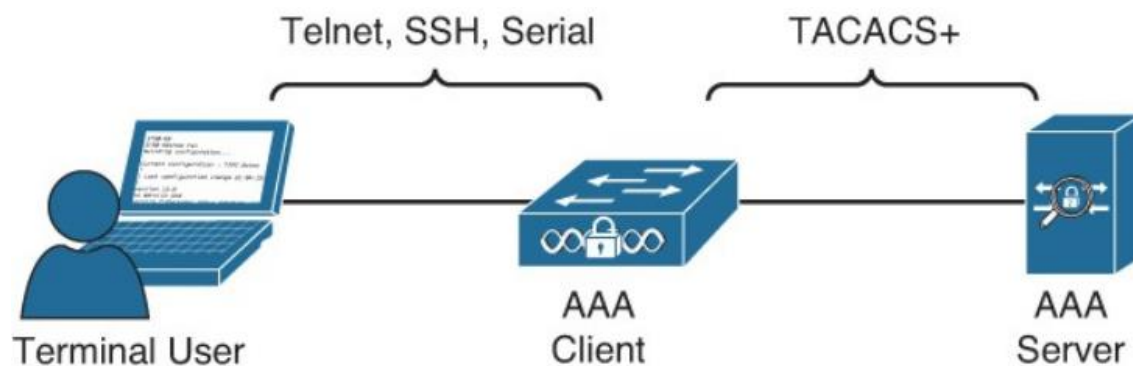


## Device Administration:

- o Device Administrator is the user who logs into the network devices such as switches.
- o Controlling access to who can log in to a network device console, telnet, SSH session.
- o Controlling access to who can log in to the network device via any other methods.
- o Device administration is process of AAA for controlling the access to network device.
- o Which can by any methods via Telnet session, VTY, TTY, SSH session or via Console.
- o Device Administrator is user logs into network devices such as switches routers etc.
- o In order to perform the configuration and maintenance of the administered devices.
- o There are mainly two uses of AAA, Device Administration and the Network Access.
- o Device Administrator performs task of setting up a device to communicate with ISE.
- o When device administrator logs on to a device, the device queries the Cisco ISE server.
- o A Cisco ISE administrator can manage device administration using TACACS protocols.
- o Device Admin, you are creating policy that dictates privilege-level, and command-sets.



## Network Access:

- o Securing the network access can provide the identity of the device or user.
- o Secure network access is necessary in order to identify the user or endpoint.
- o Before permitting the entity to communicate or access computer network.
- o AAA has important role in Network Access authentication and authorization.
- o To filter the legitimate user AAA Network access authentication is required.
- o AAA authenticates these devices & control what these users are authorized for.
- o There are two uses of AAA, the Device Administration and the Network Access.
- o Network Access, will assign VLANs, Security Group Tags, Access-Control-lists, etc.
- o Network Access policy really cares about attributes of endpoint such as its profile.

