



MACMON NAC WHITE PAPER

Logging in to Hirschmann Switches with RADIUS Authentication



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1 Introduction

To access the web interface or command line interface (CLI) of Hirschmann managed switches and firewalls, the user must first be authenticated and authorized.

Authentication can be performed either using the local user management on the switch or firewall itself, or via a centralized **RADIUS Server**.

Centralized user management offers significant benefits, for example:

- Increased security by avoiding standard user names and passwords
- Increased security due to centralized password policies
- Increased security due to the ability to respond rapidly in the event of user name/password disclosure or the locking out of unwanted users
- Convenient adding/deletion of users and easy changing of passwords

macmon NAC can use the integrated **RADIUS Server** to perform central user management and authorize users based on the configured policies.

This guide describes the setup steps necessary to provide this function for switches and firewalls from Hirschmann Automation and Control GmbH in conjunction with **macmon NAC**. The switches and firewalls are configured so that authentication and RADIUS authorization take place first. As a fallback method, if communication with the **RADIUS Server** is not possible, the locally configured "admin" user can be used for authentication.

NOTE: The feature described here is only available in **macmon NAC** with a license for the **Switch Viewer** module!





2 Supported network devices from Hirschmann Automation and Control GmbH

- Switch models with the HiOS operating system and software levels L2E, L2S, L2A, L3S, L3A
- Switch models with the Classic OS operating system and software levels L2P, L3E, L3P
- Firewall models with the HiSecOS operating system (e.g. EAGLE30 or EAGLE40)
 Firewall models with the Classic Firewall operating system (e.g. EAGLE One)

3 Configuration steps on network devices

3.1 Configuration for devices with HiOS and HiSecOS

3.1.1 Configuration in the web GUI

Since RADIUS authentication is performed with **macmon NAC**, **macmon** must be entered as the **RADIUS Server**. The configured secret is used later for the RADIUS credentials in **macmon**.

Menu item: Network Security → RADIUS → Authentication Server

| Index | Name | Address | Destination UDP port | Secret | Primary server | Active |
|-------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| 1 | macmon | 10.10.210.10 | 1,812 | **** | ✓ | ✓ |

If several **RADIUS Servers** are configured, the index decides the order in which the RADIUS Servers are addressed. If several **RADIUS Servers** have the same name, the server with the Primary Server checkbox selected is addressed first.

Connection statistics can be retrieved from the menu item *Network Security* \rightarrow *RADIUS* \rightarrow *Authentication Statistics*.

The next step is to check whether the admin local user has been set up and is active.

The role/permission and password configured here apply only if the user is authenticated locally after a RADIUS timeout.

Menu item: Device Security → User Management



In order to implement the switch login with verification against the **RADIUS Server**, the default authentication lists must be adapted. An authentication list defines in which application the authentication is to be performed, with which methods, and in which order.

In this example, we will configure RADIUS as the first method and local authentication as the second method for both login via telnet, web interface or SSH (defaultLogin-AuthList), and via the console port (defaultV24AuthList).



Menu item: Device Security → Authentication List

| Name | | | | | | | | Add Remove a Allocate applications | EQ |
|--|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|---|----|
| | Name 1 | Policy1 | Policy 2 | Policy 3 | Policy 4 | ¹₄ Policy 5 | ₹ Dedicated applications | Active | ١. |
| defaultLoginAuthList radius v local v reject v reject v reject v seject v SSH,Telnet,WebInterface | defaultDot1x8021AuthList | radius 🔻 | reject ▼ | reject v | reject | reject | - 8021x | ✓ | |
| | defaultLoginAuthList | radius 🔻 | local • | reject ¥ | reject | reject | SSH,Telnet,WebInterface | ✓ | |
| defaultV24AuthList radius volume local volume reject volum | defaultV24AuthList | radius 🔻 | local • | reject 🔻 | reject | reject | Console(V.24) | ✓ | |

3.1.2 Quick configuration via command line interface (CLI)

```
enable
configure
radius server auth add 1 ip 10.10.210.10
radius server auth modify 1 name macmon primary enable status enable secret *****
authlists set-policy defaultLoginAuthList radius local reject reject
authlists set-policy defaultV24AuthList radius local reject reject
```

3.2 Configuration for devices with Classic OS via the command line interface (CLI)

For devices with Classic OS, the configuration is done in the CLI. To set the appropriate commands, the CLI must be in Configure mode.

macmon NAC is entered as the RADIUS Server and the shared secret is defined:

```
radius server host auth <IP-address of macmon appliance>
radius server primary <IP-address of macmon appliance>
radius server key auth <IP-address of macmon appliance>
Enter secret (25 characters max): ********
Re-enter secret: *********
```

The next step is to check whether the admin local user exists:

```
Show users

SNMPv3 SNMPv3 SNMPv3

User Name User Access Mode Access Mode Authentication Encryption
-----admin Read/Write Read/Write MD5

DES
```

In the Classic OS, two authentication lists are predefined:

```
Show authentication

Authentication Login List Method 1 Method 2 Method 3
------
defaultList local undefined undefined radiuslist radius reject reject
```

The *defaultList* only allows local authentication and is automatically preconfigured for all locally configured users (here *admin*). This *defaultList* cannot be modified.



By default, the *radiuslist* only allows authentication via RADIUS and is applied to all unknown (not locally configured) users.

To force the *admin* local user to authenticate via RADIUS, this user must be bound to the *radiusList*. A warning message is issued!

```
users login admin radiuslist
```

Note: when assigning a list to the 'admin' account, include an authentication method that allows administrative access even when remote authentication is unavailable.

Now you still have to *locally* configure the *radiuslist* as the second authentication method.

3.3 Configuration for devices with Classic Firewall software via the command line interface (CLI)

For devices with Classic Firewall software, the configuration is done in the CLI. To set the appropriate commands, the CLI must be in Configure mode.

macmon NAC is entered as the RADIUS Server and the shared secret is defined:

!*(Hirschmann Eagle One) (config)#radius server 1 modify ip-address <ip-address> secret <shared secret> !*(Hirschmann Eagle) (config)#radius server 1 status enable

The next step is to check whether the *admin* local user exists:

```
!*(Hirschmann EAGLE One) #show users

SNMPv3 SNMPv3 User

User Name User Access Mode Authentication Encryption Active
-----admin Read/Write MD5 DES Yes
```

In the Classic Firewall software, two authentication lists are predefined:

By default, the *systemLoginDefaultList* only allows local authentication and is automatically preconfigured for all locally configured users (here *admin*).



This systemLoginDefaultList is modified to use RADIUS as the first authentication method and local as the second method.

In order for this modified authentication list to be used also for unknown, i.e. not locally configured users, this must still be defined as a default list for unknown users:

!*(Hirschmann EAGLE One) (config)#authentication login systemLoginDefaultList default

4 Configuration in macmon NAC

4.1 Basic requirements

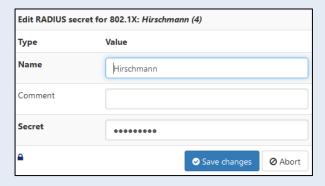
The macmon appliance has an integrated **RADIUS Server** which can receive and respond to the RADIUS requests from the **Hirschmann** network devices according to the **macmon** policies. Before the following steps can be carried out, these basic requirements must be met in macmon:

- The Hirschmann devices must be created as network devices in macmon
- The Active Directory identity store must be integrated
- You must install a license file that includes the Switch Viewer module

4.2 Create and bind the RADIUS credentials

Menu item: Settings → Credentials

The "Create credentials" pulldown menu is used to create "RADIUS secret" credentials. In this case, enter the RADIUS secret configured on the respective **Hirschmann** device.





Menu item: Network → Network devices → Hirschmann device → Action → Edit

This link opens the configuration menu for the network device. At the bottom, use the "Add credentials" button to add the created RADIUS credentials and save the configuration. Alternatively, the RADIUS credentials can also be bound to a network device group.



4.3 Creating a RADIUS permission

Hirschmann supports special RADIUS attributes in order to be able to pass on a defined permission for the logged-in switch user. These RADIUS attributes are sent to the switch by **macmon NAC**. The switch user is given the corresponding permissions for the device's GUI once authentication is successful. The following RADIUS attributes are supported.

Note that HiOS/HiSecOS currently only supports attributes for the user roles *Guest, Operator* and *Administrator*.

HIOS/HiSecOS

| Role | Service type | Value | Permission |
|---------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Guest | NAS prompt | 7 | Read only |
| Operator | Login | 1 | Write, without security settings |
| Administrator | Administrative | 6 | Write, including security settings |

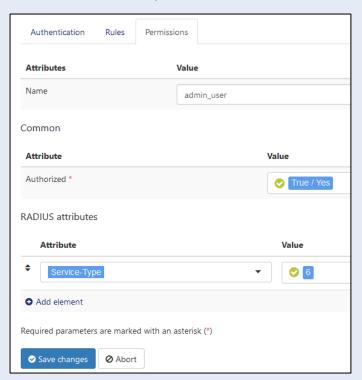
Classic OS/Classic Firewall

| Right | Service type | Value | Permission | |
|------------|----------------|-------|------------|--|
| Read-only | NAS prompt | 7 | Read only | |
| Read-write | Administrative | 6 | Write | |



Menu item: Policies → RADIUS (non NAC) → Permission

The *Add permission* button creates a new permission. A successful authorization is guaranteed by the value *True/Yes* in the *Authorized* field. The *Add element* button selects the *Service-Type* attribute. In the *Value* field, select the desired permission in the switch's GUI (see above). We recommend that you choose a descriptive name for the RADIUS permission that includes the role.



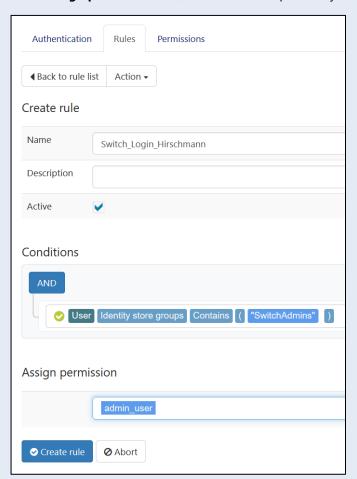


4.4 Creating a RADIUS rule

Menu item: Policies → RADIUS (non NAC) → Rules

A rule links authorized users with the previously created RADIUS permission. Clicking the button **Add rule** creates a new rule. The **Condition** field defines the authorized users. For example, you might want to enter an Active Directory group. That is the only real benefit of this function. The rule is dynamic, and changes to the AD group automatically affect the authorization when logging in to the Hirschmann devices.

In the **Assign permission** field, the name of the previously created RADIUS permission is selected.





Contact at Hirschmann

Hirschmann Automation and Control GmbH Stuttgarter Strasse 45-51 72654 Neckartenzlingen, Germany

Phone: +49-7127-14-0

Website: https://www.belden.com/support/technical-product-support-main

www.beldensolutions.com www.blog.beldensolutions.com

Contact

macmon secure GmbH Alte Jakobstraße 79-80 | 10179 Berlin | Germany

Phone.: +49 (0) 30 23 25 777 - 0

nac@macmon.eu