



# CHAPTER 5

## Customizing Your Configuration

---

**Revised: March 10, 2006, OL-8559-03**

After you have configured and tested a basic site, you can begin to make changes to better address your own sites's needs. This chapter provides information that describes how to:

- Use groups to select the appropriate user service
- Use multiple user lists to separate users
- Performs authentication and authorization against data from an LDAP server
- Use a script to determine which remote server to use for authentication and authorization
- Use session management to allocate and account for dynamic resources such as the number of concurrent user sessions.

The examples in this chapter provides an introduction to many of the Cisco Access Registrar 4.1 objects and their properties. See [Chapter 4, "Access Registrar Server Objects,"](#) of the *Cisco Access Registrar 4.1 User's Guide* for more detailed information.

### Configuring Groups

The first change you might want to make is to create distinct groups based on the type of service, and divide your user community according to these groups.

You can use Cisco AR UserGroups in two ways:

- You can create separate groups for each specific type of service. For example, you can have a group for PPP users and another for Telnet users.
- You can use a default group and, depending on how the user logs in, use a script to determine which service to provide.

The default Cisco AR installation provides examples of both types of groups.

### Configuring Specific Groups

For users who always require the same type of service, you can create specific user groups, and then set the user's group membership to that group.

[Table 5-1](#) provides an overview of the process. The following sections describe the process in more detail.

**Table 5-1** *Configuring UserGroups*

Object	Action
UserGroups	Add a new UserGroup
UserLists	Set group membership

## Creating and Setting Group Membership

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **UserGroups** object.

```
cd /Radius/UserGroups
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to create a user group, specifying the name and optional description, BaseProfile, AuthenticationScript, or AuthorizationScript. The following example shows how to add the SLIP-users group.

This example sets the BaseProfile to `default-SLIP-users`. When you set this property to the name of a profile, Cisco AR adds the properties in the profile to the response dictionary as part of the authorization process.

```
add SLIP-users "Users who always connect using SLIP" default-SLIP-users
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the user you want to include in this group. The following example shows how to change to the user, jean:

```
cd /Radius/UserLists/Default/jean
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to set the user's group membership to the name of the group you have just created.

```
set group SLIP-users
```

**Step 6** Use the **save** command to save your changes.

```
save
```

**Step 7** Use the **reload** command to reload the server.

```
reload
```



### Note

You must save whenever you have changed the configuration, either through adds, deletes, or sets. Before you exit, log out, or reload; Cisco AR prompts you to save. You must reload after all saves except when you have only made changes to individual users (either adds, deletes, or sets). Unlike all other changes, Cisco AR reads user records on demand; that is, when there is a request from that user.

## Configuring a Default Group

If you allow users to request different Services based on how they specify their username, you can use a script to determine the type of Service to provide. For example, the user *joe* can request either PPP or Telnet Service by either logging in as `joe%PPP` or `joe%Telnet`.

This works because there are two scripts: **ParseServiceHints** and **AuthorizeService**.

- **ParseServiceHints**—checks the username suffix and if it corresponds to a service, it modifies the request so it appears as if the NAS requested that type of Service.
- **AuthorizeService**—adds a certain profile to the response based on the Service type. The script chooses the authentication and/or authorization Service, and the Service specifies the UserGroup which then specifies the UserList, which contains the user `joe`.

Table 5-2 provides an overview of the process. The following sections describe the process in more detail.

**Table 5-2** Choosing Among UserGroups

Object	Action
UserGroups	Add a new UserGroup or use existing Default group.
	Set AuthorizationScript
Scripts	Add new Script.
UserLists	Set group membership.

## Using a Script to Determine Service

The following instructions assume you have already created a UserGroup and you have written a script that performs this function. For some sample scripts, refer to the *Cisco Access Registrar User's Guide*.

- 
- Step 1** Use the **cd** command to change to the UserGroup you want to associate with the script. The following example changes to the **Default** group.
- ```
cd /Radius/UserGroups/Default
```
- Step 2** Use the **set** command to set the AuthorizationScript to the name of the script you want run. The following example sets the script to **AuthorizeService**:
- ```
set AuthorizationScript AuthorizeService
```
- Step 3** Use the **cd** command to change to **Scripts**:
- ```
cd /Radius/Scripts
```
- Step 4** Use the **add** command to add the new script, specifying the name, description, language (in this case `Rex` which is short for RADIUS Extension), file name and an optional entry point. When you do not specify an entry point, Cisco AR uses the script's name.
- ```
add AuthorizeService "" Rex libAuthorizeService.so AuthorizeService
```
- Step 5** Use the **cd** command to change to the user. The following example changes to the user `beth`:
- ```
cd /Radius/UserLists/Default/beth
```

- Step 6** Use the **set** command to set the user's group membership to the name of that group. The following example sets `beth`'s group membership to the `Default` group.

```
set Group Default
```

- Step 7** Use the **save** command to save your changes:

```
save
```

- Step 8** Use the **reload** command to reload the server:

```
reload
```

**Note**

In order to be able to save your changes and reload the server after following this example, you must have an actual script. Cisco AR displays a warning message when it detects missing configuration objects.

## Configuring Multiple UserLists

The basic site contains a single userlist, *Default*, and uses group membership to determine the type of Service to provide each user. When all users are in the same UserList, each username must be unique.

You can, however, group your user community by department or location, and use separate UserLists to distinguish amongst them. In this case, the users names must be unique only within each UserList. Thus, you can allow a user `Jane` in the `North` UserList as well as one in the `South` UserList.

When you have more than one UserList, you must have an incoming script that Cisco AR can run in response to requests. The script chooses the authentication and/or authorization Service, and the Service specifies the actual UserList (Figure 5-1).

**Figure 5-1 Using a Script to Choose a UserList**

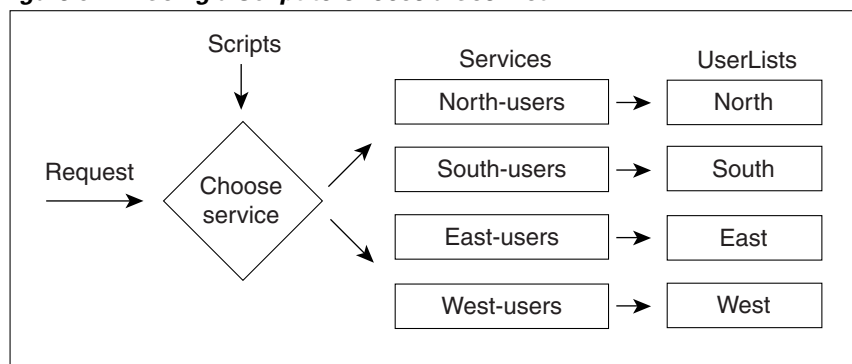


Table 5-3 provides an overview of the process. The following sections describe the process in more detail.

**Table 5-3** Configuring Separate UserLists

| Object    | Action                    |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| UserLists | Add new UserLists.        |
| Users     | Add users.                |
| Services  | Add new Services.         |
|           | Set service type (local). |
| Radius    | Set Incoming Script.      |
| Scripts   | Add a new Script.         |

## Configuring Separate UserLists

Divide your site along organizational or company lines, and create a UserList for each unit.

### Creating Separate UserLists

- 
- Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command.
- ```
aregcmd
```
- Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to **UserLists**.
- ```
cd /Radius/UserLists
```
- Step 3** Use the **add** command to create a UserList, specifying the name and optional description. The following example specifies the name `North` and the description `Users from the northern office`.
- ```
add North "Users from the northern office"
```
- Step 4** Repeat for the other UserLists you want to add.
- 

## Configuring Users

After you have created multiple UserLists, you must populate them with the appropriate users.

### Populating UserLists

- 
- Step 1** Use the **cd** command to change to the UserList you have created.
- ```
cd /Radius/UserLists/North
```
- Step 2** Use the **add** command to add a user. Using the sample users as models, configure the appropriate group membership. The following example adds user `beth`, with the optional description `telemarketing`, the password `123`, Enabled set to `TRUE`, and group membership to `PPP-users`.

```
add beth telemarketing 123 TRUE PPP-users
```

**Step 3** Repeat for the other users you want to add.

You can use the script, **add-100-users**, which is located in the `/opt/CSCOAr/examples/cli` directory to automatically add 100 users.

---

## Configuring Services

You must create a corresponding Service for each UserList. For example, when you create four UserLists, one for each section of the country, you must create four Services.

### Creating Separate Services

**Step 1** Use the **cd** command to change to **Services**:

```
cd /Radius/Services
```

**Step 2** Use the **add** command to create a Service, specifying the name and optional description. The following example specifies the name `North-users` and the description `All users from the northern branch office`:



**Caution**

```
add North-users "All users from the northern branch office"
```

---

**Step 3** Use the **cd** command to change to **North-users**.

```
cd /Radius/Services/North-users
```

**Step 4** Use the **set** command to set the type to `local`. Specify the name of the UserList you want Cisco AR to use. You can accept the default Outage Policy and MultipleServersPolicy or you can use the **set** command to change them. The following example sets the type to `local` and the UserList to `North`:

```
set type local
```

```
set UserList North
```

**Step 5** Repeat for each Service you must create.

---

## Creating the Script

You must write a script that looks at the username and chooses the Service to which to direct the request.

For example, you create four UserLists (`North`, `South`, `East`, and `West`), with the Service based on the origin of the user. When a user requests a Service, your script can strip off the origin in the request and use it to set the environment dictionary variables **Authentication-Service** and/or **Authorization-Service** to the name or names of the appropriate Service.

In this situation, when `beth@North.QuickExample.com` makes an Access-Request, the script will strip off the word `North` and use it to set the value of the environment variable **Authentication-Service** and/or **Authorization-Service**. Note, the script overrides any existing default authentication and/or authorization specifications.

**Note**

For more information about writing scripts and the role the dictionaries play in Cisco AR, see the *Cisco Access Registrar User Guide*. For examples of scripts, refer to the *Cisco Access Registrar User's Guide*.

## Configuring the Script

When you have multiple UserLists, you need a script to determine which UserList to check when a user makes an Access-Request. When you want the script to apply to all users, irrespective of the NAS they are using, place the script at the **Radius** level. When, on the other hand, you want to run different scripts depending on the originating NAS, place the script at the **Client** level.

## Choosing the Scripting Point

- 
- Step 1** Use the **cd** command to change to the appropriate level. The following example sets the script for all requests.
- ```
cd /Radius
```
- Step 2** Use the **set** command to set the incoming script. The following example sets the script, `ParseUserName`:
- ```
set IncomingScript ParseUserName
```
- Step 3** Use the **cd** command to change to **Scripts**.
- ```
cd /Radius/Scripts
```
- Step 4** Use the **add** command to add the new script, specifying the name, description, language, file name and an optional entry point. If you do not specify an entry point, Cisco AR uses the script's name. The following example specifies the name `ParseUserName`, the language `Rex` (which is RADIUS Extension), the file name `LibParseUserName.so`, and the entry point `ParseUserName`.
- ```
add ParseUserName "" Rex libParseUserName.so ParseUserName
```
- Step 5** Use the **save** command to save your changes:
- ```
save
```
- Step 6** Use the **reload** command to reload the server.
- ```
reload
```
-

## Handling Multiple Scripts

Cisco AR can run only one script from a given extension point. However, you can write a script that runs several scripts serially, one after the other. For example, the following **tcl** script, **MasterScript**, might look like the following:

```
## this MasterScript executes both tParseAAA and MyProcedure
# it assumes that tclscript.tcl and myscripts.tcl are in the same
# directory as this file

source tclscript.tcl
source myscripts.tcl

proc MasterScript { request response environ } {
    tParseAAA $request $response $environ
    MyProcedure $request $response $environ
}
```

Save **tcl** scripts in the directory **/opt/CSCOar/scripts/radius/tcl**.

## Configuring a Remote Server for AA

All the sites described so far in this chapter have used the Cisco AR RADIUS server for authentication and authorization. You might want to delegate either one or both of those tasks to another server, such as an LDAP server or another RADIUS server.

You can specify one of the following services when you want to use a particular remote server:

- radius—authentication and/or authorization
- ldap—authentication and/or authorization
- tacacs-udp—authentication only.



### Note

Although these services differ in the way they handle authentication and authorization, the procedure for configuring a remote server is the same independent of its type. For more information about the differences between these servers, see the *Cisco Access Registrar User Guide*.

[Table 5-4](#) provides an overview of the process. The following sections describe the process in more detail.

**Table 5-4** *Configuring a Remote Server*

| Object        | Action                          |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| RemoteServers | Add a new RemoteServer.         |
|               | Set the protocol (ldap).        |
|               | Set the properties.             |
| Services      | Add a new Service.              |
|               | Set the type (ldap).            |
|               | Set the RemoteServers property. |

**Table 5-4** Configuring a Remote Server

| Object | Action                     |
|--------|----------------------------|
| Radius | Set DefaultAuthentication. |
|        | Set DefaultAuthorization.  |

## Configuring the Remote Server

The RemoteServer object allows you to specify the properties of the remote server to which Services proxy requests. The remote servers you specify at this level are referenced by name from the RemoteServers list in the Services objects.

### Creating a RemoteServer

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **RemoteServers** level:

```
cd /Radius/RemoteServers
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to add the remote server you will reference in the Services level. The following example adds the remote server's host name `QuickExample`.

```
add QuickExample
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the **QuickExample RemoteServers** object level.

```
cd /Radius/RemoteServers/QuickExample
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to specify the protocol `ldap`:

```
set protocol ldap
```

**Step 6** Use the **set** command to specify the required LDAP properties.

At the very least you must specify:

- **IPAddress**—the IP address of the LDAP server (for example, `196.168.1.5`).
- **Port**—the port the LDAP server is listening on (for example, `389`).
- **HostName**—the host name of the machine specified in the IP address field (for example, `ldap1.QuickExample.com`).
- **SearchPath**—the directory in the LDAP database to use as the starting point when searching for user information (for example, `o=Ace Industry, c=US`).
- **Filter**—the filter to use to find user entries in the LDAP database (for example, `(uid=%s)`).
- **UserPasswordAttribute**—the name of the LDAP attribute in a user entry that contains the user's password (for example, `userpassword`).

```
set IPAddress 196.168.1.5
```

```
set Port 389
set HostName ldap1.QuickExample.com
set SearchPath "o=Ace Industry, c=US"
set Filter (uid=%s)
set UserPasswordAttribute password
```

---

See [LDAP, page 4-16](#) of the *Cisco Access Registrar User Guide* for descriptions of the other LDAP properties.

## Configuring Services

In order to use LDAP for authorization and/or authentication, you must configure a Services object.

### Creating Services

- 
- Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:
- ```
aregcmd
```
- Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **Services** level:
- ```
cd /Radius/Services
```
- Step 3** Use the **add** command to add the appropriate LDAP service. The following example adds the `remote-ldap` service:
- ```
add remote-ldap "Remote LDAP Service"
```
- Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the **remote-ldap** object:
- ```
cd /Radius/Services/remote-ldap
```
- Step 5** Use the **set** command to set the type to `ldap`. You can accept the default Outage Policy and MultipleServersPolicy or you can use the **set** command to change them.
- ```
set type ldap
```
- Step 6** Use the **cd** command to change to the **RemoteServers**:
- ```
cd /Radius/Services/remote-ldap/RemoteServers
```

- Step 7** Use the **set** command to set the server number and name. By giving each server a number you tell Cisco AR the order you want it to access each server. Cisco AR uses this order when implementing the MultipleServersPolicy of Failover or RoundRobin.

The following example sets the first remote server to the server `QuickExample`:

```
set 1 QuickExample
```

---

The MultipleServersPolicy determines how Cisco AR handles multiple remote servers.

- When you set it to `Failover`, Cisco AR directs requests to the first server in the list until it determines the server is off-line. At that time, Cisco AR redirects all requests to the next server in the list until it finds a server that is online.
- When you set it to `RoundRobin`, Cisco AR directs each request to the next server in the RemoteServers list in order to share the resource load across all the servers listed in the RemoteServers list.

## Configuring the RADIUS Server

In the default Cisco AR configuration, authentication and authorization are handled through the local-users Service object. This causes Cisco AR to match requesting users with the names in its own database. When you select LDAP as a remote server for authentication and authorization, Cisco AR looks to that server for user information.

To have Cisco AR perform authentication and authorization against information from the LDAP server, you must change the DefaultAuthenticationService and DefaultAuthorizationService at the **Radius** level.

## Changing the Authentication and Authorization Defaults

---

- Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:
- ```
aregcmd
```
- Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **Radius** level:
- ```
cd /Radius
```
- Step 3** Use the **set** command to change the **DefaultAuthentication**:
- ```
set DefaultAuthentication remote-ldap
```
- Step 4** Use the **set** command to change the **DefaultAuthorization**:
- ```
set DefaultAuthorization remote-ldap
```
- Step 5** Use the **save** command to save your changes:
- ```
save
```

**Step 6** Use the **reload** command to reload the server:

```
reload
```

## Configuring Multiple Remote Servers

All of the sites described so far in this chapter have used a single server for authentication and authorization; either the local RADIUS server or a remote LDAP server.

You can configure multiple remote servers to use the same Service, or multiple remote servers to use different Services. Figure 5-2 shows how to use multiple servers for authentication and authorization, and how to employ a script to determine which one to use.

**Figure 5-2 Using a Script to Choose a Remote Server**

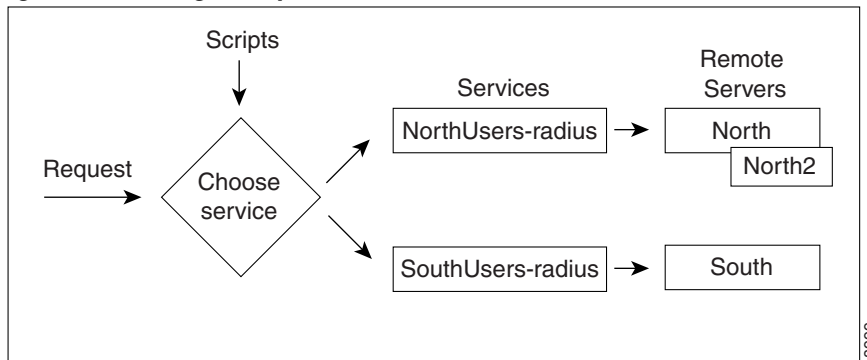


Table 5-5 provides an overview of the process. The following sections describe the process in more detail. Repeat for each RemoteServer you want to configure.

**Table 5-5 Configuring Multiple Remote Servers**

Object	Action
RemoteServers	Add a new RemoteServer.
	Set the protocol (radius).
	Set the shared secret.
Services	Add a new Service.
	Set the type (radius).
	Set the remote server name and number.
Scripts	Add a new Script.
Radius	Set the IncomingScript.

## Configuring Two Remote Servers

Configure each remote server you want to use for authentication and authorization. The following example shows the `North` remote server.

## Creating RemoteServers

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **RemoteServers** level:

```
cd /Radius/RemoteServers
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to add the remote server you specified in the Services level. The following example adds the `North` remote server:

```
add North
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the **North RemoteServers** level:

```
cd /Radius/RemoteServers/North
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to specify the protocol `radius`:

```
set protocol radius
```

**Step 6** Use the **set** command to specify the `SharedSecret 789`:

```
set SharedSecret 789
```

**Step 7** Repeat these steps for the other remote servers.

---

## Configuring Services

In order to use multiple remote servers for authorization and/or authentication you must configure the corresponding Services.

### Creating the Services

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Change directory to **/Radius/Services**.

```
cd /Radius/Services
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to add the appropriate Radius service. The following example adds the `NorthUsers-radius` object:

```
add NorthUsers-radius "NorthRemote server"
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change the `NorthUsers-radius` object:

```
cd /Radius/Services/NorthUsers-radius
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to set the type to `radius`:

```
set type radius
```

**Step 6** Use the **set** command to set the remote server number and name. By giving each server a number, you tell Cisco AR the order you want it to access each server. Cisco AR uses this order when implementing the MultipleServersPolicy of Failover or RoundRobin.

The following example sets the first remote server to the server `North` and the second remote server to `North2`:

```
set RemoteServers/1 North
```

```
set RemoteServers/2 North2
```

**Step 7** Create another Service (SouthUsers-radius) for the South remote server.

---

## Configuring the Script

When you have multiple RemoteServers, you need a script that determines the authentication and/or authorization Service, which in turn specifies the RemoteServer to check when a user makes an Access-Request. If you want the script to apply to all users, irrespective of the NAS they are using, place the script at the **Radius** level.



**Note** See [Determining the Goal of the Script, page 9-1](#) in the *Cisco Access Registrar User's Guide* for sample scripts you can use as a basis for your own scripts.

---

## Choosing the Scripting Point

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
> aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **Scripts** object:

```
cd /Radius/Scripts
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to add the new script, specifying the name, description, language, file name and an optional entry point. If you do not specify an entry point, Cisco AR uses the script's name.

The following example specifies the name `ParseRemoteServers`, the language `ReX`, the file name `libParseRemoteServers.so`, and the entry point `ParseRemoteServers`:

```
add ParseRemoteServers "" ReXlibParseRemoteServers.so ParseRemoteServers
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the appropriate object level. The following example changes to the server level:

```
cd /Radius
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to set the incoming script. The following example sets the script, **ParseRemoteServers**, at the server level:

```
set IncomingScript ParseRemoteServers
```

**Step 6** Use the **save** command to save your changes:

```
save
```

**Step 7** Use the **reload** command to reload the server.

```
reload
```

---

## Configuring Session Management

You can use session management to track user sessions, and/or allocate dynamic resources to users for the lifetime of their sessions. You can define one or more Session Managers, and have each one manage the sessions for a particular group or company.

### Configuring a Resource Manager

Session Managers use Resource Managers, which in turn manage a pool of resources of a particular type. The Resource Managers have the following types:

- *IP-Dynamic*—manages a pool of IP address and allows you to dynamically allocate IP addresses from that pool of addresses
- *IP-Per-NAS-Port*—allows you to associate NAS ports to specific IP addresses, and thus ensure specific NAS ports always get the same IP address
- *IPX-Dynamic*—manages a pool of IPX network addresses
- *Group-Session-Limit*—manages concurrent sessions for a group of users; that is, it keeps track of how many sessions are active and denies new sessions once the configured limit has been reached
- *User-Session-Limit*—manages per-user concurrent sessions; that is, it keeps track of how many sessions each user has, and denies the user a new session once the configured limit has been reached
- *USR-VPN*—allows you to set up a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using a US Robotics NAS. (A Virtual Private Network is a way for companies to use the Internet to securely transport private data.)

Each Resource Manager is responsible for examining the request and deciding whether to allocate a resource for the user, pass the request through, or cause Cisco AR to reject the request.

[Table 5-6](#) provides an overview of the process. The following sections describe the process in more detail.

**Table 5-6 Configuring ResourceManagers**

Object	Action
ResourceManagers	Add new ResourceManager
	Set type (Group-Session-Limit)
	Set value (100)
SessionManagers	Add new SessionManager
	Set ResourceManager
Radius	Set DefaultSessionManager

## Creating a Resource Manager

You can use the default Resource Managers as models for any new Resource Managers you want to create. The following describes how to create a Resource Manager that limits the number of users to 100 or less at any one time.

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **ResourceManagers** level:

```
cd /Radius/ResourceManagers
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to add a new ResourceManager. The following example adds the ResourceManager **rm-100**:

```
add rm-100
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the ResourceManager you have just created:

```
cd rm-100
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to set the type:

```
set type Group-Session-Limit
```

**Step 6** Use the **set** command to set the number of GroupSessionLimit to 100:

```
set GroupSessionLimit 100
```

---

## Configuring a Session Manager

Now that you have created a Resource Manager, you must associate it with the appropriate Session Manager.

### Creating a Session Manager

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **SessionManagers** level:

```
cd /Radius/SessionManagers
```

**Step 3** Use the **add** command to add a new SessionManager. The following example adds the SessionManager **sm-1**:

```
add sm-1
```

**Step 4** Use the **cd** command to change to the **SessionManager/ResourceManagers** property:

```
cd sm-1/ResourceManagers
```

**Step 5** Use the **set** command to specify the ResourceManagers you want tracked per user session. Specify a number and the name of the ResourceManager. Note, you can list the ResourceManager objects in any order.

```
set 1 rm-100
```

---

## Enabling Session Management

Cisco AR, by default, comes configured with the sample SessionManagement **session-mgr-1**. You can modify it or change it to the new SessionManager you have created.

**Note**

---

When you want the Session Manager to manage the resources for all Access-Requests Cisco AR receives, set the Radius DefaultSessionManager to this Session Manager. When you want a Session Manager to manage the resources of a particular object, or to use multiple Session Managers, then use an incoming script at the appropriate level.

---

## Configuring Session Management

---

**Step 1** Run the **aregcmd** command:

```
aregcmd
```

**Step 2** Use the **cd** command to change to the **Radius** level:

```
cd /Radius
```

**Step 3** Use the **set** command to set the **DefaultSessionManager** to the name you have just created:

```
set DefaultSessionManager sm-1
```

**Step 4** Use the **save** command to save your changes:

```
save
```

**Step 5** Use the **reload** command to reload the Cisco AR server.

```
reload
```

---