication requests. The default is 1812. The range is 0 to 65536. For key string , specify the authentication and encryption key used between the switch and the RADIUS daemon running on the RADIUS server. The key is a text string that must match the encryption key used on the RADIUS server. Note Always configure the key as the last item in the radius-server host command syntax because leading spaces are ignored, but spaces within and at the end of the key are used. If you use spaces in the key, do not enclose the key in quotation marks unless the quotation marks are part of the key. This key must match the encryption used on the RADIUS daemon. If you want to use multiple RADIUS servers, re-enter this command.
Step 3	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 4	show running-config	Verify your entries.
Step 5	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To delete the specified RADIUS server, use the **no radius-server host** *{hostname | ip-address}* global configuration command.

This example shows how to specify the server with IP address 172.20.39.46 as the RADIUS server, to use port 1612 as the authorization port, and to set the encryption key to *rad123*, matching the key on the RADIUS server:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server host 172.120.39.46 auth-port 1612 key rad123
```

You can globally configure the timeout, retransmission, and encryption key values for all RADIUS servers by using the **radius-server host** global configuration command. If you want to configure these options on a per-server basis, use the **radius-server timeout**, **radius-server retransmit**, and the **radius-server key** global configuration commands. For more information, see the [“Configuring Settings for All RADIUS Servers”](#) section on page 7-29.

You also need to configure some settings on the RADIUS server. These settings include the IP address of the switch and the key string to be shared by both the server and the switch. For more information, see the RADIUS server documentation.

Configuring Periodic Re-Authentication

You can enable periodic IEEE 802.1x client re-authentication and specify how often it occurs. If you do not specify a time period before enabling re-authentication, the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts is 3600.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to enable periodic re-authentication of the client and to configure the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	dot1x reauthentication	Enable periodic re-authentication of the client, which is disabled by default.
Step 4	dot1x timeout reauth-period <i>seconds</i>	Set the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts. The range is 1 to 65535; the default is 3600 seconds. This command affects the behavior of the switch only if periodic re-authentication is enabled.
Step 5	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	show dot1x interface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable periodic re-authentication, use the **no dot1x reauthentication** interface configuration command. To return to the default number of seconds between re-authentication attempts, use the **no dot1x timeout reauth-period** interface configuration command.

This example shows how to enable periodic re-authentication and set the number of seconds between re-authentication attempts to 4000:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x reauthentication
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout reauth-period 4000
```

Manually Re-Authenticating a Client Connected to a Port

You can manually re-authenticate the client connected to a specific port at any time by entering the **dot1x re-authenticate interface** *interface-id* privileged EXEC command. This step is optional. If you want to enable or disable periodic re-authentication, see the [“Configuring Periodic Re-Authentication” section on page 8-13](#).

This example shows how to manually re-authenticate the client connected to a port:

```
Switch# dot1x re-authenticate interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

Changing the Quiet Period

When the switch cannot authenticate the client, the switch remains idle for a set period of time and then tries again. The **dot1x timeout quiet-period** interface configuration command controls the idle period. A failed authentication of the client might occur because the client provided an invalid password. You can provide a faster response time to the user by entering a smaller number than the default.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to change the quiet period. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	dot1x timeout quiet-period <i>seconds</i>	Set the number of seconds that the switch remains in the quiet state following a failed authentication exchange with the client. The range is 1 to 65535 seconds; the default is 60.
Step 4	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show dot1x interface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To return to the default quiet time, use the **no dot1x timeout quiet-period** interface configuration command.

This example shows how to set the quiet time on the switch to 30 seconds:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout quiet-period 30
```

Changing the Switch-to-Client Retransmission Time

The client responds to the EAP-request/identity frame from the switch with an EAP-response/identity frame. If the switch does not receive this response, it waits a set period of time (known as the retransmission time) and then resends the frame.



Note

You should change the default value of this command only to adjust for unusual circumstances such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to change the amount of time that the switch waits for client notification. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	dot1x timeout tx-period <i>seconds</i>	Set the number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request. The range is 15 to 65535 seconds; the default is 30.
Step 4	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show dot1xinterface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To return to the default retransmission time, use the **no dot1x timeout tx-period** interface configuration command.

This example shows how to set 60 as the number of seconds that the switch waits for a response to an EAP-request/identity frame from the client before resending the request:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x timeout tx-period 60
```

Setting the Switch-to-Client Frame-Retransmission Number

In addition to changing the switch-to-client retransmission time, you can change the number of times that the switch sends an EAP frame (assuming no response is received) to the client before restarting the authentication process.



Note

You should change the default value of this command only to adjust for unusual circumstances such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to set the switch-to-client frame-retransmission number. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.

	Command	Purpose
Step 3	dot1x max-reauth-req <i>count</i>	Set the number of times that the switch sends an EAP frame to the client before restarting the authentication process. The range is 1 to 10; the default is 2.
Step 4	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show dot1x interface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To return to the default retransmission number, use the **no dot1x max-req** interface configuration command.

This example shows how to set 5 as the number of times that the switch sends an EAP request before restarting the authentication process:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x max-req 5
```

Setting the Re-Authentication Number

You can also change the number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before the port changes to the unauthorized state.



Note

You should change the default value of this command only to adjust for unusual circumstances such as unreliable links or specific behavioral problems with certain clients and authentication servers.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to set the re-authentication number. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	dot1x max-reauth-req <i>count</i>	Set the number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before the port changes to the unauthorized state. The range is 1 to 10; the default is 2.
Step 4	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show dot1x interface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To return to the default re-authentication number, use the **no dot1x max-reauth-req** interface configuration command.

This example shows how to set 4 as the number of times that the switch restarts the authentication process before the port changes to the unauthorized state:

```
Switch(config-if)# dot1x max-reauth-req 4
```


Configuring the Host Mode

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to allow multiple hosts (clients) on an IEEE 802.1x-authorized port that has the **dot1x port-control** interface configuration command set to **auto**. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to which multiple hosts are indirectly attached, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	dot1x host-mode multi-host	Allow multiple hosts (clients) on an IEEE 802.1x-authorized port. Make sure that the dot1x port-control interface configuration command set is set to auto for the specified interface.
Step 4	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show dot1x interface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

To disable multiple hosts on the port, use the **no dot1x host-mode multi-host** interface configuration command.

This example shows how to enable IEEE 802.1x and to allow multiple hosts:

```
Switch(config)# interface gigabitethernet0/1
Switch(config-if)# dot1x port-control auto
Switch(config-if)# dot1x host-mode multi-host
```

Resetting the IEEE 802.1x Configuration to the Default Values

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to reset the IEEE 802.1x configuration to the default values. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Enter interface configuration mode, and specify the port to be configured.
Step 3	dot1x default	Reset the configurable IEEE 802.1x parameters to the default values.
Step 4	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 5	show dot1x interface <i>interface-id</i>	Verify your entries.
Step 6	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Save your entries in the configuration file.

Configuring IEEE 802.1x Accounting

Enabling AAA system accounting with IEEE 802.1x accounting allows system reload events to be sent to the accounting RADIUS server for logging. The server can then infer that all active IEEE 802.1x sessions are closed.

Because RADIUS uses the unreliable UDP transport protocol, accounting messages might be lost due to poor network conditions. If the switch does not receive the accounting response message from the RADIUS server after a configurable number of retransmissions of an accounting request, this system message appears:

```
Accounting message %s for session %s failed to receive Accounting Response.
```

When the stop message is not sent successfully, this message appears:

```
00:09:55: %RADIUS-4-RADIUS_DEAD: RADIUS server 172.20.246.201:1645,1646 is not responding.
```



Note

You must configure the RADIUS server to perform accounting tasks, such as logging start, stop, and interim-update messages and time stamps. To turn on these functions, enable logging of “Update/Watchdog packets from this AAA client” in your RADIUS server Network Configuration tab. Next, enable “CVS RADIUS Accounting” in your RADIUS server System Configuration tab.

Beginning in privileged EXEC mode, follow these steps to configure IEEE 802.1x accounting after AAA is enabled on your switch. This procedure is optional.

	Command	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal	Enter global configuration mode.
Step 2	interface <i>interface-id</i>	Specify the port to be configured, and enter interface configuration mode.
Step 3	aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group radius	Enable IEEE 802.1x accounting using the list of all RADIUS servers.
Step 4	aaa accounting system default start-stop group radius	(Optional) Enables system accounting (using the list of all RADIUS servers) and generates system accounting reload event messages when the switch reloads.
Step 5	end	Return to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 6	show running-config	Verify your entries.
Step 7	copy running-config startup-config	(Optional) Saves your entries in the configuration file.

Use the **show radius statistics** privileged EXEC command to display the number of RADIUS messages that do not receive the accounting response message.

This example shows how to configure IEEE 802.1x accounting. The first command configures the RADIUS server, specifying 1813 as the UDP port for accounting:

```
Switch(config)# radius-server host 172.120.39.46 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813 key rad123
Switch(config)# aaa accounting dot1x default start-stop group radius
Switch(config)# aaa accounting system default start-stop group radius
```

Displaying IEEE 802.1x Statistics and Status

To display IEEE 802.1x statistics for all ports, use the **show dot1x all statistics** privileged EXEC command. To display IEEE 802.1x statistics for a specific port, use the **show dot1x statistics interface *interface-id*** privileged EXEC command.

To display the IEEE 802.1x administrative and operational status for the switch, use the **show dot1x all** privileged EXEC command. To display the IEEE 802.1x administrative and operational status for a specific port, use the **show dot1x interface *interface-id*** privileged EXEC command.

For detailed information about the fields in these displays, see the command reference for this release.

