



Configuring Identity Control Policies

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Configuring Identity Control Policies

Identity control policies define the actions that Cisco Identity Based Networking Services (IBNS) takes in response to specified conditions and subscriber events. A variety of system actions, conditions, and events can be combined using a consistent policy language. This module provides information about how to configure identity control policies for Cisco IBNS.

Information About Identity Control Policies

Cisco Identity Based Networking Services Configuration

To convert all relevant authentication commands to their Class-Based Policy Language(CPL) control policy equivalents, use the **authentication convert-to new-style** command. This command permanently converts the legacy configuration on the switch to identity-based networking services.



Note This configuration is irreversible. It disables the conversion command – **authentication display [legacy | new-style]**.

Use the **authentication display config-mode** command in EXEC mode to display the current configuration mode; *legacy* if it is legacy mode and **new-style** if it is Identity-Based Networking Services configuration mode.

```
(Device)# authentication display config-mode
Current configuration mode is legacy
```

```
Device)# authentication display config-mode
Current configuration mode is new-style
```

Concurrent Authentication Methods

Cisco IBNS allows the concurrent operation of IEEE 802.1x (dot1x), MAC authentication bypass (MAB), and web authentication methods, making it possible to invoke multiple authentication methods in parallel on

a single subscriber session. This allows the client-supported method to complete at the earliest opportunity without the delays associated with serialization.

Typically, the access control method that is used to authorize a host is left up to the endpoint. For example, a printer without an 802.1x supplicant would be authorized through MAB only, an employee desktop through 802.1x only, and a guest through web authentication only. The default priority order is 802.1x, followed by MAB, then web authentication. When method priorities are the same, the first method that successfully authenticates the session prevails.

An example in which more than one method may succeed during the lifetime of a session is when MAB is used to provide interim access pending success of 802.1x. A host could also be given interim access to a web server to allow credentials to be updated so that 802.1x can succeed after an authentication failure.

Configuration Display Mode

Identity-Based Networking Services introduces new Cisco IOS commands that replace many of the previously supported authentication and policy commands. These commands are available only after enabling the Cisco common classification policy language (C3PL) display mode that supports Identity-Based Networking Services. Identity-Based Networking Services features such as concurrent authentication and web authentication with IPv6 are not supported in legacy mode.

The device defaults to the legacy configuration mode until you do one of the following:

- Enter the **authentication display new-style** command—This command switches to C3PL display mode, temporarily converting your legacy configuration to a Identity-Based Networking Services configuration so you can see how it looks before you make the conversion permanent. You can switch back to legacy mode by using the **authentication display legacy** command. See the [Enabling the Display Mode for Cisco Identity Based Networking Services, on page 4](#) section.
- Enter a Identity-Based Networking Services configuration command—After you enter the first explicit Identity-Based Networking Services command, the configuration converts to C3PL display mode permanently and legacy commands are suppressed. The **authentication display** command is disabled and you can no longer revert to the legacy configuration mode.

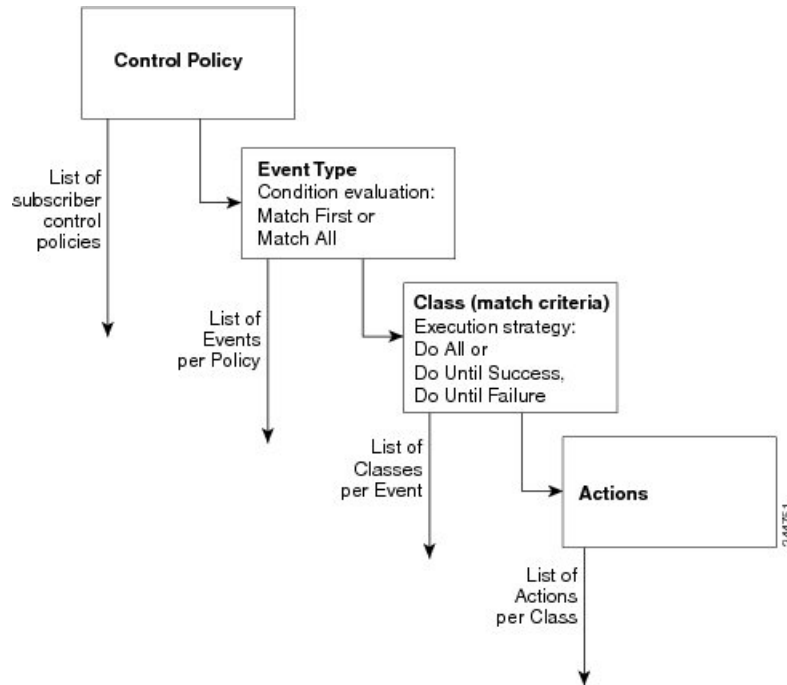
Control Policies for Cisco Identity Based Networking Services

A control policy defines the handling of different subscriber life-cycle events. For various events, such as session start or session failure, you can specify actions in the control policy. These actions can be executed conditionally for different subscribers based on various match criteria. Control policies are activated on interfaces and typically control the authentication of subscriber identity and the activation of services on sessions. For example, you can configure a control policy to authenticate specific subscribers and then provide them with access to specific services.

A control policy consists of one or more control policy rules and a decision strategy that governs how the policy rules are evaluated. A control policy rule consists of a control class (a flexible condition clause), an event for which the condition is evaluated, and one or more actions. Actions are general system functions, such as authenticate or activate. You define the specific actions that an event will trigger and some events have default actions.

The figure below illustrates how each control policy contains a list of events that are considered applicable to the subscriber life cycle. Within each event type is a list of control classes with different match criteria for subscriber identity, and under each class is a list of actions to be executed.

Figure 1: Control Policy Structure



Control Policy Configuration Overview

Control policies express system functionality in terms of an event, a condition, and an action. There are three steps in defining a control policy:

1. Create one or more control classes—A control class specifies the conditions that must be met for a control policy to be activated. A control class can contain multiple conditions, each of which will evaluate as either true or false. Match directives specify whether all, any, or none of the individual conditions must evaluate true for the class to evaluate true. Or, you can specify the default control class which does not contain any conditions and always evaluates true.
2. Create a control policy—A control policy contains one or more control policy rules. A control policy rule consists of a control class, an event that causes the class to be evaluated, and one or more actions. Actions are numbered and executed sequentially.
3. Apply the control policy—A control policy is activated by applying it to an interface.

Parameter Maps for Cisco Identity Based Networking Services

A parameter map allows you to specify parameters that control the behavior of actions specified under a control policy. For Cisco IBNS, an authentication parameter map defines parameters used for the action specified with the **authenticate using webauth** command. You can configure the following types of parameter maps:

- Authentication bypass (This is also called nonresponsive host [NRH] authentication.)
- Consent
- Web authentication

- Web authentication with consent

Parameter maps are optional. If you do not configure a named parameter map, the software uses the default parameters that are specified in the global parameter map.

Per User Inactivity Handling Across Methods

A common inactivity aging feature extends support for RADIUS attributes 28 (Idle-Timeout) and attribute 29 (Termination-Action) to web authenticated sessions, providing consistent inactivity handling across all authentication methods, including 802.1x, MAC authentication bypass (MAB), and web authentication. The AAA server sends these attributes as part of the user authorization. After a session has been idle for the amount of time specified in attribute 28, or has reached the timeout configured with attribute 29, the session is terminated.

You can also apply the inactivity timeout and absolute timeout to sessions through a locally defined service template. When enabling the inactivity timeout, you can also enable address resolution protocol (ARP) probes that are sent before the session is terminated. For configuration information, see the [Configuring Identity Service Templates](#) module.

How to Configure Identity Control Policies

Enabling the Display Mode for Cisco Identity Based Networking Services

Cisco IBNS features are configured in the Cisco common classification policy language (C3PL) display mode. The legacy authentication manager mode is enabled by default. You can use the following procedure to switch to C3PL display mode and temporarily convert any legacy configuration commands to their C3PL equivalents. This allows you to preview your legacy configuration as a Identity-Based Networking Services configuration before making the conversion permanent. After you enter an explicit Cisco IBNS command, the conversion becomes permanent and you can no longer revert to legacy mode.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	authentication display {legacy new-style} Example: Device# authentication display new-style	Sets the display mode for authentication and policy configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The default display mode is legacy. • You can use this command to switch between legacy and C3PL display mode until you execute the first explicit Identity-Based Networking Services command. After you enter the first explicit Identity-Based Networking Services command, for example when configuring a control class or control policy, the system displays a prompt to confirm whether you

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>want to continue because this command will be disabled and you cannot revert to legacy mode.</p> <p>Note If you save the configuration while the new-style mode is enabled, and then perform a reload, the display mode is permanently set to new-style. The authentication display command is disabled and you cannot revert to legacy mode.</p> <p>For the stack devices and standalone devices to revert to legacy mode, save the new-style configuration in a flash, write erase the device and then perform a reload.</p>

Configuring a Control Class

A control class defines the conditions under which the actions of a control policy are executed. You define whether all, any, or none of the conditions must evaluate true to execute the actions of the control policy. Control classes are evaluated based on the event specified in the control policy.



Note This procedure shows all of the match conditions that you can configure in a control class. You must specify at least one condition in a control class to make it valid. All other conditions, and their corresponding steps, are optional (steps 4 through 18 below).

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p>enable</p> <p>Example: Device> enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example: Device# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<p>class-map type control subscriber {match-all match-any match-none} <i>control-class-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p>	<p>Creates a control class and enters control class-map filter mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • match-all—All of the conditions in the control class must evaluate true.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config)# class-map type control subscriber match-all DOT1X_NO_AGENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • match-any—At least one of the conditions in the control class must evaluate true. • match-none—All of the conditions in the control class must evaluate false.
Step 4	{match no-match} activated-service-template <i>template-name</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match activated-service-template SVC_1	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on the service template activated on a session.
Step 5	{match no-match} authorization-status {authorized unauthorized} Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match authorization-status authorized	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on a session's authorization status.
Step 6	{match no-match} authorizing-method-priority {eq gt lt} <i>priority-value</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match authorizing-method-priority eq 10	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on the priority of the authorization method. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eq—Current priority is equal to <i>priority-value</i>. • gt—Current priority is greater than <i>priority-value</i>. • lt—Current priority is less than <i>priority-value</i>. • <i>priority-value</i>—Priority value to match. Range: 1 to 254, where 1 is the highest priority and 254 is the lowest.
Step 7	{match no-match} client-type {data switch video voice} Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match client-type data	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's device type.
Step 8	{match no-match} current-method-priority {eq gt lt} <i>priority-value</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match current-method-priority eq 10	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on the priority of the current authentication method.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	<p>{match no-match} ip-address <i>ip-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match ip-address 10.10.10.1</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's source IPv4 address.
Step 10	<p>{match no-match} ipv6-address <i>ipv6-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match ipv6-address FE80::1</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's source IPv6 address.
Step 11	<p>{match no-match} mac-address <i>mac-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match mac-address aabb.cc00.6500</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's MAC address.
Step 12	<p>{match no-match} method {dot1x mab webauth}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match method dot1x</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's authentication method.
Step 13	<p>{match no-match} port-type {l2-port l3-port dot11-port}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match port-type l2-port</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's interface type.
Step 14	<p>{match no-match} result-type [method {dot1x mab webauth}] <i>result-type</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match result-type agent-not-found</pre>	<p>(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on the specified authentication result.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To display the available result types, use the question mark (?) online help function.
Step 15	<p>{match no-match} service-template <i>template-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match service-template svc_1</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's service template.
Step 16	<p>{match no-match} tag <i>tag-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match tag tag_1</pre>	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on the tag associated with an event.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 17	{match no-match} timer <i>timer-name</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match timer restart	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's timer.
Step 18	{match no-match} username <i>username</i> Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# match username josmiths	(Optional) Creates a condition that evaluates true based on an event's username.
Step 19	end Example: Device(config-filter-control-classmap)# end	(Optional) Exits control class-map filter configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 20	show class-map type control subscriber {all name <i>control-class-name</i>} Example: Device# show class-map type control subscriber all	(Optional) Displays information about Identity-Based Networking Services control classes.

Example: Control Class

The following example shows a control class that is configured with two match conditions:

```
class-map type control subscriber match-all DOT1X_NO_AGENT
match method dot1x
match result-type agent-not-found
```

Configuring a Control Policy

Control policies determine the actions that the system takes in response to specified events and conditions. The control policy contains one or more control policy rules that associate a control class with one or more actions. The actions that you can configure in a policy rule depend on the type of event that you specify.



Note This task includes all of the actions that you can configure in a control policy regardless of the event. All of these actions, and their corresponding steps, are optional (steps 6 through 21 below). To display the supported actions for a particular event, use the question mark (?) online help function.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example:	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device> enable	
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	policy-map type control subscriber <i>control-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config)# policy-map type control subscriber POLICY_1	Defines a control policy for subscriber sessions.
Step 4	event event-name [match-all match-first] Example: Device(config-event-control-policymap)# event session-started	Specifies the type of event that triggers actions in a control policy if conditions are met. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • match-all is the default behavior. • To display the available event types, use the question mark (?) online help function. For a complete description of event types, see the event command.
Step 5	<i>priority-number class {control-class-name always} [do-all do-until-failure do-until-success]</i> Example: Device(config-class-control-policymap)# 10 class always	Associates a control class with one or more actions in a control policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A named control class must first be configured before specifying it with the <i>control-class-name</i> argument. • do-until-failure is the default behavior.
Step 6	<i>action-number activate {policy type control subscriber control-policy-name [child [no-propagation concurrent] service-template template-name [aaa-list list-name] [precedence number] [replace-all]}</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 activate service-template FALLBACK	(Optional) Activates a control policy or service template on a subscriber session.
Step 7	<i>action-number authenticate using {dot1x mab webauth} [aaa {authc-list authc-list-name authz-list authz-list-name}] [merge] [parameter-map map-name] [priority priority-number] [replace replace-all] [retries number {retry-time seconds}]</i> Example:	(Optional) Initiates the authentication of a subscriber session using the specified method.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 authenticate using dot1x priority 10	
Step 8	<i>action-number authentication-restart seconds</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 20 authentication-restart 60	(Optional) Sets a timer to restart the authentication process after an authentication or authorization failure.
Step 9	<i>action-number authorize</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 authorize	(Optional) Initiates the authorization of a subscriber session.
Step 10	<i>action-number clear-authenticated-data-hosts-on-port</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 20 clear-authenticated-data-hosts-on-port	(Optional) Clears authenticated data hosts on a port after an authentication failure.
Step 11	<i>action-number clear-session</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 30 clear-session	(Optional) Clears an active subscriber session.
Step 12	<i>action-number deactivate {policy type control subscriber control-policy-name service-template template-name}</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 20 deactivate service-template interface_template	(Optional) Deactivates a control policy or service template on a subscriber session.
Step 13	<i>action-number err-disable</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 err-disable	(Optional) Temporarily disables a port after a session violation event.
Step 14	<i>action-number pause reauthentication</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 20 pause reauthentication	(Optional) Pauses reauthentication after an authentication failure.
Step 15	<i>action-number protect</i> Example: Device(config-action-control-policymap)# 10 protect	(Optional) Silently drops violating packets after a session violation event.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 16	<i>action-number</i> replace Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # 10 replace	(Optional) Clears the existing session and creates a new session after a violation event.
Step 17	<i>action-number</i> restrict Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # 10 restrict	(Optional) Drops violating packets and generates a syslog entry after a session violation event.
Step 18	<i>action-number</i> resume reauthentication Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # 20 resume reauthentication	(Optional) Resumes the reauthentication process after an authentication failure.
Step 19	<i>action-number</i> set-timer timer-name seconds Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # 20 set-timer RESTART 60	(Optional) Starts a named policy timer.
Step 20	<i>action-number</i> terminate {dot1x mab webauth} Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # 20 terminate webauth	(Optional) Terminates an authentication method on a subscriber session.
Step 21	<i>action-number</i> unauthorize Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # 20 unauthorize	(Optional) Removes all authorization data from a subscriber session.
Step 22	end Example: Device (config-action-control-policymap) # end	(Optional) Exits control policy-map action configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 23	show policy-map type control subscriber {all name control-policy-name} Example: Device# show policy-map type control subscriber POLICY_1	(Optional) Displays information about identity control policies.

Example: Control Policy

The following example shows a simple control policy with the minimum configuration necessary for initiating authentication:

```

policy-map type control subscriber POLICY_1
  event session-started match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
  10 authenticate using dot1x

```

For detailed examples of control policies for concurrent and sequential authentication, see the [Configuration Examples for Cisco Identity-Based Control Policies](#), on page 17 section.

Applying a Control Policy to an Interface

Control policies typically control the authentication of subscriber identity and the activation of services on sessions. Perform this task to apply a control policy to an interface.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/1	Specifies an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	service-policy type control subscriber <i>control-policy-name</i> Example: Device(config-if)# service-policy type control subscriber POLICY_1	Applies a previously configured control policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To display a list of all configured control policies, use the question mark (?) online help function.
Step 5	subscriber aging { inactivity-timer <i>seconds</i> [probe] probe } Example: Device(config-if)# subscriber aging inactivity-timer 60 probe	Enables an inactivity timer for subscriber sessions. Starting with Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2 if you configure this command, you must also configure the device-tracking binding reachable-lifetime command in global configuration mode, for probes to work as expected. Configure a reachable lifetime with the same value as the inactivity timer probe. This way, when the reachable lifetime expires, the state of the entry changes based on the reachability of the host. For more information, see the device-tracking binding command in

	Command or Action	Purpose
		the command reference of the corresponding release.

Example: Applying a Control Policy to an Interface

```
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/2
 subscriber aging inactivity-timer 60 probe
 device-tracking binding reachable-lifetime 60
 service-policy type control subscriber POLICY_1
```

Configuring Authentication Features on Ports

Perform this task to control access to a port, including the port authorization state, host access mode, preauthentication access, and the authentication direction.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	interface <i>type number</i> Example: Device(config)# interface gigabitethernet 1/0/2	Enters interface configuration mode for the selected interface.
Step 4	access-session port-control {auto force-authorized force-unauthorized} Example: Device(config-if)# access-session port-control auto	Sets the authorization state of a port. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The default value is force-authorized.
Step 5	access-session host-mode {multi-auth multi-domain multi-host single-host} Example: Device(config-if)# access-session host-mode single-host	Allows hosts to gain access to a controlled port. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To use this command, you must first enable the access-session port-control auto command.• The default value is multi-auth.
Step 6	access-session closed Example:	Prevents preauthentication access on this port. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The port is set to open access by default.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<code>Device(config-if)# access-session closed</code>	
Step 7	access-session control-direction {both in} Example: <code>Device(config-if)# access-session control-direction in</code>	Sets the direction of authentication control on a port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The default value is both.
Step 8	end Example: <code>Device(config-if)# end</code>	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 9	show access-session interface <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i> [details] Example: <code>Device# show access-session interface gigabitethernet 1/0/2 details</code>	Displays information about subscriber sessions that match the specified client interface.

Example: Port Authentication

```
interface GigabitEthernet 1/0/2
 access-session host-mode single-host
 access-session closed
 access-session port-control auto
 access-session control-direction in
```

Configuring a Parameter Map for Web-Based Authentication

A parameter map allows you to modify parameters that control the behavior of actions configured under a control policy. A parameter map for web-based authentication sets parameters that can be applied to subscriber sessions during authentication. If you do not create a parameter map, the policy uses default parameters.

Perform the following steps to define either a global or named parameter map for web-based authentication.



Note The configuration commands available in the global parameter map differ from the commands available in a named parameter map.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: <code>Device> enable</code>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example:	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Device# configure terminal	
Step 3	<p>parameter-map type webauth {<i>parameter-map-name</i> global}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# parameter-map type webauth MAP_2</pre>	<p>Creates a parameter map and enters parameter-map webauth configuration mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific configuration commands supported for a global parameter map defined with the global keyword differ from the commands supported for a named parameter map defined with the <i>parameter-map-name</i> argument.
Step 4	<p>banner {<i>file location:filename</i> text <i>banner-text</i>}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# banner file flash:webauth_banner.html</pre>	(Optional) Displays a banner on the web-authentication login web page.
Step 5	<p>consent</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# type consent</pre>	<p>(Optional) Defines the methods supported by a web-based authentication parameter map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is supported in named parameter maps only.
Step 6	<p>consent email</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# consent email</pre>	<p>(Optional) Requests a user's e-mail address on the web-authentication login web page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is supported in named parameter maps only.
Step 7	<p>custom-page {failure login [expired] success} device <i>location:filename</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login device flash:webauth_login.html Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page login expired device flash:webauth_expire.html Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page success device flash:webauth_success.html Device(config-params-parameter-map)# custom-page failure device flash:webauth_fail.html</pre>	<p>(Optional) Displays custom authentication proxy web pages during web-based authentication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must configure all four custom HTML files. If fewer than four files are configured, the internal default HTML pages will be used.
Step 8	<p>max-http-conns <i>number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# max-http-conns 5</pre>	(Optional) Limits the number of HTTP connections for each web authentication client.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 9	<p>redirect {for-login on-failure on-success} <i>url</i> portal {ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i> ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i>}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# redirect portal ipv6 FE80::1 Device(config-params-parameter-map)# redirect on-failure http://10.10.3.34/~sample/failure.html</pre>	(Optional) Redirects users to a particular URL during web-based authentication.
Step 10	<p>timeout init-state sec <i>seconds</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# timeout init-state sec 60</pre>	(Optional) Sets the Init state timeout for web-based authentication sessions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The range of seconds is (60-3932100).
Step 11	<p>type {authbypass consent webauth webconsent}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# type consent</pre>	(Optional) Defines the methods supported by a web-based authentication parameter map. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is supported in named parameter maps only.
Step 12	<p>virtual-ip {ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i> ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i>}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# virtual-ip ipv6 FE80::1</pre>	(Optional) Specifies a virtual IP address for web-based authentication clients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is supported in the global parameter map only.
Step 13	<p>watch-list {add-item {ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i> ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i>} dynamic-expiry-timeout <i>minutes</i> enabled}</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list enabled Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list dynamic-expiry-timeout 20 Device(config-params-parameter-map)# watch-list add-item ipv6 FE80::1</pre>	(Optional) Enables a watch list of web-based authentication clients. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This command is supported in the global parameter map only.
Step 14	<p>end</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-params-parameter-map)# end</pre>	(Optional) Exits parameter-map configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 15	<p>show ip admission status [banners custom-pages parameter-map [<i>parameter-map</i>]]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device# show ip admission status custom-pages</pre>	(Optional) Displays information about configured banners and custom pages.

Example: Parameter Map for Web-Based Authentication

```
parameter-map type webauth PMAP_2
  type webconsent
  timeout init-state sec 60
  max-http-conns 5
  type consent
  consent email
  custom-page login device flash:webauth_login.html
  custom-page success device flash:webauth_success.html
  custom-page failure device flash:webauth_fail.html
  custom-page login expired device flash:webauth_expire.html
```

What to do next

Apply the parameter map to sessions by specifying it in the **authenticate using** command when configuring a Control Policy. See the [Configuring a Control Policy, on page 8](#) section.

Configuration Examples for Cisco Identity-Based Control Policies

Example: Configuring Control Policy for Concurrent Authentication Methods

The following example shows a control policy that is configured to allow concurrent authentication. All three methods (dot1x, MAB, and web authentication) are run simultaneously when a session is started. The dot1x method is set to the highest priority and web authentication has the lowest priority, which means that if multiple methods succeed, the highest priority method is honored.

If authentication fails, the session manager checks whether all methods have failed, and if so, it sets the restart timer to 60 seconds, after which it attempts to start all three methods again. On authentication success, the session manager terminates any lower priority methods; for dot1x, this is MAB and webauth; for MAB it is webauth. Lastly, if session manager detects a dot1x client (agent-found) it triggers only dot1x to run.

The class map named ALL-FAILED checks that all three methods have run to completion (result type is none until then) and that none of them was successful. In other words, all three methods have completed and failed.



Note When configuring a control policy for concurrent authentication, you must include a policy rule that explicitly terminates one method after another method of a higher priority succeeds.

```
class-map type control subscriber match-all ALL_FAILED
  no-match result-type method dot1x none
  no-match result-type method dot1x success
  no-match result-type method mab none
  no-match result-type method mab success
  no-match result-type method webauth none
  no-match result-type method webauth success
  !
class-map type control subscriber match-all DOT1X
  match method dot1x
  !
```

Example: Configuring Control Policy for Sequential Authentication Methods

```

class-map type control subscriber match-all MAB
  match method mab
!
policy-map type control subscriber CONCURRENT_DOT1X_MAB_WEBAUTH
  event session-started match-all
    10 class always do-until-failure
      10 authenticate using mab priority 20
      20 authenticate using dot1x priority 10
      30 authenticate using webauth parameter-map WEBAUTH_DEFAULT priority 30
  event authentication-failure match-first
    10 class ALL_FAILED
      10 authentication-restart 60
  event authentication-success match-all
    10 class DOT1X
      10 terminate MAB
      20 terminate webauth
    20 class MAB
      10 terminate webauth
  event agent-found match-all
    10 class always do-until-failure
      10 authenticate using dot1x priority 10

```

Example: Configuring Control Policy for Sequential Authentication Methods

The following example shows a control policy that is configured to allow sequential authentication methods using 802.1X (dot1x), MAB, and web authentication.

```

parameter-map type webauth WEBAUTH_FALLBACK
  type webauth
!
class-map type control subscriber match-all DOT1X_NO_RESP
  match method dot1x
  match result-type method dot1x agent-not-found
!
class-map type control subscriber match-all MAB_FAILED
  match method mab
  match result-type method mab authoritative
!
policy-map type control subscriber POLICY_Gi3/0/10
  event session-started match-all
    10 class always do-until-failure
      10 authenticate using dot1x priority 10
  event authentication-failure match-first
    10 class DOT1X_NO_RESP do-until-failure
      10 terminate dot1x
      20 authenticate using mab priority 20
    20 class MAB_FAILED do-until-failure
      10 terminate mab
      20 authenticate using webauth parameter-map WEBAUTH_FALLBACK priority 30
    30 class always do-until-failure
      10 terminate dot1x
      20 terminate mab
      30 terminate webauth
      40 authentication-restart 60
  event agent-found match-all
    10 class always do-until-failure
      10 terminate mab
      20 terminate webauth
      30 authenticate using dot1x priority 10

```

The following example shows a control policy that is configured to allow sequential authentication methods using 802.1X and MAB. If authentication fails, a service template for VLAN is activated.

```

service-template VLAN210
  vlan 210
  !
class-map type control subscriber match-all DOT1X_FAILED
  match method dot1x
  match result-type method dot1x authoritative
  !
class-map type control subscriber match-all DOT1X_NO_RESP
  match method dot1x
  match result-type method dot1x agent-not-found
  !
class-map type control subscriber match-all MAB_FAILED
  match method mab
  match result-type method mab authoritative
  !
policy-map type control subscriber POLICY_Gi3/0/14
  event session-started match-all
    10 class always do-until-failure
      10 authenticate using dot1x retries 2 retry-time 0 priority 10
  event authentication-failure match-first
    10 class DOT1X_NO_RESP do-until-failure
      10 terminate dot1x
      20 authenticate using mab priority 20
    20 class MAB_FAILED do-until-failure
      10 terminate mab
      20 activate service-template VLAN210
      30 authorize
    30 class DOT1X_FAILED do-until-failure
      10 terminate dot1x
      20 authenticate using mab priority 20
    40 class always do-until-failure
      10 terminate dot1x
      20 terminate mab
      30 authentication-restart 60
  event agent-found match-all
    10 class always do-until-failure
      10 terminate mab
      20 authenticate using dot1x retries 2 retry-time 0 priority 10

```

Example: Configuring Parameter Maps

Global Parameter Map

The following example shows the configuration of a global parameter map:

```

parameter-map type webauth global
  timeout init-state sec 15
  watch-list enabled
  virtual-ip ipv6 FE80::1
  redirect on-failure http://10.10.3.34/~sample/failure.html
  max-http-conns 100
  watch-list dynamic-expiry-timeout 5000
  banner file flash:webauth_banner.html

```

Named Parameter Maps for Web Authentication and Authentication Bypass (nonresponsive host [NRH])

The following example shows the configuration of two named parameter maps; one for web authentication and one for authentication bypass. This example also shows the corresponding control policy configuration.

```
parameter-map type webauth WEBAUTH_BANNER
  type webauth
  banner
!
parameter-map type webauth WEBAUTH_NRH
  type authbypass
!
class-map type control subscriber match-all NRH_FAIL
  match method webauth
  match current-method-priority eq 254
!
policy-map type control subscriber WEBAUTH_NRH
  event session-started match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
  10 authenticate using webauth parameter-map WEBAUTH_NRH priority 254
  event authentication-failure match-all
  10 class NRH_FAIL do-until-failure
  10 terminate webauth
  20 authenticate using webauth parameter-map WEBAUTH_BANNER priority 30
```

Named Parameter Map for Web Authentication Using Custom Pages

The following example shows the configuration of a named parameter map for web authentication that defines custom pages for the login process, along with a control policy that uses the parameter map.

```
parameter-map type webauth CUSTOM_WEBAUTH
  type webauth
  custom-page login device flash:login_page.htm
  custom-page success device flash:success_page.htm
  custom-page failure device flash:fail_page.htm
  custom-page login expired device flash:expire_page.htm
!
policy-map type control subscriber CUSTOM_WEBAUTH
  event session-started match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
  10 authenticate using webauth parameter-map CUSTOM_WEB retriess 2 retry-time 0
```

Named Parameter Map for Consent

The following example shows the configuration of a named parameter map for consent, along with the corresponding control policy that uses the parameter map:

```
parameter-map type webauth CONSENT
  type consent
!
ip access-list extended GUEST_ACL
  permit ip any 172.30.30.0 0.0.0.255
  permit ip any host 172.20.249.252
!
service-template GUEST_POLICY
```

```

access-group GUEST_ACL
!
policy-map type control subscriber CONSENT
event session-started match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
    10 authenticate using webauth parameter-map CONSENT
event authentication-success match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
    10 activate service-template GUEST_POLICY

```

Named Parameter Map for Web Authentication with Consent

The following example shows the configuration of a named parameter map for web authentication with consent, along with the corresponding control policy that uses the parameter map:

```

parameter-map type webauth WEBAUTH_CONSENT
type webconsent
!
ip access-list extended GUEST_ACL
permit ip any 172.30.30.0 0.0.0.255
permit ip any host 172.20.249.252
!
service-template GUEST_POLICY
access-group GUEST_ACL
!
policy-map type control subscriber WEBAUTH_CONSENT
event session-started match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
    10 authenticate using webauth parameter-map CONSENT
event authentication-success match-all
  10 class always do-until-failure
    10 activate service-template GUEST_POLICY

```

Feature Information for Identity Control Policies

This table provides release and related information for the features explained in this module.

These features are available in all the releases subsequent to the one they were introduced in, unless noted otherwise.

Table 1: Feature Information for Identity Control Policies

Release	Feature Name	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Fuji 16.9.2	Cisco Common Classification Policy Language-Based Identity Configuration	Identity control policies define the actions taken in response to specified events and conditions.

Table 2: Feature Information for Identity Control Policies

