



# Computer Security

Labs

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# Outlines

- ▶ **Server- based AAA protocol**
- ▶ **Role-based CLI**
- ▶ **Firewall examples.**



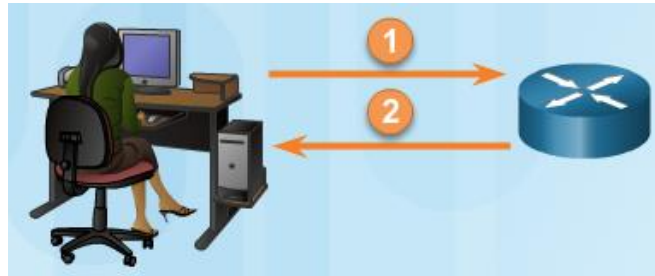
# Server-Based AAA



# Comparing Local AAA and Server-Based AAA Implementations

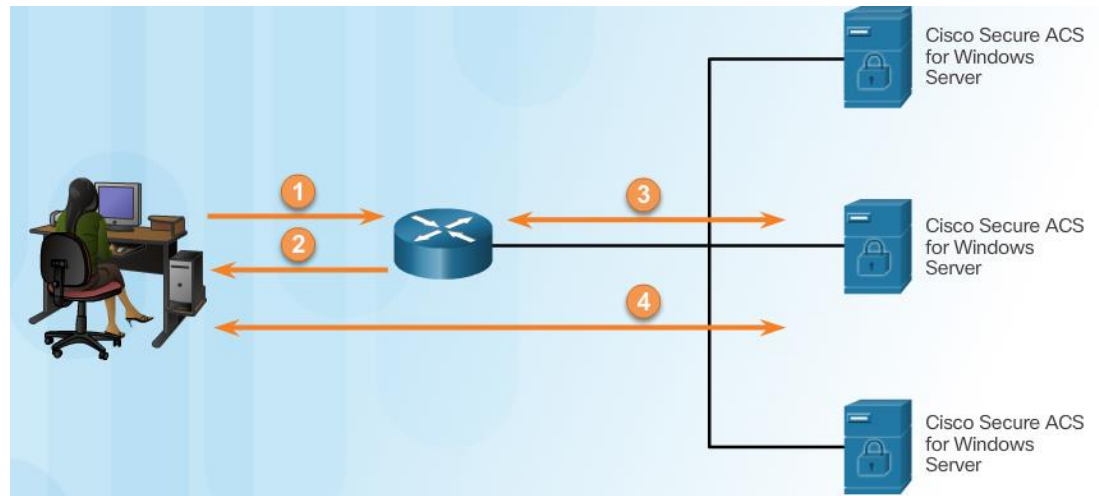
Local authentication:

1. User establishes a connection with the router.
2. Router prompts the user for a username and password, authentication the user using a local database.



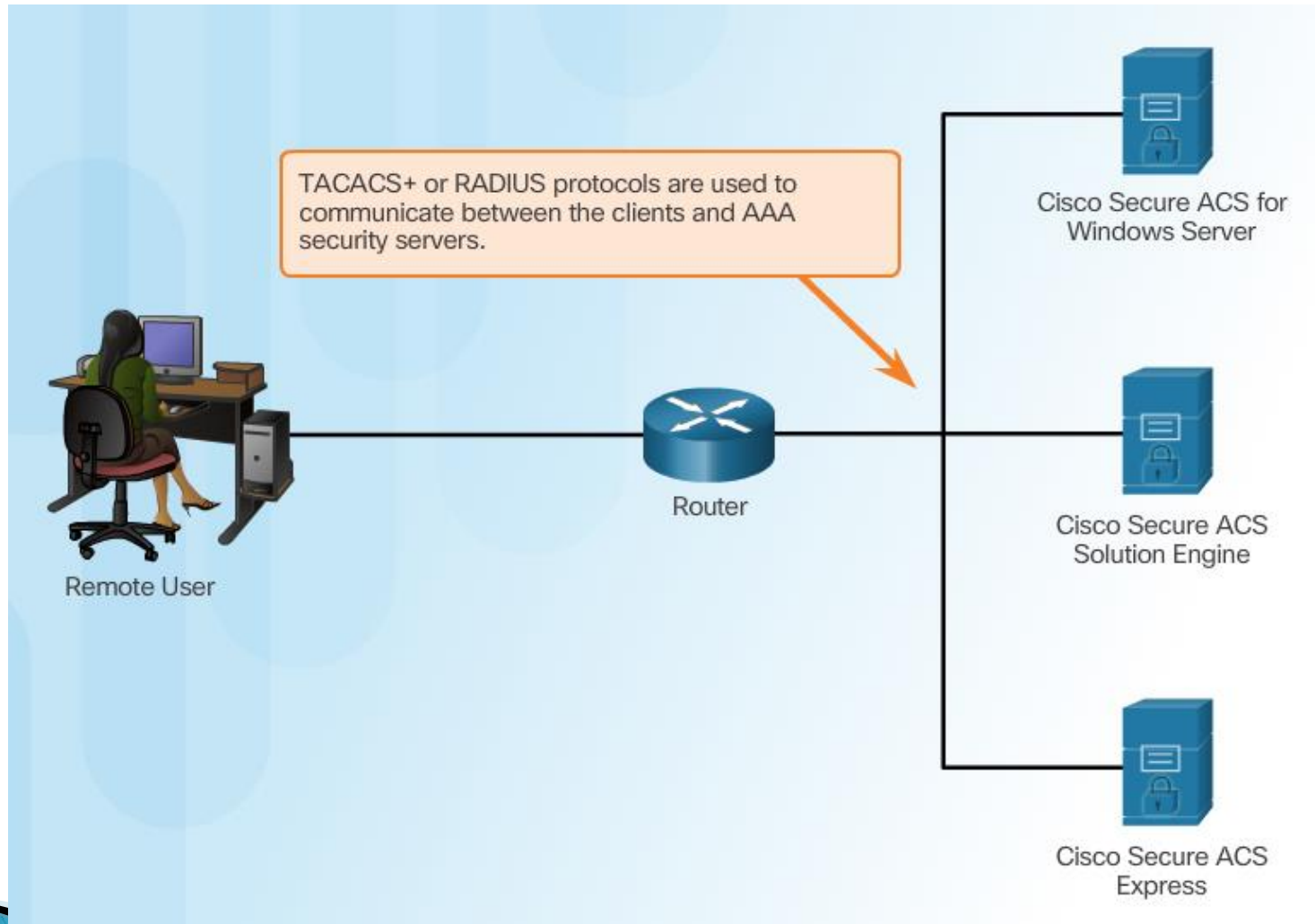
Server-based authentication:

1. User establishes a connection with the router.
2. Router prompts the user for a username and password.
3. Router passes the username and password to the Cisco Secure ACS (server or engine)
4. The Cisco Secure ACS authenticates the user.





# Introducing Cisco Secure Access Control System



# **Server-Based AAA Communication Protocols**



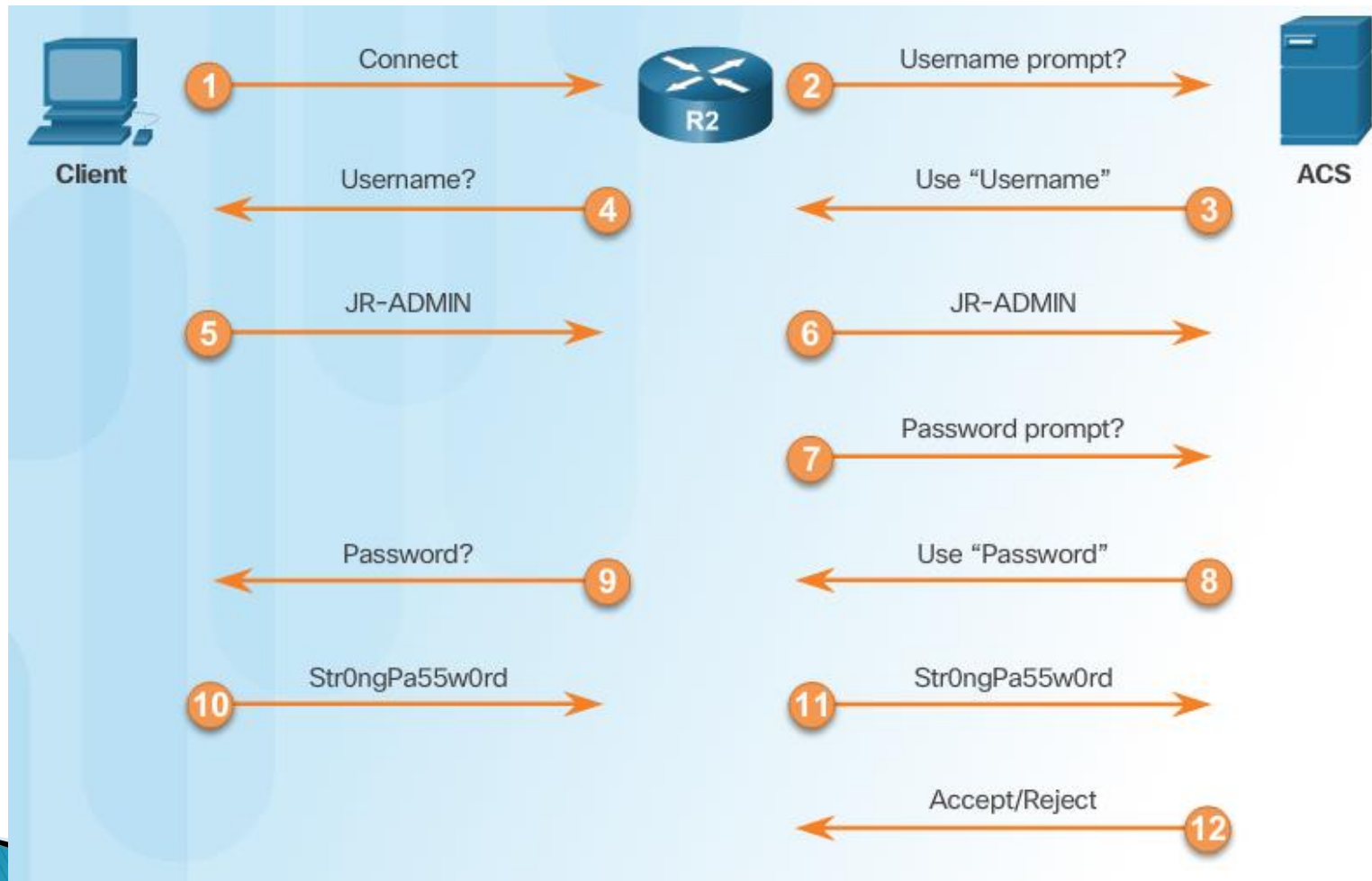


# Introducing TACACS+ and RADIUS

	TACACS+	RADIUS
Functionality	Separates AAA according to the AAA architecture, allowing modularity of the security server implementation	Combines authentication and authorization but separates accounting, allowing less flexibility in implementation than TACACS+
Standard	Mostly Cisco supported	Open/RFC standard
Transport Protocol	TCP	UDP
CHAP	Bidirectional challenge and response as used in Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)	Unidirectional challenge and response from the RADIUS security server to the RADIUS client
Protocol Support	Multiprotocol support	No ARA, no NetBEUI
Confidentiality	Entire packet encrypted	Password encrypted
Customization	Provides authorization of router commands on a per-user or per-group basis	Has no option to authorize router commands on a per-user or per-group basis
Accounting	Limited	Extensive

# TACACS+ Authentication

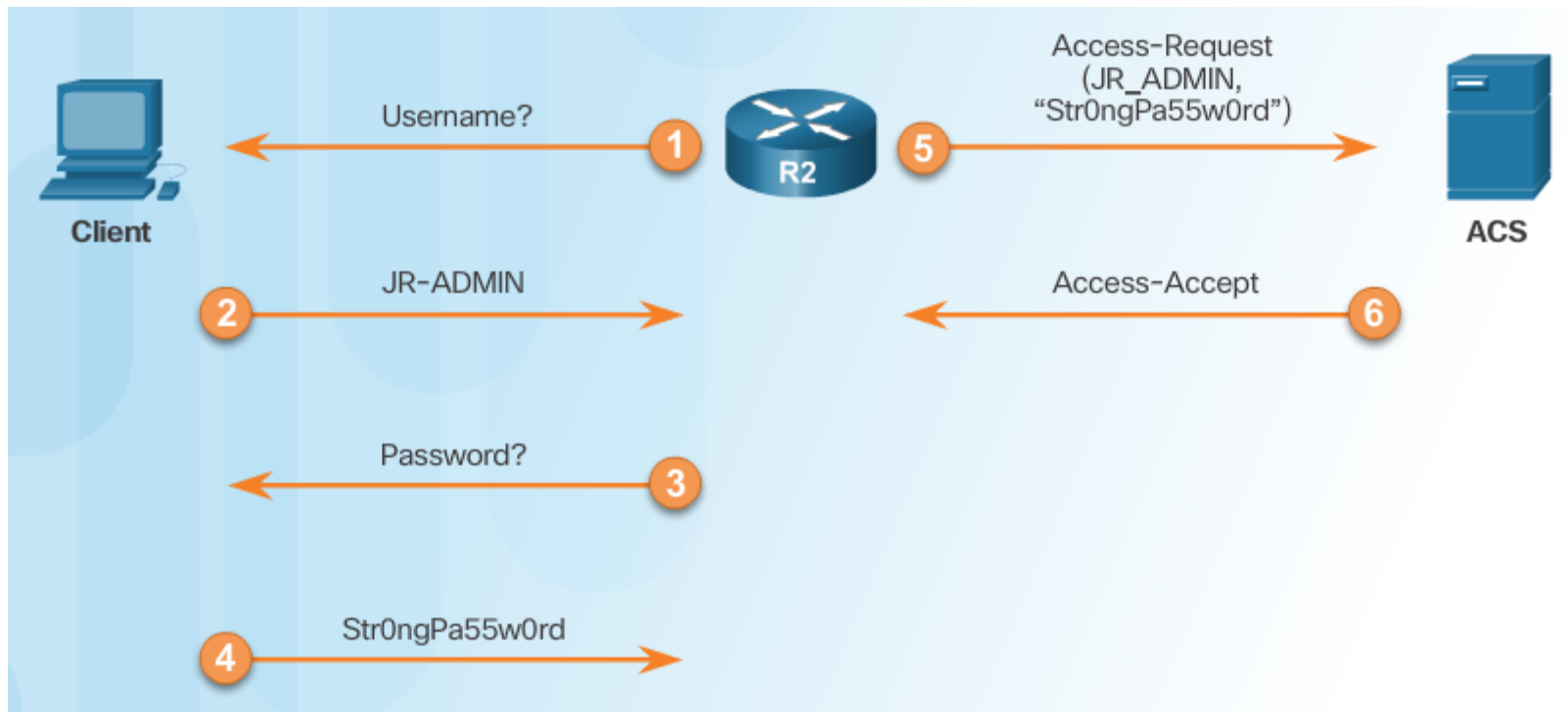
## TACACS+ Authentication Process





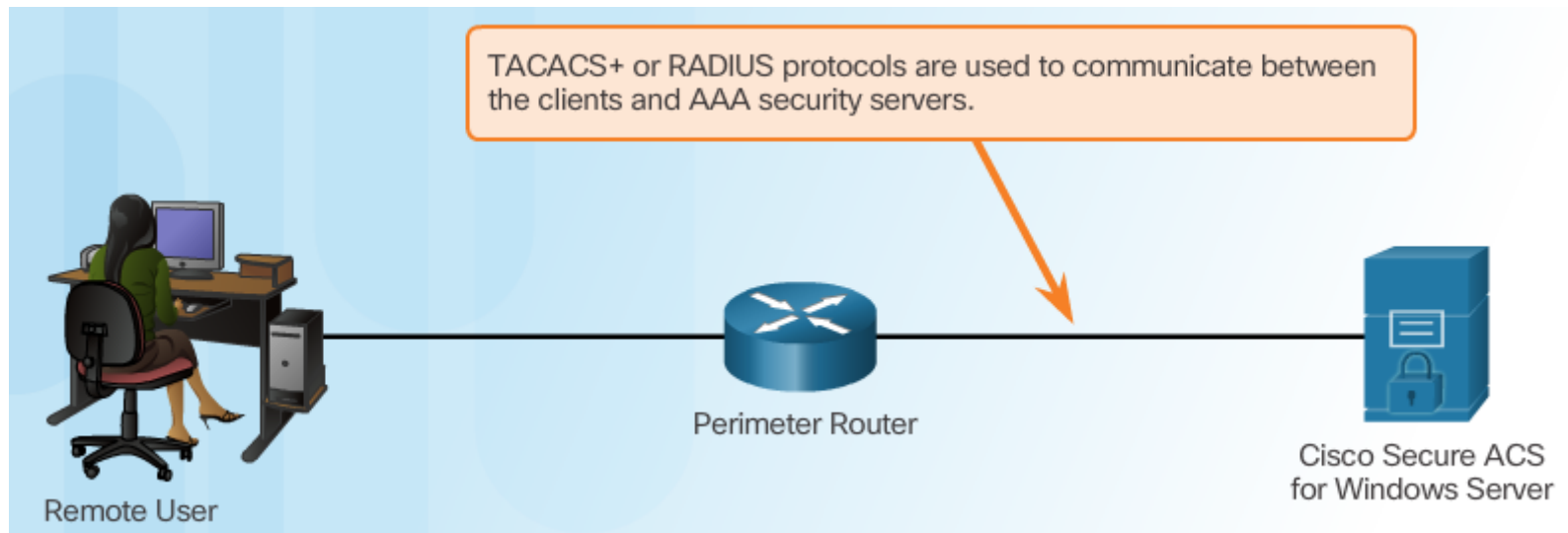
# RADIUS Authentication

## RADIUS Authentication Process

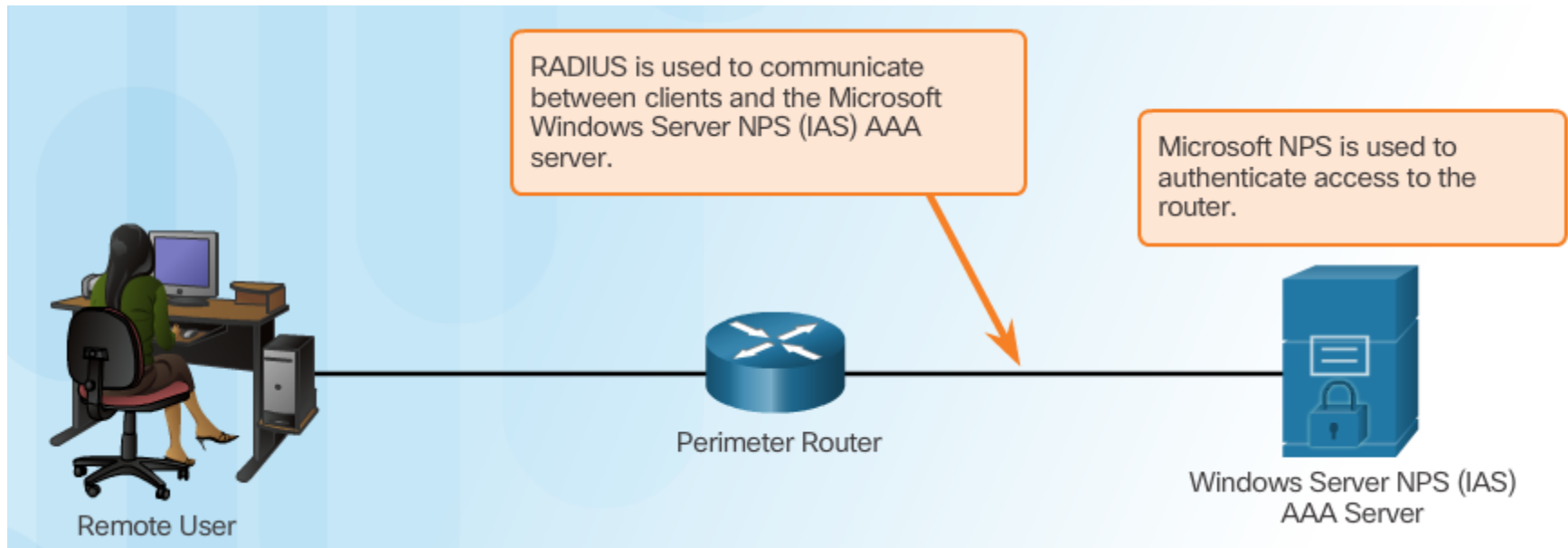


# Integration of TACACS+ and ACS

## Cisco Secure ACS



# Integration of AAA with Active Directory

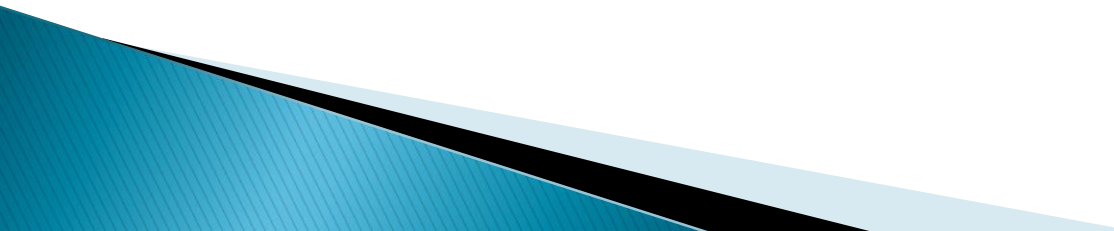




# **Server-Based AAA Authentication**

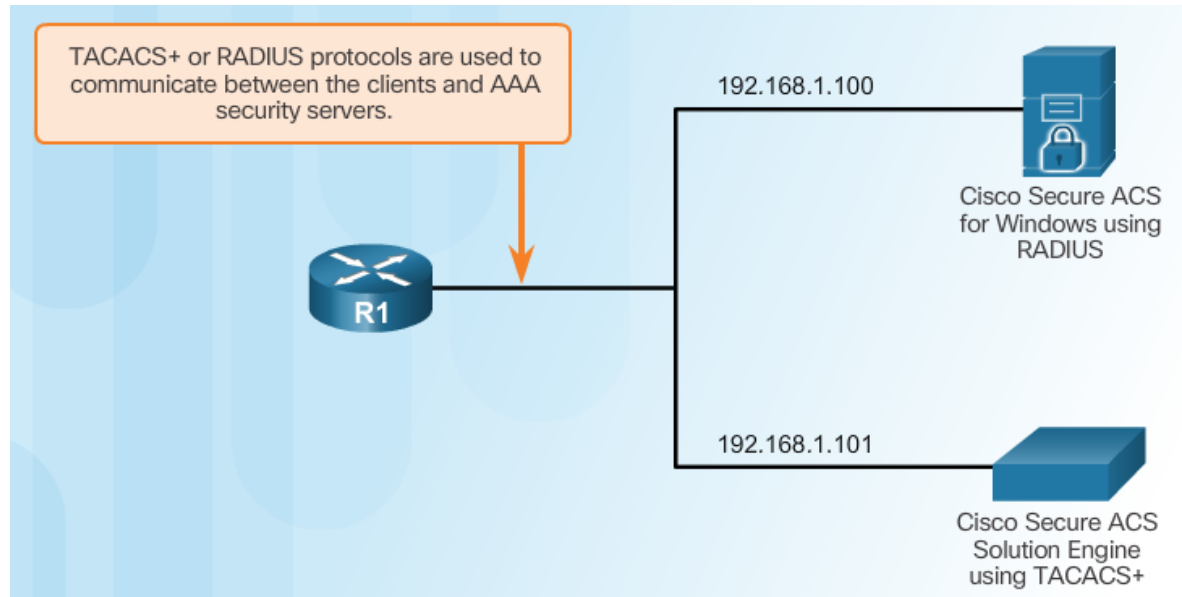


# **Steps for Configuring Server-Based AAA Authentication with CLI**

1. Enable AAA.
  2. Specify the IP address of the ACS server.
  3. Configure the secret key.
  4. Configure authentication to use either the RADIUS or TACACS+ server.
- 

# Configuring the CLI with TACACS+ Servers

## Server-Based AAA Reference Topology



## Configure a AAA TACACS+ Server

```
R1(config)# aaa new-model
R1(config)#
R1(config)# tacacs server Server-T
R1(config-server-tacacs)# address ipv4 192.168.1.101
R1(config-server-tacacs)# single-connection
R1(config-server-tacacs)# key TACACS-Pa55w0rd
R1(config-server-tacacs)# exit
R1(config)#
```



# Configuring the CLI for RADIUS Servers

Configure a AAA RADIUS Server

```
R1(config)# aaa new-model
R1(config)#
R1(config)# radius server SERVER-R
R1(config-radius-server)# address ipv4 192.168.1.100 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
R1(config-radius-server)# key RADIUS-Pa55w0rd
R1(config-radius-server)# exit
R1(config)#
```

# Configure Authentication to Use the AAA Server

## Command Syntax

```
R1(config)# aaa authentication login default ?
cache          Use Cached-group
enable         Use enable password for authentication.
group          Use Server-group
krb5           Use Kerberos 5 authentication.
krb5-telnet    Allow logins only if already authenticated via Kerberos V
               Telnet.
line           Use line password for authentication.
local          Use local username authentication.
local-case     Use case-sensitive local username authentication.
none          NO authentication.
passwd-expiry  enable the login list to provide password aging support

R1(config)# aaa authentication login default group ?
WORD           Server-group name
ldap           Use list of all LDAP hosts.
radius         Use list of all Radius hosts.
tacacs+        Use list of all Tacacs+ hosts.
```

## Configure Server-Based AAA Authentication

```
R1(config)# aaa new-model
R1(config)#
R1(config)# tacacs server Server-T
R1(config-server-tacacs)# address ipv4 192.168.1.100
R1(config-server-tacacs)# single-connection
R1(config-server-tacacs)# key TACACS-Pa55w0rd
R1(config-server-tacacs)# exit
R1(config)#
R1(config)# radius server SERVER-R
R1(config-radius-server)# address ipv4 192.168.1.101 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
R1(config-radius-server)# key RADIUS-Pa55w0rd
R1(config-radius-server)# exit
R1(config)#
R1(config)# aaa authentication login default group tacacs+ group radius local-case
```





# **Troubleshooting Server-Based AAA Authentication**



# Monitoring Authentication Traffic

## Troubleshooting Server-Based AAA Authentication

```
R1# debug aaa authentication
AAA Authentication debugging is on
R1#
14:01:17: AAA/AUTHEN (567936829): Method=TACACS+
14:01:17: TAC+: send AUTHEN/CONT packet
14:01:17: TAC+ (567936829): received authen response status = PASS
14:01:17: AAA/AUTHEN (567936829): status = PASS
```

# Debugging TACACS+ and RADIUS

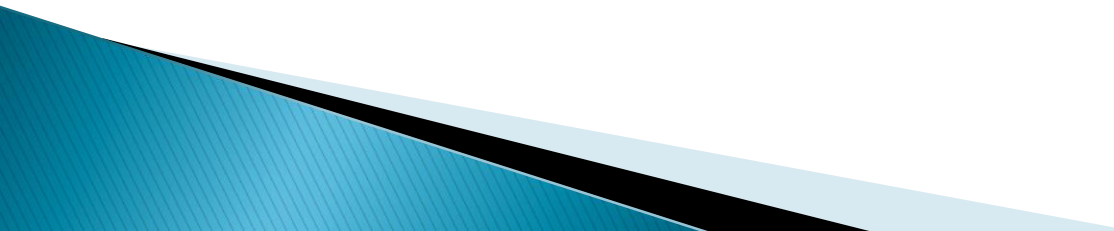
## Troubleshooting RADIUS

```
R1# debug radius ?
accounting      RADIUS accounting packets only
authentication  RADIUS authentication packets only
brief           Only I/O transactions are recorded
elog           RADIUS event logging
failover        Packets sent upon fail-over
local-server    Local RADIUS server
retransmit      Retransmission of packets
verbose         Include non essential RADIUS debugs
<cr>
```

## Troubleshooting TACACS+

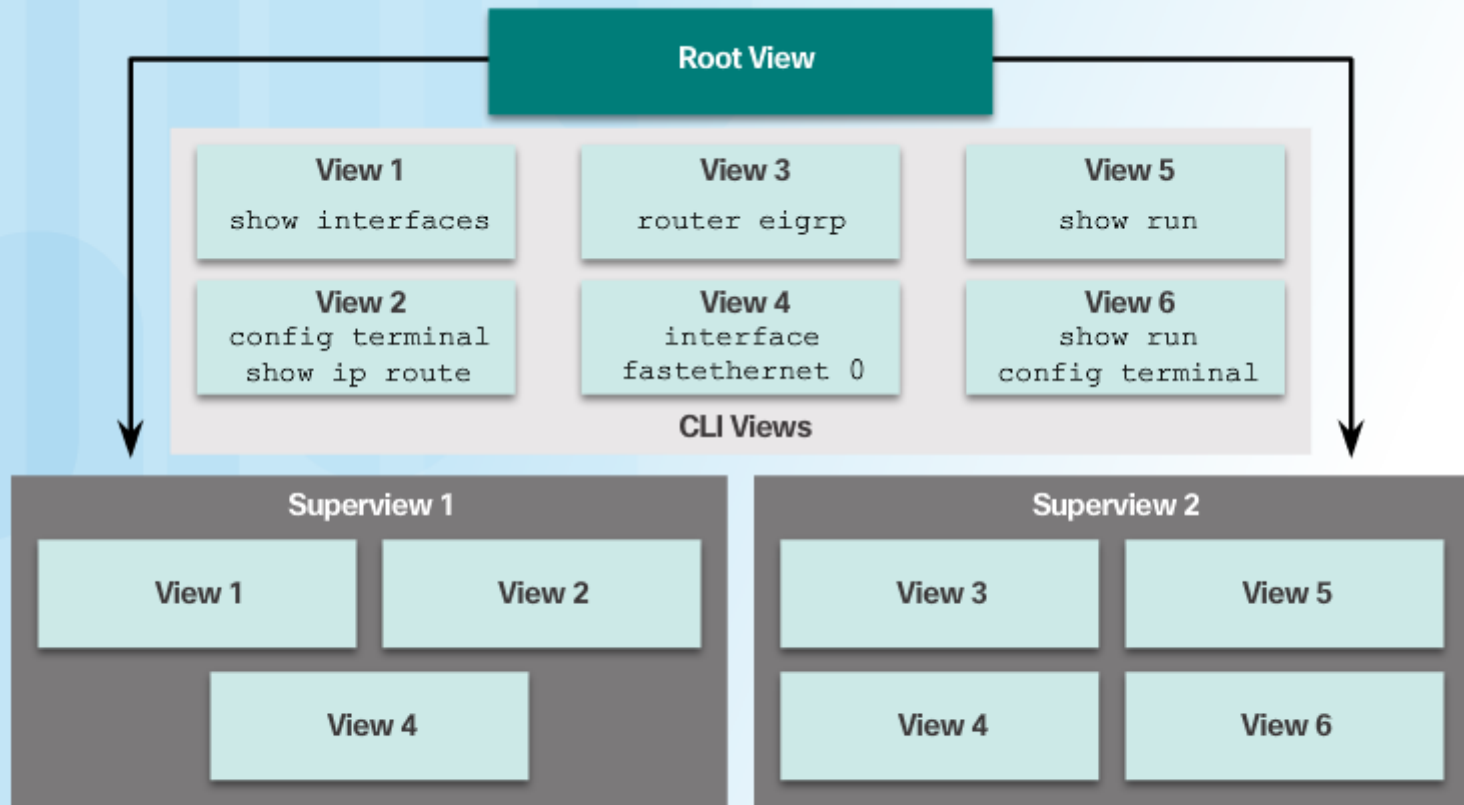
```
R1# debug tacacs ?
accounting      TACACS+ protocol accounting
authentication  TACACS+ protocol authentication
authorization    TACACS+ protocol authorization
events          TACACS+ protocol events
packet          TACACS+ packets
<cr>
```

# Limitations of Privilege Levels

- ▶ No access control to specific interfaces, ports, logical interfaces, and slots on a router
  - ▶ Commands available at lower privilege levels are always executable at higher privilege levels
  - ▶ Commands specifically set at higher privilege levels are not available for lower privilege users
  - ▶ Assigning a command with multiple keywords allows access to all commands that use those
- 



# Role-Based Views



Superviews contain Views but not commands. Two Superviews can use the same View. For example, both Superview 1 and Superview 2 can have CLI View 4 placed inside.

# Example

- ▶ View1
  - Ping
  - telnet
  - Show ip route
- ▶ View2
  - reload
  - Config t
- ▶ View3
  - Config t
  - Show run
- ▶ View4
  - Config t
  - router
  - copy running-config startup-config
- ▶ View5
  - Config t
  - interface
  - ping
- ▶ Ali → View1
- ▶ Ahmed → View2
- ▶ Sara → View3,4
- ▶ Nour → View 2,5

Views

Permissions

# Configuring Role-Based Views

## Step 1

Router#

```
enable [view view-name]
```

## Step 2

Router(config)#

```
parser view view-name
```

## Step 3

Router(config-view)#

```
secret encrypted-password
```

## Step 4

Router(config-view)#

```
commands parser mode {include | include-exclusive | exclude} [all]  
[interface interface-name | command]
```

# Configuring Role-Based CLI Superviews

## Step 1

```
Router(config)#
```

```
parser view view-name superview
```

## Step 2

```
Router(config-view)#
```

```
secret encrypted-password
```

## Step 3

```
Router(config-view)#
```

```
view view-name
```



# Verify Role-Based CLI Views

Enable Root View and Verify All Views

```
R1# show parser view
Current view is 'JR-ADMIN'

R1# enable view
Password:

R1# show parser view
Current view is 'root'

R1# show parser view all
Views/SuperViews Present in System:
  SHOWVIEW
  VERIFYVIEW
  REBOOTVIEW
  USER *

  SUPPORT *

  JR-ADMIN *

----- (*) represent superview-----
R1#
```