### Limitations of Local Security Configuration

- Configuring line level security or local usernames on each device has a serious scalability limitation
- If a password has to be added, changed or removed it needs to be done on all devices
- An external AAA server can be used to centralise this instead
- Multiple AAA servers can be implemented for redundancy



### Authentication, Authorization & Accounting

- AAA servers provide Authentication, Authorization and Accounting.
- Authentication verifies somebody is who they say they are. This is most commonly achieved with a username and password.
- Authorization specifies what a particular user is allowed to do, such as running a particular command.
- Accounting keeps track of the actions a user has carried out.
- Authorization and Accounting are optional. Authentication is mandatory if Authorization and/or Accounting are used.



### **RADIUS and TACACS+**

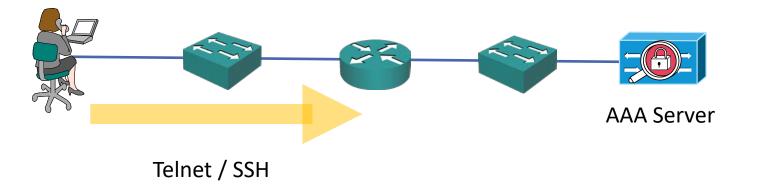
- The protocols which are used for AAA services are RADIUS and TACACS+
- Both are open standards, although vendors may add their own proprietary extensions
- Many vendor's AAA servers support both protocols
- RADIUS is commonly used for end user level services, such as VPN access
- TACACS+ is commonly used for administrator access on Cisco devices as it has more granular authorization capabilities



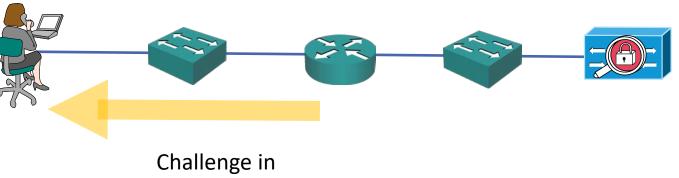
### **Cisco AAA Servers**

- Cisco's AAA server is the Identity Services Engine (ISE)
- They also offered the Access Control Server (ACS) for a long time but it is now end of sale



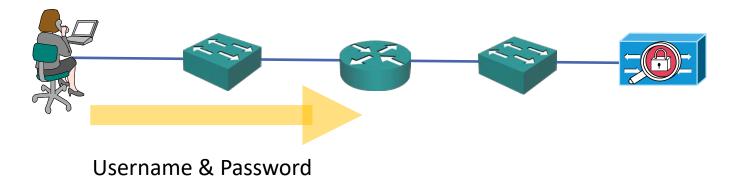




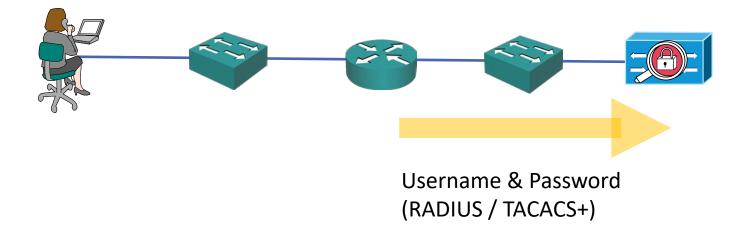


Telnet / SSH session

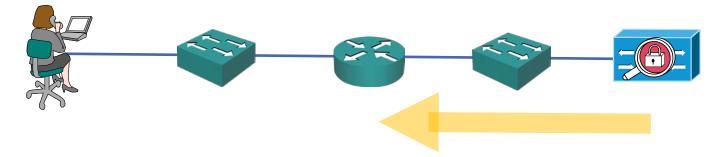






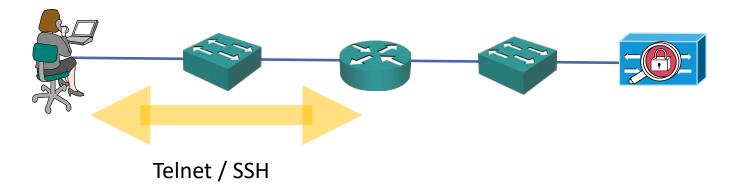




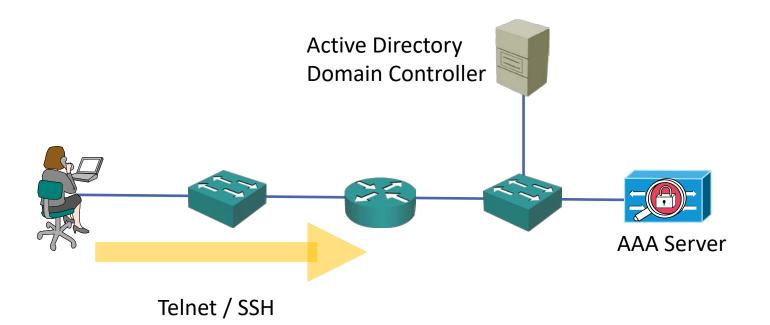


User Authenticated or Not Optional Authorization Information







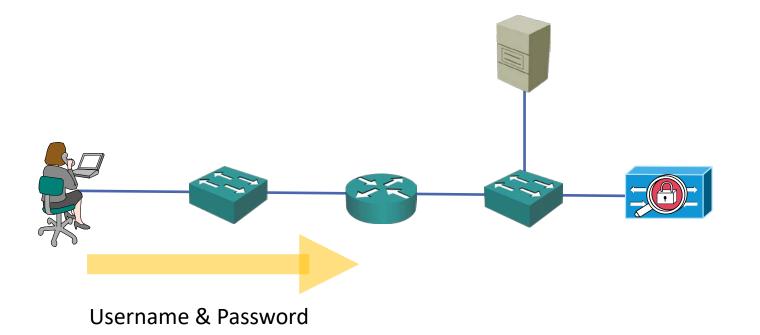




# Challenge in

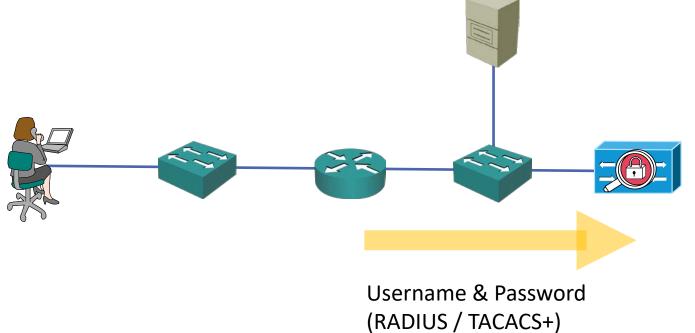
Telnet / SSH session



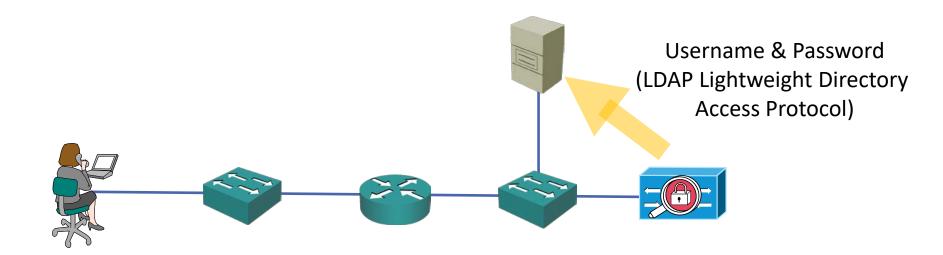




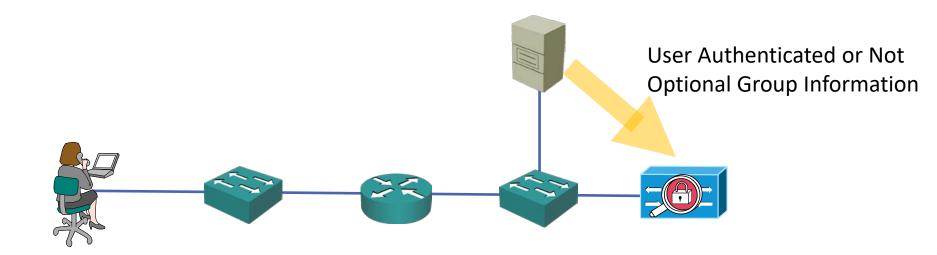
## itegration



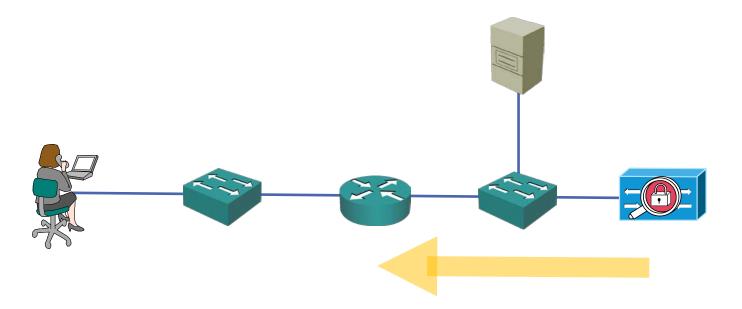












User Authenticated or Not Optional Authorization Information based on AD group



# Telnet / SSH

