Configuring an External Server for Authorization and Authentication

This appendix describes how to configure an external LDAP, RADIUS, or TACACS+ server to support AAA on the ASA. Before you configure the ASA to use an external server, you must configure the server with the correct ASA authorization attributes and, from a subset of these attributes, assign specific permissions to individual users.

This appendix includes the following sections:

- Understanding Policy Enforcement of Permissions and Attributes, page B-1
- Configuring an External LDAP Server, page B-2
- Configuring an External RADIUS Server, page B-25
- Configuring an External TACACS+ Server, page B-37

Understanding Policy Enforcement of Permissions and Attributes

The ASA supports several methods of applying user authorization attributes (also called user entitlements or permissions) to VPN connections. You can configure the ASA to obtain user attributes from a Dynamic Access Policy (DAP) on the ASA, from an external authentication and/or authorization AAA server (RADIUS or LDAP), from a group policy on the ASA, or from all three.

If the ASA receives attributes from all sources, the attributes are evaluated, merged, and applied to the user policy. If there are conflicts between attributes coming from the DAP, the AAA server, or the group policy, those attributes obtained from the DAP always take precedence.

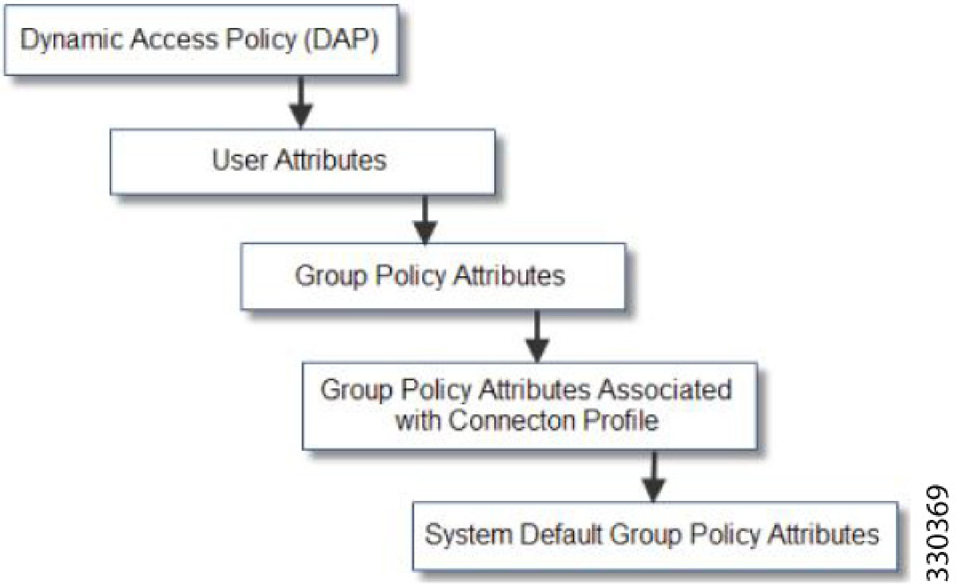
The ASA applies attributes in the following order (see Figure B-1).

1. DAP attributes on the ASA—Introduced in Version 8.0(2), these attributes take precedence over all others. If you set a bookmark or URL list in DAP, it overrides a bookmark or URL list set in the group policy.
2. User attributes on the AAA server—The server returns these attributes after successful user authentication and/or authorization. Do not confuse these with attributes that are set for individual users in the local AAA database on the ASA (User Accounts in ASDM).
3. Group policy configured on the ASA—If a RADIUS server returns the value of the RADIUS CLASS attribute IETF-Class-25 (OU=*group-policy*) for the user, the ASA places the user in the group policy of the same name and enforces any attributes in the group policy that are not returned by the server.

For LDAP servers, any attribute name can be used to set the group policy for the session. The LDAP attribute map that you configure on the ASA maps the LDAP attribute to the Cisco attribute IETF-Radius-Class.

4. Group policy assigned by the Connection Profile (called tunnel-group in the CLI)—The Connection Profile has the preliminary settings for the connection, and includes a default group policy applied to the user before authentication. All users connecting to the ASA initially belong to this group, which provides any attributes that are missing from the DAP, user attributes returned by the server, or the group policy assigned to the user.
5. Default group policy assigned by the ASA (DfltGrpPolicy)—System default attributes provide any values that are missing from the DAP, user attributes, group policy, or connection profile.

Figure B-1 Policy Enforcement Flow


Dynamic Access Policy (DAP)
User Attributes
Group Policy Attributes
Group Policy Attributes Associated with Connecton Profile
System Default Group Policy Attributes
330369

Configuring an External LDAP Server

The VPN 3000 concentrator and the ASA/PIX 7.0 software required a Cisco LDAP schema for authorization operations. Beginning with Version 7.1.x, the ASA performs authentication and authorization using the native LDAP schema, and the Cisco schema is no longer needed.

You configure authorization (permission policy) using an LDAP attribute map. For examples, see the “Active Directory/LDAP VPN Remote Access Authorization Examples” section on page B-15.

This section describes the structure, schema, and attributes of an LDAP server and includes the following topics:

- Organizing the ASA for LDAP Operations, page B-3
- Defining the ASA LDAP Configuration, page B-5
- Active Directory/LDAP VPN Remote Access Authorization Examples, page B-15

The specific steps of these processes vary, depending on which type of LDAP server that you are using.

Note For more information about the LDAP protocol, see RFCs 1777, 2251, and 2849.

Organizing the ASA for LDAP Operations

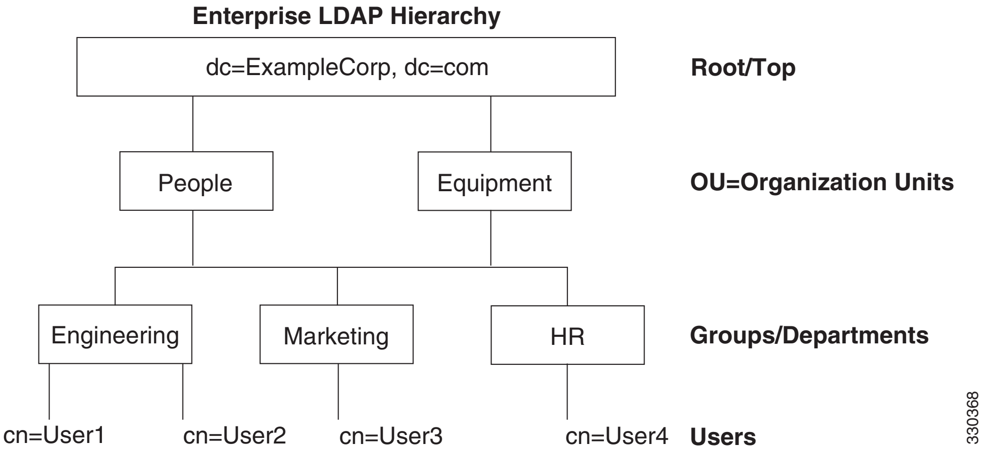
This section describes how to search within the LDAP hierarchy and perform authenticated binding to the LDAP server on the ASA and includes the following topics:

- Searching the LDAP Hierarchy, page B-3
- Binding the ASA to the LDAP Server, page B-4

Your LDAP configuration should reflect the logical hierarchy of your organization. For example, suppose an employee at your company, Example Corporation, is named Employee1. Employee1 works in the Engineering group. Your LDAP hierarchy could have one or many levels. You might decide to set up a single-level hierarchy in which Employee1 is considered a member of Example Corporation. Or you could set up a multi-level hierarchy in which Employee1 is considered to be a member of the department Engineering, which is a member of an organizational unit called People, which is itself a member of Example Corporation. See Figure B-2 for an example of a multi-level hierarchy.

A multi-level hierarchy has more detail, but searches return results more quickly in a single-level hierarchy.

Figure B-2 A Multi-Level LDAP Hierarchy



Searching the LDAP Hierarchy

The ASA lets you tailor the search within the LDAP hierarchy. You configure the following three fields on the ASA to define where in the LDAP hierarchy that your search begins, the extent, and the type of information it is looking for. Together these fields allow you to limit the search of the hierarchy to only the part that includes the user permissions.

- LDAP Base DN defines where in the LDAP hierarchy that the server should begin searching for user information when it receives an authorization request from the ASA.

- Search Scope defines the extent of the search in the LDAP hierarchy. The search proceeds this many levels in the hierarchy below the LDAP Base DN. You can choose to have the server search only the level immediately below it, or it can search the entire subtree. A single level search is quicker, but a subtree search is more extensive.
- Naming Attribute(s) defines the RDN that uniquely identifies an entry in the LDAP server. Common naming attributes can include cn (Common Name), sAMAccountName, and userPrincipalName.

Figure B-2 shows a sample LDAP hierarchy for Example Corporation. Given this hierarchy, you could define your search in different ways. Table B-1 shows two sample search configurations.

In the first example configuration, when Employee1 establishes the IPsec tunnel with LDAP authorization required, the ASA sends a search request to the LDAP server, indicating it should search for Employee1 in the Engineering group. This search is quick.

In the second example configuration, the ASA sends a search request indicating that the server should search for Employee1 within Example Corporation. This search takes longer.

Table B-1 Example Search Configurations

No.	LDAP Base DN	Search Scope	Naming Attribute	Result
1	group= Engineering,ou=People,dc=ExampleCorporation, dc=com	One Level	cn=Employee1	Quicker search
2	dc=ExampleCorporation,dc=com	Subtree	cn=Employee1	Longer search

Binding the ASA to the LDAP Server

Some LDAP servers (including the Microsoft Active Directory server) require the ASA to establish a handshake via authenticated binding before they accept requests for any other LDAP operations. The ASA uses the Login Distinguished Name (DN) and Login Password to establish a trust relationship (bind) with an LDAP server before a user can search. The Login DN represents a user record in the LDAP server that the administrator uses for binding.

When binding, the ASA authenticates to the server using the Login DN and the Login Password. When performing a Microsoft Active Directory read-only operation (such as for authentication, authorization, or group search), the ASA can bind with a Login DN with fewer privileges. For example, the Login DN can be a user whose AD “Member Of” designation is part of Domain Users. For VPN password management write operations, the Login DN needs elevated privileges and must be part of the Account Operators AD group. Microsoft Active Directory group search (also called “MemberOf retrieval”) was added in ASA Version 8.0.4.

An example of a Login DN includes the following entries:

cn=Binduser1,ou=Admins,ou=Users,dc=company_A,dc=com

See your LDAP Administrator guide for specific Login DN requirements for read and write operations.

The ASA supports the following features:

- Simple LDAP authentication with an unencrypted password using the default port 389 . You can also use other ports instead of the default port.
- Secure LDAP (LDAP-S) using the default port 636. You can also use other ports instead of the default port.
- Simple Authentication and Security Layer (SASL) MD5
- SASL Kerberos

The ASA does not support anonymous authentication.

Note As an LDAP client, the ASA does not support the transmission of anonymous binds or requests.

Defining the ASA LDAP Configuration

This section describes how to define the LDAP AV-pair attribute syntax and includes the following topics:

- Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization, page B-5
- Cisco AV Pair Attribute Syntax, page B-12
- Cisco AV Pairs ACL Examples, page B-13

Note The ASA enforces the LDAP attributes based on attribute name, not numeric ID. RADIUS attributes, on the other hand, are enforced by numeric ID, not by name.

Authorization refers to the process of enforcing permissions or attributes. An LDAP server defined as an authentication or authorization server enforces permissions or attributes if they are configured.

For software Version 7.0, LDAP attributes include the cVPN3000 prefix. For software Versions 7.1 and later, this prefix was removed.

Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization

This section provides a complete list of attributes (see Table B-2) for the ASA 5500, VPN 3000 concentrator, and PIX 500 series ASAs. The table includes attribute support information for the VPN 3000 concentrator and PIX 500 series ASAs to assist you in configuring networks with a combination of these devices.

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
Access-Hours	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Name of the time-range (for example, Business-Hours)
Allow-Network-Extension- Mode	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Authenticated-User-Idle- Timeout	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 - 35791394 minutes
Authorization-Required	Y			Integer	Single	0 = No 1 = Yes
Authorization-Type	Y			Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = RADIUS 2 = LDAP
Banner1	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Banner string for clientless and client SSL VPN, and IPsec clients.
Banner2	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Banner string for clientless and client SSL VPN, and IPsec clients.

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
Cisco-AV-Pair	Y	Y	Y	String	Multi	An octet string in the following format: [Prefix] [Action] [Protocol] [Source] [Source Wildcard Mask] [Destination] [Destination Wildcard Mask] [Established] [Log] [Operator] [Port] For more information, see the "Cisco AV Pair Attribute Syntax" section on page B-12."
Cisco-IP-Phone-Bypass	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Cisco-LEAP-Bypass	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Client-Intercept-DHCP-Configure-Msg	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Client-Type-Version-Limiting	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	IPsec VPN client version number string
Confidence-Interval	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	10 - 300 seconds
DHCP-Network-Scope	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	IP address
DN-Field	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Possible values: UID, OU, O, CN, L, SP, C, EA, T, N, GN, SN, I, GENQ, DNQ, SER, and use-entire-name.
Firewall-ACL-In		Y	Y	String	Single	Access list ID
Firewall-ACL-Out		Y	Y	String	Single	Access list ID
Group-Policy		Y	Y	String	Single	Sets the group policy for the remote access VPN session. For version 8.2 and later, use this attribute instead of IETF-Radius-Class. You can use one of the three following formats: • *group policy name* • OU=*group policy name* • OU=*group policy name*:
IE-Proxy-Bypass-Local				Boolean	Single	0=Disabled 1=Enabled
IE-Proxy-Exception-List				String	Single	A list of DNS domains. Entries must be separated by the new line character sequence (\n).

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
IE-Proxy-Method	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 = Do not modify proxy settings 2 = Do not use proxy 3 = Auto detect 4 = Use ASA setting
IE-Proxy-Server	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	IP address
IETF-Radius-Class	Y	Y	Y		Single	Sets the group policy for the remote access VPN session. For versions 8.2 and later, we recommend that you use the Group-Policy attribute. You can use one of the three following formats: • *group policy name* • OU=*group policy name* • OU=*group policy name*:
IETF-Radius-Filter-Id	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Access list name that is defined on the ASA. The setting applies to VPN remote access IPsec and SSL VPN clients.
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address. The setting applies to VPN remote access IPsec and SSL VPN clients.
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Netmask	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address mask. The setting applies to VPN remote access IPsec and SSL VPN clients.
IETF-Radius-Idle-Timeout	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	Seconds
IETF-Radius-Service-Type	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 = Login 2 = Framed 5 = Remote access 6 = Administrative 7 = NAS prompt
IETF-Radius-Session-Timeout	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	Seconds
IKE-Keep-Alives	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Allow-Passwd-Store	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Authentication	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = RADIUS 2 = LDAP (authorization only) 3 = NT Domain 4 = SDI (RSA) 5 = Internal 6 = RADIUS with Expiry 7 = Kerberos or Active Directory

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
IPsec-Auth-On-Rekey	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Backup-Server-List	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Server addresses (space delimited)
IPsec-Backup-Servers	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	1 = Use client-configured list 2 = Disabled and clear client list 3 = Use backup server list
IPsec-Client-Firewall-Filter- Name	Y			String	Single	Specifies the name of the filter to be pushed to the client as firewall policy.
IPsec-Client-Firewall-Filter-Optional	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Required 1 = Optional
IPsec-Default-Domain	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Specifies the single default domain name to send to the client (1 - 255 characters).
IPsec-Extended-Auth-On-Rekey		Y	Y	String	Single	String
IPsec-IKE-Peer-ID-Check	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 = Required 2 = If supported by peer certificate 3 = Do not check
IPsec-IP-Compression	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Mode-Config	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Over-UDP	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Over-UDP-Port	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	4001 - 49151; The default is 10000.
IPsec-Required-Client-Firewall-Capability	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = Policy defined by remote FW Are-You-There (AYT) 2 = Policy pushed CPP 4 = Policy from server
IPsec-Sec-Association	Y			String	Single	Name of the security association
IPsec-Split-DNS-Names	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Specifies the list of secondary domain names to send to the client (1 - 255 characters).
IPsec-Split-Tunneling-Policy	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Tunnel everything 1 = Split tunneling 2 = Local LAN permitted
IPsec-Split-Tunnel-List	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	Specifies the name of the network or access list that describes the split tunnel inclusion list.
IPsec-Tunnel-Type	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 = LAN-to-LAN 2 = Remote access

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
IPsec-User-Group-Lock	Y			Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
L2TP-Encryption	Y			Integer	Single	Bitmap: 1 = Encryption required 2 = 40 bit 4 = 128 bits 8 = Stateless-Req 15 = 40/128-Encr/Stateless-Req
L2TP-MPPC-Compression	Y			Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
MS-Client-Subnet-Mask	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address
PFS-Required	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = No 1 = Yes
Port-Forwarding-Name	Y	Y		String	Single	Name string (for example, "Corporate-Apps")
PPTP-Encryption	Y			Integer	Single	Bitmap: 1 = Encryption required 2 = 40 bits 4 = 128 bits 8 = Stateless-Required Example: 15 = 40/128-Encr/Stateless-Req
PPTP-MPPC-Compression	Y			Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Primary-DNS	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address
Primary-WINS	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address
Privilege-Level				Integer	Single	For usernames, 0 - 15
Required-Client-Firewall-Vendor-Code	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 = Cisco Systems (with Cisco Integrated Client) 2 = Zone Labs 3 = NetworkICE 4 = Sygate 5 = Cisco Systems (with Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent)
Required-Client-Firewall-Description	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	—

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
Required-Client-Firewall-Product-Code	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	Cisco Systems Products: 1 = Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent or Cisco Integrated Client (CIC) Zone Labs Products: 1 = Zone Alarm 2 = Zone AlarmPro 3 = Zone Labs Integrity NetworkICE Product: 1 = BlackIce Defender/Agent Sygate Products: 1 = Personal Firewall 2 = Personal Firewall Pro 3 = Security Agent
Require-HW-Client-Auth	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Require-Individual-User-Auth	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Secondary-DNS	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address
Secondary-WINS	Y	Y	Y	String	Single	An IP address
SEP-Card-Assignment				Integer	Single	Not used
Simultaneous-Logins	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 - 2147483647
Strip-Realm	Y	Y	Y	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
TACACS-Authtype	Y	Y	Y	Interger	Single	—
TACACS-Privilege-Level	Y	Y	Y	Interger	Single	—
Tunnel-Group-Lock		Y	Y	String	Single	Name of the tunnel group or “none”
Tunneling-Protocols	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	1 = PPTP 2 = L2TP 4 = IPSec (IKEv1) 8 = L2TP/IPSec 16 = WebVPN 32 = SVC 64 = IPsec (IKEv2) 8 and 4 are mutually exclusive (0 - 11, 16 - 27, 32 - 43, 48 - 59 are legal values).
Use-Client-Address	Y			Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
User-Auth-Server-Name	Y			String	Single	IP address or hostname

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
User-Auth-Server-Port	Y			Integer	Single	Port number for server protocol
User-Auth-Server-Secret	Y			String	Single	Server password
WebVPN-ACL-Filters		Y		String	Single	Webtype access list name
WebVPN-Apply-ACL-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled With Version 8.0 and later, this attribute is not required.
WebVPN-Citrix-Support-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled With Versions 8.0 and later, this attribute is not required.
WebVPN-Enable-functions				Integer	Single	Not used - deprecated
WebVPN-Exchange-Server-Address				String	Single	Not used - deprecated
WebVPN-Exchange-Server-NETBIOS-Name				String	Single	Not used - deprecated
WebVPN-File-Access-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-File-Server-Browsing-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-File-Server-Entry-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Forwarded-Ports		Y		String	Single	Port-forward list name
WebVPN-Homepage	Y	Y		String	Single	A URL such as http://www.example.com
WebVPN-Macro-Substitution-Value1	Y	Y		String	Single	See the *SSL VPN Deployment Guide* for examples at the following URL: http://supportwiki.cisco.com/ViewWiki/index.php/Cisco_ASA_5500_SSL_VPN_Deployment_Guide%2C_Version_8.x
WebVPN-Macro-Substitution-Value2	Y	Y		String	Single	See the *SSL VPN Deployment Guide* for examples at the following URL: http://supportwiki.cisco.com/ViewWiki/index.php/Cisco_ASA_5500_SSL_VPN_Deployment_Guide%2C_Version_8.x
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-Auto-Download-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding- Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled

Table B-2 ASA Supported Cisco Attributes for LDAP Authorization (continued)

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Possible Values
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-Exchange-Proxy-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-HTTP-Proxy-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Single-Sign-On-Server-Name		Y		String	Single	Name of the SSO Server (1 - 31 characters).
WebVPN-SVC-Client-DPD	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled n = Dead peer detection value in seconds (30 - 3600)
WebVPN-SVC-Compression	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = Deflate compression
WebVPN-SVC-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-SVC-Gateway-DPD	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled n = Dead peer detection value in seconds (30 - 3600)
WebVPN-SVC-Keepalive	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled n = Keepalive value in seconds (15 - 600)
WebVPN-SVC-Keep-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-SVC-Rekey-Method	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = SSL 2 = New tunnel 3 = Any (sets to SSL)
WebVPN-SVC-Rekey-Period	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled n = Retry period in minutes (4 - 10080)
WebVPN-SVC-Required-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-URL-Entry-Enable	Y	Y		Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-URL-List		Y		String	Single	URL list name

Cisco AV Pair Attribute Syntax

The Cisco Attribute Value (AV) pair (ID Number 26/9/1) can be used to enforce access lists from a RADIUS server (like Cisco ACS), or from an LDAP server via an LDAP attribute map.

The syntax of each Cisco-AV-Pair rule is as follows:

[Prefix] [Action] [Protocol] [Source] [Source Wildcard Mask] [Destination] [Destination Wildcard Mask] [Established] [Log] [Operator] [Port]

Table B-3 describes the syntax rules.

Table B-3 AV-Pair Attribute Syntax Rules

Field	Description
Action	Action to perform if the rule matches a deny or a permit.
Destination	Network or host that receives the packet. Specify it as an IP address, a hostname, or the **any** keyword. If using an IP address, the source wildcard mask must follow.
Destination Wildcard Mask	The wildcard mask that applies to the destination address.
Log	Generates a FILTER log message. You must use this keyword to generate events of severity level 9.
Operator	Logic operators: greater than, less than, equal to, not equal to.
Port	The number of a TCP or UDP port in the range of 0 - 65535.
Prefix	A unique identifier for the AV pair (for example: ip:inacl#1= for standard access lists or webvpn:inacl# = for clientless SSL VPN access lists). This field only appears when the filter has been sent as an AV pair.
Protocol	Number or name of an IP protocol. Either an integer in the range of 0 - 255 or one of the following keywords: **icmp**, **igmp**, **ip**, **tcp**, **udp**.
Source	Network or host that sends the packet. Specify it as an IP address, a hostname, or the **any** keyword. If using an IP address, the source wildcard mask must follow. This field does not apply to Clientless SSL VPN because the ASA has the role of the source or proxy.
Source Wildcard Mask	The wildcard mask that applies to the source address. This field does not apply to Clientless SSL VPN because the ASA has the role of the source or proxy.

Cisco AV Pairs ACL Examples

Table B-4 shows examples of Cisco AV pairs and describes the permit or deny actions that result.

Note Each ACL # in inacl# must be unique. However, they do not need to be sequential (for example, 1, 2, 3, 4). That is, they could be 5, 45, 135.

Table B-4 Examples of Cisco AV Pairs and Their Permitting or Denying Action

Cisco AV Pair Example	Permitting or Denying Action
`ip:inacl#1=deny ip 10.155.10.0 0.0.0.255 10.159.2.0 0.0.0.255 log`	Allows IP traffic between the two hosts using a full tunnel IPsec or SSL VPN client.
`ip:inacl#2=permit TCP any host 10.160.0.1 eq 80 log`	Allows TCP traffic from all hosts to the specific host on port 80 only using a full tunnel IPsec or SSL VPN client.

`webvpn:inacl#1=permit url http://www.example.com`
`webvpn:inacl#2=deny url smtp://server`
`webvpn:inacl#3=permit url cifs://server/share`
	Allows clientlessSSL VPN traffic to the URL specified, denies SMTP traffic to a specific server, and allows file share access (CIFS) to the specified server.

Table B-4 Examples of Cisco AV Pairs and Their Permitting or Denying Action (continued)

Cisco AV Pair Example	Permitting or Denying Action

`webvpn:inacl#1=permit tcp 10.86.1.2 eq 2222 log`
`webvpn:inacl#2=deny tcp 10.86.1.2 eq 2323 log`
	Denies Telnet access and permits SSH access on non-default ports 2323 and 2222, respectively, or other application traffic flows using these ports for clientless SSL VPN.

`webvpn:inacl#1=permit url ssh://10.86.1.2`
`webvpn:inacl#35=permit tcp 10.86.1.5 eq 22 log`
`webvpn:inacl#48=deny url telnet://10.86.1.2`
`webvpn:inacl#100=deny tcp 10.86.1.6 eq 23`
	Allows clientless SSL VPN SSH access to default port 22 and denies Telnet access to port 23, respectively. This example assumes that you are using Telnet or SSH Java plug-ins enforced by these ACLs.

URL Types Supported in ACLs

The URL may be a partial URL, contain wildcards for the server, or include a port.

The following URL types are supported.

any All URLs	https://	post://	ssh://
cifs://	ica://	rdp://	telnet://
citrix://	imap4://	rdp2://	vnc://
citrixs://	ftp://	smart-tunnel://	
http://	pop3://	smtp://	

Note The URLs listed in this table appear in CLI or ASDM menus based on whether or not the associated plug-in is enabled.

Guidelines for Using Cisco-AV Pairs (ACLs)

- Use Cisco-AV pair entries with the ip:inacl# prefix to enforce access lists for remote IPsec and SSL VPN Client (SVC) tunnels.
- Use Cisco-AV pair entries with the webvpn:inacl# prefix to enforce access lists for SSL VPN clientless (browser-mode) tunnels.
- For webtype ACLs, you do not specify the source because the ASA is the source.

Table B-5 lists the tokens for the Cisco-AV-pair attribute:

Table B-5 ASA-Supported Tokens

Token	Syntax Field	Description
ip:inacl#*Num*=	N/A (Identifier)	(Where *Num* is a unique integer.) Starts all AV pair access control lists. Enforces access lists for remote IPsec and SSL VPN (SVC) tunnels.
webvpn:inacl#*Num*=	N/A (Identifier)	(Where *Num* is a unique integer.) Starts all clientless SSL AV pair access control lists. Enforces access lists for clientless (browser-mode) tunnels.
deny	Action	Denies action. (Default)

Table B-5 ASA-Supported Tokens (continued)

Token	Syntax Field	Description
permit	Action	Allows action.
icmp	Protocol	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
1	Protocol	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
IP	Protocol	Internet Protocol (IP)
0	Protocol	Internet Protocol (IP)
TCP	Protocol	Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
6	Protocol	Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
UDP	Protocol	User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
17	Protocol	User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
any	Hostname	Rule applies to any host.
host	Hostname	Any alpha-numeric string that denotes a hostname.
log	Log	When the event occurs, a filter log message appears. (Same as permit and log or deny and log.)
lt	Operator	Less than value
gt	Operator	Greater than value
eq	Operator	Equal to value
neq	Operator	Not equal to value
range	Operator	Inclusive range. Should be followed by two values.

Active Directory/LDAP VPN Remote Access Authorization Examples

This section presents example procedures for configuring authentication and authorization on the ASA using the Microsoft Active Directory server. It includes the following topics:

- User-Based Attributes Policy Enforcement, page B-16
- Placing LDAP Users in a Specific Group Policy, page B-17
- Enforcing Static IP Address Assignment for AnyConnect Tunnels, page B-19
- Enforcing Dial-in Allow or Deny Access, page B-22
- Enforcing Logon Hours and Time-of-Day Rules, page B-24

Other configuration examples available on Cisco.com include the following TechNotes.

- *ASA/PIX: Mapping VPN Clients to VPN Group Policies Through LDAP Configuration Example* at the following URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6120/products_configuration_example09186a008089149d.shtml

- *PIX/ASA 8.0: Use LDAP Authentication to Assign a Group Policy at Login* at the following URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/partner/products/ps6120/products_configuration_example09186a00808d1a7c.shtml

User-Based Attributes Policy Enforcement

You can map any standard LDAP attribute to a well-known Vendor-Specific Attribute (VSA) as well as map one or more LDAP attribute(s) to one or more Cisco LDAP attributes.

The following example shows how to configure the ASA to enforce a simple banner for a user configured on an AD LDAP server. On the server, use the Office field in the General tab to enter the banner text. This field uses the attribute named physicalDeliveryOfficeName. On the ASA, create an attribute map that maps physicalDeliveryOfficeName to the Cisco attribute Banner1. During authentication, the ASA retrieves the value of physicalDeliveryOfficeName from the server, maps the value to the Cisco attribute Banner1, and displays the banner to the user.

This example applies to any connection type, including the IPsec VPN client, AnyConnect SSL VPN client, or clientless SSL VPN. In the example, User1 connects through a clientless SSL VPN connection.

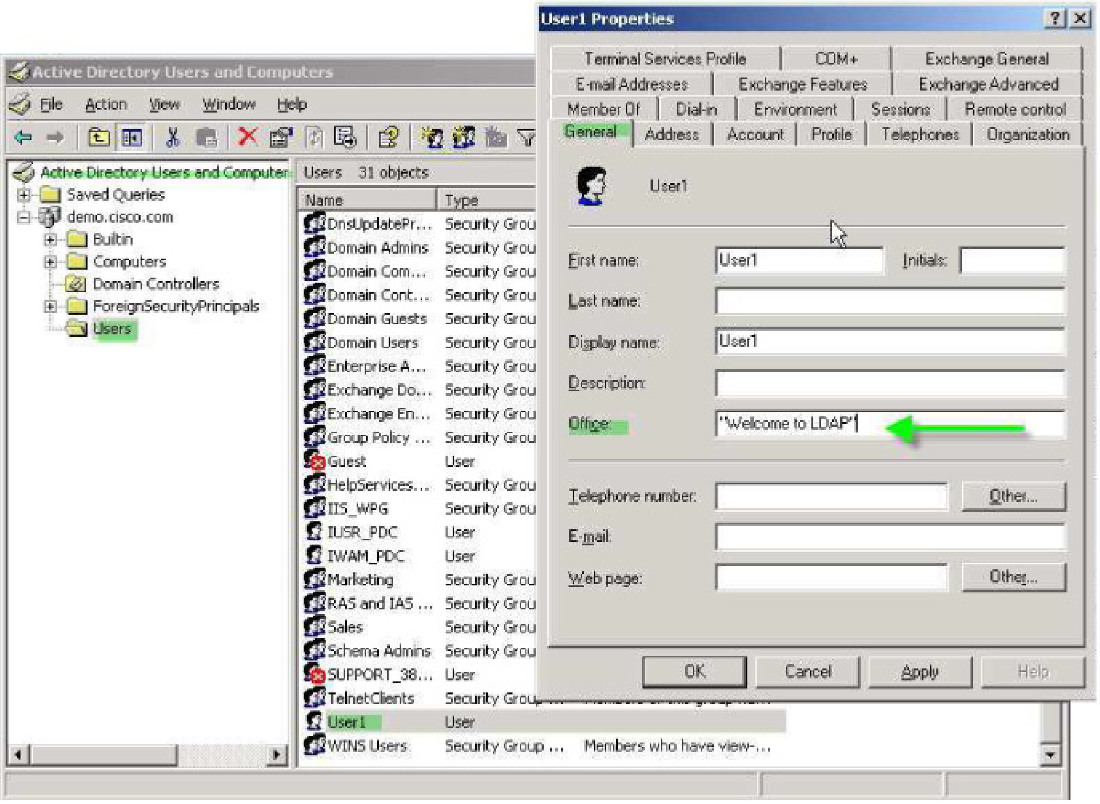
To configure the attributes for a user on the AD or LDAP Server, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click a user.

The Properties dialog box appears (see Figure B-3).

Step 2 Click the **General** tab and enter banner text in the Office field, which uses the AD/LDAP attribute physicalDeliveryOfficeName.

Figure B-3 LDAP User Configuration



Users 31 objects

Name	Type
DnsUpdatePr...	Security Grou
Domain Admins	Security Grou
Domain Com...	Security Grou
Domain Cont...	Security Grou
Domain Guests	Security Grou
Domain Users	Security Grou
Enterprise A...	Security Grou
Exchange Do...	Security Grou
Exchange En...	Security Grou
Group Policy ...	Security Grou
Guest	User
HelpServices...	Security Grou
IIS_WPG	Security Grou
IUSR_PDC	User
IWAM_PDC	User
Marketing	Security Grou
RAS and IAS ...	Security Grou
Sales	Security Grou
Schema Admins	Security Grou
SUPPORT_38...	User
TelnetClients	Security Grou
User1	User
WINS Users	Security Group ... Members who have view-...

User1

First name: User1

Display name: User1

Office: "Welcome to LDAP"

Step 3 Create an LDAP attribute map on the ASA.

The following example creates the map Banner and maps the AD/LDAP attribute physicalDeliveryOfficeName to the Cisco attribute Banner1:

```
hostname(config)# ldap attribute-map Banner
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name physicalDeliveryOfficeName Banner1
```

Step 4 Associate the LDAP attribute map to the AAA server.

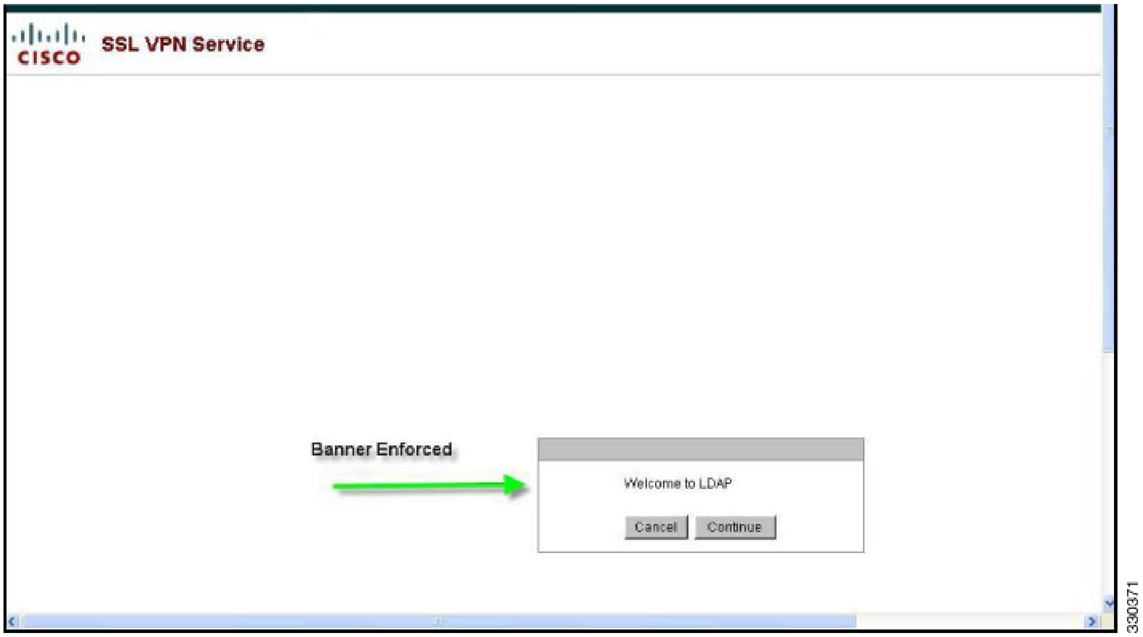
The following example enters the aaa server host configuration mode for the host 10.1.1.2 in the AAA server group MS_LDAP, and associates the attribute map Banner that you created in Step 3:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server MS_LDAP host 10.1.1.2
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-attribute-map Banner
```

Step 5 Test the banner enforcement.

The following example shows a clientless SSL connection and the banner enforced through the attribute map after the user authenticates (see Figure B-4).

Figure B-4 Banner Displayed



Placing LDAP Users in a Specific Group Policy

The following example shows how to authenticate User1 on the AD LDAP server to a specific group policy on the ASA. On the server, use the Department field of the Organization tab to enter the name of the group policy. Then create an attribute map and map Department to the Cisco attribute IETF-Radius-Class. During authentication, the ASA retrieves the value of Department from the server, maps the value to the IETF-Radius-Class, and places User1 in the group policy.

This example applies to any connection type, including the IPsec VPN client, AnyConnect SSL VPN client, or clientless SSL VPN. In this example, User1 is connecting through a clientless SSL VPN connection.

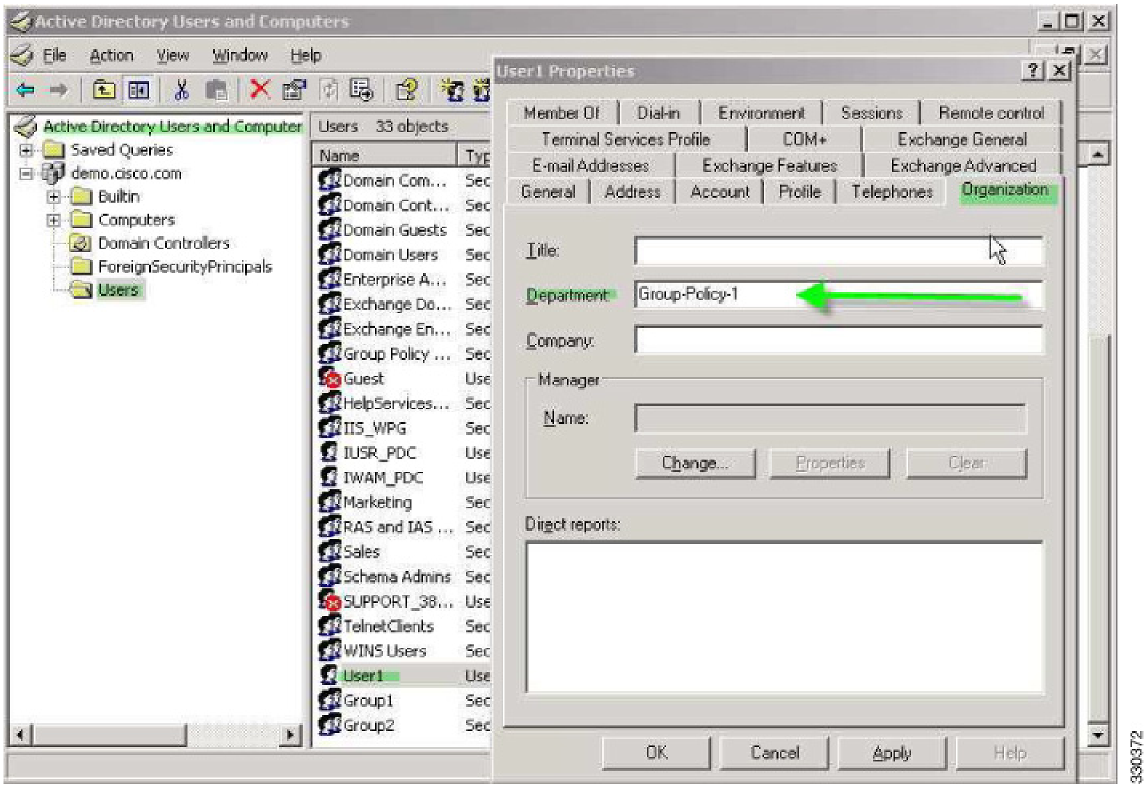
To configure the attributes for the user on the AD LDAP server, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the user.

The Properties dialog box appears (see Figure B-5).

Step 2 Click the **Organization** tab and enter **Group-Policy-1** in the Department field.

Figure B-5 AD/LDAP Department Attribute



Name	Typ
Domain Com...	Sec
Domain Cont...	Sec
Domain Guests	Sec
Domain Users	Sec
Enterprise A...	Sec
Exchange Do...	Sec
Exchange En...	Sec
Group Policy ...	Sec
Guest	Use
HelpServices...	Sec
IIS_WPG	Sec
IUSR_PDC	Use
IWAM_PDC	Use
Marketing	Sec
RAS and IAS ...	Sec
Sales	Sec
Schema Admins	Sec
SUPPORT_38...	Use
TelnetClients	Sec
WINS Users	Sec
User1	Use
Group1	Sec
Group2	Sec

Title:

Department: Group-Policy-1

Company:

Name:

Step 3 Define an attribute map for the LDAP configuration shown in Step 1.

The following example shows how to map the AD attribute Department to the Cisco attribute IETF-Radius-Class.

```
hostname(config)# ldap attribute-map group_policy
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name Department IETF-Radius-Class
```

Step 4 Associate the LDAP attribute map to the AAA server.

The following example enters the aaa server host configuration mode for the host 10.1.1.2 in the AAA server group MS_LDAP, and associates the attribute map group_policy that you created in Step 3:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server MS_LDAP host 10.1.1.2
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-attribute-map group_policy
```

Step 5 Add the new group-policy on the ASA and configure the required policy attributes that will be assigned to the user. The following example creates Group-policy-1, the name entered in the Department field on the server:

```
hostname(config)# group-policy Group-policy-1 external server-group LDAP_demo
hostname(config-aaa-server-group)#
```

Step 6 Establish the VPN connection as the user would, and verify that the session inherits the attributes from Group-Policy1 (and any other applicable attributes from the default group-policy).

Step 7 Monitor the communication between the ASA and the server by enabling the **debug ldap 255** command from privileged EXEC mode. The following is sample output from this command, which has been edited to provide the key messages:

```
[29] Authentication successful for user1 to 10.1.1.2
[29] Retrieving user attributes from server 10.1.1.2
[29] Retrieved Attributes:
[29] department: value = Group-Policy-1
[29] mapped to IETF-Radius-Class: value = Group-Policy-1
```

Enforcing Static IP Address Assignment for AnyConnect Tunnels

In this example, configure the AnyConnect client user Web1 to receive a static IP address. then enter the address in the Assign Static IP Address field of the Dialin tab on the AD LDAP server. This field uses the msRADIUSFramedIPAddress attribute. Create an attribute map that maps this attribute to the Cisco attribute IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address.

During authentication, the ASA retrieves the value of msRADIUSFramedIPAddress from the server, maps the value to the Cisco attribute IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address, and provides the static address to User1.

The following example applies to full-tunnel clients, including the IPsec client and the SSL VPN clients (AnyConnect client 2.x and the SSL VPN client).

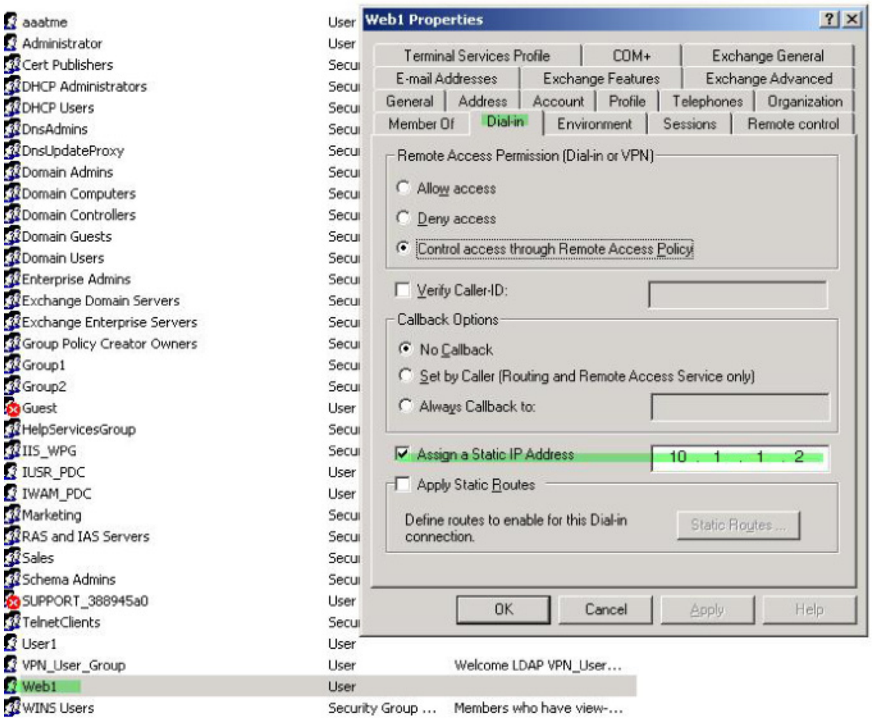
To configure the user attributes on the AD /LDAP server, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the username.

The Properties dialog box appears (see Figure B-6).

Step 2 Click the **Dialin** tab, check the **Assign Static IP Address** check box, and enter an IP address of 10.1.1.2.

Figure B-6 Assign Static IP Address



aaatme	User	
Administrator	User	
Cert Publishers	Secu	
DHCP Administrators	Secu	
DHCP Users	Secu	
DnsAdmins	Secu	
DnsUpdateProxy	Secu	
Domain Admins	Secu	
Domain Computers	Secu	
Domain Controllers	Secu	
Domain Guests	Secu	
Domain Users	Secu	
Enterprise Admins	Secu	
Exchange Domain Servers	Secu	
Exchange Enterprise Servers	Secu	
Group Policy Creator Owners	Secu	
Group1	Secu	
Group2	Secu	
Guest	User	
HelpServicesGroup	Secu	
IIS_WPG	Secu	
IUSR_PDC	User	
IWAM_PDC	User	
Marketing	Secu	
RAS and IAS Servers	Secu	
Sales	Secu	
Schema Admins	Secu	
SUPPORT_388945a0	User	
TelnetClients	Secu	
User1	User	
VPN_User_Group	User	Welcome LDAP VPN_User...
Web1	User	
WINS Users	Security Group ...	Members who have view-...

Web1 Properties

Remote Access Permission (Dial-in or VPN)

○ Allow access
○ Deny access
● Control access through Remote Access Policy

□ Verify Caller-ID:

Callback Options

● No Callback
○ Set by Caller (Routing and Remote Access Service only)
○ Always Callback to:

☑ Assign a Static IP Address 10 . 1 . 1 . 2

□ Apply Static Routes

Define routes to enable for this Dial-in connection.

Step 3 Create an attribute map for the LDAP configuration shown in Step 1.

The following example shows how to map the AD attribute msRADIUSFramedIPAddress used by the Static Address field to the Cisco attribute IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address:

```
hostname(config)# ldap attribute-map static_address
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name msRADIUSFramedIPAddress
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address
```

Step 4 Associate the LDAP attribute map to the AAA server.

The following example enters the aaa server host configuration mode for the host 10.1.1.2, in the AAA server group MS_LDAP, and associates the attribute map static_address that you created in Step 3:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server MS_LDAP host 10.1.1.2
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-attribute-map static_address
```

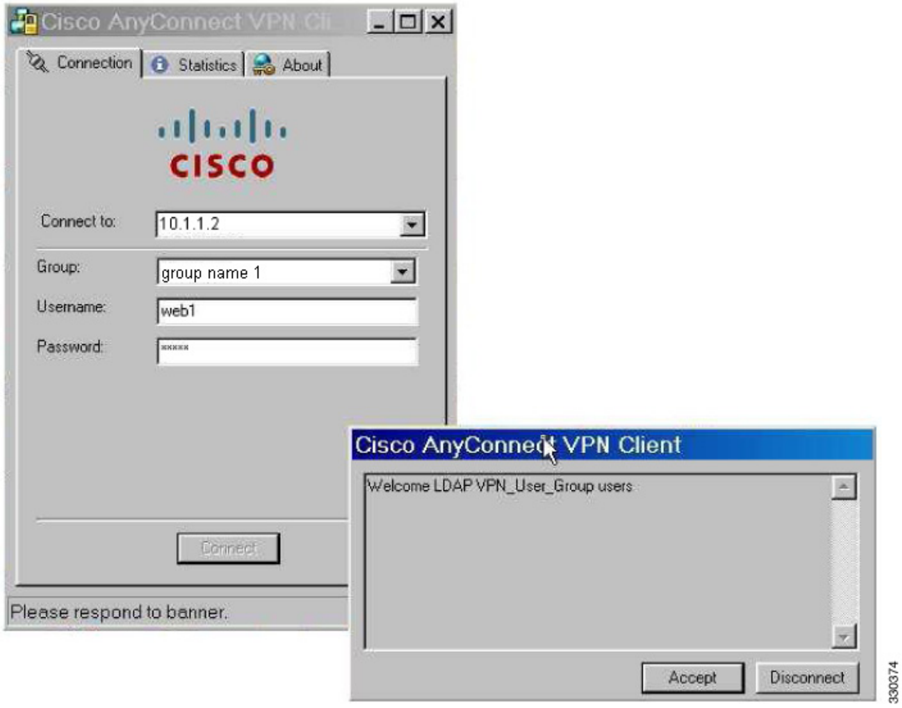
Step 5 Verify that the **vpn-address-assignment** command is configured to specify AAA by viewing this part of the configuration with the **show run all vpn-addr-assign** command:

```
hostname(config)# show run all vpn-addr-assign
vpn-addr-assign aaa   << Make sure this is configured >>
no vpn-addr-assign dhcp
vpn-addr-assign local
hostname(config)#
```

Step 6 Establish a connection to the ASA with the AnyConnect client. Observe the following:

- The banner is received in the same sequence as a clientless connection (see Figure B-7).
- The user receives the IP address configured on the server and mapped to the ASA (see Figure B-8).

Figure B-7 Verify the Banner for the AnyConnect Session



Cisco AnyConnect VPN Cli...

Connect to: 10.1.1.2

Group: group name 1

Username: web1

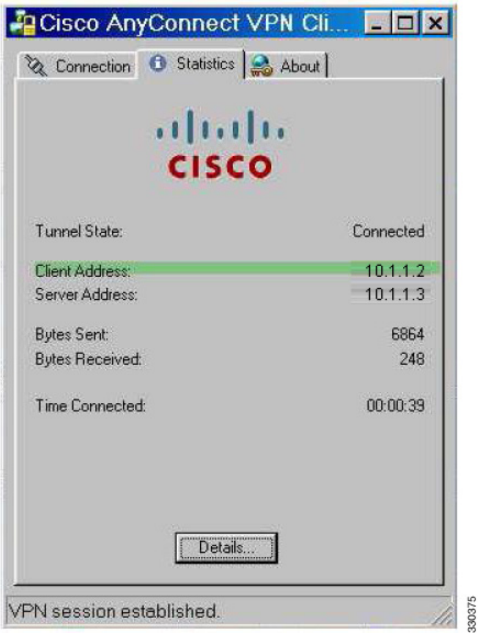
Password: *****

Please respond to banner.

Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client

Welcome LDAP VPN_User_Group users

Figure B-8 AnyConnect Session Established



Cisco AnyConnect VPN Cli...

Tunnel State: Connected

Client Address: 10.1.1.2

Server Address: 10.1.1.3

Bytes Sent: 6864

Bytes Received: 248

Time Connected: 00:00:39

VPN session established.

Step 7 Use the **show vpn-sessiondb svc** command to view the session details and verify the address assigned:

```
hostname# show vpn-sessiondb svc

Session Type: SVC
```

```
Username     : web1                   Index        : 31
Assigned IP  : 10.1.1.2              Public IP    : 10.86.181.70
Protocol     : Clientless SSL-Tunnel DTLS-Tunnel
Encryption   : RC4 AES128             Hashing      : SHA1
Bytes Tx     : 304140                 Bytes Rx     : 470506
Group Policy : VPN_User_Group         Tunnel Group : Group1_TunnelGroup
Login Time   : 11:13:05 UTC Tue Aug 28 2007
Duration     : 0h:01m:48s
NAC Result   : Unknown
VLAN Mapping : N/A                    VLAN         : none
```

Enforcing Dial-in Allow or Deny Access

The following example creates an LDAP attribute map that specifies the tunneling protocols allowed by the user. You map the allow access and deny access settings on the Dialin tab to the Cisco attribute Tunneling-Protocol, which supports the bitmap values shown in Table B-6:

Table B-6 Bitmap Values for Cisco Tunneling-Protocol Attribute

Value	Tunneling Protocol
1	PPTP
2	L2TP
4[1]	IPsec (IKEv1)
8[2]	L2TP/IPsec
16	Clientless SSL
32	SSL client—AnyConnect or SSL VPN client
64	IPsec (IKEv2)

[1] IPsec and L2TP over IPsec are not supported simultaneously. Therefore, the values 4 and 8 are mutually exclusive.

[2] See note 1.

Use this attribute to create an Allow Access (TRUE) or a Deny Access (FALSE) condition for the protocols and enforce the method for which the user is allowed access.

For this simplified example, by mapping the tunnel protocol IPsec/IKEv1 (4), you can create an allow (true) condition for the Cisco VPN client. You also map WebVPN (16) and SVC/AC (32), which are mapped as a value of 48 (16+32) and create a deny (false) condition. This allows the user to connect to the ASA using IPsec, but any attempt to connect using clientless SSL or the AnyConnect client is denied.

Another example of enforcing dial-in allow access or deny access is available in the Tech Note *ASA/PIX: Mapping VPN Clients to VPN Group Policies Through LDAP Configuration Example* at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6120/products_configuration_example09186a008089149d.shtml

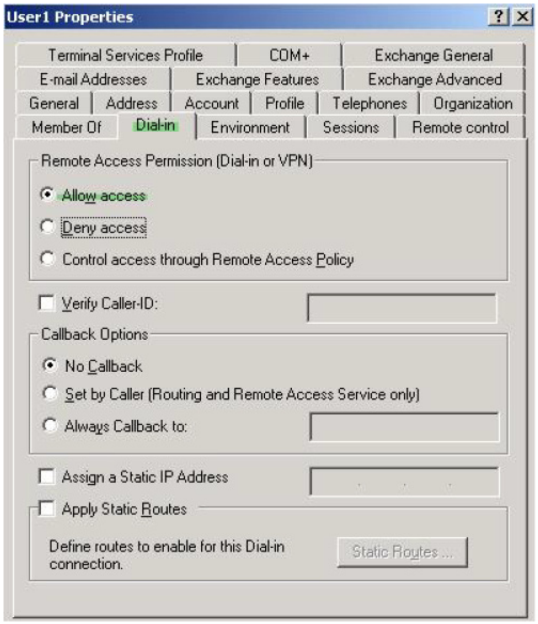
To configure the user attributes on the AD/LDAP server, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the user.

The Properties dialog box appears.

Step 2 Click the **Dial-in** tab, then click the **Allow Access** radio button (Figure B-9).

Figure B-9 AD/LDAP User1 - Allow Access



Remote Access Permission (Dial-in or VPN)

● Allow access

○ Deny access

○ Control access through Remote Access Policy

□ Verify Caller-ID:

Callback Options

● No Callback

○ Set by Caller (Routing and Remote Access Service only)

○ Always Callback to:

□ Assign a Static IP Address

□ Apply Static Routes

Define routes to enable for this Dial-in connection.

Note If you select the Control access through the Remote Access Policy option, then a value is not returned from the server, and the permissions that are enforced are based on the internal group policy settings of the ASA.

Step 3 Create an attribute map to allow both an IPsec and AnyConnect connection, but deny a clientless SSL connection.

The following example shows how to create the map tunneling_protocols, and map the AD attribute msNPAllowDialin used by the Allow Access setting to the Cisco attribute Tunneling-Protocols using the **map-name** command, and add map values with the **map-value** command:

```
hostname(config)# ldap attribute-map tunneling_protocols
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name msNPAllowDialin Tunneling-Protocols
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-value msNPAllowDialin FALSE 48
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-value msNPAllowDialin TRUE 4
```

Step 4 Associate the LDAP attribute map to the AAA server.

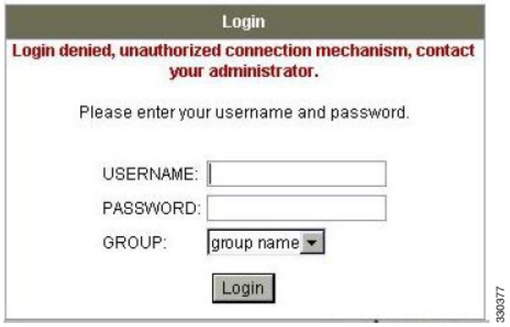
The following example enters the aaa server host configuration mode for the host 10.1.1.2, in the AAA server group MS_LDAP, and associates the attribute map tunneling_protocols that you created in Step 2:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server MS_LDAP host 10.1.1.2
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-attribute-map tunneling_protocols
```

Step 5 Verify that the attribute map works as configured.

Step 6 Try connections using clientless SSL, the AnyConnect client, and the IPsec client. The clientless and AnyConnect connections should fail, and the user should be informed that an unauthorized connection mechanism was the reason for the failed connection. The IPsec client should connect because IPsec is an allowed tunneling protocol according to the attribute map (see Figure B-10 and Figure B-11).

Figure B-10 Login Denied Message for Clientless User



Login

Login denied, unauthorized connection mechanism, contact your administrator.

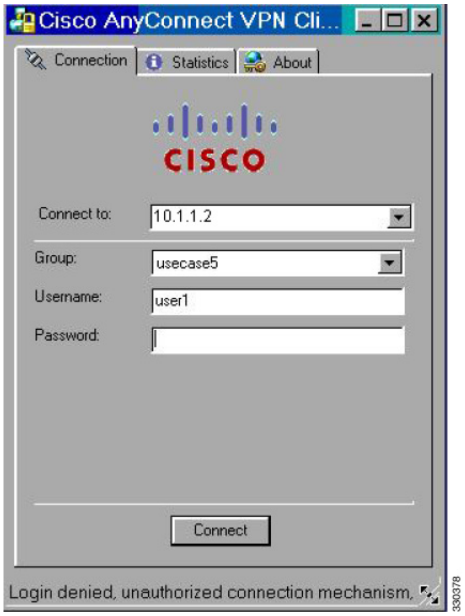
Please enter your username and password.

USERNAME:

PASSWORD:

GROUP: group name

Figure B-11 Login Denied Message for AnyConnect Client User



Cisco AnyConnect VPN Cli...

Connect to: 10.1.1.2

Group: usecase5

Username: user1

Password:

Login denied, unauthorized connection mechanism.

Enforcing Logon Hours and Time-of-Day Rules

The following example shows how to configure and enforce the hours that a clientless SSL user (such as a business partner) is allowed to access the network.

On the AD server, use the Office field to enter the name of the partner, which uses the physicalDeliveryOfficeName attribute. Then we create an attribute map on the ASA to map that attribute to the Cisco attribute Access-Hours. During authentication, the ASA retrieves the value of physicalDeliveryOfficeName and maps it to Access-Hours.

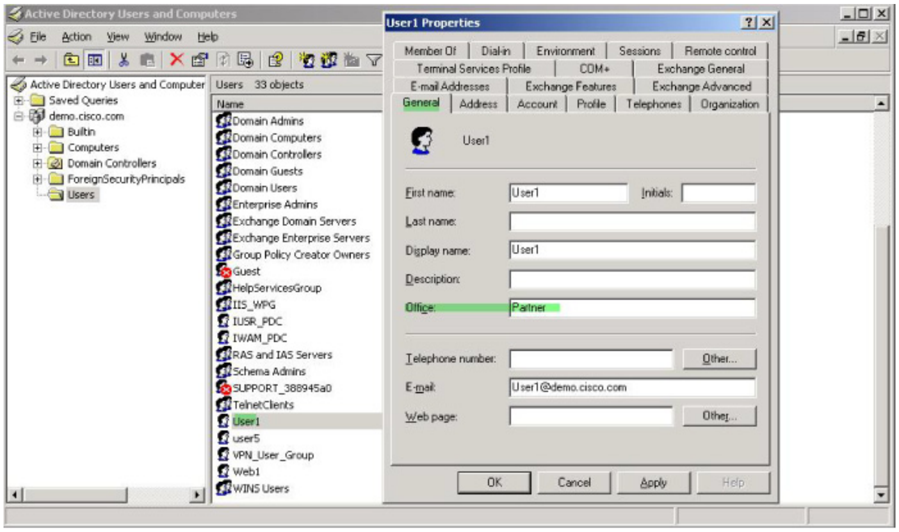
To configure the user attributes on the AD /LDAP server, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Select the user, and right-click **Properties**.

The Properties dialog box appears (see Figure B-12).

Step 2 Click the **General** tab.

Figure B-12 Active Directory Properties Dialog Box



First name: User1

Last name:

Display name: User1

Description:

Office: Partner

Telephone number:

E-mail: User1@demo.cisco.com

Web page:

Step 3 Create an attribute map.

The following example shows how to create the attribute map access_hours and map the AD attribute physicalDeliveryOfficeName used by the Office field to the Cisco attribute Access-Hours.

```
hostname(config)# ldap attribute-map access_hours
hostname(config-ldap-attribute-map)# map-name physicalDeliveryOfficeName Access-Hours
```

Step 4 Associate the LDAP attribute map to the AAA server.

The following example enters the aaa server host configuration mode for the host 10.1.1.2, in the AAA server group MS_LDAP, and associates the attribute map access_hours that you created in Step 3:

```
hostname(config)# aaa-server MS_LDAP host 10.1.1.2
hostname(config-aaa-server-host)# ldap-attribute-map access_hours
```

Step 5 Configure time ranges for each value allowed on the server.

The following example configures Partner access hours from 9am to 5pm Monday through Friday:

```
hostname(config)# time-range Partner
hostname(config-time-range)# periodic weekdays 09:00 to 17:00
```

Configuring an External RADIUS Server

This section presents an overview of the RADIUS configuration procedure and defines the Cisco RADIUS attributes. It includes the following topics:

- Reviewing the RADIUS Configuration Procedure, page B-26
- ASA RADIUS Authorization Attributes, page B-26
- ASA IETF RADIUS Authorization Attributes, page B-36
- RADIUS Accounting Disconnect Reason Codes, page B-36

Reviewing the RADIUS Configuration Procedure

This section describes the RADIUS configuration steps required to support authentication and authorization of ASA users.

To set up the RADIUS server to interoperate with the ASA, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Load the ASA attributes into the RADIUS server. The method you use to load the attributes depends on which type of RADIUS server you are using:

- If you are using Cisco ACS: the server already has these attributes integrated. You can skip this step.
- For RADIUS servers from other vendors (for example, Microsoft Internet Authentication Service): you must manually define each ASA attribute. To define an attribute, use the attribute name or number, type, value, and vendor code (3076). For a list of ASA RADIUS authorization attributes and values, see Table B-7.

Step 2 Set up the users or groups with the permissions and attributes to send during IPsec or SSL tunnel establishment.

ASA RADIUS Authorization Attributes

Authorization refers to the process of enforcing permissions or attributes. A RADIUS server defined as an authentication server enforces permissions or attributes if they are configured. These attributes have vendor ID 3076.

Table B-7 lists the ASA supported RADIUS attributes that can be used for user authorization.

Note RADIUS attribute names do not contain the cVPN3000 prefix. Cisco Secure ACS 4.x supports this new nomenclature, but attribute names in pre-4.0 ACS releases still include the cVPN3000 prefix. The ASAs enforce the RADIUS attributes based on attribute numeric ID, not attribute name. LDAP attributes are enforced by their name, not by the ID.

All attributes listed in Table B-7 are downstream attributes that are sent from the RADIUS server to the ASA except for the following attribute numbers: 146, 150, 151, and 152. These attribute numbers are upstream attributes that are sent from the ASA to the RADIUS server. RADIUS attributes 146 and 150 are sent from the ASA to the RADIUS server for authentication and authorization requests. All four previously listed attributes are sent from the ASA to the RADIUS server for accounting start, interim-update, and stop requests. Upstream RADIUS attributes 146, 150, 151, and 152 were introduced in ASA version 8.4.3.
Cisco ACS 5.x and Cisco ISE do not support IPv6 framed IP addresses for IP address assignment using RADIUS authentication in ASA Version 9.0.

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
Access-Hours	Y	1	String	Single	Name of the time range, for example, Business-hours
Access-List-Inbound	Y	86	String	Single	ACL ID
Access-List-Outbound	Y	87	String	Single	ACL ID
Address-Pools	Y	217	String	Single	Name of IP local pool
Allow-Network-Extension-Mode	Y	64	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Authenticated-User-Idle-Timeout	Y	50	Integer	Single	1-35791394 minutes
Authorization-DN-Field	Y	67	String	Single	Possible values: UID, OU, O, CN, L, SP, C, EA, T, N, GN, SN, I, GENQ, DNQ, SER, use-entire-name
Authorization-Required		66	Integer	Single	0 = No 1 = Yes
Authorization-Type	Y	65	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = RADIUS 2 = LDAP
Banner1	Y	15	String	Single	Banner string to display for Cisco VPN remote access sessions: IPsec IKEv1, AnyConnect SSL-TLS/DTLS/IKEv2, and Clientless SSL
Banner2	Y	36	String	Single	Banner string to display for Cisco VPN remote access sessions: IPsec IKEv1, AnyConnect SSL-TLS/DTLS/IKEv2, and Clientless SSL. The Banner2 string is concatenated to the Banner1 string , if configured.
Cisco-IP-Phone-Bypass	Y	51	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Cisco-LEAP-Bypass	Y	75	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Client Type	Y	150	Integer	Single	1 = Cisco VPN Client (IKEv1) 2 = AnyConnect Client SSL VPN 3 = Clientless SSL VPN 4 = Cut-Through-Proxy 5 = L2TP/IPsec SSL VPN 6 = AnyConnect Client IPsec VPN (IKEv2)
Client-Type-Version-Limiting	Y	77	String	Single	IPsec VPN version number string
DHCP-Network-Scope	Y	61	String	Single	IP Address
Extended-Authentication-On-Rekey	Y	122	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
Group-Policy	Y	25	String	Single	Sets the group policy for the remote access VPN session. For Versions 8.2 and later, use this attribute instead of IETF-Radius-Class. You can use one of the three following formats: • *group policy name* • OU=*group policy name* • OU=*group policy name*;
IE-Proxy-Bypass-Local		83	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = Local
IE-Proxy-Exception-List		82	String	Single	New line (\n) separated list of DNS domains
IE-Proxy-PAC-URL	Y	133	String	Single	PAC Address String
IE-Proxy-Server		80	String	Single	IP address
IE-Proxy-Server-Policy		81	Integer	Single	1 = No Modify 2 = No Proxy 3 = Auto detect 4 = Use Concentrator Setting
IKE-KeepAlive-Confidence-Interval	Y	68	Integer	Single	10 - 300 seconds
IKE-Keepalive-Retry-Interval	Y	84	Integer	Single	2 - 10 seconds
IKE-Keep-Alives	Y	41	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Intercept-DHCP-Configure-Msg	Y	62	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Allow-Passwd-Store	Y	16	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Authentication		13	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = RADIUS 2 = LDAP (authorization only) 3 = NT Domain 4 = SDI 5 = Internal 6 = RADIUS with Expiry 7 = Kerberos/Active Directory
IPsec-Auth-On-Rekey	Y	42	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Backup-Server-List	Y	60	String	Single	Server Addresses (space delimited)
IPsec-Backup-Servers	Y	59	String	Single	1 = Use Client-Configured list 2 = Disable and clear client list 3 = Use Backup Server list

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
IPsec-Client-Firewall-Filter-Name		57	String	Single	Specifies the name of the filter to be pushed to the client as firewall policy
IPsec-Client-Firewall-Filter-Optional	Y	58	Integer	Single	0 = Required 1 = Optional
IPsec-Default-Domain	Y	28	String	Single	Specifies the single default domain name to send to the client (1-255 characters).
IPsec-IKE-Peer-ID-Check	Y	40	Integer	Single	1 = Required 2 = If supported by peer certificate 3 = Do not check
IPsec-IP-Compression	Y	39	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Mode-Config	Y	31	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Over-UDP	Y	34	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPsec-Over-UDP-Port	Y	35	Integer	Single	4001 - 49151. The default is10000.
IPsec-Required-Client-Firewall-Capability	Y	56	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = Policy defined by remote FW Are-You-There (AYT) 2 = Policy pushed CPP 4 = Policy from server
IPsec-Sec-Association		12	String	Single	Name of the security association
IPsec-Split-DNS-Names	Y	29	String	Single	Specifies the list of secondary domain names to send to the client (1-255 characters).
IPsec-Split-Tunneling-Policy	Y	55	Integer	Single	0 = No split tunneling 1 = Split tunneling 2 = Local LAN permitted
IPsec-Split-Tunnel-List	Y	27	String	Single	Specifies the name of the network/ACL that describes the split tunnel inclusion list.
IPsec-Tunnel-Type	Y	30	Integer	Single	1 = LAN-to-LAN 2 = Remote access
IPsec-User-Group-Lock		33	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
IPv6-Address-Pools	Y	218	String	Single	Name of IP local pool-IPv6
IPv6-VPN-Filter	Y	219	String	Single	ACL value

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
L2TP-Encryption		21	Integer	Single	Bitmap: 1 = Encryption required 2 = 40 bits 4 = 128 bits 8 = Stateless-Req 15= 40/128-Encr/Stateless-Req
L2TP-MPPC-Compression		38	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Member-Of	Y	145	String	Single	Comma-delimited string, for example: `Engineering, Sales` An administrative attribute that can be used in dynamic access policies. It does not set a group policy.
MS-Client-Subnet-Mask	Y	63	Boolean	Single	An IP address
NAC-Default-ACL		92	String		ACL
NAC-Enable		89	Integer	Single	0 = No 1 = Yes
NAC-Revalidation-Timer		91	Integer	Single	300 - 86400 seconds
NAC-Settings	Y	141	String	Single	Name of the NAC policy
NAC-Status-Query-Timer		90	Integer	Single	30 - 1800 seconds
Perfect-Forward-Secrecy-Enable	Y	88	Boolean	Single	0 = No 1 = Yes
PPTP-Encryption		20	Integer	Single	Bitmap: 1 = Encryption required 2 = 40 bits 4 = 128 bits 8 = Stateless-Required 15= 40/128-Encr/Stateless-Req
PPTP-MPPC-Compression		37	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Primary-DNS	Y	5	String	Single	An IP address
Primary-WINS	Y	7	String	Single	An IP address
Privilege-Level	Y	220	Integer	Single	An integer between 0 and 15.
Required-Client- Firewall-Vendor-Code	Y	45	Integer	Single	1 = Cisco Systems (with Cisco Integrated Client) 2 = Zone Labs 3 = NetworkICE 4 = Sygate 5 = Cisco Systems (with Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent)

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
Required-Client-Firewall-Description	Y	47	String	Single	String
Required-Client-Firewall-Product-Code	Y	46	Integer	Single	Cisco Systems Products: 1 = Cisco Intrusion Prevention Security Agent or Cisco Integrated Client (CIC) Zone Labs Products: 1 = Zone Alarm 2 = Zone AlarmPro 3 = Zone Labs Integrity NetworkICE Product: 1 = BlackIce Defender/Agent Sygate Products: 1 = Personal Firewall 2 = Personal Firewall Pro 3 = Security Agent
Required-Individual-User-Auth	Y	49	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Require-HW-Client-Auth	Y	48	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
Secondary-DNS	Y	6	String	Single	An IP address
Secondary-WINS	Y	8	String	Single	An IP address
SEP-Card-Assignment		9	Integer	Single	Not used
Session Subtype	Y	152	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = Clientless 2 = Client 3 = Client Only Session Subtype applies only when the Session Type (151) attribute has the following values: 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Session Type	Y	151	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = AnyConnect Client SSL VPN 2 = AnyConnect Client IPSec VPN (IKEv2) 3 = Clientless SSL VPN 4 = Clientless Email Proxy 5 = Cisco VPN Client (IKEv1) 6 = IKEv1 LAN-LAN 7 = IKEv2 LAN-LAN 8 = VPN Load Balancing
Simultaneous-Logins	Y	2	Integer	Single	0 - 2147483647
Smart-Tunnel	Y	136	String	Single	Name of a Smart Tunnel

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
Smart-Tunnel-Auto	Y	138	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled 2 = AutoStart
Smart-Tunnel-Auto-Signon-Enable	Y	139	String	Single	Name of a Smart Tunnel Auto Signon list appended by the domain name
Strip-Realm	Y	135	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
SVC-Ask	Y	131	String	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled 3 = Enable default service 5 = Enable default clientless (2 and 4 not used)
SVC-Ask-Timeout	Y	132	Integer	Single	5 - 120 seconds
SVC-DPD-Interval-Client	Y	108	Integer	Single	0 = Off 5 - 3600 seconds
SVC-DPD-Interval-Gateway	Y	109	Integer	Single	0 = Off) 5 - 3600 seconds
SVC-DTLS	Y	123	Integer	Single	0 = False 1 = True
SVC-Keepalive	Y	107	Integer	Single	0 = Off 15 - 600 seconds
SVC-Modules	Y	127	String	Single	String (name of a module)
SVC-MTU	Y	125	Integer	Single	MTU value 256 - 1406 in bytes
SVC-Profiles	Y	128	String	Single	String (name of a profile)
SVC-Rekey-Time	Y	110	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1- 10080 minutes
Tunnel Group Name	Y	146	String	Single	1 - 253 characters
Tunnel-Group-Lock	Y	85	String	Single	Name of the tunnel group or “none”
Tunneling-Protocols	Y	11	Integer	Single	1 = PPTP 2 = L2TP 4 = IPSec (IKEv1) 8 = L2TP/IPSec 16 = WebVPN 32 = SVC 64 = IPsec (IKEv2) 8 and 4 are mutually exclusive (0 - 11, 16 - 27, 32 - 43, 48 - 59 are legal values).

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
Use-Client-Address		17	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
VLAN	Y	140	Integer	Single	0 - 4094
WebVPN-Access-List	Y	73	String	Single	Access-List name
WebVPN ACL	Y	73	String	Single	Name of a WebVPN ACL on the device
WebVPN-ActiveX-Relay	Y	137	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled Otherwise = Enabled
WebVPN-Apply-ACL	Y	102	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Auto-HTTP-Signon	Y	124	String	Single	Reserved
WebVPN-Citrix-Metaframe-Enable	Y	101	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Content-Filter-Parameters	Y	69	Integer	Single	1 = Java ActiveX 2 = Java Script 4 = Image 8 = Cookies in images
WebVPN-Customization	Y	113	String	Single	Name of the customization
WebVPN-Default-Homepage	Y	76	String	Single	A URL such as http://example-example.com
WebVPN-Deny-Message	Y	116	String	Single	Valid string (up to 500 characters)
WebVPN-Download_Max-Size	Y	157	Integer	Single	0x7fffffff
WebVPN-File-Access-Enable	Y	94	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-File-Server-Browsing-Enable	Y	96	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-File-Server-Entry-Enable	Y	95	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Group-based-HTTP/HTTPS-Proxy -Exception-List	Y	78	String	Single	Comma-separated DNS/IP with an optional wildcard (*) (for example *.cisco.com, 192.168.1.*, wwwin.cisco.com)
WebVPN-Hidden-Shares	Y	126	Integer	Single	0 = None 1 = Visible
WebVPN-Home-Page-Use-Smart-Tunnel	Y	228	Boolean	Single	Enabled if clientless home page is to be rendered through Smart Tunnel.
WebVPN-HTML-Filter	Y	69	Bitmap	Single	1 = Java ActiveX 2 = Scripts 4 = Image 8 = Cookies
WebVPN-HTTP-Compression	Y	120	Integer	Single	0 = Off 1 = Deflate Compression

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
WebVPN-HTTP-Proxy-IP-Address	Y	74	String	Single	Comma-separated DNS/IP:port, with http= or https= prefix (for example http=10.10.10.10:80, https=11.11.11.11:443)
WebVPN-Idle-Timeout-Alert-Interval	Y	148	Integer	Single	0 (Disabled) - 30
WebVPN-Keepalive-Ignore	Y	121	Integer	Single	0-900
WebVPN-Macro-Substitution	Y	223	String	Single	Unbounded. For examples, see the *SSL VPN Deployment Guide* at the following URL: http://supportwiki.cisco.com/ViewWiki/index.php/Cisco_ASA_5500_SSL_VPN_Deployment_Guide%2C_Version_8.x
WebVPN-Macro-Substitution	Y	224	String	Single	Unbounded. For examples, see the *SSL VPN Deployment Guide* at the following URL: http://supportwiki.cisco.com/ViewWiki/index.php/Cisco_ASA_5500_SSL_VPN_Deployment_Guide%2C_Version_8.x
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-Enable	Y	97	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-Exchange-Proxy-Enable	Y	98	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-HTTP-Proxy	Y	99	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-List	Y	72	String	Single	Port forwarding list name
WebVPN-Port-Forwarding-Name	Y	79	String	Single	String name (example, “Corporate-Apps”). This text replaces the default string, “Application Access,” on the clientless portal home page.
WebVPN-Post-Max-Size	Y	159	Integer	Single	0x7fffffff
WebVPN-Session-Timeout-Alert-Interval	Y	149	Integer	Single	0 (Disabled) - 30
WebVPN Smart-Card-Removal-Disconnect	Y	225	Boolean	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-Smart-Tunnel	Y	136	String	Single	Name of a smart tunnel
WebVPN-Smart-Tunnel-Auto-Sign-On	Y	139	String	Single	Name of a Smart Tunnel auto sign-on list appended by the domain name
WebVPN-Smart-Tunnel-Auto-Start	Y	138	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled 2 = Auto Start

Table B-7 ASA Supported RADIUS Attributes and Values (continued)

Attribute Name	ASA	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
WebVPN-Smart-Tunnel-Tunnel-Policy	Y	227	String	Single	One of "e networkname," "i networkname," or "a," where networkname is the name of a smart tunnel network list, e indicates the tunnel excluded, i indicates the tunnel specified, and a indicates all tunnels.
WebVPN-SSL-VPN-Client-Enable	Y	103	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-SSL-VPN-Client-Keep-Installation	Y	105	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-SSL-VPN-Client-Required	Y	104	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-SSO-Server-Name	Y	114	String	Single	Valid string
WebVPN-Storage-Key	Y	162	String	Single	
WebVPN-Storage-Objects	Y	161	String	Single	
WebVPN-SVC-Keepalive-Frequency	Y	107	Integer	Single	15-600 seconds, 0=Off
WebVPN-SVC-Client-DPD-Frequency	Y	108	Integer	Single	5-3600 seconds, 0=Off
WebVPN-SVC-DTLS-Enable	Y	123	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-SVC-DTLS-MTU	Y	125	Integer	Single	MTU value is from 256-1406 bytes.
WebVPN-SVC-Gateway-DPD-Frequency	Y	109	Integer	Single	5-3600 seconds, 0=Off
WebVPN-SVC-Rekey-Time	Y	110	Integer	Single	4-10080 minutes, 0=Off
WebVPN-SVC-Rekey-Method	Y	111	Integer	Single	0 (Off), 1 (SSL), 2 (New Tunnel)
WebVPN-SVC-Compression	Y	112	Integer	Single	0 (Off), 1 (Deflate Compression)
WebVPN-UNIX-Group-ID (GID)	Y	222	Integer	Single	Valid UNIX group IDs
WebVPN-UNIX-User-ID (UIDs)	Y	221	Integer	Single	Valid UNIX user IDs
WebVPN-Upload-Max-Size	Y	158	Integer	Single	0x7fffffff
WebVPN-URL-Entry-Enable	Y	93	Integer	Single	0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled
WebVPN-URL-List	Y	71	String	Single	URL list name
WebVPN-User-Storage	Y	160	String	Single	
WebVPN-VDI	Y	163	String	Single	List of settings

ASA IETF RADIUS Authorization Attributes

Table B-8 lists the supported IETF RADIUS attributes.

Table B-8 ASA Supported IETF RADIUS Attributes and Values

Attribute Name	VPN 3000	ASA	PIX	Attr. No.	Syntax/ Type	Single or Multi-Valued	Description or Value
IETF-Radius-Class	Y	Y	Y	25		Single	For Versions 8.2.x and later, we recommend that you use the Group-Policy attribute (VSA 3076, #25) as described in Table B-7: • *group policy name* • OU=*group policy name* • OU=*group policy name*
IETF-Radius-Filter-Id	Y	Y	Y	11	String	Single	Access list name that is defined on the ASA, which applies only to full tunnel IPsec and SSL VPN clients
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address	Y	Y	Y	n/a	String	Single	An IP address
IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Netmask	Y	Y	Y	n/a	String	Single	An IP address mask
IETF-Radius-Idle-Timeout	Y	Y	Y	28	Integer	Single	Seconds
IETF-Radius-Service-Type	Y	Y	Y	6	Integer	Single	Seconds. Possible Service Type values: .Administrative—User is allowed access to configure prompt. .NAS-Prompt—User is allowed access to exec prompt. .remote-access—User is allowed network access
IETF-Radius-Session-Timeout	Y	Y	Y	27	Integer	Single	Seconds

RADIUS Accounting Disconnect Reason Codes

These codes are returned if the ASA encounters a disconnect when sending packets:

Table B-9

Disconnect Reason Code
ACCT_DISC_USER_REQ = 1
ACCT_DISC_LOST_CARRIER = 2
ACCT_DISC_LOST_SERVICE = 3
ACCT_DISC_IDLE_TIMEOUT = 4
ACCT_DISC_SESS_TIMEOUT = 5

Table B-9

Disconnect Reason Code
ACCT_DISC_ADMIN_RESET = 6
ACCT_DISC_ADMIN_REBOOT = 7
ACCT_DISC_PORT_ERROR = 8
ACCT_DISC_NAS_ERROR = 9
ACCT_DISC_NAS_REQUEST = 10
ACCT_DISC_NAS_REBOOT = 11
ACCT_DISC_PORT_UNNEEDED = 12
ACCT_DISC_PORT_PREEMPTED = 13
ACCT_DISC_PORT_SUSPENDED = 14
ACCT_DISC_SERV_UNAVAIL = 15
ACCT_DISC_CALLBACK = 16
ACCT_DISC_USER_ERROR = 17
ACCT_DISC_HOST_REQUEST = 18
ACCT_DISC_ADMIN_SHUTDOWN = 19
ACCT_DISC_SA_EXPIRED = 21
ACCT_DISC_MAX_REASONS = 22

Configuring an External TACACS+ Server

The ASA provides support for TACACS+ attributes. TACACS+ separates the functions of authentication, authorization, and accounting. The protocol supports two types of attributes: mandatory and optional. Both the server and client must understand a mandatory attribute, and the mandatory attribute must be applied to the user. An optional attribute may or may not be understood or used.

Note To use TACACS+ attributes, make sure that you have enabled AAA services on the NAS.

Table B-10 lists supported TACACS+ authorization response attributes for cut-through-proxy connections. Table B-11 lists supported TACACS+ accounting attributes.

Table B-10 Supported TACACS+ Authorization Response Attributes

Attribute	Description
acl	Identifies a locally configured access list to be applied to the connection.
idletime	Indicates the amount of inactivity in minutes that is allowed before the authenticated user session is terminated.
timeout	Specifies the absolute amount of time in minutes that authentication credentials remain active before the authenticated user session is terminated.

Table B-11 Supported TACACS+ Accounting Attributes

Attribute	Description
bytes_in	Specifies the number of input bytes transferred during this connection (stop records only).
bytes_out	Specifies the number of output bytes transferred during this connection (stop records only).
cmd	Defines the command executed (command accounting only).
disc-cause	Indicates the numeric code that identifies the reason for disconnecting (stop records only).
elapsed_time	Defines the elapsed time in seconds for the connection (stop records only).
foreign_ip	Specifies the IP address of the client for tunnel connections. Defines the address on the lowest security interface for cut-through-proxy connections.
local_ip	Specifies the IP address that the client connected to for tunnel connections. Defines the address on the highest security interface for cut-through-proxy connections.
NAS port	Contains a session ID for the connection.
packs_in	Specifies the number of input packets transferred during this connection.
packs_out	Specifies the number of output packets transferred during this connection.
priv-level	Set to the user privilege level for command accounting requests or to 1 otherwise.
rem_iddr	Indicates the IP address of the client.
service	Specifies the service used. Always set to “shell” for command accounting only.
task_id	Specifies a unique task ID for the accounting transaction.
username	Indicates the name of the user.