# ppp accounting through quit

# ppp accounting

To enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) accounting services on the selected interface, use the **ppp accounting** command in interface configuration mode. To disable AAA accounting services, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp accounting** {**default**| *listname*}

**no ppp accounting**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **default** | The name of the method list is created with the **aaa accounting** command. |
| *listname* | A specified method list. |

## Command Default

Accounting is disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 11.3 T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |
| Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6 | The *listname* argument was added. |

## Usage Guidelines

After you enable the **aaa accounting** command and define a named accounting method list (or use the default method list), you must apply the defined lists to the appropriate interfaces for accounting services to take place. Use the **ppp accounting** command to apply the specified method lists (or if none is specified, the default method list) to the selected interface.

## Examples

The following example enables accounting on asynchronous interface 4 and uses the accounting method list named charlie:

```
interface async 4
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp accounting list1
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa accounting** | Enables AAA accounting of requested services for billing or security purposes. |

# ppp authentication

To enable at least one PPP authentication protocol and to specify the order in which the protocols are selected on the interface, use the **ppp authentication** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this authentication, use the **no**form of this command.

**ppp authentication** *protocol1* [ *protocol2...* ] [**if-needed**| *list-name*| **default**| **callin**| **one-time**| **optional**]

**no ppp authentication**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *protocol1* [*protocol2...*] | At least one of the keywords described in the table below. |
| **if-needed** | (Optional) Used with TACACS and extended TACACS. Does not perform Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) or Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) authentication if authentication has already been provided. This option is available only on asynchronous interfaces. |
| *list-name* | (Optional) Used with authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA). Specifies the name of a list of methods of authentication to use. If no list name is specified, the system uses the default. The list is created with the **aaa authentication ppp** command. |
| **default** | (Optional) Name of the method list created with the **aaa authentication ppp** command. |
| **callin** | (Optional) Authentication on incoming (received) calls only. |
| **one-time** | (Optional) The username and password are accepted in the username field. |
| **optional** | (Optional) Accepts the connection even if the peer refuses to accept the authentication methods that the router has requested. |

## Command Default

PPP authentication is not enabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 10.0 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.1(1) | The **optional** keyword was added. |
| 12.1(3)XS | The **optional** keyword was added. |
| 12.2(2)XB5 | Support for the **eap** authentication protocol was added on the Cisco 2650, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, and Cisco AS5400 platforms. |
| 12.2(13)T | The **eap** authentication protocol support introduced in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)XB5 was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |
| Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5 | This command was updated. It was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5. |

## Usage Guidelines

When you enable Password Authentication Protocol (PAP), Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), or Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication (or all three methods), the local router requires the remote device to prove its identity before allowing data traffic to flow. PAP authentication requires the remote device to send a name and a password, which is checked against a matching entry in the local username database or in the remote security server database. CHAP authentication sends a challenge message to the remote device. The remote device encrypts the challenge value with a shared secret and returns the encrypted value and its name to the local router in a Response message. The local router attempts to match the name of the remote device with an associated secret stored in the local username or remote security server database; it uses the stored secret to encrypt the original challenge and verify that the encrypted values match. EAP works much as CHAP does, except that identity request and response packets are exchanged when EAP starts.

You can enable CHAP, Microsoft CHAP (MS-CHAP), PAP, or EAP in any order. If you enable all four methods, the first method specified is requested during link negotiation. If the peer suggests using the second method, or refuses the first method, the second method is tried. Some remote devices support only one method. Base the order in which you specify methods on the ability of the remote device to correctly negotiate the appropriate method and on the level of data-line security you require. PAP usernames and passwords are sent as clear text strings, which can be intercepted and reused.

**Caution** If you use a *list-name* value that was not configured with the **aaa authentication ppp**command, you will disable PPP on this interface.

The table below lists the protocols used to negotiate PPP authentication.

***Table 1: ppp authentication Protocols***

| | |
|---|---|
| **chap** | Enables CHAP on a serial interface. |
| **eap** | Enables EAP on a serial interface. |
| **ms-chap** | Enables MS-CHAP on a serial interface. |
| **pap** | Enables PAP on a serial interface. |

Enabling or disabling PPP authentication does not affect the ability of the local router to authenticate itself to the remote device.

If you are using autoselect on a tty line, you can use the **ppp authentication** command to turn on PPP authentication for the corresponding interface.

MS-CHAP is the Microsoft version of CHAP. Like the standard version of CHAP, MS-CHAP is used for PPP authentication; authentication occurs between a personal computer using Microsoft Windows NT or Microsoft Windows 95 and a Cisco router or access server acting as a network access server.

To configure Cisco PDSN in compliance with the TIA/EIA/IS-835-B standard, you must configure the PDSN virtual template as follows:

```
ppp authentication chap pap optional
```

## Examples

The following example configures virtual-template interface 4:

```
interface virtual-template 4
 ip unnumbered loopback0
 ppp authentication chap pap optional
```

The following example enables CHAP on asynchronous interface 4 and uses the authentication list MIS-access:

```
interface async 4
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap MIS-access
```

The following example enables EAP on dialer interface 1:

```
interface dialer 1
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication eap
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP. |
| **aaa new-model** | Enables the AAA access control model. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **autoselect** | Configures a line to start an ARAP, PPP, or SLIP session. |
| **encapsulation** | Sets the encapsulation method used by the interface. |
| **ppp accm** | Identifies the ACCM table. |
| **username** | Establishes a username-based authentication system, such as PPP, CHAP, and PAP. |

# ppp authentication ms-chap-v2

To enable Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol Version 2 (MSCHAP V2) authentication on a network access server (NAS), use the **ppp authentication ms-chap-v2** command in interface configuration mode. To disable MSCHAP V2 authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp authentication ms-chap-v2**

**no ppp authentication ms-chap-v2**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

MSCHAP V2 authentication is disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(2)XB5 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(13)T | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

To enable MSCHAP V2 authentication, first configure PPP on the NAS. For the NAS to properly interpret authentication failure attributes and vendor-specific attributes, the **ppp max-bad-auth**command must be configured to allow at least two authentication retries and the **radius-server vsa send**command and **authentication** keyword must be enabled. The NAS must be able to interpret authentication failure attributes and vendor-specific attributes to support the ability to change an expired password.

## Examples

The following example configures PPP on an asynchronous interface and enables MSCHAP V2 authentication locally:

```
interface Async65
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
 encapsulation ppp
 async mode dedicated
 no peer default ip address
 ppp max-bad-auth 3
```

```
 ppp authentication ms-chap-v2
 username client password secret
```

The following example configures PPP on an asynchronous interface and enables MSCHAP V2 authentication via RADIUS:

```
interface Async65
 ip address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
 encapsulation ppp
 async mode dedicated
 no peer default ip address
 ppp max-bad-auth 3
 ppp authentication ms-chap-v2
 exit
aaa authentication ppp default group radius
 radius-server host 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
 radius-server key secret
 radius-server vsa send authentication
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **debug aaa authentication** | Displays information on AAA/TACACS+ authorization. |
| **debug ppp** | Displays information on traffic and exchanges in a network that is implementing PPP. |
| **debug radius** | Displays information associated with RADIUS. |
| **ppp max-bad-auth** | Configures a point-to-point interface not to reset itself immediately after an authentication failure but instead to allow a specified number of authentication retries. |
| **radius-server vsa send** | Configures the network access server to recognize and use VSAs. |

# ppp authorization

To enable authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) authorization on the selected interface, use the **ppp authorization**command in interface configuration mode. To disable authorization, use the no form of this command.

**ppp authorization** [**default**| *list-name*]

**no ppp authorization**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **default** | (Optional) The name of the method list is created with the **aaa authorization** command. |
| *list-name* | (Optional) Specifies the name of a list of authorization methods to use. If no list name is specified, the system uses the default. The list is created with the **aaa authorization** command. |

## Command Default

Authorization is disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 11.3 T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

After you enable the **aaa authorization** command and define a named authorization method list (or use the default method list), you must apply the defined lists to the appropriate interfaces for authorization to take place. Use the **ppp authorization** command to apply the specified method lists (or if none is specified, the default method list) to the selected interface.

## Examples

The following example enables authorization on asynchronous interface 4 and uses the method list named charlie:

```
interface async 4
```

```
encapsulation ppp
ppp authorization charlie
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authorization** | Sets parameters that restrict user access to a network. |

# ppp chap hostname

To create a pool of dialup routers that all appear to be the same host when authenticating with Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), use the **ppp chap hostname**command ininterface configuration mode. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp chap hostname** *hostname*

**no ppp chap hostname** *hostname*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *hostname* | The name sent in the CHAP challenge. |

## Command Default

Disabled. The router name is sent in any CHAP challenges.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 11.2 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

The **ppp chap hostname** command allows you to specify a common alias for all routers in a rotary group to use so that only one username must be configured on the dialing routers.

This command is normally used with local CHAP authentication (when the router authenticates to the peer), but it can also be used for remote CHAP authentication.

**Note** By default, after changing hostnames, an MLP member link does not undergo failure recovery automatically. You must use the **ppp chap hostname** command to define the Multilink PPP (MLP) bundle name on an endpoint. If this command is not configured and the hostname is changed, then a link flap will not return the link back to the bundle.

## Examples

The following example shows how to identify dialer interface 0 as the dialer rotary group leader and specify ppp as the encapsulation method used by all member interfaces. This example shows that CHAP authentication is used on received calls only and the username ISPCorp will be sent in all CHAP challenges and responses.

```
interface dialer 0
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication chap callin
 ppp chap hostname ISPCorp
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP. |
| **ppp authentication** | Enables CHAP or PAP or both and specifies the order in which CHAP and PAP authentication are selected on the interface. |
| **ppp chap password** | Enables a router calling a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images) to configure a common CHAP secret password to use in response to challenges from an unknown peer. |
| **ppp chap refuse** | Refuses CHAP authentication from peers requesting it. |
| **ppp chap wait** | Specifies that the router will not authenticate to a peer requesting CHAP authentication until after the peer has authenticated itself to the router. |

# ppp chap password

To enable a router calling a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images) to configure a common Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) secret password to use in response to challenges from an unknown peer, use the **ppp chap password**command in interface configuration mode. To disable the PPP CHAP password, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp chap password** *secret*

**no ppp chap password** *secret*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *secret* | The secret used to compute the response value for any CHAP challenge from an unknown peer. |

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 11.2 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command allows you to replace several username and password configuration commands with a single copy of this command on any dialer interface or asynchronous group interface.

This command is used for remote CHAP authentication only (when routers authenticate to the peer) and does not affect local CHAP authentication.

## Examples

The commands in the following example specify ISDN BRI number 0. The method of encapsulation on the interface is PPP. If a CHAP challenge is received from a peer whose name is not found in the global list of usernames, the encrypted secret 7 1267234591 is decrypted and used to create a CHAP response value.

```
interface bri 0
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp chap password 7 1234567891
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP. |
| **ppp authentication** | Enables CHAP or PAP or both and specifies the order in which CHAP and PAP authentication are selected on the interface. |
| **ppp authentication ms-chap-v2** | Creates a pool of dialup routers that all appear to be the same host when authenticating with CHAP. |
| **ppp chap refuse** | Refuses CHAP authentication from peers requesting it. |
| **ppp chap wait** | Specifies that the router will not authenticate to a peer requesting CHAP authentication until after the peer has authenticated itself to the router. |

# ppp chap refuse

To refuse Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication from peers requesting it, use the **ppp chap refuse** command in interface configuration mode. To allow CHAP authentication, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp chap refuse [callin]**

**no ppp chap refuse [callin]**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **callin** | (Optional) This keyword specifies that the router will refuse to answer CHAP authentication challenges received from the peer, but will still require the peer to answer any CHAP challenges the router sends. |

## Command Default

Disabled

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 10.3 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command specifies that CHAP authentication is disabled for all calls, meaning that all attempts by the peer to force the user to authenticate using CHAP will be refused. If the **callin** keyword is used, CHAP authentication is disabled for incoming calls from the peer, but will still be performed on outgoing calls to the peer.

If outbound Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) has been enabled (using the **ppp pap sent-username** command), PAP will be suggested as the authentication method in the refusal packet.

## Examples

The following example specifies ISDN BRI number 0. The method of encapsulation on the interface is PPP. This example disables CHAP authentication from occurring if a peer calls in requesting CHAP authentication.

```
interface bri 0
```

```
encapsulation ppp
ppp chap refuse
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP. |
| **ppp authentication** | Enables CHAP or PAP or both and specifies the order in which CHAP and PAP authentication are selected on the interface. |
| **ppp authentication ms-chap-v2** | Creates a pool of dialup routers that all appear to be the same host when authenticating with CHAP. |
| **ppp chap password** | Enables a router calling a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images) to configure a common CHAP secret password to use in response to challenges from an unknown peer. |
| **ppp chap wait** | Specifies that the router will not authenticate to a peer requesting CHAP authentication until after the peer has authenticated itself to the router. |

# ppp chap wait

To specify that the router will not authenticate to a peer requesting Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) authentication until after the peer has authenticated itself to the router, use the **ppp chap wait** command in interface configuration mode. To allow the router to respond immediately to an authentication challenge, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp chap wait** *secret*

**no ppp chap wait** *secret*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *secret* | The secret used to compute the response value for any CHAP challenge from an unknown peer. |

## Command Default

Enabled

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 10.3 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command (which is enabled by default) specifies that the router will not authenticate to a peer requesting CHAP authentication until the peer has authenticated itself to the router. The **no** form of this command specifies that the router will respond immediately to an authentication challenge.

## Examples

The following example specifies ISDN BRI number 0. The method of encapsulation on the interface is PPP. This example disables the default, meaning that users do not have to wait for peers to complete CHAP authentication before authenticating themselves.

```
interface bri 0
 encapsulation ppp
 no ppp chap wait
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP. |
| **ppp authentication** | Enables CHAP or PAP or both and specifies the order in which CHAP and PAP authentication are selected on the interface. |
| **ppp authentication ms-chap-v2** | Creates a pool of dialup routers that all appear to be the same host when authenticating with CHAP. |
| **ppp chap password** | Enables a router calling a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images) to configure a common CHAP secret password to use in response to challenges from an unknown peer. |
| **ppp chap refuse** | Refuses CHAP authentication from peers requesting it. |

# ppp eap identity

To specify the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) identity, use the **ppp eap identity** command in interface configuration mode. To remove the EAP identity from your configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp eap identity** *string*

**no ppp eap identity** *string*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *string* | EAP identity. |

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(2)XB5 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(13)T | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.\ |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **ppp eap identity** command to configure the client to use a different identity when requested by the peer.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enable EAP on dialer interface 1 and set the identity to “cat”:

```
interface dialer 1
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp eap identity cat
```

# ppp eap local

To authenticate locally instead of using the RADIUS back-end server, use the **ppp eap local** command in interface configuration mode. To reenable proxy mode (which is the default), use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp eap local**

**no ppp eap local**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

Authentication is performed via proxy mode.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(2)XB5 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(13)T | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelin

**Note** Security threats, as well as the cryptographic technologies to help protect against them, are constantly changing. For more information about the latest Cisco cryptographic recommendations, see the Next Generation Encryption (NGE) white paper.

By default, Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) runs in proxy mode. This means that EAP allows the entire authentication process to be negotiated by the network access server (NAS) to a back-end server that may reside on or be accessed via a RADIUS server. To disable proxy mode (and thus to authenticate locally instead of via RADIUS), use the **ppp eap local**command .

In local mode, the EAP session is authenticated using the MD5 algorithm and obeys the same authentication rules as does Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure EAP to authenticate locally:

```
interface dialer 1
 encapsulation ppp
 ppp authentication eap
 ppp eap local
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **ppp authentication** | Enables at least one PPP authentication protocol and specifies the order in which the protocols are selected on the interface. |

# ppp eap password

To set the Enhanced Authentication Protocol (EAP) password for peer authentication, use the **ppp eap password** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the password, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp eap password** [ *number* ] *string*

**no ppp eap password** [ *number* ] *string*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *number* | (Optional) Encryption type, including values 0 through 7; 0 means no encryption. |
| *string* | Character string that specifies the EAP password. |

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(2)XB5 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(13)T | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

For remote EAP authentication only, you can configure your router to create a common EAP password to use in response to challenges from an unknown peer; for example, if your router calls a rotary of routers (either from another vendor or from an older running version of the Cisco IOS software) to which a new (that is, unknown) router has been added, the common password will be used to respond to the new router. The **ppp eap password**command allows you to replace several username and password configuration commands with a single copy of this command on any dialer interface or asynchronous group interface.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to set the EAP password “7 141B1309” on the client:

```
ppp eap identity user
ppp eap password 7 141B1309
```

# ppp eap refuse

To refuse Enhanced Authentication Protocol (EAP) from peers requesting it, use the **ppp eap refuse** command in interface configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp eap refuse [callin]**

**no ppp eap refuse [callin]**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **callin** | (Optional) Authentication is refused for incoming calls only. |

## Command Default

The server will not refuse EAP authentication challenges received from the peer.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(2)XB5 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(13)T | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **ppp eap refuse** command to disable EAP authentication for all calls. If the **callin** keyword is used, the server will refuse to answer EAP authentication challenges received from the peer but will still require the peer to answer any EAP challenges the server sends.

## Examples

The following example shows how to refuse EAP authentication on incoming calls from the peer:

```
ppp authentication eap
ppp eap local
ppp eap refuse callin
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **ppp authentication** | Enables at least one PPP authentication protocol and specifies the order in which the protocols are selected on the interface. |

# ppp eap wait

To configure the server to delay the Enhanced Authentication Protocol (EAP) authentication until after the peer has authenticated itself to the server, use the **ppp eap wait** command in interface configuration mode. To disable this functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp eap wait**

**no ppp eap wait**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(2)XB5 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(13)T | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. |
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **ppp eap wait**command to specify that the server will not authenticate to a peer requesting EAP authentication until after the peer has authenticated itself to the server.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the server to wait for the peer to authenticate itself first:

```
ppp authentication eap
ppp eap local
ppp eap wait
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **ppp authentication** | Enables at least one PPP authentication protocol and specifies the order in which the protocols are selected on the interface. |

# ppp link

To generate the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) Link Control Protocol (LCP) down and keepalive-failure link traps or enable calls to the interface-reset vector, use the **ppp link**command in interface configuration mode. To disable the PPP LCP down and keepalive-failure link traps or calls to the interface-reset vector, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp link** {**reset**| **trap**}

**no ppp link** {**reset**| **trap**}

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **reset** | Specifies calls to the interface reset vector. |
| **trap** | Specifies the PPP LCP down and keepalive-failure link traps. |

## Command Default

The defaults are as follows:

- The calls are sent to the interface-reset vector.
- The traps are sent when the LCP goes down.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(17d)SXB | Support for this command on the Supervisor Engine 2 was extended to Release 12.2(17d)SXB. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command is not supported on Cisco 7600 series routers that are configured with a Supervisor Engine 720.

The **no ppp link trap** command disables the sending of the link traps when the LCP goes down.

In the event that the PPP calls the interface-reset vector while the LCP is configured or closed, Up/Down status messages will display on the console. If a leased-line configuration is up but the peer is not responding, PPP may call the interface-reset vector once per minute. This situation may result in the Up/Down status messages on the console. Use the **no ppp link reset**command to disable calls to the interface-reset vector. PPP will continue to attempt to negotiate with the peer, but the interface will not be reset between each attempt.

## Examples

This example shows how to enable calls to the interface-reset vector:

```
Router(config-if)#
ppp link reset
Router(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable calls to the interface-reset vector:

```
Router(config-if)#
no ppp link reset
Router(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to generate the PPP LCP down/keepalive-failure link traps:

```
Router(config-if)#
ppp link trap
Router(config-if)#
```

This example shows how to disable the sending of the link traps when the LCP goes down:

```
Router(config-if)#
no ppp link trap
Router(config-if)#
```

# ppp pap refuse

To refuse a peer request to authenticate remotely with PPP using Password Authentication Protocol (PAP), use the ppp pap refuse command in interface configuration mode. To disable the refusal, use the no form of this command.

**ppp pap refuse**

**no ppp pap refuse**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.1(3)T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to refuse remote PAP support; for example, to respond to the peer request to authenticate with PAP.

This is a per-interface command.

## Examples

**The following example shows how to enable the ppp pap command to refuse a peer request for remote authentication:**

```
interface dialer 0 encapsulation ppp ppp pap refuse
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP and TACACS+. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **encapsulation ppp** | Sets PPP as the encapsulation method used by a serial or ISDN interface. |
| **ppp authentication** | Enables CHAP or PAP or both, and specifies the order in which CHAP and PAP authentication are selected on the interface. |
| **ppp pap sent-username** | Reenables remote PAP support for an interface and uses the sent-username and password in the PAP authentication request packet to the peer. |

# ppp pap sent-username

To reenable remote Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) support for an interface and use the **sent-username** and **password** in the PAP authentication request packet to the peer, use the **ppp pap sent-username** command in interface configuration mode. To disable remote PAP support, use the **no** form of this command.

**ppp pap sent-username** *username* **password** *password*

**no ppp pap sent-username**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *username* | Username sent in the PAP authentication request. |
| **password** | Password sent in the PAP authentication request. |
| *password* | Must contain from 1 to 25 uppercase and lowercase alphanumeric characters. |

## Command Default

Remote PAP support disabled.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 11.2 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to reenable remote PAP support (for example, to respond to the peer's request to authenticate with PAP) and to specify the parameters to be used when sending the PAP authentication request.

This is a per-interface command. You must configure this command for each interface.

## Examples

The following example identifies dialer interface 0 as the dialer rotary group leader and specify PPP as the method of encapsulation used by the interface. Authentication is by CHAP or PAP on received calls only. *ISPCorp*is the username sent to the peer if the peer requires the router to authenticate with PAP.

```
interface dialer0
 encapsulation ppp
```

```
ppp authentication chap pap callin
ppp chap hostname ISPCorp
ppp pap sent username ISPCorp password 7 fjhfeu
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa authentication ppp** | Specifies one or more AAA authentication methods for use on serial interfaces running PPP. |
| **ppp authentication** | Enables CHAP or PAP or both and specifies the order in which CHAP and PAP authentication are selected on the interface. |
| **ppp authentication ms-chap-v2** | Creates a pool of dialup routers that all appear to be the same host when authenticating with CHAP. |
| **ppp chap password** | Enables a router calling a collection of routers that do not support this command (such as routers running older Cisco IOS software images) to configure a common CHAP secret password to use in response to challenges from an unknown peer. |

# preempt

To enable preemption on the redundancy group, use the **preempt**command in redundancy application group configuration mode. To disable the group's preemption, use the **no** form of this command.

**preempt**

**no preempt**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

Preemption is disabled on the redundancy group.

## Command Modes

Redundancy application group configuration (config-red-app-grp)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

When the preemption is enabled, it means that a standby redundancy group should preempt an active redundancy group if its priority is higher than the active redundancy group.

**Note** If you allocate a large amount of memory to the log buffer (e.g. 1 GB), then the CPU and memory utilization of the router increases. This issue is compounded if small intervals are set for the hellotime and the holdtime. If you want to allocate a large amount of memory to the log buffer, we recommend that you accept the default values for the hellotime and holdtime. For the same reason, we also recommend that you do not use the **preempt** command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enable preemption on the redundancy group:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-red)# application redundancy
Router(config-red-app)# group 1
Router(config-red-app-grp) preempt
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **application redundancy** | Enters redundancy application configuration mode. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **group(firewall)** | Enters redundancy application group configuration mode. |
| **name** | Configures the redundancy group with a name. |
| **protocol** | Defines a protocol instance in a redundancy group. |

# pre-shared-key

To define a preshared key to be used for Internet Key Exchange (IKE) authentication, use the **pre-shared-key**command in keyring configuration mode. To disable the preshared key, use the **no** form of this command.

**pre-shared-key** {**address** *address* [ *mask* ]| **hostname** *hostname*| **ipv6** {*ipv6-address*| *ipv6-prefix*}} **key** *key*

**no pre-shared-key** {**address** *address* [ *mask* ]| **hostname** *hostname*| **ipv6** {*ipv6-address*| *ipv6-prefix*}} **key** *key*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **address** *address [mask]* | IP address of the remote peer or a subnet and mask. The *mask*argument is optional. |
| **hostname** *hostname* | Fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the peer. |
| **ipv6** | Specifies that an IPv6 address of a remote peer will be used. |
| *ipv6-address* | IPv6 address of the remote peer.<br>This argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. |
| *ipv6-prefix* | IPv6 prefix of the remote peer. |
| **key** *key* | Specifies the secret. |

## Command Default

None

## Command Modes

Keyring configurati on (config-keyring)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(15)T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.3(2)T | This command was modified so that output for the **pre-shared-key**command will show that the preshared key is either encrypted or unencrypted. |
| 12.2(18)SXD | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXD. |
| 12.4(4)T | The **ipv6** keyword and the *ipv6-address* and *ipv6-prefix* arguments were added. |

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6 | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6. |

## Usage Guidelines

Before configuring preshared keys, you must configure an Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) profile.

Output for the **pre-shared-key** command will show that the preshared key is either unencrypted or encrypted. An output example for an unencrypted preshared key would be as follows:

```
pre-shared-key address 10.1.0.1 key test123
```

An output example for a type 6 encrypted preshared key would be as follows:

pre-shared-key address 10.1.0.1 key 6 RHZE[JACMUI\bcbTdELISAAB

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a preshared key using an IP address and hostname:

```
Router(config)# crypto keyring vpnkeyring
Router(config-keyring)# pre-shared-key address 10.72.23.11 key vpnkey
Router(config-keyring)# pre-shared-key hostname www.vpn.com key vpnkey
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **crypto keyring** | Defines a crypto keyring to be used during IKE authentication. |

# pre-shared-key (IKEv2 keyring)

To define a preshared key for an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) peer, use the **pre-shared-key** command in IKEv2 keyring peer configuration mode. To disable the preshared key, use the **no** form of this command.

**pre-shared-key** {**local**| **remote**}[**0**| **6**| *line*| **hex** *hexadecimal-string*]

**no pre-shared-key** {**local**| **remote**}

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **local** | Specifies the signing key. |
| **remote** | Specifies the verifying key. |
| **0** | Specifies that the password is unencrypted. |
| **6** | Specifies that the password is encrypted. |
| *line* | Specifies an unencrypted user password. |
| **hex** *hexadecimal-string* | Specifies the preshared key is in hexadecimal format. |

## Command Default

The default is a symmetric key.

## Command Modes

IKEv2 keyring peer configuration (config-ikev2-keyring-peer)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 15.1(1)T | This command was introduced. |
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S. |
| 15.2(3)T | This command was modified. The **hex** *hexadecimal-string* keyword-argument pair was added. |
| 15.2(4)S | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)S. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the preshared key for the peer. Use the **local** or **remote** keywords to specify an asymmetric key.

## Examples

The following examples show how to configure a preshared key in different scenarios.

## Examples

The following is the keyring on the initiator:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description peer1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 10.0.0.1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key key-1
```

The following is the keyring on the responder:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description peer2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 10.0.0.3
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key key-1
```

## Examples

The following is the keyring on the initiator:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description peer1 with asymmetric keys
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 10.0.0.1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key local key-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key remote key-2
```

The following is the keyring on the responder:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description peer2 with asymmetric keys
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 10.0.0.3
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key local key-2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key remote key-1
```

## Examples

The following is the keyring on the initiator:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer host1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description host1 in abc domain
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# host host1.example.com
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key local key-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key remote key-2
```

The following is the keyring on the responder:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer host2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description host2 in example domain
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# host host2.example.com
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key local key-2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key remote key-1
```

## Examples

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-4
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer abc
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description example domain
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity fqdn example.com
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key abc-key-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# exit
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer user1
```

```
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description user1 in example domain
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity email user1@example.com
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key abc-key-2
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# exit
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer user1-remote
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# description user1 abc remote users
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# identity key-id abc
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key abc-key-3
```

## Examples

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# description ABCdomain
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key abc-key
```

## Examples

The following is the configuration on the initiator:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key hex 0x6A6B6C
```

The following is the configuration on the responder:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 keyring keyring-1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring)# peer peer1
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# address 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
Router(config-ikev2-keyring-peer)# pre-shared-key jkl
```

Because the hexadecimal equivalent of each character in the string **jkl** is **0x6A6B6C**, the preshared key matches.

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **address (IKEv2 keyring)** | Specifies the IPv4 address or the range of the peers in the IKEv2 keyring. |
| **crypto ikev2 keyring** | Defines an IKEv2 keyring. |
| **description (IKEv2 keyring)** | Describes an IKEv2 peer or a peer group for the IKEv2 keyring. |
| **hostname (IKEv2 keyring)** | Specifies the hostname for the peer in the IKEv2 keyring. |
| **identity (IKEv2 keyring)** | Identifies the peer with IKEv2 types of identity. |
| **peer** | Defines a peer or a peer group for the keyring. |

# primary

To assign a specified trustpoint as the primary trustpoint of the router, use the **primary** command in ca-trustpoint configuration mode.

**primary** *name*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *name* | Name of the primary trustpoint of the router. |

## Command Default

No default behavior or values.

## Command Modes

Ca-trustpoint configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(8)T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(18)SXD | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)SXD. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use the primary command to specify a given trustpoint as primary.

Before you can configure this command, you must enable the **crypto ca trustpoint**command , which defines the trustpoint and enters ca-trustpoint configuration mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the trustpoint “ka” as the primary trustpoint:

```
cr
ypto ca trustpoint ka
 enrollment url http://xxx
 primary
 crl option
al
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **crypto ca trustpoint** | Declares the CA that your router should use. |

# priority (firewall)

To specify a group priority and failover threshold value in a redundancy group, use the **priority** command in redundancy application group configuration mode. To disable the priority value of a group, use the **no** form of this command.

**priority** *value* [**failover-threshold** *value*]

**no priority** *value* [**failover-threshold** *value*]

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *value* | The priority value. The range is from 1 to 255. |
| **failover-threshold** *value* | (Optional) Specifies the failover threshold value. The range is from 1 to 255. |

## Command Default

The default priority value is 100.

## Command Modes

Redundancy application group configuration (config-red-app-grp)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

The priority of the redundancy group is used to determine a redundancy group's active or standby role on the configured node. The failover threshold is used to determine when a switchover must occur. After the priority is set under threshold, the active redundancy group gives up its role.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the priority value and threshold value for the redundancy group named group1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-red)# application redundancy
Router(config-red-app)# group 1
Router(config-red-app-grp) priority 100 failover-threshold 90
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **application redundancy** | Enters redundancy application configuration mode. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **group(firewall)** | Enters redundancy application group configuration mode. |
| **name** | Configures the redundancy group with a name. |

# private-hosts

To globally enable the Private Hosts feature, use the **private-hosts** command in global configuration mode. To disable the feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-hosts**

**no private-hosts**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

This command is disabled by default.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRB | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SXH | This command was integrated into the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH. |

## Usage Guidelines

Issue this command to enable the Private Hosts feature on the router. Then, use the **private-hosts mode** command to enable Private Hosts on individual interfaces (ports).

## Examples

The following example globally enables the Private Hosts feature on the router:

```
Router(config)# private-hosts
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| private-hosts mac list | Creates a MAC address list that identifies the content servers providing broadband services to isolated hosts. |
| private-hosts mode | Specifies the operating mode for a Private Hosts port. |
| private-hosts promiscuous | Identifies the content servers and receiving hosts for broadband services. |
| private-hosts vlan-list | Identifies the VLANs whose hosts need to be isolated. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **show private-hosts configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for the router. |
| show **private-hosts interface configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for individual interfaces. |

# private-hosts layer3

To globally enable Layer 3 routing on private hosts, use the **private-hosts layer3** command in global configuration mode. To disable the feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-hosts layer3**

**no private-hosts layer3**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

This command is disabled.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRD | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command on the router to enable layer 3 routing on private hosts.

## Examples

The following example shows the layer 3 configuration enabled on private hosts:

```
Router(config)# private-hosts layer3
Router(config)# end
Router# show private-hosts configuration
Private hosts disabled. BR INDEX 65536
Layer-3 switching on Private Hosts is enabled
Missing config: MAC list, VLAN list, MAC list association, Enable command, Atlea
st one Promiscuous/Mixed port
Privated hosts vlans lists:
None
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| private-hosts mac list | Creates a MAC address list that identifies the content servers providing broadband services to isolated hosts. |
| private-hosts promiscuous | Identifies the content servers and receiving hosts for broadband services. |
| private-hosts vlan-list | Identifies the VLANs whose hosts need to be isolated. |

| Command | Description |
| --- | --- |
| **show private-hosts configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for the router. |

# private-hosts mac-list

To identify the content servers that provide broadband services to isolated hosts, create a MAC address list by using the **private-hosts mac-list** command in global configuration mode. To delete an address from the MAC address list and remove that device from the list of content servers providing services for the Private Hosts feature, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-hosts mac-list** *mac-list-name mac-address* [**remark** *device-name*| *comment*]

**no private-hosts mac-list** *mac-list-name mac-address*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *mac-list-name* | A name to assign to the address list (up to 80 characters). |
| *mac-address* | The MAC address of a Broadband Remote Access Server (BRAS), multicast server, or video server that provides broadband services for the Private Hosts feature.<br>**Note** If the server is not directly connected to the networking device, specify the MAC address of the core network device that provides access to the server. |
| **remark** *device-name* \| *comment* | (Optional) Specifies an optional device name or comment to assign to this MAC address list. |

## Command Default

The MAC address list is not populated with content servers.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRB | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SXH | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command creates a list of MAC addresses that identify the content servers being used to provide broadband services to isolated hosts in the Private Hosts configuration. The Private Hosts feature uses port-based Protocol-Independent MAC ACLs (PACLs) to provide Layer 2 isolation between hosts on trusted ports within a purely Layer 2 domain. The PACLs isolate the hosts by imposing Layer 2 forwarding constraints on the router ports.

Use this command to specify the MAC address of every content server that provides broadband services for the Private Hosts feature. A *content server* is any BRAS, multicast server, or video server that provides services to the isolated hosts in your network.

You can assign all of the content servers to a single MAC address list or you can create multiple MAC address lists, each identifying the content server for a particular type of broadband service or set of services. When you configure the promiscuous ports for Private Hosts, you specify a MAC address list and VLAN list to identify the server and receiving hosts for broadband services.

If you plan to deliver different types of broadband services to different sets of hosts, create multiple MAC address lists to identify the servers for each type of service. You can also create multiple VLAN lists to identify different sets of isolated hosts. When you configure promiscuous ports, you can specify different combinations of MAC address lists and VLAN lists to identify the servers and receiving hosts for each type of service.

**Note** The MAC address list is deleted when the last address in the list is deleted.

## Examples

This example creates a MAC address list named BRAS1 that identifies the MAC address of the upstream BRAS. The optional remark names the MAC address list BRAS1.

```
Router(config)# private-hosts mac-list BRAS1 0000.1111.1111 remark BRAS1
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **show private-hosts mac-list** | Displays a list of the MAC addresses that identify the content servers that are providing broadband defined for Private Hosts. |

# private-hosts mode

To enable Private Hosts on an interface (port) and specify the mode in which the port is to operate, use the **private-hosts mode** command in interface configuration mode. To disable Private Hosts on the port, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-hosts mode** {**promiscuous**| **isolated**| **mixed**}

**no private-hosts**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **promiscuous** | Configures the port for promiscuous mode. Use this mode for ports that face upstream. These are the ports that connect the router to the servers providing broadband services (Broadband Remote Access Server [BRAS], multicast, or video), or to the core network devices providing access to the servers. |
| **isolated** | Configures the port for isolated mode. Use this mode for ports that face the DSL access multiplexer (DSLAM) to which the isolated hosts are connected. |
| **mixed** | Configures the port for mixed mode. Use this mode for ports that connect to other networking devices, typically in a ring topology. The behavior of this port can change depending on the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) topology. |

## Command Modes

This command is disabled by default. The default for the **mode** keyword is promiscuous.

## Command Modes

Interface configuration (config-if)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRB | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SXH | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH. |

## Usage Guidelines

Before you can use this command, you must globally enable the Private Hosts feature on the router by issuing the **private-hosts** command.

Use this command to enable the Private Hosts feature on individual ports and to define the mode of operation for the port. A port's mode determines which type of Protocol-Independent MAC ACLs (PACL) will be

assigned to the port in order to restrict the type of traffic that is allowed to pass through the port. Each type of PACL restricts the traffic flow for a different type of traffic (for example, from content servers to isolated hosts, from isolated hosts to servers, and traffic between isolated hosts). Use the **show private-hosts interface configuration** command to display the mode assigned to Private Hosts ports.

## Examples

The following command example enables Private Hosts on an interface (port) and configures the port for isolated mode:

```
Router(config-if)# private-hosts mode isolated
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **private-hosts** | Enables or configures the private hosts feature. |
| **show fm private-hosts** | Displays the FM-related private hosts information. |
| **show private-hosts** | Displays the private hosts information. |
| **show private-hosts interface configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for individual interfaces. |

# private-hosts promiscuous

To identify the content servers and receiving hosts for broadband services, use the **private-hosts promiscuous** command in global configuration mode. To remove a promiscuous ports setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-hosts promiscuous** *mac-list-name* [**vlan** *vlan-ids*]

**no private-hosts promiscuous** *mac-list-name*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *mac-list-name* | The name of MAC address list that identifies the content servers (Broadband Remote Access Server [BRAS], multicast, or video) providing broadband services for the Private Hosts feature. |
| **vlan** *vlan-ids* | (Optional) The VLAN or set of VLANs whose hosts will be allowed to receive services from the content servers identified by the MAC address list. Use commas to separate individual VLANs and hyphens to specify a range of VLANs (for example, 1,3,5,20-25).<br>**Note** If no VLAN list is specified, the global VLAN list is used. |

## Command Default

Promiscuous ports are not configured.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRB | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SXH | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH. |

## Usage Guidelines

The MAC address list and VLAN list define the content servers and receiving hosts for broadband services. If no VLAN list is specified, the system uses the global VLAN list created with the **private-hosts vlan-list** command.

You can issue this command multiple times to specify multiple combinations of MAC and VLAN lists, each defining the server and receiving hosts for a particular type of service. For example, the BRAS at xxxx.xxxx.xxxx could be used to deliver a basic set of services over VLANs 20, 25, and 30, and the BRAS at yyyy.yyyy.yyyy could be used to deliver a premium set of services over VLANs 5, 10, and 15.

## Examples

The following example configures the broadband services provided by the content servers defined in the BRASlist address list to be delivered to the isolated hosts in VLANs 10, 12, 15, and 200 through 300:

```
Router(config)# private-hosts promiscuous BRASlist vlan 10,12,15,200-300
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **private-hosts vlan-list** | Creatse a VLAN list to be used to identify the VLANs whose hosts need to be isolated from each other (so that the VLANs can be used to deliver broadband services). |
| **show private-hosts configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for the router. |
| **show private-hosts interface configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for individual interfaces. |

# private-hosts vlan-list

To create a VLAN list to be used to identify the VLANs whose hosts need to be isolated from each other (so that the VLANs can be used to deliver broadband services) use the **private-hosts vlan-list** command in global configuration mode. To remove a VLAN from the list of VLANs requiring host isolation, use the **no** form of this command.

**private-hosts vlan-list** *vlan-ids*

**no private-hosts vlan-list** *vlan-ids*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *vlan-ids* | A list of the VLANs whose hosts need to be isolated from each other. Use commas to separate individual VLANs and hyphens to specify a range of VLANs (for example, 1,3,5,20-25). |

## Command Default

A VLAN is not included in the list of VLANs requiring host isolation.

## Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(33)SRB | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SXH | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command creates a list of VLANs whose hosts need to be isolated through the Private Hosts feature. The VLAN list should include all of the VLANs that are being used to deliver broadband services to multiple end users (isolated hosts).

If you plan to deliver different types of broadband services to different sets of hosts, you can create multiple VLAN lists and multiple MAC address lists. When you configure promiscuous ports, you can specify different combinations of MAC and VLAN lists to identify the content servers and receiving hosts for each type of service.

If you do not specify a VLAN list when you configure promiscuous ports, the system uses the global VLAN list created by this command.

**Note** The Private Hosts feature isolates the hosts in all of the VLANs included in VLAN lists; therefore, VLAN lists should include only those VLANs that are being used to deliver broadband services.

## Examples

This example shows how to configure the Private Hosts feature to isolate the hosts in VLANs 10, 12, 15, and 200 through 300:

```
Router(config)# private-hosts vlan-list 10,12,15,200-300
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **show private-hosts configuration** | Displays Private Hosts configuration information for the router. |

# privilege

To configure a new privilege level for users and associate commands with that privilege level, use the **privilege**command in global configuration mode. To reset the privilege level of the specified command or commands to the default and remove the privilege level configuration from the running configurationfile, use the **no**form of this command.

**Note** As of Cisco IOS Releases 12.3(6) and 12.3(6)T, the **no** form of the **privilege** command and the **reset** keyword perform the same functions.

**privilege** *mode* **[all]** {**level** *level*| **reset**} *command-string*

**no privilege** *mode* **[all]** {**level** *level*| **reset**} *command-string*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *mode* | Configuration mode for the specified command. See the table in the "Usage Guidelines" section for a list of options for this argument. |
| **all** | (Optional) Changes the privilege level for all the suboptions to the same level. |
| **level** *level* | Specifies the privilege level you are configuring for the specified command or commands. The level argument must be a number from 0 to 15. |
| **reset** | Resets the privilege level of the specified command or commands to the default and removes the privilege level configuration from the running configuration file.<br>**Note** For Cisco IOS software releases earlier than Release 12.3(6) and Release 12.3(6)T, you use the **no** form of this command to reset the privilege level to the default. The default form of this command will still appear in the configuration file. To completely remove a privilege configuration, use the **reset** keyword. |
| *command-string* | Command associated with the specified privilege level. If the **all** keyword is used, specifies the command and subcommands associated with the privilege level. |

## Command Default

User EXEC mode commands are privilege level 1.

Privileged EXEC mode and configuration mode commands are privilege level 15.

## Command Modes

Global configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 10.3 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.0(22)S, 12.2(13)T | The **all** keyword was added. |
| 12.3(6), 12.3(6)T | The **no** form of the command performs the same function as the **reset** keyword. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

The password for a privilege level defined using the **privilege**global configuration command is configured using the **enable secret**command.

Level 0 can be used to specify a more-limited subset of commands for specific users or lines. For example, you can allow user "guest" to use only the **show users**and **exit** commands.

**Note** There are five commands associated with privilege level 0: **disable**, **enable**, **exit**, **help**, and **logout**. If you configure AAA authorization for a privilege level greater than 0, these five commands will not be included.

When you set the privilege level for a command with multiple words, note that the commands starting with the first word will also have the specified access level. For example, if you set the **show ip route** command to level 15, the **show** commands and **show ip**commands are automatically set to privilege level 15--unless you set them individually to different levels. This is necessary because you can't execute, for example, the **show ip** command unless you have access to **show** commands.

To change the privilege level of a group of commands, use the **all** keyword. When you set a group of commands to a privilege level using the **all** keyword, all commands which match the beginning string are enabled for that level, and all commands which are available in submodes of that command are enabled for that level. For example, if you set the **show ip** keywords to level 5, show and ip will be changed to level 5 and all the options that follow the **show ip** string (such as **show ip accounting**, **show ip aliases**, **show ip bgp**, and so on) will be available at privilege level 5.

The table below shows some of the keyword options for the mode argument in the **privilege**command. The available mode keywords will vary depending on your hardware and software version. To see a list of available mode options on your system, use the **privilege ?**command.

*Table 2: mode Argument Options*

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **accept-dialin** | VPDN group accept dialin configuration mode |
| **accept-dialout** | VPDN group accept dialout configuration mode |
| **address-family** | Address Family configuration mode |
| **alps-ascu** | ALPS ASCU configuration mode |
| **alps-circuit** | ALPS circuit configuration mode |
| **atm-bm-config** | ATM bundle member configuration mode |
| **atm-bundle-config** | ATM bundle configuration mode |
| **atm-vc-config** | ATM virtual circuit configuration mode |
| **atmsig_e164_table_mode** | ATMSIG E164 Table |
| **cascustom** | Channel-associated signalling (cas) custom configuration mode |
| **config-rtr-http** | RTR HTTP raw request Configuration |
| **configure** | Global configuration mode |
| **controller** | Controller configuration mode |
| **crypto-map** | Crypto map config mode |
| **crypto-transform** | Crypto transform config modeCrypto transform configuration mode |
| **dhcp** | DHCP pool configuration mode |
| **dspfarm** | DSP farm configuration mode |
| **exec** | Exec mode |
| **flow-cache** | Flow aggregation cache configuration mode |
| **gateway** | Gateway configuration mode |
| **interface** | Interface configuration mode |
| **interface-dlci** | Frame Relay DLCI configuration mode |
| **ipenacl** | IP named extended access-list configuration mode |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **ipsnacl** | IP named simple access-list configuration mode |
| **ip-vrf** | Configure IP VRF parameters |
| **lane** | ATM Lan Emulation Lecs Configuration Table |
| **line** | Line configuration mode |
| **map-class** | Map class configuration mode |
| **map-list** | Map list configuration mode |
| **mpoa-client** | MPOA Client |
| **mpoa-server** | MPOA Server |
| **null-interface** | Null interface configuration mode |
| **preaut** | AAA Preauth definitions |
| **request-dialin** | VPDN group request dialin configuration mode |
| **request-dialout** | VPDN group request dialout configuration mode |
| **route-map** | Route map configuration mode |
| **router** | Router configuration mode |
| **rsvp_policy_local** | |
| **rtr** | RTR Entry Configuration |
| **sg-radius** | RADIUS server group definition |
| **sg-tacacs+** | TACACS+ server group |
| **sip-ua** | SIP UA configuration mode |
| **subscriber-policy** | Subscriber policy configuration mode |
| **tcl** | Tcl mode |
| **tdm-conn** | TDM connection configuration mode |
| **template** | Template configuration mode |
| **translation-rule** | Translation Rule configuration mode |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **vc-class** | VC class configuration mode |
| **voiceclass** | Voice Class configuration mode |
| **voiceport** | Voice configuration mode |
| **voipdialpeer** | Dial Peer configuration mode |
| **vpdn-group** | VPDN group configuration mode |

## Examples

The following example shows how to set the **configure** command to privilege level 14 and establish SecretPswd14 as the password users must enter to use level 14 commands:

```
privilege exec level 14 configure
enable secret level 14 SecretPswd14
```

The following example shows how to set the **show**and **ip**keywords to level 5. The suboptions coming under **ip** will also be allowed to users with privilege level 5 access:

```
Router(config)# privilege exec all level 5 show ip
```

The following two examples demonstate the difference in behavior between the **no** form of the command and the use of the **reset** keyword when using Cisco IOS software releases earlier than Releases 12.3(6) and Release 12.3(6)T.

**Note** As of Cisco IOS Releases 12.3(6) and 12.3(6)T, the **no** form of the **privilege** command and the **reset** keyword perform the same functions.

```
! show currently configured privilege commands
Router# show running-config | include priv

privilege configure all level 3 interface
privilege exec level 3 configure terminal
privilege exec level 3 configure
Router# configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# no privilege exec level 3 configure terminal
Router(config)# end
! show currently configured privilege commands
Router# show running-config | include priv
privilege configure all level 3 interface
privilege exec level 15 configure terminal
privilege exec level 15 configure
```

Note that in the **show running-config**output above, the privilege command for “configure terminal” still appears, but now has the default privilege level assigned.

To remove a previously configured privilege command entirely from the configuration, use the **reset** keyword, as shown in the following example:

```
! show currently configured privilege commands
Router# show running-config | include priv
```

```
privilege configure all level 3 interface
privilege exec level 3 configure terminal
privilege exec level 3 configure
Router# configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# privilege exec reset configure terminal
Router(config)#
Router# show running-config | include priv

privilege configure all level 3 interface
Router#
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **enable password** | Sets a local password to control access to various privilege levels. |
| **enable secret** | Specifies an additional layer of security over the **enable password** command. |
| **privilege level** | Sets the default privilege level for a line. |

# privilege level

To set the default privilege level for a line, use the **privilege level** command in line configuration mode. To restore the default user privilege level to the line, use the **no** form of this command.

**privilege level** *level*

**no privilege level**

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *level* | Privilege level associated with the specified line. |

## Command Default

Level 15 is the level of access permitted by the enable password.

Level 1 is normal EXEC-mode user privileges.

## Command Modes

Line configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 10.3 | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

Users can override the privilege level you set using this command by logging in to the line and enabling a different privilege level. They can lower the privilege level by using the **disable** command. If users know the password to a higher privilege level, they can use that password to enable the higher privilege level.

You can use level 0 to specify a subset of commands for specific users or lines. For example, you can allow user “guest” to use only the **show users** and **exit** commands.

You might specify a high level of privilege for your console line to restrict line usage.

**Note** Before Cisco IOS Release 12.2SXI, it was mandatory that a privilege level of 15 needed to be configured in the Access Control System (ACS) for Webauth (web authentication) to succeed. After this release, privilege configurations in the ACS are no longer mandatory.

**Note** Some CLI commands are not supported with the **privilege level** command. For example, commands such as **router bgp**, and **default interface**, etc cannot be associated with a privilege level. Though the global configuration CLI may accept the privilege-level assignment for these unsupported commands, they do not become part of the router's running-configuration.

## Examples

The following example configures the auxiliary line for privilege level 5. Anyone using the auxiliary line has privilege level 5 by default:

```
line aux 0
 privilege level 5
```

The following example sets all **show ip** commands, which includes all **show** commands, to privilege level 7:

```
privilege exec level 7 show ip route
```

This is equivalent to the following command:

```
privilege exec level 7 show
```

The following example sets the **show ip route** command to level 7 and **show ip** commands to level 1:

```
privilege exec level 7 show ip route
privilege exec level 1 show ip
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **enable password** | Sets a local password to control access to various privilege levels. |

# profile (GDOI local server)

To define the IP security (IPsec) security association (SA) policy for a Group Domain of Interpretation (GDOI) group, use the **profile** command in GDOI local server configuration mode. To disable the IPsec SA policy that was defined, use the **no** form of this command.

**profile** *ipsec-profile-name*

**no profile** *ipsec-profile-name*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *ipsec-profile-name* | Name of the IPsec profile. |

## Command Default

An IPsec SA policy is not defined for the GDOI group.

## Command Modes

GDOI local server configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.4(6)T | This command was introduced. |

## Examples

The following example shows that the IPsec SA policy has been defined as “group1234”:

```
profile group1234
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **crypto gdoi group** | Identifies a GDOI group and enters GDOI group configuration mode. |
| **server local** | Designates a device as a GDOI key server and enters GDOI local server configuration mode. |

# profile (profile map configuration)

To define or modify an individual authentication and authorization cache profile, use the **profile** command in profile map configuration mode. To disable a cache profile, use the **no** form of this command.

**profile** *name* **[no-auth]**

**no profile** *name*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *name* | Text string that is an exact match to an existing username. |
| **no-auth** | (Optional) Specifies that authentication is bypassed for this user. |

## Command Default

No profiles are defined.

## Command Modes

Profile map configuration (config-profile-map)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(28)SB | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRC | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRC. |
| 15.0(1)M | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **profile** command to define or modify an authentication and authorization cache profile. The *name* argument in this command must be an exact match to a username being queried by an authentication or authorization service request.

Using the **profile** command with the *name* argument, as opposed to using the **regexp** or **all** command, is the recommended way to cache information.

## Examples

The following example defines a cache profile that includes no user authentication and is a part of the localusers cache profile group:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# aaa new-model
Router(config)# aaa cache profile localusers
Router(config-profile-map)# profile user101 no auth
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **aaa cache profile** | Creates a named authentication and authorization cache profile group. |
| all | Specifies that all authentication and authorization requests be cached. |
| regexp | Creates an entry in a cache profile group that allows authentication and authorization matches based on a regular expression. |

# propagate sgt

To enable Security Group Tag (SGT) propagation at Layer 2 on Cisco TrustSec Security (CTS) interfaces, use the **propagate sgt** command in interface configuration mode. To disable SGT propagation, use the **no** form of this command.

**propagate sgt**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

SGT processing propagation is enabled.

## Command Modes

CTS manual interface configuration mode (config-if-cts-manual)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 4.1(2) | This command was introduced on the Cisco Nexus 7000 series switches. |
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4S | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4S. |
| 15.1(3)S | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)S. |

## Usage Guidelines

SGT processing propagation allows a CTS-capable interface to accept and transmit a CTS Meta Data (CMD) based L2 SGT tag. The **no propagate sgt** command can be used to disable SGT propagation on an interface in situations where a peer device is not capable of receiving an SGT, and as a result, the SGT tag cannot be put in the L2 header.

## Examples

The following example shows how to disable SGT propagation on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitethernet 0
Router(config-if)# cts manual
Router(config-if-cts-manual)# no propagate sgt
```

The following example shows that SGT propagation is disabled on Gigabit Ethernet interface 0:

```
Router#show cts interface brief
Global Dot1x feature is Disabled
Interface GigabitEthernet0:
    CTS is enabled, mode:    MANUAL
    IFC state:               OPEN
    Authentication Status:   NOT APPLICABLE
        Peer identity:       "unknown"
        Peer's advertised capabilities: ""
    Authorization Status:    NOT APPLICABLE
    SAP Status:              NOT APPLICABLE
    Propagate SGT:           Disabled
```

```
Cache Info:
    Cache applied to link : NONE
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **cts manual** | Enables an interface for CTS. |
| **show cts interface** | Displays information about CTS interfaces. |

# propagate sgt (config-if-cts-dot1x)

To enable Security Group Tag (SGT) propagation on a Cisco TrustSec (CTS) 802.1X interface, use the **propagate sgt** command in CTS dot1x interface configuration mode. To disable SGT propagation, use the **no** form of this command.

**propagate sgt**

**no propagate sgt**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

SGT processing propagation is enabled.

## Command Modes

CTS dot1x interface configuration (config-if-cts-dot1x)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(50) SY | This command was introduced on the Catalyst 6500 Series Switches. |
| 15.1(1)SY | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)SY. |

## Usage Guidelines

SGT propagation (SGT tag encapsulation) is enabled by default in both CTS dot1x and CTS manual interface configuration modes. A TrustSec-capable port can support Layer-2 MACsec and SGT encapsulation, and negotiates the most secure mode with the peer for the transmittal of the SGT tag and data. MACsec is an 802.1AE standard-based link-to-link protocol used by switches and servers. A peer can support MACsec, but not SGT encapsulation. In such a case, it is recommended that this Layer 2 SGT propagation be disabled with the **no propagate sgt** CTS Dot1x interface configuration command.

To re-enable the SGT propagation enter the **propagate sgt** command. Use the **show cts interface** command to verify the state of SGT propagation. Only the disabled state is saved in the nonvolatile generation (NVGEN) process.

## Examples

The following example enables SGT propagation on a TrustSec-capable interface:

```
Device(config)# interface gigabit 6/1
Device(config-if)# cts dot1x
Device(config-if-cts-dot1x)# propagate sgt
Device# show cts interface gigabit 6/1

Global Dot1x feature is Enabled

Interface GigabitEthernet6/1:

    CTS is enabled, mode:    DOT1X

    IFC state:               INIT
```

```
SAP Status:              UNKNOWN
Configured pairwise ciphers:
 gcm-encrypt
 null
        Replay protection:      enabled
        Replay protection mode: STRICT
        Selected cipher:
    Propagate SGT:           Enabled
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **cts dot1x** | Enables Network Device Admission Control (NDAC) and configure NDAC authentication parameters. |
| **sap mode-list (config-if-cts-dot1x)** | Configures CTS Security Association Protocol (SAP) authentication. |
| **show cts interface** | Displays CTS interface status and configurations. |
| **show dot1x interface** | Displays IEEE 802.1x configurations and statistics. |
| **timer reauthentication (config-if-cts-dot1x)** | Configures the reauthentication timer for a CTS device. |

# proposal

To specify the proposals in an Internet Key Exchange Version 2 (IKEv2) policy, use the **proposal** command in IKEv2 policy configuration mode. To delete the proposal from the policy, use the **no** form of this command.

**proposal** *name*

**no proposal** *name*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *name* | Proposal name. |

## Command Default

The default proposal is used with the default policy.

## Command Modes

IKEv2 policy configuration (config-ikev2-policy)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 15.1(1)T | This command was introduced. |
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S. |
| 15.2(4)S | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.2(4)S. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use this option to specify the proposals to use with the policy. One proposal must be specified at least and additional proposals can be specified with one proposal for each statement. The proposals are prioritized in the order of listing.

**Note** The specified proposals must be defined. Use the **crypto ikev2 proposal** command to define a proposal.

## Examples

The following example shows how to specify a proposal in an IKEv2 policy:

```
Router(config)# crypto ikev2 policy policy1
Router(config-ikev2-policy)# proposal proposal1
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| crypto ikev2 policy | Defines an IKEv2 policy. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| crypto ikev2 proposal | Defines an IKE proposal. |
| **match (ikev2 policy)** | Matches an IKEv2 policy based on the parameters. |
| **show crypto ikev2 policy** | Displays the default or user-defined IKEv2 policy. |

# protection (zone)

To configure TCP synchronization (SYN) cookie protection against SYN-flood attacks, use the **protection** command in security zone configuration mode. To disable the SYN cookie protection, use the **no** form of this command.

**protection** *parameter-map-name*

**no protection** *parameter-map-name*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *parameter-map-name* | Name of the parameter map. |

## Command Default

SYN cookie protection is not configured.

## Command Modes

Security zone configuration (config-sec-zone)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

You must configure the **zone security** command before you can configure the **protection** command.

You can use the **protection** command to bind an inspect zone-type parameter map to a zone.

TCP SYN-flooding attacks are a type of denial-of-service (DoS) attack. Usually, TCP SYN packets are sent to a targeted end host or a range of subnet addresses behind the firewall.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the TCP SYN cookie protection:

```
Router(config)# zone security zone1
Router(config-sec-zone)# protection zone-pmap
Router(config-sec-zone)# end
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **zone security** | Creates a security zone and enters security zone configuration mode. |

# protocol

To define a protocol instance in a redundancy group, use the **protocol**command in redundancy application configuration mode. To remove the protocol instance from the redundancy group, use the **no** form of this command.

**protocol** *id*

**no protocol** *id*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *id* | Redundancy group protocol ID. The range is from 1 to 8. |

## Command Default

Protocol instance is not defined in a redundancy group.

## Command Modes

Redundancy application configuration (config-red-app)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

Protocol configuration is used to configure timers and authentication method for a control interface. Thus, a protocol instance is attached to the control interface.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a protocol named protocol 1 to a redundancy group:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# redundancy
Router(config-red)# application redundancy
Router(config-red-app)# protocol 1
Router(config-red-app-prtcl)#
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **application redundancy** | Enters redundancy application configuration mode. |
| **authentication** | Configures clear text authentication and MD5 authentication for a redundancy group. |
| **group** | Enters redundancy application group configuration mode. |

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **name** | Configures the redundancy group with a name. |
| **preempt** | Enables preemption on the redundancy group. |
| **timers hellotime** | Configures timers for hellotime and holdtime messages for a redundancy group. |

# proxy

To configure proxy parameters for an Easy VPN remote device, use the **proxy** command in ISAKMP browser proxy configuration mode. To disable the parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

**proxy** *proxy-parameter*

**no** *proxy-parameter*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *proxy-parameter* | Proxy parameter. See the table below for a list of acceptable proxy parameters. |

## Command Default

Proxy parameters are not set.

## Command Modes

ISAKMP browser proxy configuration (config-ikmp-browser-proxy)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.4(2)T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS 12.2SX family of releases. Support in a specific 12.2SX release is dependent on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

This command is a subcommand of the **crypto isakmp client configuration browser-proxy** command.

The table below lists acceptable proxy parameters.

***Table 3: Proxy Parameters***

| Proxy Parameter | Result |
|---|---|
| auto-detect | Automatically detects proxy settings. |
| by-pass-local | Bypasses proxy server for local addresses. |
| exception-list | Semicolon- (;) delimited list of IP addresses. |
| none | No proxy settings. |

| Proxy Parameter | Result |
|---|---|
| server | Proxy server IP and port number (ip:port number). |

## Examples

The following example shows various browser-proxy parameter settings for a browser proxy named “bproxy.”:

```
crypto isakmp client configuration browser-proxy bproxy
 proxy auto-detect
crypto isakmp client configuration browser-proxy bproxy
 proxy none
crypto isakmp client configuration browser-proxy bproxy
 proxy server 10.1.1.1:2000
 proxy exception-list 10.2.2.*,www.*org
 proxy by-pass-local
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **crypto isakmp client configuration browser-proxy** | Configures browser-proxy parameters for an Easy VPN remote device. |

# publickey

To configure the location of the 512-byte public key that is used for encrypting the session key used for ScanSafe header encryption, use the **publickey** command in parameter-map type inspect configuration mode. To remove the location of the public key, use the **no** form of this command.

**publickey** *filesystem*

**no publickey** *filesystem*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *filesystem* | The location of the local file system. |

## Command Default

The location of the public key for encryption is not configured.

## Command Modes

Parameter-map type inspect configuration (config-profile)

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 15.2(1)T1 | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

The Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)T supports only local file systems such as slot, disk, flash, nvram, and so on.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the flash file system as the location of the public key:

```
Router(config)# parameter-map type content-scan global
Router(config-profile)# publickey flash:
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **parameter-map type inspect global** | Configures a global content-scan parameter map and enters parameter-map type inspect configuration mode. |

# qos-group (PVS Bundle Member)

To associate a quality of service (QoS) group or groups with a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) bundle-member, use the **qos-group**command in PVC bundle member configuration mode. To remove a QoS-group from a PVC bundle member, use the **no** form of this command.

**qos-group** *group number*

**no qos-group** *group number*

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| *group number <0-99>* | Associates a QoS-group with a PVC bundle member. You can associate one QoS group, a range of QoS groups, or any combination of QoS groups and ranges of QoS groups, separated by commas, with a PVC bundle member.<br>When a range of QoS groups is associated with a PVC bundle, only the starting and ending QoS group number need to be listed, separated by a hyphen. For example, 1-5.<br>When multiple-non contiguous QoS groups or non-contiguous ranges of QoS groups are associated with a PVC bundle, separate the groups. For example, 1, 3, 8-10, 12-14.<br>When a QoS group is associated with a bundle member, use a number from 0 to 99. When a QoS group is not associated with a PVC bundle, use numbers greater 100 and greater. |
| other | All non-configured QoS groups. |

## Command Default

By default, QoS groups are not associated with PVC bundle members.

## Command Modes

PVC bundle-member configuration mode

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.4(4)T | This command was introduced to associate a QoS-group with a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) bundle member, using the **qos-group** command in ATM VC bundle-member configuration mode. |
| 12.2(31)SB2 | This command was integrated into the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2. |

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.4(9)XJ | This command modification was integrated into the Cisco IOS Special Release 12.4(9)XJ. |
| 12.4(15)T | This command modification was integrated into the Cisco IOS Release 12.4(6th)T and associates a QoS-group with a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) bundle member in PVC bundle member configuration mode. |

## Examples

The following example shows the configuration of which QoS groups will use RBE:

```
Router(config-if-atm-member)# qos group 5
```

# query certificate

To configure query certificates on a per-trustpoint basis, use the **query certificate** command in ca-trustpoint configuration mode. To disable creation of query certificates per trustpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

**query certificate**

**no query certificate**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

Query certificates are stored in NVRAM.

## Command Modes

Ca-trustpoint configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.3(7)T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(18)SXE | This command was incorporated into Relese 12.2(18)SXE. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |

## Usage Guidelines

Normally, certain certificates are stored locally in the router's NVRAM, and each certificate uses a moderate amount of memory. To save NVRAM space, you can use this command to prevent certificates from being stored locally; instead, they are retrieved from a specified certification authority (CA) trustpoint when needed. This will save NVRAM space but could result in a slight performance impact.

Before you can configure this command, you must enable the **crypto ca trustpoint**command , which puts you in ca-trustpoint configuration mode.

**Using the query certificate Command with a Specific Trustpoint**

When the **query certificate** command is used, certificates associated with the specified truspoint will not be written into NVRAM, and the certificate query will be attempted during the next reload of the router.

**Applying the Query Mode Globally**

When the global command **crypto ca certificate query** command is used, the query certificate will be added to all trustpoints on the router. When the **no crypto ca certicate query** command is used, any previously query certificate configuration will be removed from all trustpoints, and any query in progress will be halted and the feature disabled.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a trustpoint and initiate query mode for certificate authority:

```
crypto ca trustpoint trustpoint1
```

```
enrollment url http://trustpoint1
crl query ldap://trustpoint1
query certificate
exit
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **crypto ca certificate query** | Specifies that certificates should not be stored locally but retrieved from a CA trustpoint. |
| **crypto ca trustpoint** | Declares the CA that your router should use. |

# query url

**Note** Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T, this command was replaced by the **crl query** command.

If you have to query the certificate revocation list (CRL) to ensure that the certificate of the peer has not been revoked and you have to provide the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server information, use the **query url**command in ca-trustpoint configuration mode. To return to the default behavior, assuming that the CRL distribution point (CDP) has a complete (LDAP) URL, use **no** form of this command.

**query url ldap://***hostname***:**[ *port* ]

**noquery url ldap://***hostname*[**:**[ *port* ]]

## Syntax Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **ldap** **://** hostname | Query is made to the hostname of the LDAP server that serves the CRL for the certification authority (CA) server (for example, ldap://myldap.cisco.com). |
| **:** port | (Optional) Port number of the LDAP server (for example, ldap://myldap.cisco.com:3899). |

## Command Default

No enabled. If **query url ldap ://** *hostname* **:**[*port*] is not enabled, the router assumes that the CDP that is embedded in the certificate is a complete URL (for example, ldap:myldap.cisco.com/CN=myCA,O=Cisco) and uses it to download the CRL.

If the port number is not configured, the default LDAP server port 389 will be used.

## Command Modes

Ca-trustpoint configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 11.3 T | This command was introduced. |
| 12.2(8)T | This command was replaced by the **crl query** command. |
| 12.2(33)SRA | This command was integrated into Cisco IOS release 12.(33)SRA. |
| 12.2SX | This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware. |

## Usage Guidelines

When Cisco IOS software tries to verify a peer certificate (for example, during Internet Key Exchange [IKE] or Secure Sockets Layer [SSL] handshake), it queries the CRL to ensure that the certificate has not been revoked. To locate the CRL, it first looks for the CDP extension in the certificate. If the extension exists, it is used to download the CRL. Otherwise, the Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP) GetCRL mechanism is used to query the CRL from the CA server directly (some CA servers do not support this method).

Cisco IOS software supports three types of CDP:

- HTTP URL (Example1: http://10.10.10.10:81/myca.crl)
- LDAP URL (Example 2: ldap://10.10.10.10:3899/CN=myca, O=cisco or Example 3: ldap:///CN=myca, O=cisco)
- LDAP/X.500 DN (Example 4: CN=myca, O=cisco)

To locate the CRL, a complete URL needs to be formed. As a result, Example 3 and Example 4 still require the hostname and the port number. The **ldap://** *hostname* **:**[*port*} keywords and arguments are used to provide this information.

**Note** The **crypto ca trustpoint**commandreplaces the **crypto ca identity**and **crypto ca trusted-root**commands and all related subcommands (all ca-identity and trusted-root configuration mode commands). If you enter a ca-identity or trusted-root subcommand, theconfiguration mode and command will be written back as ca-trustpoint.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure your router to query the CRL with the LDAP URL that is published by the CA named “bar”:

```
crypto ca trustpoint mytp
 enrollment url http://bar.cisco.com
 query url ldap://bar.cisco.com:3899
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| crypto ca trustpoint | Declares the CA that your router should use. |
| revocation-check | Checks the revocation status of a certificate. |

# quit

To exit from the key-string mode while defining the Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) manual key to be used for encryption or signatures during Internet Key Exchange (IKE) authentication, use the **quit** command in public key configuration mode.

**quit**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values

## Command Modes

Public key configuration

## Command History

| Release | Modification |
|---|---|
| 12.2(15)T | This command was introduced. |

## Usage Guidelines

Use this command to exit text mode while defining the RSA public key.

## Examples

The following example shows that the RSA public key of an IP Security (IPSec) peer has been specified:

```
Router(config)# crypto keyring vpnkeyring
Router(conf-keyring)# rsa-pubkey name host.vpn.com
Router(config-pubkey-key)# address 10.5.5.1
Router(config-pubkey)# key-string
Router(config-pubkey)# 00302017 4A7D385B 1234EF29 335FC973
Router(config-pubkey)# 2DD50A37 C4F4B0FD 9DADE748 429618D5
Router(config-pubkey)# 18242BA3 2EDFBDD3 4296142A DDF7D3D8
Router(config-pubkey)# 08407685 2F2190A0 0B43F1BD 9A8A26DB
Router(config-pubkey)# 07953829 791FCDE9 A98420F0 6A82045B
Router(config-pubkey)# 90288A26 DBC64468 7789F76E EE21
Router(config-pubkey)# quit
Router(config-pubkey-key)# exit
Router(conf-keyring)# exit
```

## Related Commands

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| **address** | Specifies the IP address of the remote RSA public key of the remote peer that you will manually configure. |
| **key-string (IKE)** | Specifies the RSA public key of a remote peer. |