



AAA LDAP Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15M&T

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CHAPTER

1

Configuring LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is integrated into Cisco software as an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) protocol alongside the existing AAA protocols such as RADIUS, TACACS+, Kerberos, and Diameter. The AAA framework provides tools and mechanisms such as method lists, server groups, and generic attribute lists that enable an abstract and uniform interface to AAA clients irrespective of the actual protocol used for communication with the AAA server. LDAP supports authentication and authorization functions for AAA.

- [Finding Feature Information, page 1](#)
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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Prerequisites for Configuring LDAP

If you are using a secure Transport Layer Security (TLS) secure connection, you must configure X.509 certificates.

Restrictions for Configuring LDAP

- LDAP referrals are not supported.
- Unsolicited messages or notifications from the LDAP server are not handled.
- LDAP authentication is not supported for interactive (terminal) sessions.

Information About LDAP

Transport Layer Security

Transport Layer Security (TLS) is an application-level protocol that enables secure transactions of data through privacy, authentication, and data integrity. It relies upon certificates, public keys, and private keys for clients to prove the identity. Certificates are issued by Certificate Authorities (CAs). Each certificate includes the name of the authority that issued it, the name of the entity to which the certificate was issued, the entity's public key, and time stamps that indicate the certificate's expiration date. TLS support for LDAP is mentioned in RFC 2830 as an extension to the LDAP protocol.

LDAP Operations

Bind

The bind operation is used to authenticate a user to the server. It is used to start a connection with the LDAP server. LDAP is a connection-oriented protocol. The client specifies the protocol version and the client authentication information. LDAP supports the following binds:

- Authenticated bind
- Anonymous bind

An authenticated bind is performed when a root distinguished name (DN) and password are available. In the absence of a root DN and password, an anonymous bind is performed. In LDAP deployments, the search operation is performed first and the bind operation later. This is because, if a password attribute is returned as part of the search operation, the password verification can be done locally on an LDAP client. Thus, there is no need to perform an extra bind operation. If a password attribute is not returned, the bind operation can be performed later. Another advantage of performing a search operation first and a bind operation later is that the DN received in the search result can be used as the user DN instead of forming a DN by prefixing the username (cn attribute) with the base DN. All entries stored in an LDAP server have a unique DN. The DN consists of two parts: the Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) and the location within the LDAP server where the record resides.

Most of the entries that you store in an LDAP server will have a name, and the name is frequently stored in the Common Name (cn) attribute. Because every object has a name, most objects you store in an LDAP will use their cn value as the basis for their RDN.

Search

A search operation is used to search the LDAP server. The client specifies the starting point (base DN) of the search, the search scope (either the object, its children, or the subtree rooted at the object), and a search filter.

For authorization requests, the search operation is directly performed without a bind operation. The LDAP server can be configured with certain privileges for the search operation to succeed. This privilege level is established with the bind operation.

An LDAP search operation can return multiple user entries for a specific user. In such cases, the LDAP client returns an appropriate error code to AAA. To avoid these errors, appropriate search filters that help to match a single entry must be configured.

Compare

The compare operation is used to replace a bind request with a compare request for an authentication. The compare operation helps to maintain the initial bind parameters for the connection.

LDAP Dynamic Attribute Mapping

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is a powerful and flexible protocol for communication with AAA servers. LDAP attribute maps provide a method to cross-reference the attributes retrieved from a server to Cisco attributes supported by the security appliances.

When a user authenticates a security appliance, the security appliance, in turn, authenticates to the server and uses the LDAP protocol to retrieve the record for that user. The record consists of LDAP attributes associated with fields displayed on the user interface of the server. Each attribute retrieved includes a value that was entered by the administrator who updates the user records.

How to Configure LDAP

Configuring Router-to-LDAP Server Communication

The LDAP host is normally a multiuser system running LDAP server software such as Active Directory (Microsoft) and OpenLDAP. Configuring router-to-LDAP server communication can have several components:

- Hostname or IP address
- Port number
- Timeout period
- Base DN

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ldap server *name***
4. **ipv4 *ipv4-address***
5. **transport port *port-number***
6. **timeout retransmit *seconds***
7. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ldap server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Configures a device to use the LDAP protocol and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 4	ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# ipv4 192.0.2.1	Specifies the LDAP server IP address using IPv4.
Step 5	transport port <i>port-number</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# transport port 200	Configures the transport protocol for connecting to the LDAP peer.
Step 6	timeout retransmit <i>seconds</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# timeout retransmit 20	Specifies the number of seconds a router waits for a reply to an LDAP request before retransmitting the request.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# exit	Exits LDAP server configuration mode.

Configuring LDAP Protocol Parameters

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. aaa
4. ldap server *name*
5. bind authenticate root-dn password [*0 string* | *7 string*] *string*
6. search-filter user-object-type *string*
7. base-dn *string*
8. mode secure [no-negotiation]
9. secure cipher 3des-edc-cbc-sha
10. exit

DETAILED STEPS

	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	aaa Example: Device(config)# aaa new-model	Enables AAA.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	ldap server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Defines a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 5	bind authenticate root-dn password [<i>0 string</i> <i>7 string</i>] <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn "cn=administrator,cn=users,dc=nac-blr2,dc=example,dc=com password"	Specifies a shared secret text string used between the device and an LDAP server. Use the 0 line option to configure an unencrypted shared secret. Use the 7 line option to configure an encrypted shared secret.
Step 6	search-filter user-object-type <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# search-filter user-object-type string1	Specifies the search filter to be used in the search requests.
Step 7	base-dn <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# base-dn "dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com"	Specifies the base distinguished name (DN) of the search.
Step 8	mode secure [no-negotiation] Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# mode secure no-negotiation	Configures LDAP to initiate the transport layer security (TLS) connection and specifies the secure mode.
Step 9	secure cipher 3des-ede-cbc-sha Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# secure cipher 3des-ede-cbc-sha	Specifies the ciphersuite in the case of a secure connection.
Step 10	exit Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# exit	Exits LDAP server configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

Configuring a AAA Server Group

Configuring the router to use AAA server groups enables you to group existing servers. You need to select a subset of the configured server hosts and use them for a particular service. A server group is used in conjunction with a global server-host list. The server group lists the IP addresses of the selected server hosts. Server groups can also include multiple host entries for the same server, as long as each entry has a unique identifier.

If two different host entries on the same LDAP server are configured for the same service (for example, accounting) the second host entry configured acts as failover backup to the first one. Using this example, if the first host entry fails to provide accounting services, the network access server will try the second host entry configured on the same device for accounting services. (The LDAP host entries will be tried in the order in which they are configured.) To define a server host with a server group name, enter the following commands. The listed server must exist in global configuration mode.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **aaa group server ldap *group-name***
5. **server *name***
6. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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	aaa new-model Example: Device(config)# aaa new-model	Enables AAA.
Step 4	aaa group server ldap <i>group-name</i> Example: Device(config)# aaa group server ldap name1	Defines the AAA server group with a group name and enters LDAP server group configuration mode. All members of a group must be the of same type, that is, RADIUS, LDAP, or TACACS+.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-sg)# server server1	Associates a particular LDAP server with the defined server group. Each security server is identified by its IP address and UDP port number.
Step 6	exit Example: Device(config-ldap-sg)# exit	Exits LDAP server group configuration mode.

Configuring Search and Bind Operations for an Authentication Request

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **ldap server** *name*
5. **authentication bind-first**
6. **authentication compare**
7. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	aaa new-model Example: Device(config)# aaa new-model	Enables AAA.
Step 4	ldap server name Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Defines a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server and enter LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 5	authentication bind-first Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication bind-first	Configures the sequence of search and bind operations for an authentication request.
Step 6	authentication compare Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication compare	Replaces the bind request with the compare request for authentication.
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# exit	Exits LDAP server configuration mode.

Configuring a Dynamic Attribute Map on an LDAP Server

You must create LDAP attribute maps that map your existing user-defined attribute names and values to Cisco attribute names and values that are compatible with the security appliance. You can then bind these attribute maps to LDAP servers or remove them as required. For more information about user-based firewalls, see the “User-Based Firewall Support” chapter in *Security Configuration Guide: Zone-Based Policy Firewall*.



Note

To use the attribute mapping features correctly, you need to understand the Cisco LDAP attribute names and values as well as the user-defined attribute names and values.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ldap attribute map** *map-name*
4. **map type** *ldap-attr-type aaa-attr-type*
5. **exit**
6. **ldap server** *name*
7. **ipv4** *ipv4-address*
8. **bind authenticate root-dn** *user-name password* [**0 string** | **7 string**] *string*
9. **base-dn** *string*
10. **attribute map** *map-name*
11. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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	ldap attribute map <i>map-name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap attribute-map map1	Configures a dynamic LDAP attribute map and enters attribute-map configuration mode.
Step 4	map type <i>ldap-attr-type aaa-attr-type</i> Example: Device(config-attr-map)# map type department supplicant-group	Defines an attribute map.
Step 5	exit Example: Device(config-attr-map)# exit	Exits attribute-map configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	<p>ldap server <i>name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# ldap server ldap_dir_1</pre>	Specifies the LDAP server name and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 7	<p>ipv4 <i>ipv4-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# ipv4 192.0.2.1</pre>	Specifies the IP address of the LDAP server.
Step 8	<p>bind authenticate root-dn <i>user-name</i> password [0 string 7 string] <i>string</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn "cn=user1,cn=users,dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com" password example123</pre>	Binds the attribute testmap to the LDAP server.
Step 9	<p>base-dn <i>string</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# base-dn "dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com"</pre>	(Optional) Configures the base DN that you want to use to perform search operations in the LDAP server.
Step 10	<p>attribute map <i>map-name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# attribute map map1</pre>	Attaches the attribute map to a particular LDAP server.
Step 11	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# exit</pre>	Exits LDAP server configuration mode.

Monitoring and Maintaining LDAP Scalability Enhancements

The following **show** and **debug** commands can be entered in any order.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear ldap server**
3. **debug ldap**
4. **show ldap server**
5. **show ldap attributes**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1

enable

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Step 2

clear ldap server

Clears the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server of the TCP connection.

Example:

```
Device# clear ldap server
```

Step 3

debug ldap

Displays information associated with LDAP.

Example:

```
Device# debug ldap
```

Step 4

show ldap server

Displays the LDAP server state information and various other counters for the server.

Example:

```
Device# show ldap server
```

Step 5

show ldap attributes

Displays information about default LDAP attribute mapping.

Example:

```
Device# show ldap attributes
```

LDAP Attribute	Format	AAA Attribute
=====	=====	=====
airespaceBwDataBurstContract	Ulong	bsn-data-bandwidth-burst-contr
userPassword	String	password
airespaceBwRealBurstContract	Ulong	bsn-realtime-bandwidth-burst-c

employeeType	String	employee-type
airespaceServiceType	Ulong	service-type
airespaceACLName	String	bsn-acl-name
priv-lvl	Ulong	priv-lvl
memberOf	String DN	supplicant-group
cn	String	username
airespaceDSCP	Ulong	bsn-dscp
policyTag	String	tag-name
airespaceQOSLevel	Ulong	bsn-qos-level
airespace8021PType	Ulong	bsn-8021p-type
airespaceBwRealAveContract	Ulong	bsn-realtime-bandwidth-average
airespaceVlanInterfaceName	String	bsn-vlan-interface-name
airespaceVapId	Ulong	bsn-wlan-id
airespaceBwDataAveContract	Ulong	bsn-data-bandwidth-average-con
sAMAccountName	String	sam-account-name
meetingContactInfo	String	contact-info
telephoneNumber	String	telephone-number
Map: att_map_1		
department	String DN	element-req-qos

Configuration Examples for LDAP

Example: Device-to-LDAP Server Communication

The following example shows how to create server group server1 and specify the IP address, transport port 200, and retransmit values:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# ldap server server1
Device(config-ldap-server)# ipv6 2001:DB8:0:0:8:800
Device(config-ldap-server)# transport port 200
Device(config-ldap-server)# timeout retransmit 20
Device(config-ldap-server)# exit
```

Example: LDAP Protocol Parameters

The following example shows how to configure the LDAP parameters:

```
ldap server server1
bind authenticate root-dn "cn=admin, cn=users, dc=nac-blr2, dc=cisco, dc=com password
123"
search-filter user-object-type objectclass
base-dn "dc=sns, dc=example, dc=com"
mode secure no-negotiation
secure cipher 3des-ede-cbc-sha
```

Example: AAA Server Group

The following example shows how to configure the AAA server group:

```
aaa new-model
aaa group server ldap server1
```

Example: Search and Bind Operations for an Authentication Request

The following example shows how to configure the sequence of search and bind operations for an authentication request:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# ldap server server1
Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication bind-first
Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication compare
Device(config-ldap-server)# exit
```

Example: Dynamic LDAP Attribute Map and LDAP Server

The following example shows how to attach the attribute map to a particular LDAP server:

```
ldap attribute-map map1
map type department element-req-qos
exit
ldap server ldap_dir_1
ipv4 192.0.2.1
bind authenticate root-dn "cn=administrator,cn=users,dc=nac-blr2,dc=example,dc=com" password
example123
base-dn "dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com"
attribute map map1
```

The following example shows how to attach the attribute map to an LDAP host running Active Directory (Microsoft) server software for successful user authentication:

```
ldap attribute-map map1
map type sAMAccountName username
exit
ldap server ldap_dir_1
ipv4 192.0.2.1
bind authenticate root-dn "cn=administrator,cn=users,dc=nac-blr2,dc=example,dc=com" password
example123
base-dn "dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com"
attribute map map1
```

Additional References for Configuring LDAP

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases

Related Topic	Document Title
Security commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Command Reference: Commands A to C • Security Command Reference: Commands D to L • Security Command Reference: Commands M to R • Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z
AAA	“Configuring Authentication” module

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 2830	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3): Extension for Transport Layer Security</i>
RFC 4511	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)</i>
RFC 4513	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Authentication Methods and Security Mechanisms</i>
RFC 4514	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): String Representation of Distinguished Names</i>
RFC 4515	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): String Representation of Search Filters</i>
RFC 4517	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Syntaxes and Matching Rules</i>
RFC 4519	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Schema for User Applications</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for Configuring LDAP

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 1: Feature Information for Configuring LDAP

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
LDAP Integration with Active Directory	15.1(1)T	<p>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is a standard-based protocol used to access directories. It is based on the client server model similar to RADIUS. LDAP is deployed on Cisco devices to send authentication requests to a central LDAP server that contains all user authentication and network service access information.</p> <p>The LDAP Integration with Active Directory feature provides authentication and authorization support for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA).</p> <p>The following commands were introduced or modified: aaa group server ldap, authentication bind-first, authentication compare, bind authenticate, base-dn, clear ldap server, debug ldap, ipv4, mode secure, ldap server, search-filter, secure cipher, show ldap server, transport port, timeout, retransmit.</p>
LDAP Active Directory Support for Authproxy	15.1(1)T	<p>The LDAP Integration with Active Directory feature enables the authentication proxy to authenticate and authorize the users with Active Directory servers using LDAP.</p> <p>The following commands were introduced or modified: map type, attribute map.</p>



IPv6 Support for LDAP

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is an application protocol for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services over an IP network.

The IPv6 Support for LDAP feature module describes the changes introduced in authentication, authorization or accounting (AAA) to support IPv6 transport for LDAP protocol.

- [Finding Feature Information](#), page 19
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Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Restrictions for IPv6 Support for LDAP

- Only bind, search, and compare operations are supported.
- The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) referrals are not supported.
- Unsolicited messages or notifications from LDAP server are not handled.

Information About IPv6 Support for LDAP

To support Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) over IPv6, changes are made to authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) transactions in terms of authentication and authorization while communicating over an IPv6 network. In order to support LDAP over an IPv6 network, transport calls have been modified to support both IPv4 and IPv6 based on the server configuration.

Transport Layer Security

Transport Layer Security (TLS) is an application-level protocol that enables secure transactions of data through privacy, authentication, and data integrity. It relies upon certificates, public keys, and private keys for clients to prove the identity. Certificates are issued by Certificate Authorities (CAs). Each certificate includes the name of the authority that issued it, the name of the entity to which the certificate was issued, the entity's public key, and time stamps that indicate the certificate's expiration date. TLS support for LDAP is mentioned in RFC 2830 as an extension to the LDAP protocol.

LDAP Operations

Bind

The bind operation is used to authenticate a user to the server. It is used to start a connection with the LDAP server. LDAP is a connection-oriented protocol. The client specifies the protocol version and the client authentication information. LDAP supports the following binds:

- Authenticated bind
- Anonymous bind

An authenticated bind is performed when a root distinguished name (DN) and password are available. In the absence of a root DN and password, an anonymous bind is performed. In LDAP deployments, the search operation is performed first and the bind operation later. This is because, if a password attribute is returned as part of the search operation, the password verification can be done locally on an LDAP client. Thus, there is no need to perform an extra bind operation. If a password attribute is not returned, the bind operation can be performed later. Another advantage of performing a search operation first and a bind operation later is that the DN received in the search result can be used as the user DN instead of forming a DN by prefixing the username (cn attribute) with the base DN. All entries stored in an LDAP server have a unique DN. The DN consists of two parts: the Relative Distinguished Name (RDN) and the location within the LDAP server where the record resides.

Most of the entries that you store in an LDAP server will have a name, and the name is frequently stored in the Common Name (cn) attribute. Because every object has a name, most objects you store in an LDAP will use their cn value as the basis for their RDN.

Compare

The compare operation is used to replace a bind request with a compare request for an authentication. The compare operation helps to maintain the initial bind parameters for the connection.

Search

A search operation is used to search the LDAP server. The client specifies the starting point (base DN) of the search, the search scope (either the object, its children, or the subtree rooted at the object), and a search filter.

For authorization requests, the search operation is directly performed without a bind operation. The LDAP server can be configured with certain privileges for the search operation to succeed. This privilege level is established with the bind operation.

An LDAP search operation can return multiple user entries for a specific user. In such cases, the LDAP client returns an appropriate error code to AAA. To avoid these errors, appropriate search filters that help to match a single entry must be configured.

How to Configure IPv6 Support for LDAP

Configuring Device-to-LDAP Server Communication

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) host is a multiuser system running LDAP server software, such as Active Directory (Microsoft) and OpenLDAP. Configuring device-to-LDAP server communication can have several components:

- Hostname or IP address
- Port number
- Timeout period
- Base distinguished name (DN)

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **ldap server *name***
5. **ipv6 *ipv6-address***
6. **transport port *port-number***
7. **timeout retransmit *seconds***
8. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<p>Example:</p> <pre>Device> enable</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<p>aaa new-model</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# aaa new-model</pre>	Enables AAA.
Step 4	<p>ldap server <i>name</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config)# ldap server server1</pre>	Configures a device as an LDAP protocol and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 5	<p>ipv6 <i>ipv6-address</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# ipv6 2001:DB8:0:0:8:800</pre>	Specifies an IPv6 address to the LDAP server.
Step 6	<p>transport port <i>port-number</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# transport port 200</pre>	Configures the transport protocol for connecting to the LDAP server.
Step 7	<p>timeout retransmit <i>seconds</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# timeout retransmit 20</pre>	Specifies the number of seconds a device waits for a reply to an LDAP request before retransmitting the request.
Step 8	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# exit</pre>	Exits the LDAP server configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

Configuring LDAP Protocol Parameters

SUMMARY STEPS

1. enable
2. configure terminal
3. aaa
4. ldap server *name*
5. bind authenticate root-dn password [*0 string* | *7 string*] *string*
6. search-filter user-object-type *string*
7. base-dn *string*
8. mode secure [no-negotiation]
9. secure cipher 3des-edc-cbc-sha
10. exit

DETAILED STEPS

	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	aaa Example: Device(config)# aaa new-model	Enables AAA.
Step 4	ldap server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Defines a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 5	bind authenticate root-dn password [<i>0 string</i> <i>7 string</i>] <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn	Specifies a shared secret text string used between the device and an LDAP server. Use the 0 line option to configure an unencrypted shared secret. Use the 7 line option to configure an encrypted shared secret.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<pre>"cn=administrator,cn=users,dc=nac-blr2,dc=example,dc=com password"</pre>	
Step 6	<p>search-filter user-object-type <i>string</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# search-filter user-object-type string1</pre>	Specifies the search filter to be used in the search requests.
Step 7	<p>base-dn <i>string</i></p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# base-dn "dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com"</pre>	Specifies the base distinguished name (DN) of the search.
Step 8	<p>mode secure [no-negotiation]</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# mode secure no-negotiation</pre>	Configures LDAP to initiate the transport layer security (TLS) connection and specifies the secure mode.
Step 9	<p>secure cipher 3des-ede-cbc-sha</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# secure cipher 3des-ede-cbc-sha</pre>	Specifies the ciphersuite in the case of a secure connection.
Step 10	<p>exit</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>Device(config-ldap-server)# exit</pre>	Exits LDAP server configuration mode and enters global configuration mode.

Configuring Search and Bind Operations for an Authentication Request

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **aaa new-model**
4. **ldap server *name***
5. **authentication bind-first**
6. **authentication compare**
7. **exit**

DETAILED STEPS

	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	aaa new-model Example: Device(config)# aaa new-model	Enables AAA.
Step 4	ldap server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Defines a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server and enter LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 5	authentication bind-first Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication bind-first	Configures the sequence of search and bind operations for an authentication request.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	authentication compare Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication compare	Replaces the bind request with the compare request for authentication.
Step 7	exit Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# exit	Exits LDAP server configuration mode.

Monitoring and Maintaining LDAP Scalability Enhancements

The following **show** and **debug** commands can be entered in any order.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **clear ldap server**
3. **debug ldap**
4. **show ldap server**
5. **show ldap attributes**

DETAILED STEPS

Step 1

enable

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

- Enter your password if prompted.

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Step 2

clear ldap server

Clears the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server of the TCP connection.

Example:

```
Device# clear ldap server
```

Step 3

debug ldap

Displays information associated with LDAP.

Example:

```
Device# debug ldap
```

Step 4

show ldap server

Displays the LDAP server state information and various other counters for the server.

Example:

```
Device# show ldap server
```

Step 5

show ldap attributes

Displays information about default LDAP attribute mapping.

Example:

```
Device# show ldap attributes
```

LDAP Attribute	Format	AAA Attribute
=====	=====	=====
airespaceBwDataBurstContract	Ulong	bsn-data-bandwidth-burst-contr
userPassword	String	password
airespaceBwRealBurstContract	Ulong	bsn-realtime-bandwidth-burst-c
employeeType	String	employee-type
airespaceServiceType	Ulong	service-type
airespaceACLName	String	bsn-acl-name
priv-lvl	Ulong	priv-lvl
memberOf	String DN	supplicant-group
cn	String	username
airespaceDSCP	Ulong	bsn-dscp
policyTag	String	tag-name
airespaceQOSLevel	Ulong	bsn-qos-level
airespace8021PType	Ulong	bsn-8021p-type
airespaceBwRealAveContract	Ulong	bsn-realtime-bandwidth-average
airespaceVlanInterfaceName	String	bsn-vlan-interface-name
airespaceVapId	Ulong	bsn-wlan-id
airespaceBwDataAveContract	Ulong	bsn-data-bandwidth-average-con
sAMAccountName	String	sam-account-name
meetingContactInfo	String	contact-info
telephoneNumber	String	telephone-number
Map: att_map_1		
department	String DN	element-req-qos

Configuration Examples of IPv6 Support for LDAP

Example: Device-to-LDAP Server Communication

The following example shows how to create server group server1 and specify the IP address, transport port 200, and retransmit values:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# aaa new-model
```

```

Device(config)# ldap server server1
Device(config-ldap-server)# ipv6 2001:DB8:0:0:8:800
Device(config-ldap-server)# transport port 200
Device(config-ldap-server)# timeout retransmit 20
Device(config-ldap-server)# exit

```

Example: LDAP Protocol Parameters

The following example shows how to configure Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) parameters:

```

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# ldap server server1
Device(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn
"cn=admin,dc=example,dc=com"
Device(config-ldap-server)# base-dn "dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com"
Device(config-ldap-server)# mode secure no-negotiation
Device(config-ldap-server)# secure cipher 3des-ede-cbc-sha
Device(config-ldap-server)# exit

```

Example: Search and Bind Operations for an Authentication Request

The following example shows how to configure the sequence of search and bind operations for an authentication request:

```

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# ldap server server1
Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication bind-first
Device(config-ldap-server)# authentication compare
Device(config-ldap-server)# exit

```

Example: Server Information from an LDAP Server

The following is sample output from an LDAP server:

```

Device# show ldap server all

Server Information for server1
=====
Server name           :server1
Server IP             :2001:DB8:0:0:8:800
Server listening Port :389
Connection status     :DOWN
Root Bind status      :No Bind
Server mode           :Non-Secure
Cipher Suite          :0x00
Authentication Seq    :Search first. Then Bind/Compare      password next
Authentication Procedure :Bind with user password
Request timeout       :30
-----
* LDAP STATISTICS *
Total messages [Sent:0, Received:0]
Response delay(ms) [Average:0, Maximum:0]
Total search [Request:0, ResultEntry:0, ResultDone:0]
Total bind [Request:0, Response:0]
Total extended [Request:0, Response:0]
Total compare [Request:0, Response:0]
Search [Success:0, Failures:0]
Bind [Success:0, Failures:0]

```

Missing attrs in Entry [0]

Additional References for IPv6 Support for LDAP

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
AAA	<i>Configuring Authentication Module</i>

RFCs

RFC	Title
RFC 4511	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)</i>
RFC 4513	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Authentication Methods and Security Mechanisms</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/support

Feature Information for IPv6 Support for LDAP

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

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Table 2: Feature Information for IPv6 Support for LDAP

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
IPv6 Support for LDAP	15.3(2)T	<p>The IPv6 Support for LDAP feature describes IPv6 transport support for the LDAP protocol by introducing changes in authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) transactions.</p> <p>The following commands have been newly introduced or modified: ldap server, show ldap server.</p>



Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

The Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD feature allows you to retrieve the complete nested-user-group chain information of a user in a particular Microsoft Active Directory domain.

- [Finding Feature Information, page 31](#)
- [Restrictions for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD, page 31](#)
- [Information About Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD, page 32](#)
- [How to Configure Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD, page 32](#)
- [Configuration Example for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD, page 36](#)
- [Additional References for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD, page 36](#)
- [Feature Information for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD, page 37](#)

Finding Feature Information

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Restrictions for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Nested Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) group search supports nested-group searches only in Microsoft Active Directory (AD) on Windows Server 2003 and later versions. This feature does not support searches in generic LDAP servers.

Information About Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Overview of Nested-User Groups on an LDAP Server

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) search query is used to retrieve a user's authorization profile from an LDAP server to find direct user group members. Each of these direct user groups can be part of multiple groups and thus form a nested-user group.

To find nested-user groups on an LDAP server, an LDAP client must send multiple queries to the LDAP server. Hence, excessive system and network resources are required to find nested-user groups.

Instead of sending multiple LDAP queries, an LDAP client uses a customized, Microsoft-supported search filter to perform a server-based search to find all the non-primary nested groups to which a user belongs. To limit the number of user groups found by Microsoft Active Directory (AD), you can configure a base distinguished name (DN) configuration within the limit you require.

How to Configure Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Configuring Nested LDAP Group Search

Perform this task to configure a search request sent by a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) client to a server to find a user's nested-group information in Microsoft Active Directory (AD).

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ldap server *name***
4. **bind authenticate root-dn *user-name* password [0 string | 7 string] string**
5. **search-type nested**
6. **base-dn *string***
7. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	ldap server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Configures a device to use an LDAP server and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 4	bind authenticate root-dn <i>user-name</i> password [0 string 7 string] string Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn cn=user1,cn=users,dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com password example123	Binds an attribute testmap to the LDAP server.
Step 5	search-type nested Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# search-type nested	Specifies the search filter to be used in nested-group search requests.
Step 6	base-dn <i>string</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# base-dn dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com	(Optional) Configures the base distinguished name (DN) that you want to use to perform search operations in an LDAP server.
Step 7	end Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# end	Exits LDAP server configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Verifying Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Perform this task to verify if the nested LDAP user groups are being downloaded.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show ip admission cache ip-addr *ip-address***
3. **debug ldap all**

DETAILED STEPS**Step 1 enable**

Enables privileged EXEC mode.

Example:

```
Device> enable
```

Step 2 show ip admission cache ip-addr *ip-address*

Displays the current list of network admission entries for a client IP address associated with LDAP.

Example:

```
Device# show ip admission cache ip-addr 192.0.2.3

Authentication Proxy Cache

Authentication Method   : NTLM
User Name               : Administrator
Client IP               : 1.1.3.240
Client Port             : 34512
Timeout                 : 60
Time Remaining         : 60
Failed Authentications  : 0
HTTP Contexts (hwm/max): 0 (1/30)
Connection state       : ESTAB

EPM information : Authproxy
Admission feature: AUTHPROXY
  AAA Policies:
    Supplicant-Group: firewall_group
    Supplicant-Group: Group Policy Creator Owners
    Supplicant-Group: Domain Admins
    Supplicant-Group: Enterprise Admins
    Supplicant-Group: Schema Admins
    Supplicant-Group: IIS_IUSRS
    Supplicant-Group: Administrators
    Supplicant-Group: Denied RODC Password Replication Group

EOU information
-----
Address          Interface          AuthType          Posture-Token Age(min)
-----
EPM information : EOU
```

Step 3 debug ldap all

Displays all event, legacy, and packet-related messages associated with LDAP.

Example:Device# `debug ldap all`

```

.
.
.
LDAP: LDAP Messages to be processed: 1
LDAP: LDAP Message type: 101
LDAP: Got ldap transaction context from reqid 43608ldap_parse_result
LDAP: resultCode: 0 (Success)
LDAP: Received Search Response resultldap_parse_result
LDAP: Ldap Result Msg: SUCCESS, Result code =0
LDAP: * LDAP SEARCH DONE *
LDAP: SASL NTLM authentication and first stage search done.. Execute nested search now
LDAP: Next Task: Send search req
LDAP: Transaction context removed from list [ldap reqid=43608]
LDAP: Check the default map for aaa type=username
LDAP: Construct nested search filter
LDAP: Nested Filter: (objectclass=group)(member:1.2.840.113556.1.4.1941:=
LDAP: Free nested search filter string malloced
LDAP: Ldap Search Req sent
ld 531960512
base dn DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com
scope 2
filter
(&(objectclass=group)(member:1.2.840.113556.1.4.1941:=CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com))ldap_req_encode
put_filter
"(&(objectclass=group)(member:1.2.840.113556.1.4.1941:=CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com))"
put_filter: AND
put_filter_list
"(objectclass=group)(member:1.2.840.113556.1.4.1941:=CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com)"
put_filter "(objectclass=group)"
put_filter: simple
put_filter "(member:1.2.840.113556.1.4.1941:=CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com)"
put_filter: simple
extensible match
Doing socket write
LDAP: lctx conn index = 58
LDAP: LDAP search request sent successfully (reqid:43609)
LDAP: free entry in perform next taskldap_msgfree
ldap_result
wait4msg (timeout 0 sec, 1 usec)
ldap_select_fd_wait (select)
ldap_err2string
.
.
.
ldap_match_request succeeded for msgid 53 h 0

LDAP: LDAP Messages to be processed: 1
LDAP: LDAP Message type: 100
LDAP: Got ldap transaction context from reqid 43609
LDAP: Attribute          Length      Valueldap_get_dn

LDAP: dn                50          CN=Administrators,CN=Builtin,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com
LDAP: Check the default map for aaa type=password
LDAP: objectClass        3           top
LDAP: objectClass        5           group
LDAP: cn                 14          Administrators
      1:25 PM
LDAP: Got ldap transaction context from reqid 43609
LDAP: Attribute          Length      Valueldap_get_dn
.
.
.
LDAP: dn                45          CN=IIS_IUSRS,CN=Builtin,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com
LDAP: Check the default map for aaa type=password
LDAP: objectClass        3           top
LDAP: objectClass        5           group

```

```

LDAP: cn                9          IIS_IUSRS
LDAP: description       53          Built-in group used by Internet Information Services.
LDAP: member            47          CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com
LDAP: distinguishedName 45          CN=IIS_IUSRS,CN=Builtin,DC=aaaldapipv6,DC=com

```

Configuration Example for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Example: Nested LDAP Group Search

The following example shows a configuration of nested-group search requests:

```

Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# ldap server ldap_dir_1
Device(config-ldap-server)# bind authenticate root-dn
cn=administrator,cn=users,dc=nac-blr2,dc=example,dc=com password example123
Device(config-ldap-server)# search-type nested
Device(config-ldap-server)# base-dn dc=sns,dc=example,dc=com
Device(config-ldap-server)# end

```

Additional References for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Security commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Command Reference: Commands A to C • Security Command Reference: Commands D to L • Security Command Reference: Commands M to R • Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z
LDAP configuration tasks	“Configuring LDAP” chapter in <i>AAA LDAP Configuration Guide</i>

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 4511	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Table 3: Feature Information for Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD	15.3(3)M	<p>The Nested LDAP Group Search for Microsoft AD feature allows you to retrieve the complete nested-user-group chain information of a user in a particular Microsoft Active Directory domain.</p> <p>The following command was introduced: search-type nested.</p>



LDAP Server State

The LDAP Server State feature enables users to capture information about Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server reachability before a request is sent to the server.

LDAP provides applications with a standard method for accessing and modifying the information stored in a directory. LDAP is integrated into the Cisco software as an authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) protocol alongside the existing AAA protocols such as RADIUS, TACACS+, Kerberos, and Diameter.

- [Finding Feature Information, page 39](#)
- [Prerequisites for LDAP Server State, page 39](#)
- [Restrictions for LDAP Server State, page 40](#)
- [Information About LDAP Server State, page 40](#)
- [How to Configure LDAP Server State, page 40](#)
- [Configuration Examples for LDAP Server State, page 42](#)
- [Additional References for LDAP Server State, page 43](#)
- [Feature Information for LDAP Server State, page 44](#)

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest caveats and feature information, see [Bug Search Tool](#) and the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the feature information table at the end of this module.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to www.cisco.com/go/cfn. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

Prerequisites for LDAP Server State

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server should be marked as DEAD by default to get the exact state of the server and the server group.

Restrictions for LDAP Server State

When configuring a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server, we assume that the server is in DEAD state and is not reachable. The correct state of the server is obtained after the deadtime (the period during which new authentication requests are not sent to an LDAP server that has failed to respond to a previous request) expiry is reached. Within this time frame, even if the server is reachable, no requests should be sent to the server.

Information About LDAP Server State

Overview of LDAP Server State

The LDAP Server State feature reduces the load on the network if the servers are not reachable and avoids unnecessary processing of retransmits.

The authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) servers are used to validate users or subscribers before they access a network. If one of the servers is not reachable, the next configured server specified in the configuration is contacted.

AAA client components make use of the DEAD and ALIVE states to keep track of each server state to handle protocol transactions effectively. If the state is DEAD, the client component applies a default set of policies to users or subscribers and allows them to access the default web content. If the state is ALIVE, the client component gets the actual policies from the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server.

If the **automate-tester** command is configured along with the **deadtime** command, after every deadtime expiry, the AAA test APIs send a dummy bind request packet to the LDAP server.

- If a bind response is received, the server state is updated as ALIVE and further dummy bind requests are not sent.
- If a bind response is not received, the server state remains as DEAD and after every deadtime expiry, AAA test APIs send dummy bind request packets to the LDAP server.

If the **deadtime** command is configured when the server is not reachable, the server state remains DEAD until the deadtime expiry is reached, after which the state changes to ALIVE.

**Note**

If one of the servers in a server group is ALIVE, the server group is marked as ALIVE.

How to Configure LDAP Server State

Perform this task to enable the server state notification functionality in a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server. By default, all servers are marked as DEAD during configuration.

Configuring LDAP Server State

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **username *user* password {0 | 7} *password***
4. **aaa new-model**
5. **ldap server *name***
6. **deadtime *minutes***
7. **automate-tester username *name* probe-on**
8. **end**
9. **show ldap server**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	enable Example: Device> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	configure terminal Example: Device# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	username <i>user</i> password {0 7} <i>password</i> Example: Device(config)# username user1 password 0 pwd1	Configures an unencrypted password that is automatically picked up by the automate-tester command.
Step 4	aaa new-model Example: Device(config)# aaa new-model	Enables the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) access control system.
Step 5	ldap server <i>name</i> Example: Device(config)# ldap server server1	Configures a device to use the LDAP protocol and enters LDAP server configuration mode.
Step 6	deadtime <i>minutes</i> Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# deadtime 1	Configures the deadtime expiry value (in minutes) for the LDAP server.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	automate-tester username <i>name</i> probe-on Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# automate-tester username user1 probe-on	Assigns the state of the LDAP server as DEAD by default when configured along with the deadtime <i>minutes</i> command.
Step 8	end Example: Device(config-ldap-server)# end	Exits LDAP server configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 9	show ldap server Example: Device# show ldap server	Displays the LDAP server state information and various other counters for the server.

Configuration Examples for LDAP Server State

Example: Configuring LDAP Server State

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# username user1 password 0 pwd1
Device(config)# aaa new-model
Device(config)# ldap server server1
Device(config-ldap-server)# deadtime 1
Device(config-ldap-server)# automate-tester username user1 probe-on
Device(config-ldap-server)# end
```

The following output is displayed on entering the **automate-tester username *name* probe-on** command:

```
*Feb 24 09:14:55.139: LDAP_SERVER 192.0.2.10 Server state is UP
```

The following sample output from the **show ldap server** command shows the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server state information of *server1* server and various other counters for the server.

```
Device# show ldap server server1 summary

Server Information for server1
=====
Server name :server1
Server Address :192.0.2.10
Server listening Port :389
Bind Root-dn :user1
Server mode :Non-Secure
Cipher Suite :0x00
Authentication Seq :Search first. Then Bind/Compare password next
Authentication Procedure:Bind with user password
Request timeout :30
Deadtime in Mins :1
State :ALIVE
No. of active connections :0
-----
```


Additional References for LDAP Server State

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Cisco IOS Master Command List, All Releases
Security commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Command Reference: Commands A to C • Security Command Reference: Commands D to L • Security Command Reference: Commands M to R • Security Command Reference: Commands S to Z
LDAP configuration tasks	“Configuring LDAP” chapter in <i>AAA LDAP Configuration Guide</i>

Standards and RFCs

Standard/RFC	Title
RFC 4511	<i>Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)</i>

Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html

Feature Information for LDAP Server State

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

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Table 4: Feature Information for LDAP Server State

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
LDAP Server State	15.4(2)T	The LDAP Server State feature enables users to capture information about LDAP server reachability before a request is sent to the server. The following commands were introduced or modified: automate-tester, deadtime.