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TAOS

RADIUS Guide and Reference

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About This Manual

What is in this guide

This manual provides detailed information about how to set up a True Access™ Operating System (TAOS) unit to use the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server. It also contains a complete reference to RADIUS attributes.

This manual hereafter refers to your product as a *TAOS unit*.

Note This manual describes the full set of features for TAOS units running software version 9.4-185.1. Some features might not be available with earlier versions or specialty loads of the software.

Caution Free RADIUS, the Ascend RADIUS server, is not supported after the TAOS 7.0.0 release and is not recommended for use with an APX™ unit. The free-RADIUS dictionary is not RFC compliant, nor does it provide vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support.

Warning Before installing your TAOS unit, be sure to read the safety instructions in the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*. For information specific to your unit, see the "Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information" appendix in the hardware installation guide or *Getting Started Guide* for your unit.

What you should know

This manual is intended for the person who configures and maintains RADIUS and a TAOS unit. To use this manual effectively, you must have a basic understanding of TAOS security and configuration, and be familiar with authentication servers and networking concepts.

Although this manual attempts to provide enough conceptual framework to enable an administrator who is not an expert in a particular network technology to configure RADIUS accurately, it does not start from the beginning with any network management topic. Knowledge of the following topics is helpful to anyone configuring RADIUS:

- Dial-in LAN connections
- Connection cost management and accounting
- Modems
- Frame relay
- NetWare and IPX routing
- IP routing

- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing
- Multicast
- Packet structure and formats (for defining filters)
- Network security

Documentation conventions

Following are all the special characters and typographical conventions used in this manual:

Convention	Meaning
`Monospace text`	Represents text that appears on your computer's screen, or that could appear on your computer's screen.
`Boldface monospace text`	Represents characters that you enter exactly as shown (unless the characters are also in ***`italics`***—see *Italics*, below). If you could enter the characters but are not specifically instructed to, they do not appear in boldface.
Italics	Represent variable information. Do not enter the words themselves in the command. Enter the information they represent. In ordinary text, italics are used for titles of publications, for some terms that would otherwise be in quotation marks, and to show emphasis.
[ ]	Square brackets indicate an optional argument you might add to a command. To include such an argument, type only the information inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets unless they appear in boldface.
|	Separates command choices that are mutually exclusive.
>	Separates levels of profiles, subprofiles, and parameters in a hierarchical menu when the path to a menu item is referred to in text.
:	Separates levels of profiles, subprofiles, and parameters in a pathname displayed in the command-line interface or referred to in text.
Key1+Key2	Represents a combination keystroke. To enter a combination keystroke, press the first key and hold it down while you press one or more other keys. Release all the keys at the same time. (For example, Ctrl+H means hold down the Ctrl key and press the H key.)
Press Enter	Means press the Enter or Return key or its equivalent on your computer.
Note	Introduces important additional information.

Convention	Meaning
Caution	Warns that a failure to follow the recommended procedure could result in loss of data or damage to equipment.
Warning	Warns that a failure to take appropriate safety precautions could result in physical injury.
Warning	Warns of danger of electric shock.

Setting Up a TAOS Unit for RADIUS

1

Overview of configuration tasks 1-1

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Overview of configuration tasks

The most basic function of RADIUs is user authentication. To use RADIUS authentication, you must set up your TAOS unit to communicate with a RADIUS authentication server. (For more information about RADIUS authentication, see Chapter 2, "Understanding RADIUS Authentication.")

If you want RADIUS to also log information about WAN sessions, you can configure RADIUs accounting, either system wide or per user, using dynamic addressing with address pools, if necessary. (For more information about RADIUS accounting, see Chapter 3, "Understanding RADIUS Accounting."

You can also create pseudo-user profiles to associate nonauthentication information with RADIUS users, such as static routes or frame relay profiles.

You can perform each configuration task at the command line or at the VT100 interface, depending on the type of TAOS unit you are configuring.

Note Free RADIUS is not recommended for use with a unit running a TAOS version later than 7.0.0.

Setting up a TAOS unit to communicate with RADIUS

You must set up a TAOS unit to communicate with a RADIUS server. Some settings are required, and others are optional.

- For a list of required steps, see "Required steps for configuring a unit to communicate with RADIUS" on page 1-2.
- For a list of optional steps, see "Optional steps for configuring a unit to communicate with RADIUS" on page 1-3.

Required steps for configuring a unit to communicate with RADIUS

When configuring a TAOS unit to use RADIUS, you must specify the following:

- Type of authentication in use
- IP address of at least one RADIUS server
- UDP port number for the daemon
- RADIUS client password

You can have up to three RADIUS servers on your network. One is the primary server. Two additional servers can function as backups. If the primary RADIUS server fails, the TAOS unit automatically contacts the secondary RADIUS server to authenticate a user. When it successfully connects to an authentication server, the TAOS unit uses that machine until it fails to serve requests. By default, the TAOS unit does not revert to using the first host until the second machine fails, even if the first host has come online while the second host is still servicing requests.

For a sample configuration, see "Example of configuring a unit to communicate with RADIUS" on page 1-18.

Command-line interface configuration. To use the command-line interface to specify settings required for RADIUS operation, proceed as follows:

1. **In the `external-auth` profile, set the `auth-type` parameter to `radius`.**
2. **Open the `rad-auth-client` subprofile.**
3. **For each `auth-host` parameter, specify the IP address of a RADIUS server.**

   The TAOS unit first tries to connect to the server specified by `auth-host-1`. If it receives no response within the time specified by the `auth-timeout` parameter, the unit tries to connect to `auth-host-2`. If it again receives no response within the time specified by `auth-timeout`, the unit tries to connect to `auth-host-3`. If the TAOS unit's request again times out, it reinitiates the process with `auth-host-1`. The TAOS unit can perform this cycle of requests a maximum of 10 times.

   Note For each connection attempt to an authentication server, the TAOS unit makes an initial attempt plus three retries. The `auth-timeout` value is the time-out for each retry. Therefore, the actual number of seconds between attempts to reach each server is four times the `auth-timeout` value.

   If you specify the same address for all three `auth-host` parameters, the TAOS unit keeps trying to create a connection to the same server.
4. **Set the `auth-port` parameter to the number of the destination UDP port on which the RADIUS daemon receives client requests.**
5. **Set `auth-key` to the case-sensitive RADIUS client password.**

VT100 interface configuration. To use the VT100 interface to specify settings required for RADIUS operation, proceed as follows:

1. **Open the `Ethernet` menu.**
2. **Open the `Mod Config` menu.**
3. **Open the `Auth` menu.**
4. **Set the `Auth` parameter to `RADIUS`.**
5. **For each `Auth Host` parameter, specify the IP address of a RADIUS server.**

   The TAOS unit first tries to connect to the server specified by `Auth Host #1`. If it receives no response within the time specified by the `Auth Timeout` parameter, the unit tries to connect to `Auth Host #2`. If it again receives no response within the time specified by `Auth Timeout`, the unit tries to connect to `Auth Host #3`. If the TAOS unit's request again times out, it reinitiates the process with `Auth Host #1`. The TAOS unit can perform this cycle of requests a maximum of 10 times.

   If you specify the same address for all three `Auth Host` parameters, the TAOS unit keeps trying to create a connection to the same server.
6. **Set the `Auth Port` parameter to the number of the destination UDP port on which the RADIUS daemon receives client requests.**
7. **Set `Auth Key` to the case-sensitive RADIUS client password.**

Optional steps for configuring a unit to communicate with RADIUS

Depending on your needs, you can set parameters to do any of the following:

- Configure RADIUS time-outs:
  - Specify the duration of a RADIUS time-out.
  - Specify the message resulting from a RADIUS time-out.
  - Specify whether the TAOS unit must return to using the primary RADIUS server after a time-out.
- Configure RADIUS attribute handling:
  - Specify whether the TAOS unit drops remote users when no host is specified for immediate login service.
  - Specify whether the TAOS unit sends values for the `Service-Type (6)` and `Framed-Protocol (7)` attributes to RADIUS.
  - Specify how the system behaves when the `Service-Type (6)` attribute is not received.
  - Specify the manner in which the TAOS unit handles the `User-Name (1)` attribute.
  - Specify whether to customize the `User-Name (1)` string.
  - Specify the encoding method for the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)` attribute.
  - Configure vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support.
  - Limit excess RADIUS traffic by disabling pseudo-user profiles.
- Fine-tune the interaction between the TAOS unit and RADIUS.

- Configure settings specific to the command-line interface:
  - Specify an authentication method for command-line interface users.
  - Specify whether a unit accepts unencrypted tunnel passwords from RADIUS.
  - Specify network routes.
  - Specify Telnet configuration options.
  - Configure Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) dialout using only RADIUS profiles.
- Configure settings specific to the VT100 interface:
  - Specify whether the TAOS unit uses RADIUS to authenticate a Telnet session.
  - Specify console port security.
  - Specify information about the host running the APP Server utility.
  - Specify that the unit use a security-card authentication server.
  - Specify a RADIUS bootup server.

Configuring RADIUS time-outs

When configuring RADIUS time-outs, you can perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Specify the duration of a RADIUS time-out.
- Specify the message resulting from a RADIUS time-out.
- Specify whether the TAOS unit must return to using the primary RADIUS server after a time-out.

Specifying the duration of a RADIUS time-out

You can specify the number of seconds during which a TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS authentication request. If you have a high volume of calls, consider specifying a low value. A high time-out value combined with a high call volume can significantly slow the process of authenticating calls. However, if RADIUS is running on a busy shared UNIX host, or if the RADIUS server is on the remote end of a slow link, consider increasing the time-out value above the default of 1 second.

Note For each connection attempt, the TAOS unit makes an initial attempt plus three retries. The time-out value you specify is the number of seconds for each retry. Therefore, the number of seconds between attempts to reach the server is four times the time-out value.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set the `auth-timeout` parameter to the number of seconds the TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS authentication request. If the TAOS unit does not receive a response within the time you specify, it sends the authentication request to the next server specified by the `auth-host` parameter.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu, set the `Auth Timeout` parameter to the number of seconds the TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS authentication request. If the TAOS unit does not receive a response within the time you specify, it sends the authentication request to the next server specified by the `Auth Host` parameter.

Specifying the message resulting from a RADIUS time-out

By default, if authentication fails on a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connection because of an invalid password or an authentication server time-out, a TAOS unit gracefully shuts down the PPP connection by sending an LCP-CLOSE request to the dial-up user. If Microsoft Windows 95 (MSN) receives the LCP-CLOSE during authentication, it displays an invalid-password message. This message is misleading if the failure resulted from a RADIUS time-out. Using the command-line interface or VT100 interface, you can specify that the message resulting from a RADIUS time-out states that the network failed.

Command-line interface configuration. To specify that the message resulting from a RADIUS time-out states that the network failed, set `disconnect-on-auth-timeout` to `yes` in the `answer-defaults` profile's `ppp-answer` subprofile.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify that the message resulting from a RADIUS time-out states that the network failed, set `Disc On Auth Timeout` to `Yes` in the `Ethernet > Answer > PPP-Options` menu.

Specifying whether a unit must return to the primary RADIUS server

If a time-out occurs while a TAOS unit waits for a reply to an authentication request directed to the primary RADIUS server, the unit sends the authentication request to the secondary RADIUS server. If that request fails, the TAOS unit sends the authentication request to the next RADIUS server.

By default, if either of the secondary servers acknowledges the request, the TAOS unit continues to use that server instead of the primary one, even if the primary server has come back up. The TAOS unit uses the secondary server until it is no longer available. However, you can specify a limit on the period of time the TAOS unit uses the secondary RADIUS server. At the end of this time period, the TAOS unit sends the next authentication request to the primary RADIUS server.

Command-line interface configuration. To specify the number of seconds during which the TAOS unit uses the secondary RADIUS server before it sends an authentication request to the primary RADIUS server, set the `auth-reset-time` parameter in the `external-auth:rad-auth-client` subprofile.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify the number of seconds during which the TAOS unit uses the secondary RADIUS server before it sends an authentication request to the primary RADIUS server, set the `Auth Reset Timeout` parameter in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu.

Configuring RADIUS attribute handling

When configuring RADIUS attribute handling, you can perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Specify whether the TAOS unit drops remote users when no host is specified for immediate login service.
- Specify whether the TAOS unit sends values for the `Service-Type (6)` and `Framed-Protocol (7)` attributes to RADIUS.
- Specify how the system behaves when the `Service-Type (6)` attribute is not received.
- Specify the manner in which the TAOS unit handles the `User-Name (1)` attribute.
- Specify whether to customize the `User-Name (1)` string.
- Specify the encoding method for the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)` attribute.
- Configure vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support.
- Limit excess RADIUS traffic by disabling pseudo-user profiles.

Specifying whether users are dropped with no immediate login host

If the immediate login service is TCP-Clear or Telnet, and no value is specified for `Login-IP-Host` in the RADIUS user profile, you can specify whether a TAOS unit drops the connection, or gives the caller access to the terminal-server interface instead. By default, the TAOS unit prevents access to the terminal-server interface when the `Login-IP-Host` value is not specified, and disconnects the call.

Command-line interface configuration. To specify that the terminal-server must be secure, accept the default value of `yes` for `auth-ts-secure` in the `external-auth:rad-auth-client` subprofile. To specify that the dial-in client can have access to the terminal-server interface if no `Login-IP-Host` value is specified, set `auth-ts-secure` to `no`.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify that the terminal-server must be secure, accept the default value of `Yes` for `Auth TS Secure` in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu. To specify that the dial-in client can have access to the terminal-server interface if no `Login-IP-Host` value is specified, set `Auth TS Secure` to `No`.

Specifying whether a unit sends values for attributes 6 and 7

You can specify whether a TAOS unit sends values for the `Service-Type (6)` and `Framed-Protocol (7)` attributes in `Access Request` packets to a RADIUS server. While some RADIUS servers require these attributes in authentication requests, other RADIUS servers must not receive them.

If you accept the default, which specifies that the TAOS unit sends `Service-Type` and `Framed-Protocol` values, you can restrict the type of user and protocol for each connection. For example, when the TAOS unit sends `Service Type` and `Framed-Protocol` for a PPP session, the unit sets `Service-Type` to `Framed-User` and `Framed-Protocol` to `PPP` for incoming PPP calls.

However, if your RADIUS user profiles enable both framed and unframed users to access PPP, specify that the TAOS unit does not send values for Service-Type and Framed-Protocol. When you do so, a framed user dials in using a protocol such as Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP) or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+). An unframed user makes an asynchronous connection to the terminal server, and can start Telnet, rlogin, or raw TCP sessions.

Command-line interface configuration. To specify that the TAOS unit sends values for attributes 6 and 7 to RADIUS, set auth-send67 to yes in the external-auth:rad-auth-client subprofile. To specify that the TAOS unit does not values for attributes 6 and 7 to RADIUS, set auth-send67 to no.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify that the TAOS unit sends values for attributes 6 and 7 to RADIUS, set Auth Send Attr 6, 7 to Yes in the Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth menu. To specify that the TAOS unit does not values for attributes 6 and 7 to RADIUS, set Auth Send Attr 6, 7 to No.

Specifying system behavior when Service-Type (6) *is not received*

You can specify how the system behaves when it does not receive the Service-Type value from the RADIUS server.

Command-line interface configuration. To use the command-line interface to specify how the system behaves when it does not receive the Service-Type attribute, set the noattr6-use-termsrv parameter in the external-auth profile:

- The yes value specifies that the TAOS unit initiates a terminal-server login if Service-Type is not received, regardless of whether a Framed-Protocol (7) value is received or not.
- The no value specifies that if Service-Type is not received, but Framed-Protocol is received, a framed-protocol login is initiated. If neither Service-Type nor Framed-Protocol is received, a terminal-server login is initiated.

VT100 interface configuration. To use the VT100 interface to specify how the system behaves when it does not receive the Service-Type attribute, set the No Attr. 6, Use Termsrv parameter in the Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth menu:

- Yes specifies that the TAOS unit initiates a terminal-server login if Service-Type is not received, regardless of whether a Framed-Protocol (7) value is received or not.
- No specifies that if Service-Type is not received, but Framed-Protocol is received, a framed-protocol login is initiated. If neither Service-Type nor Framed-Protocol is received, a terminal-server login is initiated.

Specifying how a unit handles the User-Name (1) *attribute*

A RADIUS server typically returns the User-Name attribute in each Access Accept packet. When the proxy RADIUS server responds for several RADIUS servers that belong to different organizations, including a User-Name attribute can result in the loss of realm information. You can therefore specify the manner in which a TAOS unit handles the User-Name attribute.

In addition, to remove the domain name from incoming authentication requests, a TAOS unit can strip off portions of the username sent in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP) of a RADIUS Access Request packet. You can specify one or multiple characters as delimiters, the number of delimiters that must be present in a username for the unit to strip off characters, and whether the unit strips characters to the left or right side of the specified delimiter characters.

For sample configurations, see the following:

- "Example of configuring a unit to remove domain names" on page 1-20
- "Example of configuring a unit to recognize various delimiters" on page 1-21
- "Example of configuring a unit to respond to multiple delimiters" on page 1-23

Command-line interface configuration. To use the command-line interface to specify the manner in which a TAOS unit handles the `User-Name` attribute and any domain name delimiters, proceed as follows:

1 Make `external-auth:rad-auth-client` the working profile.

2 To specify how your TAOS unit handles the `User-Name` value provided by the server, set `auth-keep-user-name` to one of the following values:

- `change-name` (the default)—The unit uses the server's `User-Name` value for the display and RADIUS accounting.
- `keep-name`—The unit does not use the `User-Name` value returned by the server. If a name has been specified, the system uses it. Otherwise, it uses the `User-Name` sent to the server for authentication. A user authenticated by calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) will appear to have the CLID or DNIS number as his or her username.
- `keep-realm-name`—When the username sent to the server is a realm, this value causes the system to behave as though the setting were `keep-name`. If the username sent to the server is not a realm, the system behaves as though the setting were `change-name`.

3 To specify the characters that delimit a realm from the username, or to be recognized as delimiters in a username, set `auth-realm-delimiters` as follows:

- `@/\%` (the default).
- Up to seven characters in any order.
- No characters. The system behaves as though `auth-keep-user-name` were set to `change-name`.

4 To specify the number of delimiter characters to trigger deletion, set `auth-req-delim-count` to one of the following:

- `0` (zero) (the default)—This setting disables character deletion.
- A number *less than or equal to* the number of delimiters in a username—The unit strips the extra characters to the left or right, as specified by the `auth-req-strip-side` setting, and sends the remaining string in the `User-Name` AVP.
- A number *greater than* the number of delimiters in a username—The unit sends the entire username to RADIUS without stripping any characters.

5 **To specify the direction in which to strip characters from a username, set `auth-req-strip-side` to one of the following values:**

- `none` (the default)— The unit removes no characters before sending the `User-Name` AVP.
- `left`—The unit strips the delimiter character and characters to the left of it.
- `right`—The unit strips the delimiter character and characters to the right of it.

VT100 interface configuration. To use the VT100 interface to specify the manner in which a TAOS unit handles the `User-Name` attribute and any domain name delimiters, proceed as follows:

1 **Navigate to the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` subprofile.**

2 **To specify how your TAOS unit handles the `User-Name` value provided by the server, set `Keep User Name` to one of the following values:**

- `Change Name` (the default)—The unit uses the server's `User-Name` value for the display and RADIUS accounting.
- `Keep Name`—The unit does not use the `User-Name` value returned by the server. If a name has been specified, the system uses it. Otherwise, it uses the `User-Name` sent to the server for authentication. A user authenticated by calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) will appear to have the CLID or DNIS number as his or her username.
- `Keep Realm`—When the username sent to the server is a realm, this value causes the system to behave as though the setting were `Keep Name`. If the username sent to the server is not a realm, the system behaves as though the setting were `Change Name`.

3 **To specify the characters that delimit a realm from the username, or to be recognized as delimiters in a username, set `Realm Delimiters` as follows:**

- `@/\%` (the default).
- Up to seven characters in any order.
- No characters. The system behaves as though `Keep User Name` were set to `Change Name`.

4 **To specify the number of delimiter characters to trigger deletion, set `Auth Delim Count` to one of the following:**

- `0` (zero) (the default)—This setting disables character deletion.
- A number *less than or equal to* the number of delimiters in a username—The unit strips the extra characters to the left or right, as specified by the `Auth Strip Side` setting, and sends the remaining string in the `User-Name` AVP.
- A number *greater than* the number of delimiters in a username—The unit sends the entire username to RADIUS without stripping any characters.

5 To specify the direction in which to strip characters from a username, set `auth-req-strip-side` to one of the following values:

- `none` (the default)— The unit removes no characters before sending the `User-Name` AVP.
- `left`—The unit strips the delimiter character and characters to the left of it.
- `right`—The unit strips the delimiter character and characters to the right of it.

Specifying whether to customize the `User-Name (1)` *string*

A proxy RADIUS server that does not have a shared secret can be configured to distinguish between the authentication requests of a pseudo-user and those of a real user. To enable the server to make this distinction, you can customize the `User-Name` string presented to the RADIUS server during CLID or DNIS authentication. The specified string is inserted as a prefix to the telephone number in CLID or DNIS authentication requests to the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server can then forward different types of requests to different servers.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-auth-client` subprofile, specify up to 16 characters for the `id-auth-prefix` setting.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` subprofile, specify up to 16 characters for the `ID Auth Prefix` setting.

Specifying the encoding method for `Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)`

You have the option of specifying the encoding method for the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)` attribute.

Command-line interface configuration. To choose the encoding method, specify one of the following settings for the `acct-tunnel-connection-encoding` parameter in `the l2tp-config` subprofile of the `l2-tunnel-global` profile:

Value	Specifies
`normal` (the default)	The value specified by the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection` attribute consists of the source and destination IP addresses, tunnel IDs, and connection IDs. This value is for use with NavisRadius™ software.
`Decimal-Call-Serial-Number`	The value specified by `Acct-Tunnel-Connection` represents the 32-bit Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) call serial number (CSN) as present in the Incoming Call Request (ICRQ) or Outgoing Call Request (OCRQ) L2TP message, encoded as a decimal string. For the tunnel itself, no CSN exists, and the 32-bit value that is encoded represents the initiator tunnel ID in the low 16 bits and the server tunnel ID in the high 16 bits.
`Hexadecimal-Call-Serial-Number`	The value specified by `Acct-Tunnel-Connection` represents the L2TP CSN as present in the ICRQ or OCRQ L2TP message, encoded as a hexadecimal string.

VT100 interface configuration. To choose the encoding method, specify one of the following settings for the `ATC Encoding` parameter in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > L2 Tunneling Options > L2TP Config` profile:

Value	Specifies
`Normal` (the default)	The value specified by the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection` attribute consists of the source and destination IP addresses, tunnel IDs, and connection IDs. This value is for use with NavisRadius™ software.
`CSN-Dec`	The value specified by the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection` attribute represents the 32-bit L2TP Call Serial Number (CSN) as present in the Incoming Call Request (ICRQ) or Outgoing Call Request (OCRQ) L2TP message, encoded as a decimal string. For the tunnel itself, no CSN exists, and the 32-bit value that is encoded represents the initiator tunnel ID in the low 16 bits and the server tunnel ID in the high 16 bits.
`CSN-Hex`	The value specified by the `Acct-Tunnel-Connection` attribute represents the L2TP CSN as present in the ICRQ or OCRQ L2TP message, encoded as a hexadecimal string.

Configuring vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support

In VSA compatibility mode, a TAOS unit uses the vendor-specific attribute (VSA) to encapsulate Lucent Technologies vendor attributes. All standard RFC 2058 attributes use the following format:

```
0                   1                   2
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
| Attr Type     |   Length      |  Value ...
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

If `Attr-Type` is not `Vendor-Specific`, the system uses the standard RFC format to decode the attribute.

Following is the 8-bit VSA format:

```
0                   1                   2                   3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
| Attr Type     |   Length      |           Vendor-Id
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|     Vendor-Id (cont)          | Vendor Type(8)|  Vendor length|
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
| Vendor-value......
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

When you use the 8-bit VSA format, `Attr-Type` is set to `Vendor-Specific (26)` and `Vendor-Id` is set to `Ascend-Vendor-Id (529)`.

Because you can configure RADIUS for four different purposes, with each function operating independently of the others and possibly interacting with different RADIUS servers (or clients), separate parameters are provided for specifying whether to operate in the older Ascend compatibility mode or in VSA compatibility mode.

Command-line interface configuration. You use the command-line interface to configure VSA support by enabling VSA compatibility mode on the TAOS unit. To do so, specify one or more of the following settings in a subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, depending on how you are using RADIUS:

Use of RADIUS by the TAOS unit	Setting
For authentication and authorization.	Set `auth-radius-compat` to `vendor-specific` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile.
The TAOS unit acts as a RADIUS server that can accept some requests for certain limited purposes—such as to change filters or disconnect a user.	Set `radius-server-compat` to `vendor-specific` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile.
For accounting.	Set `acct-radius-compat` to `vendor-specific` in the `rad-acct-client` subprofile

VT100 interface configuration. You use the VT100 interface to configure VSA support by enabling VSA compatibility mode on the TAOS unit. To do so, access `Ethernet > Mod Config` and specify one or more of the following settings, depending on how you are using RADIUS:

Use of RADIUS by the TAOS unit	Setting
For authentication and authorization.	In the `Auth` menu, set `Auth Compat` to `VSA`.
The TAOS unit acts as a RADIUS server that can accept some requests for certain limited purposes—such as to change filters or disconnect a user.	In the `RADIUS Server` menu, set `Compat Mode` to `VSA`.
For accounting.	In the `Accounting` menu, set `Acct Compat Mode` to `VSA`.

Limiting excess RADIUS traffic

By default, a TAOS unit sends a request for pseudo-user information to RADIUS, and uses the Reply Items returned from RADIUS. If you have not configured pseudo-user profiles, the RADIUS server generates an informational authentication-failure message when it sends a request for pseudo-user information and none is present. To avoid these messages, you can direct the TAOS unit to not send requests for pseudo-user information.

Command-line interface configuration. To prevent the TAOS unit from sending requests for the configuration information stored in pseudo-user profiles, set `allow-extern-config-rqsts` to `no` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.

VT100 interface configuration. To prevent the TAOS unit from sending requests for the configuration information stored in pseudo-user profiles, set `Allow-Extern-Config-Rqsts` to `No` in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu.

Fine-tuning the interaction between a TAOS unit and RADIUS

This section describes various settings you can make to fine-tune communication between a TAOS unit and a RADIUS server.

Command-line interface configuration. At the command-line interface, set the following parameters, as appropriate, to fine-tune in the interaction between the TAOS unit and RADIUS:

Fine-tuning goal	Parameter
To specify whether the TAOS unit first checks for a local `connection` profile when attempting to authenticate a connection	Set `local-profiles-first` in the `external-auth` profile.
To specify whether the TAOS unit sends the IP address derived from pool 1 to the RADIUS server during an authentication request	Set `auth-pool` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.
To enforce CLID authentication for connections that require it	Set `auth-rsp-required` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.
To specify the interval (in seconds) at which the TAOS unit sends session reports	Set `auth-sess-interval` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.
To identify the TAOS unit's UDP source port for sending RADIUS authentication requests	Set `auth-src-port` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.
To specify the maximum time limit for RADIUS CLID or DNIS authentication retries	Set `auth-id-max-retry-time` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.
To specify a text string to use as a prefix to a CLID for callback.	Set `callback-clid-prefix` in the `answer-defaults` profile.

VT100 interface configuration. At the VT100 interface, navigate to the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu and set the following parameters, as appropriate, to fine-tune in the interaction between the TAOS unit and RADIUS:

Fine-tuning goal	Parameter
To specify whether the TAOS unit sends the IP address derived from pool 1 to the RADIUS server during an authentication request	Set `Auth Pool`.
To enforce CLID authentication for connections that require it	Set `Auth Req`.
To specify whether the TAOS unit first checks for a local `Connection` profile when attempting to authenticate a connection	Set `Local Profiles First`.

Fine-tuning goal	Parameter
To specify the interval (in seconds) at which the TAOS unit sends session reports	Set `Sess Timer`.
To identify the TAOS unit's UDP source port for sending RADIUS authentication requests	Set `Auth Src Port`.
To specify the maximum time limit for RADIUS CLID or DNIS authentication retries	Set `Auth Max Retry Time`.

Configuring settings specific to the command-line interface

When you configure settings specific to the command-line interface, you can perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Specify an authentication method for command-line interface users.
- Enable a unit to accept unencrypted tunnel passwords from RADIUS.
- Specify network routes.
- Specify Telnet configuration options.
- Specify L2TP dial-out using only RADIUS profiles.

Specifying an authentication method for command-line interface users

By setting the `cli-user-auth` parameter in the `external-auth` profile, you can specify whether the TAOS unit authenticates a command-line interface user by means of local profiles or an external authentication server, and if the authentication is to take place in any specific order. Specify one of the following values:

Value	Authentication method
`local-then-external` (default)	The TAOS unit uses local `user` profiles for the first authentication attempt. If that attempt fails, the unit attempts authentication through an external server, if an external authentication server exists.
`local-only`	The TAOS unit uses only local `user` profiles.
`external-only`	The TAOS unit uses only an external authentication server and ignores local `user` profiles.
`external-then-local`	The TAOS unit authenticates by means of an external authentication server. If authentication fails or times out, the unit uses local `user` profiles to make another attempt.
`external-then-local-if-timeout`	The TAOS unit authenticates by means of an external authentication server. If authentication times out, the unit uses local `user` profiles to make another attempt.

Enabling a unit to accept unencrypted tunnel passwords from RADIUS

By default, a TAOS unit does not accept unencrypted tunnel passwords from RADIUS. To enable a unit to accept unencrypted tunnel passwords from RADIUS, set `allow-unencrypted-tunnel-password` to `yes` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.

Specifying network routes

After you restart a TAOS unit or issue the `refresh` command, the unit downloads RADIUS dial-out routes from the RADIUS server and adds them to its routing table. Initially, the downloaded dial-out routes are linked to the `wanabe` interface. The `wanabe` interface is an inactive interface. If outbound traffic is destined for a dial-out route, the TAOS unit attempts to establish a new interface by retrieving the associated profile from the RADIUS server. After the unit has retrieved the profile, it creates a new interface and links the dial-out route to that new interface.

The network routes feature extends the dial-out functionality as follows:

- When the TAOS unit requests the profile from the RADIUS server, it adds the `Framed-IP-Address` attribute to the RADIUS request message. This attribute contains the destination IP address of the packet that triggered the route. The RADIUS server uses this additional information to choose the appropriate profile.
- After the TAOS unit retrieves the profile from the RADIUS server, it brings up a new interface. However, the original network route that is attached to the `wanabe` interface in the routing table is not linked to this new interface—it remains as a `wanabe` interface in the routing table. Instead, the TAOS unit adds a new route using the information from the profile provided by the RADIUS server and links this route to the new interface.

The network routes feature requires the following nonstandard extensions of the RADIUS server:

- Ability to process multiple profiles with the same user name.
- Ability to use the `Framed-IP-Address` attribute to select the matching profile. Standard RADIUS servers ignore the `Framed-IP-Address` attribute and use only the `User-Name` attribute as a key.

Network routes are supported by default. To disable the network routes feature, set `auth-network-route-server` to `no` to the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile. When you specify `no`, the TAOS unit appends the destination IP address to the `User-Name` attribute in the RADIUS request message. A standard RADIUS server uses the `User-Name` attribute and the destination IP address to reply with the appropriate profile.

Specifying Telnet configuration options

By default, Telnet authentication requests to a RADIUS server have `NAS-Port-Type` set to `Virtual`. If your server is customized to reject packets with `NAS-Port-Type` set to `Virtual`, set `allow-nas-port-type-in-cli-user-auth` to `no` in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile. The value of `no` specifies that the `NAS-Port-Type` attribute is not sent in RADIUS Access Request packets for Telnet users.

In addition, if you want to provide authentication by means of a dedicated RADIUS server, you can specify a pseudo-DNIS number for Telnet users. To do so, set the `auth-cli-user-dnis` parameter in the `rad-auth-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile to a value of up to 40 characters. The number is sent to RADIUS in Access Request packets as the DNIS attribute `Called-Station-Id`. Specifying a value for this parameters enables a unit to use the DNIS number as a proxy to send access requests to a RADIUS server that holds the Telnet user accounts.

Specifying L2TP dial-out using only RADIUS profiles

To configure L2TP dial-out using only RADIUS profiles, proceed as follows:

1 Create a `tunnel-server` profile.

2 In the `dialout-options` subprofile of the `tunnel-server` profile, set the following parameters:

Parameter	Setting
`enabled`	Specify `yes` to enable L2TP dial-out.
`dial-number-lookup`	Specify a dial-out number to be passed by the L2TP network server (LNS) to look up a RADIUS profile.
`lookup-prefix`	Specify a short text string to be prepended to the username portion of a RADIUS lookup request. You can specify up to 23 characters. The unit uses the number to distinguish between DNIS or CLID authentication requests and an L2TP lookup request.
`dial-number-prefix`	Specify a number to be prepended to the dial-out number. You can specify up to 23 characters. The unit uses the number to provide locally required prefixes, such as trunk numbers.

3 Set the following parameters in the `default-call-mapping` subprofile:

Parameter	Setting
`valid-entry`	Specify `yes` to use this entry when mapping calls.
`bearer-type`	Specify the bearer type for the outgoing call: ■ `any`—Match any bearer type. ■ `digital`—Match digital bearer type. ■ `analog`—Match analog bearer type.
`framing-type`	Specify the framing type for the outgoing call: ■ `any`—Match any framing type. ■ `sync`—Match synchronous framing type. ■ `async`—Match asynchronous framing type.
`data-service`	Specify the type of data service used for outgoing call for this bearer and framing type combination.

4 **In the `l2tp-config` subprofile of the `l2-tunnel-global` profile, set `default-tunnel-server` to the name of the `tunnel-server` profile you created in step 1.**

Configuring settings specific to the VT100 interface

When you configure settings specific to the VT100 interface, you can perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Specify whether the TAOS unit uses RADIUS to authenticate a Telnet session.
- Specify console port security.
- Specify information about the host running the APP Server utility.
- Configure the unit to recognize a security-card authentication server.
- Specify a RADIUS bootup server.

Specifying Telnet authentication

To enable a TAOS unit to use a RADIUS server to authenticate a Telnet session, set `Telnet Security` to `Auth` in the `Ethernet > Mod Config` menu. The TAOS unit first attempts authentication with a RADIUS profile. If that fails, the unit tries to match a `Security` profile to the login name and password. The TAOS unit allows the user three login attempts before it closes the Telnet session.

Specifying console port security

To enable a TAOS unit to use a RADIUS server to authenticate a console port user, set `Console Security` to `Auth Setting` in the `System > Sys Config` menu. The TAOS unit first attempts authentication with a RADIUS profile. If that fails, the unit tries to match a `Security` profile to the login name and password.The `Ascend-Telnet-Profile` RADIUS attribute must be set to `Full-Access` or to the name of a valid `Security` profile.

Specifying information about APP Server host

To specify information about a host running the APP Server utility, set the `APP Server`, `APP Host`, and `APP Port` parameters in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu.

Specifying a security-card server connection

To configure a TAOS unit to recognize a security-card authentication server, set the `Password Server` and `Password Port` parameters in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu.

Specifying a RADIUS bootup server

A TAOS unit can obtain pseudo-user configuration information from a RADIUS server other than the one used for authentication. The RADIUS server containing the pseudo-user information is called a *bootup server*. To configure the TAOS unit to obtain pseudo-user configuration information from a bootup server, proceed as follows:

1 **Open the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu.**

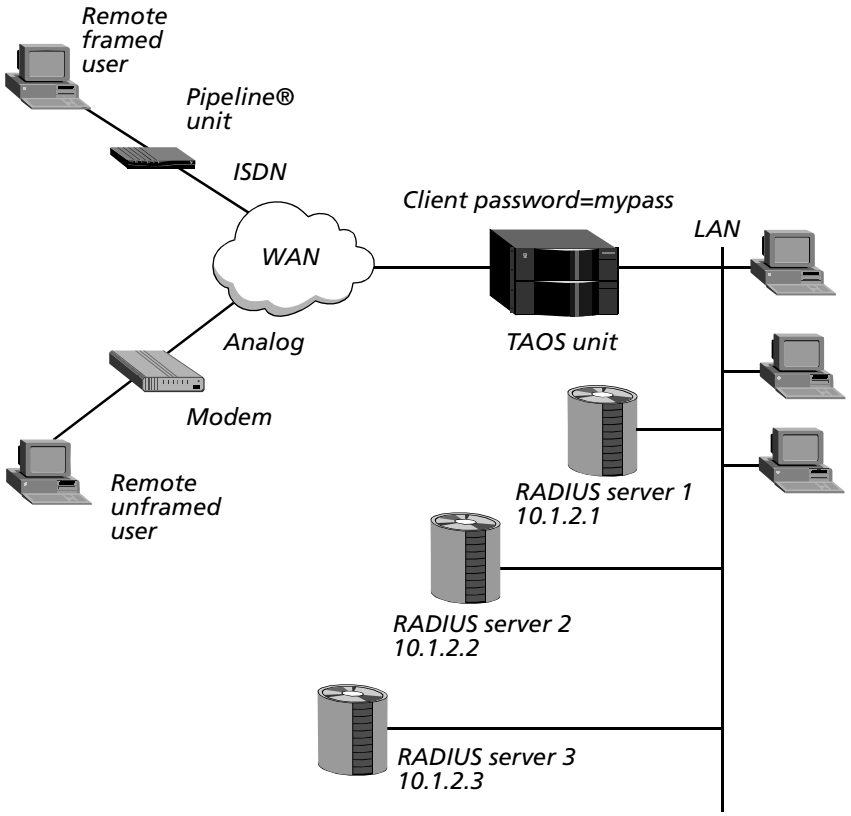
2 **For the `Auth Boot Host #1` parameter, enter an IP address for the primary bootup server.**

3. **To specify a backup server that can service requests should the primary server go offline, enter an IP address for the `Auth Boot Host #2` parameter.**
4. **To specify the port number the TAOS unit uses when it contacts the bootup server, set the `Auth Boot Port` parameter to a number from 1 through 65535.**
5. **Save your changes.**

Example of configuring a unit to communicate with RADIUS

The configuration illustrated in Figure 1-1 uses three RADIUS servers. Clients dialing in across the WAN use both framed and unframed protocols on analog and digital lines. The RADIUS daemon for each server receives client requests on UDP port 512, and the client password is `mypass`.

Figure 1-1. Setting up a TAOS unit to use a RADIUS server



In addition to specifying the required parameter values, the configuration indicates that the TAOS unit must do the following:

- Enforce CLID authentication for all remote users.
- Check for a RADIUS profile before a local connection profile.
- Send session reports every 60 seconds.
- Use UDP source port 500 for sending authentication requests.
- Allow both framed and unframed users to access PPP.
- Increase the time-out value to 10 seconds.

Sample command-line interface configuration

To set the values at the command-line interface for the sample configuration, an administrator enters the following commands:

```
admin> read external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH read
admin> set auth-type=radius
admin> list rad-auth-client
[in EXTERNAL-AUTH:rad-auth-client]
auth-host-1=0.0.0.0
auth-host-2=0.0.0.0
auth-host-3=0.0.0.0
auth-port=0
auth-src-port=0
auth-key=""
auth-pool=no
auth-timeout=0
auth-rsp-required=no
auth-id-fail-return-busy=no
auth-id-timeout-return-busy=no
auth-sess-interval=0
auth-TS-secure=yes
auth-Send67=yes
auth-frm-adr-start=no
auth-boot-host=0.0.0.0
auth-boot-host-2=0.0.0.0
auth-boot-port=0
auth-reset-time=0
auth-id-max-retry-time=0
auth-radius-compat=old-ascend
auth-keep-user-name=change-name
auth-realm-delimiters=/\@%
id-auth-prefix=""
admin> set auth-host-1=10.1.2.1
admin> set auth-host-2=10.1.2.2
admin> set auth-host-3=10.1.2.3
admin> set auth-port=512
admin> set auth-key=mypass
admin> set auth-rsp-required=yes
admin> set local-profiles-first=lpf-no
admin> set auth-sess-interval=60
admin> set auth-src-port=500
admin> set auth-send67=no
admin> set auth-timeout=10
admin> write external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH written
```

Sample VT100 interface configuration

To set the values at the VT100 interface for the sample configuration, an administrator proceeds as follows:

1. **Open the `Ethernet` menu.**
2. **Open the `Mod Config` menu.**
3. **Open the `Auth` menu.**
4. **Set `Auth` to `RADIUS`.**
5. **To specify 10.1.2.1 as the address of the primary RADIUS server, set `Auth Host #1` to `10.1.2.1`.**
6. **To specify 10.1.2.2 as the address of the secondary RADIUS server, set `Auth Host #2` to `10.1.2.2`.**
7. **To specify 10.1.2.3 as the address of the tertiary RADIUS server, set `Auth Host #3` to `10.1.2.3`.**
8. **To specify port 512 as the UDP port on which the RADIUS daemon accepts client requests, set `Auth Port` to `512`.**
9. **To specify mypass as the client password, set `Auth Key` to `mypass`.**
10. **To enforce CLID authentication for all remote users, set `Auth Req` to `Yes`.**
11. **To specify that the unit checks for a RADIUS user profile before a local `Connection` profile, set `Local Profiles First` to `No`.**
12. **To send session reports every 60 seconds, set `Sess Timer` to `60`.**
13. **To specify port 500 as the UDP source port for sending authentication requests, set `Auth Src Port` to `500`.**
14. **To allow both framed and unframed users to access PPP, set `Auth Send Attr 6, 7` to `No`.**
15. **To increase the time-out values to 10 seconds, set `Auth Timeout` to `10`.**
16. **Save your changes.**

Example of configuring a unit to remove domain names

This section provides examples of how to configure a TAOS unit to remove domain names from the username specified by the `User-Name` attribute.

Sample command-line interface configuration

In this example, a user logs in to a TAOS unit with the following username:

```
billg@abc.com%xzy^msn.com
```

Following is the user's RADIUS profile:

```
billg Password="localpw"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=1.2.3.4,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

The following commands configure the TAOS unit to remove the *at* sign (@) and all characters to the right of it in the name the user presents at login:

```
admin> read external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH read
admin> set rad-auth-client auth-realm-delimiters = @
admin> set rad-auth-client auth-req-delim-count = 1
admin> set rad-auth-client auth-req-strip-side = right
admin> write
EXTERNAL-AUTH written
```

With this configuration, when the TAOS unit receives a RADIUS-authenticated call from a user with the following name, the unit strips the delimiter character and all characters to the right of it:

```
billg@abc.com%xzy^msn.com
```

The unit then sends the remaining string (`billg`) in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP).

Sample VT100 interface configuration

In this example, a user logs in to a TAOS unit with the following username:

```
billg@abc.com%xzy^msn.com
```

Following is the user's RADIUS profile:

```
billg Password=localpw
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=1.2.3.4,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

The following procedure configures the TAOS unit to remove the *at* sign (@) and all characters to the right of it in the name the user presents at login:

1. **Open the `Mod Config` profile, and then open the `Auth` subprofile.**
2. **Set the `Realm Delimiters` parameter to specify the `@` character.**
3. **Specify the value `1` for the `Auth Delim Count` parameter.**
4. **Specify the value `Right` for the `Auth Strip Side` parameter.**
5. **Exit the subprofile, saving your changes.**

With this configuration, when the TAOS unit receives a RADIUS-authenticated call from a user with the following name, the unit strips the delimiter character and all characters to the right of it:

```
billg@abc.com%xzy^msn.com
```

The unit then sends the remaining string (`billg`) in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP).

Example of configuring a unit to recognize various delimiters

This section provides examples of how to configure a TAOS unit to remove characters to the right of a specified delimiter in a `User-Name` setting.

Sample command-line interface configuration

In this example, three users log in to a TAOS unit with the following usernames:

```
abc\isp2.com

def@isp3.com

hij/isp4.com
```

Following are the users' RADIUS profiles:

```
abc Password="localpw"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=1.2.3.4,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255

def Password="localpw"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=2.3.4.5,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255

hij Password="localpw"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=3.4.5.6,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

The following commands configure the TAOS unit to remove all characters to the right of one of the specified delimiters in the name the user presents at login:

```
admin> read external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH read

admin> set rad-auth-client auth-realm-delimiters = /\@%

admin> set rad-auth-client auth-req-delim-count = 1

admin> set rad-auth-client auth-req-strip-side = right

admin> write
EXTERNAL-AUTH written
```

With this configuration, when the TAOS unit receives a RADIUS-authenticated call from a user with one of the following names the unit strips the delimiter character and all characters to the right of it:

```
abc\isp2.com

def@isp3.com

hij/isp4.com
```

The unit then sends the remaining string (`abc`, `def`, or `hij`) in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP).

Sample VT100 interface configuration

In this example, three users log in to a TAOS unit with the following usernames:

```
abc\isp2.com

def@isp3.com

hij/isp4.com
```

Following are the users' RADIUS profiles:

```
abc Password=localpw
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=1.2.3.4,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255

def Password=localpw
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=2.3.4.5,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255

hij Password=localpw
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=3.4.5.6,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

The following procedure configures the TAOS unit to remove all characters to the right of one of the specified delimiters in the name the user presents at login:

1. **Open the `Mod Config` profile, and then open the `Auth` subprofile.**
2. **Leave the `Realm Delimiters` parameter as its default value.**
3. **Specify the value `1` in the `Auth Delim Count` parameter.**
4. **Specify the value `Right` for the `Auth Strip Side` parameter.**
5. **Exit the subprofile, saving your changes.**

With this configuration, when the TAOS unit receives a RADIUS-authenticated call from a user with one of the following names, the unit strips the delimiter character and all characters to the right of it:

```
abc\isp2.com

def@isp3.com

hij/isp4.com
```

The unit then sends the remaining string (`abc`, `def`, or `hij`) in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP).

Example of configuring a unit to respond to multiple delimiters

This section provides examples of how to configure a TAOS unit to respond to multiple characters in a `User-Name` setting.

Sample command-line interface configuration

In this example, two callers log in to a TAOS unit with the following usernames:

```
abc@def@isp1.com

ghi@jkl%isp2.com
```

Following are the users' RADIUS profiles:

```
abc Password="localpw"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=1.2.3.1,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.0

ghi Password="localpw"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=2.3.4.5,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.248
```

The following commands configure the TAOS unit to remove all characters to the right of the first (leftmost) delimiter if the name contains two or more delimiters:

```
admin> read external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH read

admin> set rad-auth-client auth-realm-delimiters = /@%\

admin> set rad-auth-client auth-req-delim-count = 2

admin> set rad-auth-client auth-req-strip-side = right

admin> write
EXTERNAL-AUTH written
```

With this configuration, when the TAOS unit receives a RADIUS-authenticated call from a user with one of the following names, the unit removes the first delimiter character and all characters to the right of it (including the second delimiter character and its following text):

```
abc@def@isp1.com

ghi@jkl%isp2.com
```

The unit then sends the remaining string (`abc` or `ghi`) in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP).

Sample VT100 interface configuration

In this example, two callers log in to a TAOS unit with the following usernames:

```
abc@def@isp1.com

ghi@jkl%isp2.com
```

Following are the users' RADIUS profiles:

```
abc Password=localpw
    User-Service=Framed User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=1.2.3.1,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.0

ghi Password=localpw
    User-Service=Framed User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-Address=2.3.4.5,
    Framed-Netmask=255.255.255.248
```

The following procedure configures the TAOS unit to remove all characters to the right of the specified delimiters if the name contains two or more delimiters:

1. **Open the `Mod Config` profile, and then open the `Auth` subprofile.**
2. **Leave the `Realm Delimiters` parameter at its default value.**
3. **Specify the value `2` for the `Auth Delim Count` parameter.**
4. **Select the value `Right` for the `Auth Strip Side` parameter.**
5. **Exit the subprofile, saving your changes.**

With this configuration, when the TAOS unit receives a RADIUS-authenticated call from a user with one of the following names, the unit removes the first delimiter character and all characters to the right of it (including the second delimiter character):

```
abc@def@isp1.com
```

```
ghi@jkl%isp2.com
```

The unit then sends the remaining string (`abc` or `ghi`) in the `User-Name` attribute-value pair (AVP).

Setting up systemwide RADIUS accounting

The following sections describe how to set up a TAOS unit for systemwide RADIUS accounting. Some of the steps are required. Other settings are optional.

- For a list of required steps, see "Required systemwide accounting configuration tasks" on page 1-25.
- For a list of optional steps, see "Optional systemwide accounting tasks" on page 1-26.

Required systemwide accounting configuration tasks

When you set up systemwide RADIUS accounting, you must perform the following tasks:

- Specify RADIUS accounting.
- Specify the IP address of a RADIUS host.
- Specify a UDP port number.
- Specify the RADIUS client password.

Command-line interface configuration. To set accounting parameters that affect all users on a systemwide basis, perform the following steps at the command-line interface:

1. **In the `external-auth` profile, set `acct-type` to `radius`.**
2. **Open the `rad-acct-client` subprofile.**
3. **For each `acct-host` parameter, specify the IP address of a RADIUS host.**
4. **For the `acct-port` parameter, enter the UDP port number you specified for the authentication process of the daemon.**
5. **For the `acct-key` parameter, enter the RADIUS client password.**

VT100 interface configuration. To set accounting parameters that affect all users on a systemwide basis, perform the following steps at the VT100 interface:

1. **Open the `Ethernet` menu.**
2. **Open the `Mod Config` menu.**
3. **Open the `Accounting` menu.**
4. **Set `Acct` to `RADIUS`.**
5. **For each `Acct Host` parameter, specify the IP address of a RADIUS accounting server.**
6. **For the `Acct Port` parameter, enter the UDP port number you specified for the authentication process of the daemon.**
7. **For the `Acct Key` parameter, enter the RADIUS client password.**

Optional systemwide accounting tasks

Depending on your needs, you can do the following:

- Configure basic accounting parameters:
  - Specify the source for RADIUS accounting requests.
  - Specify a time-out value.
  - Set a retry limit.
  - Specify a session-report interval.
  - Specify a numeric base for the session ID.
  - Specify a reset time.
- Configure RADIUS attribute handling:
  - Specify whether the TAOS unit sends Accounting Stop packets that do not contain a username.
  - Specify whether the TAOS unit generates a second Accounting Start packet when the RADIUS `Framed-IP-Address` value is assigned.
  - Specify the format of the RADIUS `NAS-Port` attribute.
  - Specify the way that an L2TP network server (LNS) reports the `NAS-Port-Type` attribute to RADIUS accounting (VT100 interface only).
- Configure the RADIUS accounting checkpoint feature.
  - Specify the interval at which the TAOS unit sends checkpoint records for an active user session.
  - Specify whether the unit sends individual checkpoint records for each individual session.
- Specify whether to disable RADIUS accounting for Voice over IP (VoIP) calls.
- Specify whether the TAOS unit sends Accounting Stop packets when a connection fails authentication (command-line interface only).

Configuring basic accounting parameters

When configuring basic accounting parameters, you can perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Specify the source for RADIUS accounting requests.
- Specify a time-out value.
- Set a retry limit.
- Specify a session-report interval.
- Specify a numeric base for the session ID.
- Specify a reset time.

Specifying the source for RADIUS accounting requests

You can specify the UDP source port for sending RADIUS accounting requests. If you wish, you can specify the same value for authentication and accounting requests.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set the `acct-src-port` parameter to a value representing the TAOS unit's UDP source port for sending RADIUS accounting requests.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu, set the `Acct Src Port` parameter to a value representing the TAOS unit's UDP source port for sending RADIUS accounting requests.

Specifying a time-out value

You can specify the number of seconds a TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS accounting request.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set the `acct-timeout` parameter to a number from 1 to 10. The default value is 1.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu, set the `Acct Timeout` parameter to a value from 1 to 10. The default value is 1.

Specifying a retry limit

When a TAOS unit is configured for RADIUS accounting, it sends Accounting Start and Stop packets to the RADIUS server to record connections. If the server does not acknowledge a packet within the number of seconds you specify, the TAOS unit tries again, resending the packet until the server responds, or dropping the packet because the queue is full.

You can specify the maximum number of retries for Accounting packets. The TAOS unit always attempts at least one retry. For example, if you set the number of retries to 10, the TAOS unit makes 11 attempts: the original attempt plus 10 retries.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set the `acct-limit-retry` parameter to a value greater than 0 (zero). A value of 0 (the default) indicates an unlimited number of retries.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu, set the `Acct Max Retry` parameter to a value greater than 0 (zero). A value of 0 (the default) indicates an unlimited number of retries.

Specifying the interval for sending session reports

A TAOS unit can report the number of sessions by class to a RADIUS accounting server. You can specify the interval, in seconds, at which the TAOS unit sends session reports. (For complete information about setting up the TAOS unit for session reports, see "Classifying user sessions in RADIUS" on page 1-38.)

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set the `acct-sess-interval` parameter to a number from 0 to 65535.The default value is 0 (zero), which specifies that the TAOS unit does not send reports on session events.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu, set the `Sess Timer` parameter to a number from 0 to 65535. The default value is 0 (zero), which specifies that the TAOS unit does not send reports on session events.

Specifying the numeric base for the session ID

The `Acct-Session-ID` attribute is a unique numeric string identified with the session reported in an Accounting packet. You can control whether a TAOS unit presents `Acct-Session-ID` to the accounting server in base 10 or base 16. For example, when you specify base 10, the TAOS unit presents a typical session ID to the accounting server in the following format:

```
"1234567890"
```

When you specify base 16, the TAOS unit presents the same session ID in the following format:

```
"499602D2"
```

Caution Changing the value of the numeric base while sessions are active creates inconsistencies between the Start and Stop records.

Command-line interface configuration. Specify one of the following settings:

- The `acct-base-10` (decimal) value specifies that the numeric base is 10. The default value is `acct-base-10`.
- The `acct-base-16` (hexadecimal) value specifies that the numeric base is 16.

VT100 interface configuration. Specify one of the following settings:

- `10` (decimal) specifies that the numeric base is 10. The default value is 10.
- `16` (hexadecimal) specifies that the numeric base is 16.

Specifying the reset time

You can specify the number of seconds that must elapse before a TAOS unit returns to using the primary RADIUS accounting server after the server has been reset. The default is 0 (zero), which specifies that the TAOS unit does not return to using the primary RADIUS accounting server.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set the `acct-reset-time` parameter to the number of seconds that must elapse before the TAOS unit returns to using the primary RADIUS accounting server.

VT100 interface configuration. In `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu, set the `Acct Reset Timeout` parameter to the number of seconds that must elapse before the TAOS unit returns to using the primary RADIUS accounting server.

Configuring RADIUS attribute handling

When you configure RADIUS attribute handling, you can perform one of more of the following tasks:

- Specify whether the TAOS unit sends Accounting Stop packets that do not contain a username.
- Specify whether the TAOS unit generates a second Accounting Start packet when the RADIUS `Framed-IP-Address` value is assigned.
- Specify the format of the `NAS-Port` attribute.
- Specify the way that an L2TP network server (LNS) reports the `NAS-Port-Type` attribute to RADIUS accounting (VT100 interface only).

Specifying whether to send Stop packets with no username

A TAOS unit can send an Accounting Stop packet to the RADIUS server without having sent an Accounting Start packet. Such Stop packets have no username. You can specify that the TAOS unit does not send an Accounting Stop packet that does not contain a username.

Command-line interface configuration. To specify that the TAOS unit does not send an Accounting Stop packet with no username, set `acct-stop-only` to `no` in the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify that the TAOS unit does not send an Accounting Stop packet with no username, set `Allow Stop Only` in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu.

Specifying whether to send a second RADIUS Accounting Start record

You can configure a TAOS unit to send a second RADIUS Accounting Start record when the RADIUS `Framed-IP-Address` value is assigned.

Command-line interface configuration. To specify that the TAOS unit sends a second RADIUS Accounting Start record when the RADIUS `Framed-IP-Address` value is assigned, set `auth-frm-adr-start` to `yes` in the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify that the TAOS unit sends a second RADIUS Accounting Start record when the RADIUS `Framed-IP-Address` value is assigned, set `Framed Addr Start` to `Yes` in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Auth` menu.

Specifying the format of the `NAS-Port` *attribute*

The `NAS-Port` attribute indicates the shelf, slot, line, and channel number on which a TAOS unit receives a call. You can specify the format used to calculate the RADIUS `NAS-Port` value.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `system` profile, set the `nas-port-format` parameter.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `System > Sys Config` profile, set the `NASPort Format` parameter.

Specifying how an LNS reports the `NAS-Port-Type` *attribute (VT100 interface only)*

You can specify how an L2TP network server (LNS) reports the `NAS-Port-Type` attribute to RADIUS accounting. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > L2 Tunneling Options > L2TP Config` menu, set the following parameters:

Parameter	Setting
`LNS Acct NPT`	Specifies whether the LNS uses information obtained from the terminating L2TP access concentrator (LAC) to report the `NAS-Port-Type` attribute value pair to RADIUS accounting. ■ `Virtual` (the default) specifies that the unit reports `NAS-Port-Type` as `Virtual`. ■ `AVP` specifies that the LNS reports `NAS-Port-Type` only after referring to the `Port-Type-List` value from the terminating LAC.
`LNS NPT D-A Default`	Specifies the default digital asynchronous rate adaption standard that an LNS uses when it reports the `NAS-Port-Type` value to RADIUS accounting. ■ `V120` (the default) specifies digital asynchronous V.120. ■ `V110` specifies digital asynchronous V.110.

Configuring the RADIUS accounting checkpoint feature

The RADIUS accounting checkpoint feature provides periodic session information that enables accurate session billing even if the RADIUS accounting server does not receive a Stop packet. Typically, when RADIUS accounting is enabled and a PPP connection terminates, the TAOS unit sends a Stop packet to the RADIUS accounting server, which stores the packets for use in billing. If the checkpoint feature is also enabled and the RADIUS accounting server fails to receive a Stop packet for any reason, it can still close off the session billing on the basis of the last Checkpoint packet it received.

The Checkpoint packet is an accounting (session-in-progress) packet that is identical to a Stop packet, except that `Acct-Status-Type` is set to 3 (instead of 2) and the packet does not include the `Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)` attribute.

When you configure the RADIUS accounting checkpoint feature, you can perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Specify the interval (in minutes) at which the TAOS unit sends checkpoint records for an active user session.
- Specify whether the unit sends individual checkpoint records for each individual session.

Specifying the interval at which the unit sends checkpoint records

Command-line interface configuration. To specify how frequently the unit sends Checkpoint packets to the RADIUS server, set the `acct-checkpoint` value in the `external-auth:rad-acct-client` subprofile. You can specify a number between 0 (the default) and 1,440 minutes. When you accept the default, no Checkpoint packets are sent.

VT100 interface configuration. To specify how frequently the unit sends Checkpoint packets to the RADIUS server, set the `Acct Checkpoint` value in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` subprofile. You can specify a number between 0 (the default) and 1,440 minutes. When you accept the default, no Checkpoint packets are sent.

Specifying whether the unit sends individual checkpoint records

Command-line interface configuration. To configure the TAOS unit to send individual checkpoint records for each individual session at the interval specified by the `acct-checkpoint` value, set the `acct-checkpoint-timer` parameter in the `external-auth:rad-acct-client` subprofile:

- The `per-session` value specifies that checkpoint packets are sent on a per-session basis at the interval specified by the `acct-checkpoint` parameter.
- The `all-sessions` value (the default) specifies that checkpoint packets are all sent at the same time.

VT100 interface configuration. To configure the TAOS unit to send individual checkpoint records for each individual session at the interval specified by the Acct Checkpoint value, set the `ChkPt Timer` parameter in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu:

- `Per Session` specifies that checkpoint packets are sent on a per-session basis at the interval specified by the `Acct Checkpoint` parameter.
- `All Sessions` (the default) specifies that checkpoint packets are all sent at the same time.

Specifying whether to disable RADIUS accounting for VoIP calls

By default, RADIUS accounting is enabled for VoIP calls. However, you can configure a TAOS unit to disable RADIUS accounting for VoIP calls.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `rad-acct-client` subprofile of the `external-auth` profile, set `voip-accounting` to `no`.

VT100 interface configuration. In the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` subprofile, set `Voip Accounting` to `No`.

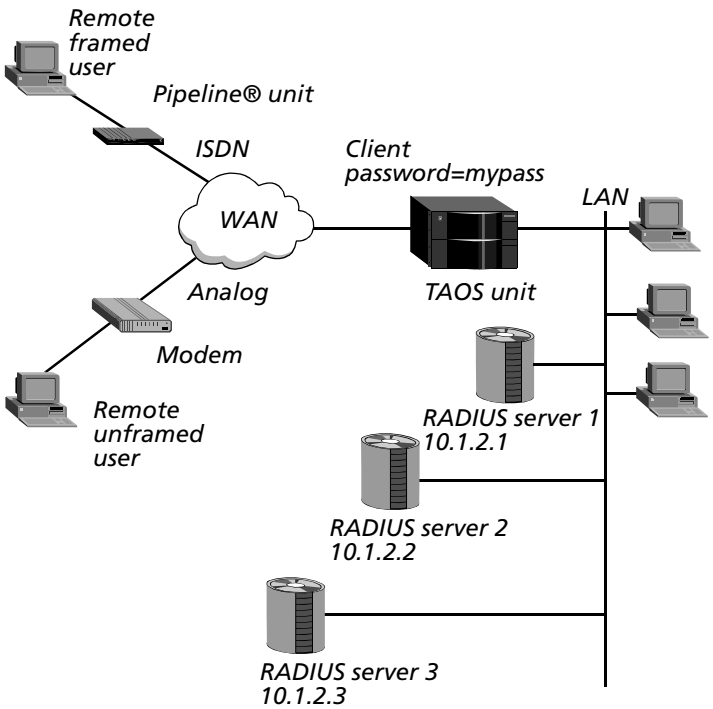
Specifying whether to send Stop packets (command-line interface only)

By default, RADIUS Accounting Stop packets are sent for authenticated connections, connections that are dropped before authentication, and connections that fail authentication. To configure the TAOS unit not to send Stop packets for connections that fail authentication, set `acct-drop-stop-on-auth-fail` to `yes` in the `external-auth:rad-acct-client` subprofile.

Example of setting up systemwide RADIUS accounting

The configuration illustrated in Figure 1-2 uses three RADIUS accounting servers. Clients dialing in across the WAN use both framed and unframed protocols on analog and digital lines. The RADIUS daemon for each server receives client requests on UDP port 512, and the client password is `mypass`.

Figure 1-2. Setting up systemwide RADIUS accounting



In addition to specifying the required parameter values, the configuration also indicates that the TAOS unit must do the following:

- Use UDP source port 500 for sending accounting requests.
- Increase the time-out value to 10 seconds.
- Increase the retry limit to 6.

Sample command-line interface configuration

To set the values at the command-line interface for the sample configuration, an administrator enters the following commands:

```
admin> read external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH read

admin> set acct-type=radius

admin> list rad-acct-client
[in EXTERNAL-AUTH:rad-acct-client (changed)]
acct-host-1=0.0.0.0
acct-host-2=0.0.0.0
acct-host-3=0.0.0.0
acct-port=0
acct-src-port=0
```

```
acct-key=""
acct-timeout=0
acct-sess-interval=0
acct-id-base=acct-base-10
acct-reset-time=0
acct-stop-only=yes
acct-limit-retry=0
acct-drop-stop-on-auth-fail=no
admin> set acct-host-1=10.1.2.1
admin> set acct-host-2=10.1.2.2
admin> set acct-host-3=10.1.2.3
admin> set acct-port=512
admin> set acct-src-port=500
admin> set acct-key=mypass
admin> set acct-timeout=10
admin> set acct-limit-retry=6
admin> write external-auth
EXTERNAL-AUTH written
```

Sample VT100 interface configuration

To set the values at the VT100 interface for the sample configuration, an administrator proceeds as follows:

1. **Open the `Ethernet` menu.**
2. **Open the `Mod Config` menu.**
3. **Open the `Accounting` menu.**
4. **To specify RADIUS accounting, set `Acct` to `RADIUS`.**
5. **To specify 10.1.2.1 as the address of the primary accounting server, set `Acct Host #1` to `10.1.2.1`.**
6. **To specify 10.1.2.2 as the address of the secondary accounting server, set `Acct Host #2` to `10.1.2.2`.**
7. **To specify 10.1.2.3 as the address of the tertiary accounting server, set `Acct Host #3` to `10.1.2.3`.**
8. **To specify 512 as the UDP port for receiving client requests, set `Acct Port` to `512`.**
9. **To specify 500 as the UDP source port for sending accounting requests, set `Acct Src Port` to `500`.**
10. **To specify mypass as the client password, set `Acct Key` to `mypass`.**
11. **To increase the timeout value to 10 seconds, set `Acct Timeout` to `10`.**
12. **To increase the retry limit to 6, set `Acct Max Retry` to `6`.**
13. **Save your changes.**

Setting up accounting on a per-user basis

A network reseller can serve many different ISPs, each with a different access policy. The reseller carries traffic for individual users, and must bill for usage according to the policies of the appropriate ISP. With per-user accounting, a network reseller can direct accounting information about specific users to a RADIUS server belonging to a particular ISP. Each RADIUS user profile can specify that accounting data goes to one or both of the following locations:

- The server specified at the local interface on the TAOS unit. This server is known as the *default server*.

  At the command-line interface, the default server is specified by the `acct-host` parameter in the `external-auth:rad-acct-client` subprofile. At the VT100 interface, the default server is specified by the `Acct Host` parameter in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu.

- The RADIUS accounting server specified by the `Ascend-User-Acct-Host` attribute in the RADIUS user profile.

When an accounting event occurs, the TAOS unit sends an accounting message to the specified server. The unit places each accounting message on a list and waits for an acknowledgment from the RADIUS server. If an acknowledgment does not arrive within the time limit you specify, the TAOS unit resends the accounting message. RADIUS discards the oldest entry on the list when the total number of entries exceeds the maximum.

Overview of per-user accounting attributes

When you set up accounting on a per-user basis, you use the attributes described in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Per-user accounting attributes (page 1 of 2)

Attribute	Specifies	Possible values

`Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142)`	Numeric base of the RADIUS `Acct-Session-ID` attribute, 10 or 16.	`Ascend-User-Acct-Base-10 (0)`
		`Ascend-User-Acct-Base-16 (1)`
		`Ascend-User-Acct-Base-10` is the default.

`Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139)`	IP address of the RADIUS server to use for the link.	IP address in dotted decimal notation *n.n.n.n*, where *n* is an integer between 0 and 255. The default value is 0.0.0.0.
`Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141)`	RADIUS client password.	Text string. The default value is null.
`Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140)`	Destination UDP port number for the connection.	UDP port number for the authentication process of the daemon.

Table 1-1. Per-user accounting attributes (page 2 of 2)

Attribute	Specifies	Possible values
Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143)	Number of seconds a TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS accounting request. If the unit does not receive a response within the time specified by Ascend-User-Acct-Time, it sends the accounting request to the next accounting server specified locally on the TAOS unit, to the server specified by Ascend-User-Acct-Host, or both.	Integer from 1 to 10. The default is 1.
Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)	RADIUS accounting server to use for the connection.	Ascend-User-Acct-None (0)—TAOS unit sends accounting information to the default server. Ascend-User-Acct-User (1)—TAOS unit sends accounting information to the RADIUS server specified by Ascend-User-Acct-Host in the RADIUS user profile. Ascend-User-Acct-User-Default (2)—TAOS unit sends accounting information both to the RADIUS server specified by Ascend-User-Acct-Host, and to the default server. Ascend-User-Acct-None is the default.

Specifying per-user accounting attributes

To specify a RADIUS accounting server in a RADIUS user profile:

1. **Set up the RADIUS user profile.**
2. **Set the Ascend-User-Acct-Type attribute to specify the RADIUS accounting server for the connection.**
3. **Set the Ascend-User-Acct-Host attribute to the IP address of the RADIUS accounting server for the connection.**
4. **Set the Ascend-User-Acct-Port attribute to the UDP port number you specified for the authentication process.**
5. **Set the Ascend-User-Acct-Key attribute to the value of the RADIUS client password.**
6. **Set the Ascend-User-Acct-Base attribute to specify whether the numeric base of the RADIUS Acct-Session-ID attribute is 10 or 16 (optional).**

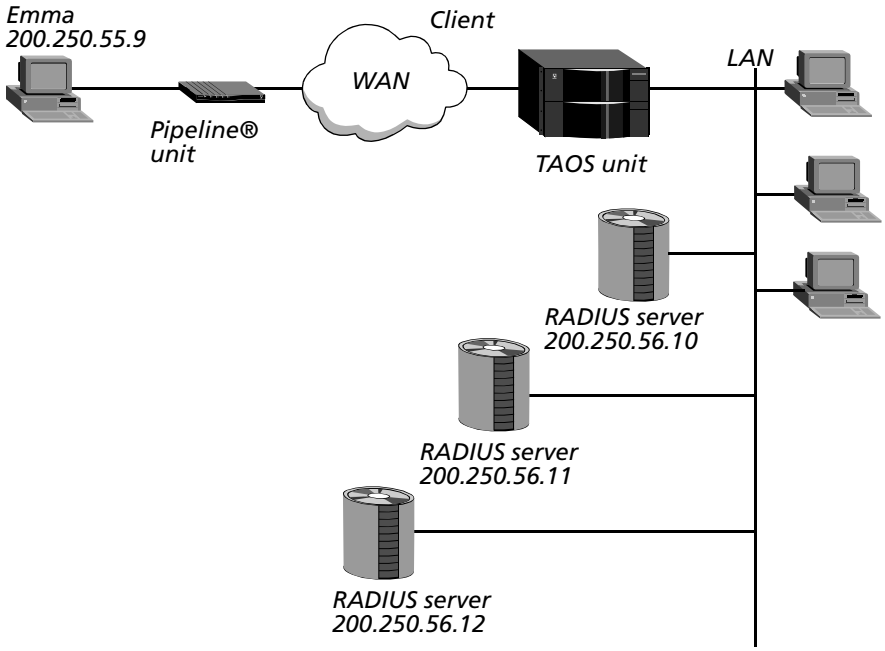
7 Set the `Ascend-User-Acct-Time` attribute to the number of seconds the TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS accounting request (optional).

If `Ascend-User-Acct-Type` is set to `Ascend-User-Acct-User-Default`, the TAOS unit sends two different packets: one to the server specified in the user profile, and one to the default server.

Example of setting up per-user accounting

In the configuration illustrated by Figure 1-3, a TAOS unit sends accounting information to a RADIUS server at 200.250.56.10 for the user Emma. The destination UDP port is 1645, and the RADIUS client password is `mypassword`.

Figure 1-3. Setting up accounting on a per-user basis



To set up per-user accounting for the user Emma, the administrator configures her user profile as follows:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Type=Ascend-User-Acct-User,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Host=200.250.56.10,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Port=1645,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Key="mypassword"
```

Setting up accounting with dynamic IP addressing

In some networks, the RADIUS accounting server requires an IP address for all callers. For callers that receive an IP address from a pool, this requirement presents the following problem: During PPP authentication, RADIUS verifies the name and password, but not the caller's IP address.

To track calls during the authentication period in this type of configuration, you must set up one or more IP address pools. Then, you must specify whether the TAOS unit includes the caller's assigned IP address as the value of the `Framed-Address` attribute. The TAOS unit allocates this address from pool 1. (If you do not define pool 1, the call does not have an IP address during authentication.) Because an IP assignment is not usually part of an Access Request, you must modify the RADIUS daemon.

Command-line interface configuration. In the `external-auth:rad-auth-client` subprofile, set `auth-pool` to `yes`. When `auth-pool` is set to `yes`, the TAOS unit includes the caller's assigned IP address as the value of the `Framed-Address` attribute. However, the assigned IP address might not last the duration of the connection, or it might not be meaningful. Here are five possibilities:

- If `assign-address` is set to `no` in the `answer-defaults:ip-answer` subprofile, and the caller's RADIUS user profile does not supply an IP address for the caller, the TAOS unit returns the IP address to pool 1. However, the address continues to appear in RADIUS accounting entries.
- If `assign-address` is set to `no` and the caller's RADIUS user profile supplies an IP address for the caller, the TAOS unit returns the IP address to pool 1. The IP address from the user profile appears in RADIUS accounting entries.
- If `assign-address` is set to `yes`, and `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool` in the RADIUS user profile points to a pool that has no valid IP address, the IP address from pool 1 appears in accounting entries. The TAOS unit returns the address to the pool when the call disconnects.
- If `assign-address` is set to `yes` and `must-accept-address-assign` is set to `yes` on the TAOS unit, and `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool` points to a pool that has a valid IP address, the IP address from that pool appears in RADIUS accounting entries for the duration of the call. The TAOS unit returns the address to the pool when the call disconnects.
- If `assign-address` is set to `yes`, `must-accept-address-assign` is set to `no`, `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool` points to a pool that has a valid IP address, and the caller does not specify an address, the IP address from the pool appears in RADIUS accounting entries. If the caller does specify an IP address, that address appears in RADIUS accounting entries.

VT100 interface configuration. To set up accounting with dynamic IP addressing:

1. **Open the `Ethernet` menu.**
2. **Open the `Mod Config` menu.**
3. **Open the `Auth` menu.**
4. **Set `Auth Pool` to `Yes`.**
5. **Save your changes.**

The assigned IP address might not last the duration of the connection or might not be meaningful. Here are five possibilities:

- If `Assign Adrs` is set to `No` and the caller's RADIUS user profile does not supply an IP address for the caller, the TAOS unit returns the IP address to pool 1, but the address continues to appear in RADIUS accounting entries.
- If `Assign Adrs` is set to `No` and the caller's RADIUS user profile does supply an IP address for the caller, the IP address from pool 1 returns to the pool, and the IP address from the user profile appears in RADIUS accounting entries.
- If `Assign Adrs` is set to `Yes` and `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool` in the RADIUS user profile points to a pool that has no valid IP address, the IP address from pool 1 appears in RADIUS accounting entries, and returns to the pool only when the call disconnects.
- If `Assign Adrs` is set to `Yes`, `Assign Only` is set to `Yes`, and `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool` points to a pool that has a valid IP address, the IP address from that pool appears in RADIUS accounting entries for the duration of the call, and returns to the pool when the call disconnects.
- If `Assign Adrs` is set to `Yes`, `Assign Only` is set to `No`, and `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool` points to a pool that has a valid IP address, the IP address from that pool appears in RADIUS accounting entries, unless the caller specifies an address. If the caller specifies an IP address, it appears in RADIUS accounting entries and the IP address derived from the pool is returned.

Classifying user sessions in RADIUS

The `Class` and `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attributes enable access providers to classify their user sessions for purposes such as billing clients on the basis of the service option they choose. If you customize RADIUS properly, you can set up a TAOS unit to periodically issue accounting requests.

Using the `Class` attribute

If you include the `Class` attribute in the RADIUS user profile, the RADIUS server sends it to the TAOS unit in the Access Accept packet when the session begins. `Class` then appears in Accounting Request packets the TAOS unit sends to the RADIUS accounting server whenever a session starts and whenever a session stops. The accounting entries specify the class on a per-user and per-session basis.

Using the `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attribute

The `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attribute reports information about all user sessions. The attribute has a compound value. The first part indicates a user-session class. The second part reports the number of active sessions in that class. In the case of multichannel calls, such as Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) calls, each separate connection counts as a session.

Generating periodic accounting requests

You can configure the TAOS unit to send accounting requests at regular intervals. At the specified interval, the unit reports the number of open sessions by sending an Ascend Access Event Request packet (code 33). The packet contains the `NAS-IP-Address` attribute, followed by a list of `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attributes.

Only RADIUS daemons that you customize to recognize packet code 33 respond to Ascend Access Event Request packets from the TAOS unit. Other accounting daemons ignore it. When modifying the daemon, make sure that it recognizes the following format for an Ascend Access Event Request packet:

```
Code (8-bit)=33
Identifier (8-bit)
Length (16-bit)
Authenticator (48-bit for an accounting server, 64-bit for an authentication
server)
List of attributes
```

Command-line interface configuration. To generate periodic accounting requests, set the `acct-sess-interval` parameter in the `external-auth` profile's `rad-acct-client` subprofile.

VT100 interface configuration. To generate periodic accounting requests, set the `Sess Timer` parameter in the `Ethernet > Mod Config > Accounting` menu.

Example of classifying user sessions

Suppose that a TAOS unit has three classes of clients: Class-1, Class-2, and Class-3. At the time of the sessions report, eight sessions are active: three Class-1 sessions, four Class-2 sessions, and one Class-3 session. The accounting packet that the TAOS unit sends to the RADIUS accounting server has three `Ascend-Number-Session` attributes, one for each of the class-session pairs.

Understanding pseudo-user profiles

A pseudo-user profile contains information that a TAOS unit can query. It does not exist for the purpose of authenticating a user. Rather, a pseudo-user profile enables you to specify static route configurations, frame relay profile information, and other types of data.

Along with other attributes on the first line, the values you specify for `User-Name` and `User-Password` in a pseudo-user profile determine how the TAOS unit uses the profile. Table 1-2 on page 1-40 describes how to set up the first line of different types of pseudo-user profiles for various purposes.

Some profiles use the following arguments:

- The *name* argument is the system name of the TAOS unit.
- The *num* argument is a number in a sequential series, starting at 1.

Note The first line of a pseudo-user profile cannot use newlines.

Table 1-2. First-line configuration of pseudo-user profiles

Element configured	First-line specification
Outgoing calls	For the User-Name attribute, specify the name of the remote device that will receive outgoing calls, appending `-Out` to the username. Then, set `User-Password` to `"ascend"` and `Service-Type` to `Outbound-User`. The `Service-Type` setting ensures that no one can use the profile for authentication of an incoming call.
Nailed/MPP connection	`permconn-name-num User-Password\="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
Dedicated connection	`permconn-name-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

Message text and a list of hosts	For a configuration specific to a single TAOS unit:
	`initial-banner-name User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
	For a configuration used by several TAOS units:
	`initial-banner User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

Frame relay profile	`frdlink-name-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
Frame relay user profile	`permconn-name-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
IP address pools	`pools-name User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
Pool chaining	`pools-name User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

Static IP routes	For an IP dialout route specific to a single TAOS unit:
	`route-name-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
	For an IP dialout route used by several TAOS units:
	`route-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

Static IPX routes	For an IPX dialout route specific to a single TAOS unit:
	`ipxroute-name-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
	For an IPX dialout route used by several TAOS units:
	`ipxroute-num User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

Private route tables	`profilename User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`
Filters	`filtername User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

The following sample pseudo-user profile defines five address pools, which form two pool chains:

```
pools-JFAN-TNT Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Chaining=IP-Pool-Chaining-Yes,
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="1 10.1.1.1 50",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="2 11.1.1.1 50",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="3 12.1.1.1 50",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="7 13.1.1.1 50",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="8 14.1.1.1 50"
```

Understanding RADIUS Authentication

2

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Tunnel authentication 2-16
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What is RADIUS authentication?

Authentication is the first line of defense against unauthorized access to your network. It uses an exchange of information to verify the identity of a user. The information is usually encrypted at both ends. In determining which type of authentication to use, consider whether the call is taking place between two machines or between a human being and a machine, and then decide how strong the authentication mechanism must be.

For example, if the connection is negotiated between two machines, consider whether the other location is trusted, whether that machine protects its own networks against security attacks, and whether it is physically accessible to many users. If the connection is negotiated with a user who must type in a token or password, consider how secure the password is and how frequently you want it to change. Once the user's connection is authenticated, you can use authorization restrictions to prevent the caller from accessing systems or networks you want to protect.

RADIUS profile formats

RADIUS user entries are composed of three parts:

```
User-Name Check-Items
       Reply-Items
```

Following is a description of each element:

RADIUS element	Description
`User-Name`	The `User-Name` must be left justified. It is typically the name of the caller (or calling device), but it can also be a telephone number, a special string indicating a pseudo-user profile, or the string `DEFAULT` (for the default user profile).
Check-Items	Check-Items must be on the same line as the `User-Name`, and must be separated by white space from the `User-Name`. For the user to be authenticated, Check-Items must include attribute-value pairs (AVPs) that match the attributes present in an Access Request packet. Check-Items typically include the password for the entry.
Reply-Items	Reply-Items must be indented and separated from the `User-Name` and Check-Items by a newline. (If a Reply-Item is not indented, it is interpreted as the `User-Name` of a new entry.) If a user profile contains one or more Reply-Items, each one appears on a new indented line and, except for the final Reply-Item, ends in a comma. Each Reply-Item consists of an AVP returned in Access Accept messages. These AVPs specify the services authorized for the user.

Preauthentication

Calling line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) verification occurs before a TAOS unit accepts a call and begins the process of authenticating a password.

- A CLID is the telephone number of a calling device. You can use a CLID for authentication only where the call information is available end-to-end and automatic number identification (ANI) applies to the call. In some areas, the WAN provider might not be able to deliver CLIDs, or a caller might keep a CLID private. Typically, people use CLID authentication to protect against a situation in which an unauthorized user obtains the name, password, and IP address of an authorized user, and calls in from another location.
- A DNIS number is the telephone number the remote device calls to connect to the TAOS unit, but without a trunk group or dialing prefix specification. When the profile requires DNIS authentication, the number called must match a telephone number in a local connection profile or RADIUS user profile.

When a caller's profile specifies a CLID, the TAOS unit can compare that number to the one presented by the telephone switch, and can therefore verify that the call is coming from a known location.

RADIUS uses the following AVPs for specifying CLID and DNIS numbers:

Attribute	Value
`Calling-Station-Id (31)`	Specifies the CLID—the telephone number of the calling device. When a user dials in using Multilink Protocol (MP) or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+), the calling device might have more than one telephone number associated with it. In that case, the CLID is the telephone number associated with the channel in use.
`Called-Station-Id (30)`	Specifies the DNIS number—the called-party number, an information element of the Q.931 ISDN signaling protocol.
`Ascend-Require-Auth (201)`	Specifies whether the profile requires additional authentication after called-number authentication. Valid values are `Not-Require-Auth (0)`, which is the default, and `Require-Auth (1)`.

For RADIUS-authenticated connections, if the `Calling-Station-Id` or `Called-Station-Id` value is known, it is included in the Access Request to the RADIUS server. If the `Calling-Station-Id` is specified on the first line of the profile, and the `Calling-Station-Id` presented to the server does not match the value of the `Calling-Station-Id` attribute, the Access Request is rejected. The following user profile specifies a CLID:

```
emma User-Password="test", Calling-Station-Id="5551213"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=1,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

The user is limited to a specific telephone number. This profile could be used to prevent multiple user connections. Unless the user owns a PBX or other service that always gives out the same number for multiple telephone lines, only one user is able to connect. CLID authentication is normally used for security—to prevent a system admin or other important account from being abused.

RADIUS password handling

RADIUS supports connection-specific passwords and reserved passwords. You can set up password aging and expiration, specify a default profile, and use shared secrets.

Reserved RADIUS passwords

In addition to the connection-specific password typically assigned to a specific user profile, the RADIUS recognizes the following reserved values for the `User-Password (2)` attribute:

Password values	Description
`UNIX`	Instructs the RADIUS server use UNIX authentication. This password does not work with the Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP).
`SAFEWORD`	Instructs the RADIUS server to request validation from an Enigma Logic SafeWord server. (For details, see "Token-card authentication" on page 2-9.)
`ACE`	Instructs the RADIUS server to request validation from a Security Dynamics ACE server. (For details, see "Token-card authentication" on page 2-9.)
`ascend`	Used for pseudo-user and other system profiles. When this password is in use, the `Service-Type` attribute must always specify `Outbound-User`. This setting prevents callers from accessing the network using a well-known password. *Although the system does not reject the profile without the `Outbound-User` setting, omitting it introduces a serious security risk.*
`Ascend-CLID` or `Ascend-DNIS`	Used for preauthenticating calls using CLID or DNIS information. When these passwords are in use, the `Service-Type` attribute must always specify `Outbound-User`. This setting prevent callers from accessing the network using a well-known password. *Although the system does not reject the profile without the `Outbound-User` setting, omitting it introduces a serious security risk.*

Password expiration

Some RADIUS daemons support password aging and expiration, and provide a method for enabling users who dial into the terminal server to replace expired passwords. Password expiration does not work for passwords that are not stored in the RADIUS database (UNIX-authenticated or token-card passwords), or reserved passwords (such as `ascend`).

The following AVPs support password aging and expiration:

Attribute	Value
Ascend-PW-Expiration (21)	Expiration date for the user's password (consisting of a month, day, and year specification). Its value can be updated automatically when a user renews a password. You must specify Ascend-PW-Expiration as a Check-Item.
Ascend-PW-Lifetime (208)	Number of days a password can be valid. You can specify an integer from 0 (the default) to 65535. The default disables password expiration. If the attribute is set to a nonzero value, and the user changes the password, the TAOS unit adds the value to the current date and updates the Ascend-PW-Expiration date. This method provides a way of specifying new expiration dates automatically rather than hard-coding a date.
Ascend-PW-Warntime (207)	Number of days a user is warned that his or her password is about to expire (an integer from 0 to 65535).

Following is a portion of a sample profile for a user whose password expires on December 31, 2001:

```
brian User-Password="localpw", Ascend-PW-Expiration="Dec 31, 2001"
   Ascend-PW-Lifetime=30,
   Ascend-PW-Warntime=2,
   ...
```

When the user dials in on December 29, 2001, he receives a message that his password will expire in two days. If he changes the password at that time (by using the password command in the terminal server), the RADIUS server updates the password, adds 30 days to the current date, and updates the Ascend-PW-Expiration date to January 30, 2002.

If the user dials in on December 31, 2001, he receives a message that his password has expired, and he is prompted to enter both the expired password and a new one. The system prompts twice for the new password to verify the entry. If the user enters the information incorrectly, the system displays another prompt and the user can try again, for a total of up to three attempts.

If the update is successful, the system sends the new password to the RADIUS server and displays the following message, immediately followed by the terminal-server prompt:

```
Password Updated
```

If the update fails for any reason, the following message appears:

```
Password NOT Changed
```

DEFAULT user profile

A special user profile named DEFAULT can be placed at the end of the users file to specify what to do with users who do not have a profile. Only one DEFAULT entry is allowed, and it must be the last entry in the file. For example, the following entry allows terminal-server users to log in using their UNIX account names and passwords:

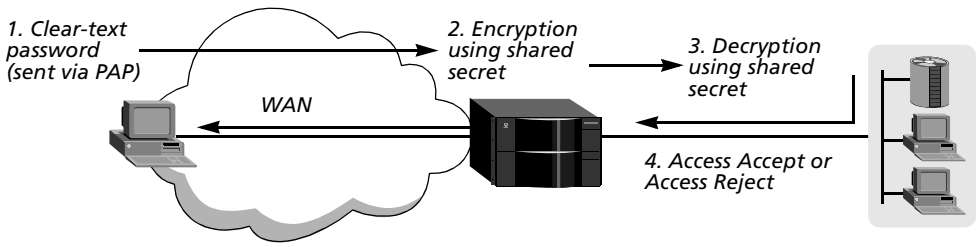
```
DEFAULT User-Password="UNIX"
   Service-Type=Login-User,
   Login-Service=Telnet
```

Shared secrets and secure exchanges

A *shared secret* is used to authenticate packets exchanged between the TAOS unit and the RADIUS server, and to encrypt passwords from dial-in callers before sending them across the local network. A shared secret is a single value known to both systems.

Figure 2-1 shows a basic example of how passwords presented by incoming calls are handled between the systems.

Figure 2-1. Shared secret used between a TAOS unit and a RADIUS server



The unit uses the shared secret to encrypt the password from the dial-in call before sending it across the local network to a RADIUS server. The encryption makes use of the shared secret, the Authenticator field, and an encoding method, such as message-digest algorithm 5 (MD5), CHAP, or Data Encryption Standard (DES).

For dial-out calls, the RADIUS server sends the remote-end password to the network access server (NAS). RADIUS encrypts passwords before sending them to the NAS if the dial-out profile uses the Ascend-Send-Secret (214) attribute to specify the password. If the profile specifies Ascend-Send-Secret and the RADIUS daemon does not encrypt the password, authentication fails.

If the dial-out profile uses the Ascend-Send-Passwd (232) attribute to specify the password instead, the RADIUS daemon performs no encryption before sending the password to the NAS. This configuration might be required if you are using a RADIUS server that does not support outbound password encryption.

Unless you are using a RADIUS daemon that does not support Ascend-Send-Secret, its use is recommended in place of Ascend-Send-Passwd. Using Ascend-Send-Secret protects against local sniffers detecting dial-out passwords.

Authenticating framed protocol sessions

During establishment of a PPP data link, the dialing and answering units use Link Control Protocol (LCP) packets to negotiate the authentication protocol. After completing LCP negotiations, a TAOS unit authenticates the user by means of the agreed-upon authentication protocol. It then negotiates the upper layer Network Control Protocols (NCPs) to set up the link's network-layer protocols.

If the link is configured to require authentication, the units at each end negotiate an authentication protocol. The answering unit always determines which authentication method to use for the call. A multilink connection begins with authentication of a base channel, and subsequent channels are authenticated separately when they are added to the call.

Specifying an authentication protocol required for dial-in calls

To require an authentication protocol for name and password authentication of framed sessions, you must configure the TAOS unit locally. You can specify any of the following protocols:

- Password Authentication Protocol (PAP), which provides a simple method for the TAOS unit to establish its identity in a two-way handshake. The remote device must support PAP.
- Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), which is more secure than PAP. When the TAOS unit is using CHAP to authenticate the remote device, the system can periodically verify the identity of the remote device by means of a three-way handshake and encryption. The remote device must support CHAP.
- Microsoft CHAP (MS-CHAP), which uses DES and MD4 encryption. It is used primarily by Windows NT and LAN Manager systems.

How PAP works

PAP is a two-way handshake method of establishing a caller's identity. Used only once, during the initial establishment of the data link, PAP is not a strong authentication method. Passwords are sent as plain text across the WAN, so eavesdroppers with the proper equipment and software can potentially detect and reuse correct passwords.

PAP authentication is typically used because the available password method or database requires it. For example, if the UNIX password file is used to authenticate calls (by means of RADIUS), the TAOS unit forces the peer to use PAP.

When PAP is used with RADIUS authentication, the TAOS unit uses the shared secret to encrypt the text password it receives from the caller before sending the password across the network to the server. The RADIUS server decrypts the password using the same shared secret before performing authentication or passing it to another authentication server, such as a UNIX host or token-card server.

How CHAP and MS-CHAP work

CHAP authentication verifies the caller's identity by using a three-way handshake upon initial link establishment and possibly repeating the handshake any number of times. The authenticator sends a challenge to the caller. The caller responds with an MD5 digest calculated from the password. The authenticator then checks the digest against its own calculation of the expected hash value to authenticate the call. A new challenge can be sent at random intervals.

CHAP is a stronger authentication method than PAP, because the password is not sent as plain text. In addition, the use of repeated challenges limits the time of exposure to any single attempt to break the encryption code, and the authenticator is in control of how often and when challenges are sent.

MS-CHAP is a close derivative of CHAP. However, CHAP is designed to authenticate WAN-aware secure software. It is not widely used to support remote workstations, where an insecure plain text login might be required. MS-CHAP addresses this issue, and also integrates the encryption and hashing algorithms used on Windows networks. Microsoft Windows NT and LAN Manager platforms implement MS-CHAP.

When CHAP or MS-CHAP is used with RADIUS authentication, the following events occur:

1. The TAOS unit sends a random, 128-bit challenge to the calling unit.
2. The calling unit calculates an MD5 digest by means of its password, the challenge, and the PPP packet ID.
3. The calling unit sends the MD5 digest, the challenge, and the PPP packet ID (but not the password) to the TAOS unit. The TAOS unit never has the caller's password.
4. The TAOS unit forwards the digest, along with the original challenge and PPP packet ID, to the RADIUS server. No encryption is necessary, because MD5 creates a one-way code that cannot be decoded.
5. The RADIUS server looks up the caller's password in a local database, and calculates an MD5 digest with the local version of the remote secret, along with the challenge and PPP packet ID received from the TAOS unit.
6. The RADIUS server compares the calculated MD5 digest with the digest it received from the TAOS unit. If the digests are the same, the passwords matched, and the call is accepted.

Requesting a protocol for use in dial-out calls

Dial-out RADIUS profiles can specify the authentication protocol and password used to send authentication information to the remote end. RADIUS uses the following AVPs to request an authentication protocol in a dial-out profile:

Attribute	Value
`Ascend-Authen-Alias (203)`	Login name for the TAOS unit to be sent as part of the authentication process of a dial-out call.
`Ascend-Send-Auth (231)`	Authentication protocol requested for a dial-out call. With the default `Send-Auth-None (0)` value, no authentication is negotiated. Other values are `Send-Auth-PAP (1)` and `Send-Auth-CHAP (2)`.

Attribute	Value
Ascend-Send-Secret (214)	Password sent to the remote end during authentication of the dial-out call. If the server does not support this attribute, use Ascend-Send-Passwd (232) instead. For details, see "Shared secrets and secure exchanges" on page 2-6.

The following profiles request CHAP when the device dials out to the remote end:

```
hanif User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.1.2.3,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248

route-tnt-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Route="10.1.2.3/29 10.1.2.3 1 n hanif-out"

hanif-out User-Password="localpw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="hanif",
   Ascend-Dial-Number="555-1212",
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.1.2.3,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
   Ascend-Send-Secret="remotepw"
```

Token-card authentication

In token-card authentication, the RADIUS server is the intermediary between the TAOS unit answering the call and an external authentication server (EAS), such as a Security Dynamics ACE/Server or an Enigma Logic SafeWord server. In RADIUS, you can specify the following token-card authentication modes:

- PAP-Token
- PAP-Token-CHAP
- Cache-token

Enhanced security with token cards

Token cards protect against both passive attacks and replay attacks. In a replay attack, an unauthorized user records valid authentication information exchanged between systems and then replays it later to gain entry. Because token cards provide one-time-only passwords, the password changes many times a day, making replay impossible.

Token cards are hardware devices, typically shaped liked credit-card calculators, with an LCD display that informs users about the current, one-time-only token (password) that enables access to a secure network. The current token changes many times a day. Token cards keep the changing authentication information continuously up-to-date by maintaining a synchronized clock with an EAS such as an ACE/Server or SafeWord server. Authorized users must have the token card in their possession to gain access to a secure network.

If the EAS is ACE/Server, the user has a SecurID token card that displays a randomly generated access code, which changes every 60 seconds. If the EAS is SafeWord, the user can have one of the following types of token cards:

- ActivCard
- CryptoCard
- DES Gold
- DES Silver
- SafeWord SofToken
- SafeWord MultiSync
- DigiPass
- SecureNet Key
- WatchWord

A TAOS unit supports the use of token cards only through RADIUS. The RADIUS server must be configured to interact with the EAS modules, which typically run on the same physical system as the RADIUS server.

Note When RADIUS authentication is in use, the RADIUS server itself acts as the EAS. When token-card authentication is in use, the RADIUS server passes the authentication request on to an ACE/Server or SafeWord server, and that system is referred to as the EAS. This difference in EAS does not affect the local profile configuration, which must still specify RADIUS as the external server.

Simple method of authenticating token-card calls

A TAOS unit can support token-card authentication from non-TAOS units by authenticating the calls in the terminal-server software. The unit uses normal PAP authentication to do the challenge-response token exchanges. For example, the following RADIUS profile specifies authentication from an ACE server:

```
carlos User-Password="ACE"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.78,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

The RADIUS server discards the user's response to the initial terminal-server password prompt, so the user can enter any value. The RADIUS server generates an Access Challenge packet with a challenge prompt (typically a passcode prompt for ACE authentication), and uses the response to that challenge to actually authenticate the user with the EAS.

If the caller's profile specifies the following AVP, the system does not require a challenge-response exchange:

Attribute	Value
`Ascend-Token-Immediate (200)`	Bypasses the challenge-response procedure required by some token-card authentication methods. Valid values are `Tok-Imm-No (0)`, which is the default, and `Tok-Imm-Yes (1)`. If used, `Ascend-Token-Immediate` must be a Check-Item in the RADIUS profile. Setting this attribute to `Tok-Imm-Yes` makes the profile incompatible with PAP-Token, PAP-Token-CHAP, and cache-token authentication.

When users have a token card that does not require a challenge-response exchange (such as ACE), you can use `Ascend-Token-Immediate` to simplify the authentication process. Users respond to the initial password prompt with the current token. The RADIUS server does not discard this initial response, but uses it to authenticate the call via the EAS.

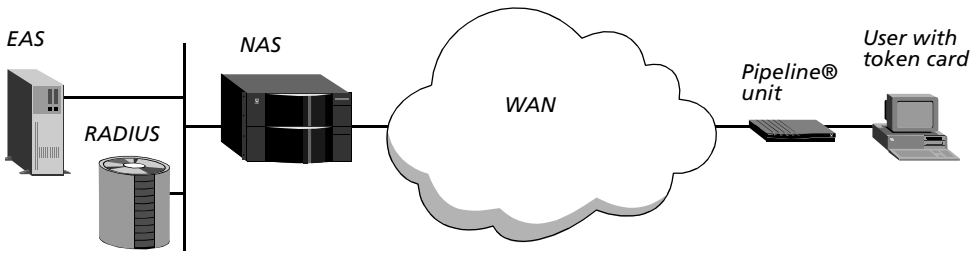
Following is a sample RADIUS profile using `Ascend-Token-Immediate`:

```
robin User-Password="ACE", Ascend-Token-Immediate=Tok-Imm-Yes
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.3.4.5,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

Authenticating token-card connections from TAOS units

Figure 2-2 shows a dial-in connection to a TAOS unit on a secure network. The remote user must use a token card to gain access to the secure network.

Figure 2-2. Token card authentication for dial-in connections



The following events take place:

1. A user with a token card initiates a connection to the TAOS unit (the NAS).
2. The NAS sends an Access Request packet to the RADIUS server to authenticate the incoming call, and the RADIUS server forwards the connection request to the EAS (an ACE/Server or SafeWord server).

3 The EAS sends an Access Challenge packet back through the RADIUS server and the TAOS unit to the user dialing in. The user sees the challenge message, obtains the current password from his or her token card, and enters that password in response to the challenge message. The password travels back through the NAS and the RADIUS server to the EAS.

4 The EAS sends a response to the RADIUS server, specifying whether the user has entered the proper token. If the user enters an incorrect token, the EAS returns another challenge and the user can try again, for a total of up to three attempts.

5 As the last step in authentication, the RADIUS server sends an authentication response to the TAOS unit. If authentication is unsuccessful, the TAOS unit receives an Access Reject packet and terminates the call. If authentication is successful, the TAOS unit receives an Access Accept packet containing a list of AVPs from the user profile in the RADIUS server's database. The TAOS unit uses the AVPs to create the connection.

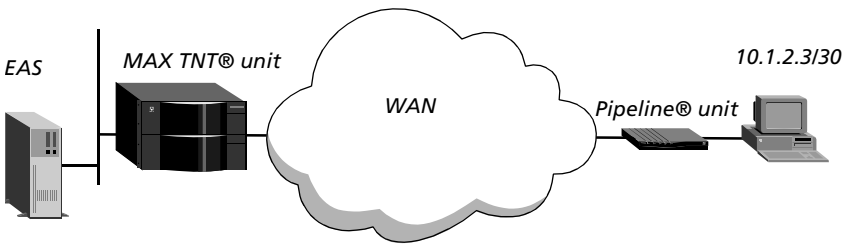
Using PAP-Token authentication

PAP-Token is an extension of PAP authentication, but it is not practical for multichannel calls. If bandwidth requirements cause the connection to establish another channel, the TAOS unit must interrupt the session to challenge the user for another token.

With PAP-Token, the caller's send-password is sent as part of the initial session negotiation, which triggers a challenge from the EAS. The EAS returns a challenge, and the user types in the current token obtained from the token card. Although the token is sent in clear text (by means of PAP), it is used only once, and therefore might not be considered a serious security risk. The response to the initial challenge authenticates the base channel of the call. If bandwidth requirements cause the connection to establish another channel, the user is challenged for a password.

Figure 2-3 shows a PC user with a SecurID token card dialing into a MAX TNT® unit through a Pipeline® unit. The EAS is a UNIX host running RADIUS and Security Dynamics ACE software.

Figure 2-3. PAP-Token with an ACE server



When the EAS sends an Access Challenge packet back through the RADIUS server and the MAX TNT® unit to the user dialing in, the user sees the challenge message, obtains the current token, and enters that password in response to the challenge message. The password travels back through the MAX TNT® and the RADIUS server to the EAS, where it is authenticated. Following is a RADIUS profile for the PC user:

```
Connor User-Password="ACE"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.1.2.3,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252
```

Using PAP-Token-CHAP authentication

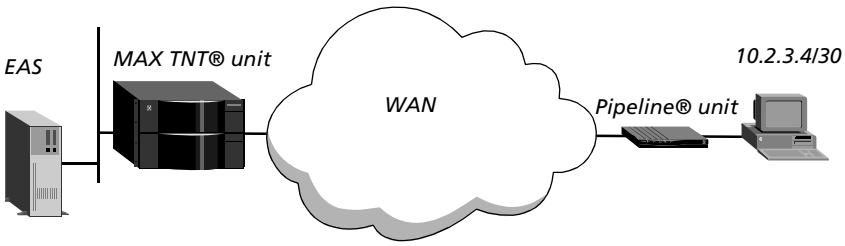
PAP-Token-CHAP is appropriate for token-authenticating multilink calls. The base channel is authenticated by means of PAP-Token. If channels are added to the call, they are authenticated by means of CHAP. When the initial call is authenticated, the RADIUS server informs the NAS of the password to expect for subsequent channels by sending the value as `Ascend-Receive-Secret`.

In addition to the requirement that the User-Password attribute must specify `ACE` or `SAFEWORD`, PAP-Token-CHAP authentication requires the following AVP:

Attribute	Value
`Ascend-Receive-Secret (215)`	Text string of up to 20 characters, which must match the password sent by the remote end to authenticate added channels. The RADIUS server delivers the receive-secret to the NAS when the initial call is authenticated. The NAS stores the receive-secret for the caller, and uses it to create the digest sent to the RADIUS server by means of CHAP.

Figure 2-4 shows a user with a token card dialing into a MAX TNT® unit through a Pipeline® unit. The EAS is a UNIX host running RADIUS and Enigma Logic SafeWord server software. After authentication, the user can open a multilink session.

Figure 2-4. PAP-Token-CHAP with a SafeWord server



Following is a RADIUS user profile for the dial-in user:

```
Raoul User-Password="SAFEWORD"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.4,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252,
   Ascend-Receive-Secret="aux-send",
   Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
   Port-Limit=2
```

Using cache-token authentication

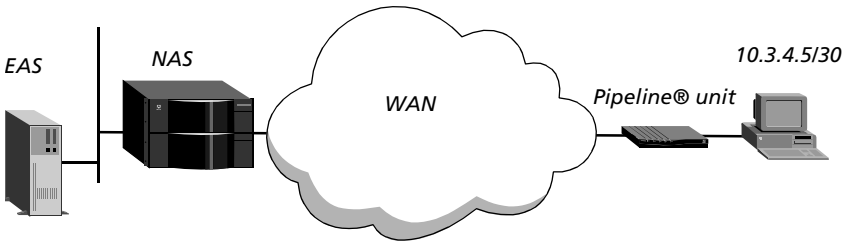
Cache-token is another way of token-authenticating multilink calls. The RADIUS server caches an encrypted version of the token for a specified number of minutes. If the caller dials additional channels, the RADIUS server receives the request from the NAS, verifies that the token has not expired, and uses the cached token to authenticate the channels. If the token has expired, the request must be authenticated through the EAS with another challenge token.

In addition to the requirement that the User-Password attribute must specify `ACE` or `SAFEWORD`, cache-token authentication uses the following AVPs:

Attribute	Value
`Ascend-Receive-Secret (215)`	Text string of up to 20 characters, which must match the password sent by the remote end to authenticate the initial call. The RADIUS server uses this value to decrypt the hashed digest sent by the NAS. The hashed digest is derived from the token sent by the caller and the normal password in the remote-end profile.
`Ascend-Token-Expiry (204)`	Number of minutes a cached token remains valid. The default of 0 (zero) means that token caching is not allowed. `Ascend-Token-Expiry` must be a Check-Item. Token expiration is done solely in the RADIUS server. The NAS forwards authentication requests. If the token has expired, the RADIUS server forwards the request to the EAS, which returns another challenge to the remote end.
`Ascend-Token-Idle (199)`	Number of minutes a cached token remains valid if a call is idle. By default, the token remains alive until the value of `Ascend-Token-Expiry` is reached. `Ascend-Token-Idle` must be a Check-Item. `Ascend-Token-Idle` is useful for enforcing authentication when a connection comes up again after an idle period. If you do not specify this attribute, the cached token remains valid until the value of the `Ascend-Token-Expiry` attribute causes it to expire. Typically, the value of `Ascend-Token-Idle` is lower than the value of `Ascend-Token-Expiry`.

Figure 2-5 shows a user who dials in using a Pipeline® unit and is authenticated by an EAS, which is a UNIX host running RADIUS and Enigma Logic SafeWord server software.

Figure 2-5. Cache-token with a SafeWord server



Following is a RADIUS user profile for the dial-in user:

```
Aydin User-Password="SAFEWORD", Ascend-Token-Expiry=30,
Ascend-Token-Idle=10
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.3.4.5,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252,
   Ascend-Receive-Secret="chap-val",
   Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
   Port-Limit=2
```

Using ACE authentication for network users

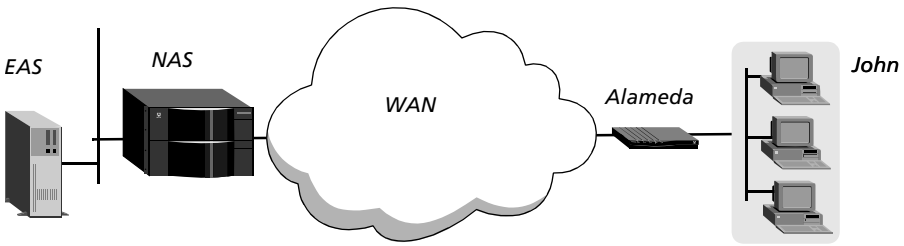
If the EAS is a Secure Dynamics ACE server, multiple users on a remote network can dial in using a single profile that specifies the remote router name. To dial in, a user must enter the token in the following format:

token.username

The RADIUS server presents the *username* argument, rather than the name of the router, to the ACE server. Token caching still functions normally. All users share the same RADIUS profile, and RADIUS accounting uses the router name, not the real username.

In Figure 2-6, multiple remote users are connected to a Pipeline® unit named Alameda.

Figure 2-6. ACE authentication for remote router users



The following user profile specifies the system name of the Pipeline® unit and the password for ACE authentication:

```
Alameda User-Password="ACE"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.72.138.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0
```

A network user named John responds as follows to a password challenge:

```
From: hostname
0-Challenge: challenge
Enter next password: newtoken.John
```

Tunnel authentication

Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP), Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F), and Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) support tunnel authentication.

Authenticating ATMP tunnels

The Home Agent ATMP profile specifies a password. If it is not null, mobile client profiles must supply the password to initiate a tunnel. If the Foreign Agent supplies the proper password when requesting a tunnel, the Home Agent returns a RegisterReply message with a number that identifies the tunnel, and the mobile client's tunnel is established. If the password does not match, the Home Agent rejects the tunnel, and the Foreign Agent logs a message and disconnects the mobile client.

The mobile client's RADIUS profile must include the same value as the password specified in the local ATMP profile. In the following example, the password is `tunnel-password`:

```
mobile-client User-Password="my-password"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Tunnel-Type=ATMP,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3:8877",
   Tunnel-Password="tunnel-password"
```

If the profile specifies `Tunnel-Password` and the RADIUS daemon does not encrypt the password, tunnel authentication will fail. If the mobile client's profile uses the `Ascend-Home-Agent-Password (184)` attribute to specify the password instead, the RADIUS daemon performs no encryption before sending the password to the Home Agent. This configuration might be required if you are using a RADIUS server that does not encrypt `Tunnel-Password`.

Note Unless you are using a RADIUS daemon that does not support `Tunnel-Password` encryption (or encryption is not required), using the `Tunnel-Password` attribute is recommended, because it protects your system against local sniffers attempting to detect tunnel passwords.

Authenticating L2TP and L2F tunnels

L2TP and L2F tunnels can be authenticated by means of the same secret value at both ends of the connection (a shared secret). If mobile clients are authenticated by RADIUS, the clients' RADIUS profiles can specify a shared secret by means of the `Tunnel-Password (69)` attribute.

Note `Tunnel-Password` must be encrypted by the RADIUS daemon, or tunnel authentication will fail.

The following profile specifies the Tunnel-Password attribute:

```
l2tp-client User-Password="my-password"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.50.1.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.0.0,
   Tunnel-Type=L2TP,
   Tunnel-Medium-Type=IP,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="lns-sys.domain.org",
   Tunnel-Password="tunnel-secret"
```

If you prefer, you can remove the `Tunnel-Password` attribute from calling clients' profiles and create a profile whose sole purpose is to authenticate L2TP or L2F tunnels. This configuration causes an extra RADIUS lookup the first time the tunnel is created, but it simplifies administration when shared secrets change. The RADIUS profile for tunnel authentication must specify the L2TP or L2F peer's name, a null password, and the `Outbound-User` setting for `Service-Type`. If the system finds a profile such as the following, it uses the `Tunnel-Password` value to authenticate the tunnel:

```
lns-sys.domain.org User-Password="", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Tunnel-Password="tunnel-secret"
```

Note The password in the user profile must be null. Because a null password represents a security risk, *the pseudo-user profile must set `Service-Type` to the `Outbound-User` setting.*

Tunnel attribute sets with tags and preferences

The *RADIUS Attributes for Tunnel Protocol Support Internet-Draft* defines a set of RADIUS attributes designed to support transparent tunneling to dial-in networks, where a tunnel is created automatically without any explicit action by the user. To support this type of tunneling, the user's profile specifies a primary attribute set that contains the values required to set up the tunnel, as well as additional attribute sets that establish a tunnel if the primary server is unavailable.

Note Use of tunneling attribute tags and preferences requires a RADIUS server that supports them. The NavisRadius™ product is one such server.

Overview of attribute sets and tags

A *tag* is a number from 1 to 31 that you can add to one or more of the RADIUS attributes listed in "Tunnel attributes used with tags" on page 2-19. Attributes that share the same tag number form an attribute set. Attribute sets in the same user profile are processed in numeric order (the set with tag 1 is processed before the set with tag 2, and so forth), unless the sets are reordered by means of the `Tunnel-Preference` attribute.

A tag value of 0 (zero) is considered untagged. Untagged attribute sets are processed before tagged attribute sets, unless a `Tunnel-Preference` setting specifies otherwise.

A tag is separated from an AVP by a colon. Following is a sample profile that specifies three attribute sets, tagged 1, 2, and 3:

```
joe User-Password="murphy"
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1" : 1,
    Tunnel-Password="loloaqic" : 1,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 3,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3" : 3,
    Tunnel-Password="i82qb4ip" : 3,
    Tunnel-Type=L2F : 2,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="2.2.2.2" : 2,
    Tunnel-Password="itsAsecret" : 2
```

This profile specifies that the NAS (the TAOS unit) first attempts to establish an L2TP tunnel to the LNS at 1.1.1.1. If that attempt fails, the system attempts to bring up an L2F tunnel to a server at 2.2.2.2. If that attempt also fails, the system tries an L2TP tunnel to 3.3.3.3.

In this release, a user profile can specify up to 32 tunnel attribute sets. However, for each attempt to initiate a tunnel, the system waits for a certain interval before retrying, and retries a certain number of times (for example, as configured in the `l2-tunnel-global` profile). So, in practice, the client's PPP connection typically times out long before 32 tunnel attempts are actually made.

Supported tunnel protocols

RADIUS attribute tags can be used for the following supported tunnel protocols, but the number of attribute sets used is limited for some protocols:

Tunnel protocol	Attribute sets used
L2TP	All specified attribute sets are used.
L2F	All specified attribute sets are used.
PPTP	Only the attribute set with the highest priority is used. Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference (83)` value or by tag order.
ATMP	Only the two sets with the highest priority are used. (From the second attribute set, only the `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)` value is used. Other values can be omitted.) Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference (83)` value or by tag order.

In the case of L2TP and L2F, you can use the Domain Name System (DNS) list attempt feature in conjunction with the tagging feature.

All the attribute sets in a profile must specify similar tunnel protocols, either all Layer 3 tunnels (such as ATMP) or Layer 2 tunnels (such as L2TP or L2F). You can mix L2TP and L2F, but not with ATMP. The following examples show two valid cases:

```
JL2 User-Password="example"
   Tunnel-Type=L2TP :1,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=LNS-a.example.com :1,
   Tunnel-Type=L2F :2,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=L2FGW.example.com :2
UL3 User-Password="example"
   Tunnel-Type=ATMP :1,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=HA-a.example.com :1,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=HA-b.example.com :2,
   Tunnel-Password=HApassword :1,
   Tunnel-Private-Group-ID=MyHomeNet :1
```

Tunnel attributes used with tags

Following are the relevant tunnel AVPs:

Attribute	Value
`Tunnel-Type (64)`	Tunneling protocol(s) to be used. In this release, only `L2TP (3)` and `L2F (2)` currently operate with full tunnel attribute and tag support.
`Tunnel-Medium-Type (65)`	Medium for establishing the tunnel. Currently, `IP (1)` is the only supported value.
`Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`	IP address or hostname of the tunnel end point. If a DNS lookup returns several IP addresses, the system attempts to establish a tunnel to each address in turn.
`Tunnel-Password (69)`	Shared secret for authenticating the tunnel.
`Tunnel-Preference (83)`	Numeric preference value for an attribute set. If more than one set of tunneling attributes is returned by the RADIUS server to the TAOS unit, the `Tunnel-Preference` attribute can be included in a set to indicate its relative preference, with the lowest preference value designating the most preferred set. If no `Tunnel-Preference` is included in any of the attribute sets, the sets are processed in the order of their respective tag numbers. If some but not all attribute sets contain a `Tunnel-Preference` value, the attribute sets without a `Tunnel-Preference` are designated as the least preferred sets. Attribute sets with identical preferences are processed in random order.

Attribute	Value
Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID (90)	Name of the L2F tunnel initiator. This value is sent to the tunnel end point during tunnel authentication.
Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name (31)	Name of a virtual router (VRouter) to use for establishing the L2TP or L2F tunnel. The specified VRouter must exist on the LAC.
Tunnel-Private-Group-ID (81)	Name of the connection profile that defines the link on which the ATMP Home Agent transmits packets it receives from the mobile client. This attribute is supported only for ATMP tunnels. The value is used only if the Home Agent is in gateway mode. See Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185) for an alternative.

The TAOS unit currently ignores the following attributes if it receives them in a RADIUS response:

- Tunnel-Assignment-ID (82)
- Tunnel-Client-Endpoint (66)

Example of reordering sets using the Tunnel-Preference attribute

Following is a sample profile that specifies three attribute sets, tagged 1, 2, and 3, with a Tunnel-Preference value that changes the order in which the tunnels are attempted:

```
joe User-Password="murphy"
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1" : 1,
    Tunnel-Password="loloaqic" : 1,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 3,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3" : 3,
    Tunnel-Password="i82qb4ip" : 3,
    Tunnel-Type=L2F : 2,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="2.2.2.2" : 2,
    Tunnel-Password="itsAsecret" : 2,
    Tunnel-Preference=100 : 2,
    Tunnel-Preference=200 : 1
```

With these preference values, the NAS makes the attribute set tagged 2 the primary attribute set, and first attempts to establish an L2F tunnel to a server at 2.2.2.2. It tries an L2TP tunnel to the LNS at 1.1.1.1 only if the initial tunnel attempt fails. If that attempt also fails, the system attempts to establish an L2TP tunnel to 3.3.3.3.

Callback after authentication

Organizations use callback for a variety of reasons, such as saving on telephone charges, but the primary use is for security. Using callback ensures that the connection is made with a known telephone number. Hanging up and calling back adds a level of certainty that the connection is with a trusted user, especially because the TAOS unit calls back the user immediately after authentication (or CLID preauthentication).

Because the connection is initiated by the caller, the system does not need an explicit dial-out profile or a method of locating the dial-out profile (such as an IP route). All the necessary information for dialing back to the caller is present in the user profile. The following attributes must be specified for callback:

Attribute	Value
`Ascend-Callback (246)`	Enables/disables callback. `Callback-No (0)` is the default. The other value is `Callback-Yes (1)`.
`Ascend-Dial-Number (227)`	Telephone number the TAOS unit dials to reach the remote end.
`Ascend-Send-Secret (214)`	Password sent to the remote end for authenticating a dial-out call. If the RADIUS server does not support `Ascend-Send-Secret`, use `Ascend-Send-Passwd (232)`. For details, see "Shared secrets and secure exchanges" on page 2-6.

The following RADIUS profile specifies preauthentication using CLID and callback to the remote end:

```
5105551234 User-Password="Ascend-CLID"
   User-Name="clara-w95",
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.10.11.12,
   Ascend-Dial-Number="95551212",
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
   Ascend-Send-Secret="test",
   Ascend-Callback=Callback-Yes
```

The following RADIUS profile specifies PPP authentication and callback to the remote end:

```
clara-w95 User-Password="test"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.10.11.12,
   Ascend-Dial-Number="95551212",
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
   Ascend-Send-Secret="test",
   Ascend-Callback=Callback-Yes
```

Understanding RADIUS Accounting

3

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What is RADIUS accounting?

RADIUS accounting records information about WAN sessions only. Specifically, RADIUS logs information about three types of events:

- Start session. Denotes the beginning of a session with a TAOS unit. Information about this event appears in an Accounting Start record.
- Stop session. Denotes the end of a session with a TAOS unit. Information about this event appears in an Accounting Stop record.
- Failure-to-Start session. Denotes that a login attempt has failed. Information about this event appears in an Accounting Failure-to-Start record.

When the TAOS unit recognizes one of these events, it sends an accounting request to RADIUS. When the accounting server receives the request, it combines the information into a record and timestamps it. Each type of accounting record contains attributes associated with an event type. The attributes can show the number of packets the TAOS unit transmitted and received, the protocol in use, the username and IP address of the client, and other information about the connection. All counters are session based, and reset to 0 (zero) when the session starts. At the end of the session, the interfaces are reported as Down and show 0 (zero).

You can use RADIUS accounting to perform the following tasks:

- Gather billing information, including who called, how long the session lasted, and how much traffic occurred during the session.
- Troubleshoot RADIUS and TAOS operations. Accounting records can contain information about how many login failures occurred, and can describe the characteristics of the failed attempts.

What kinds of packets does RADIUS accounting use?

RADIUS accounting uses two types of packets:

- Accounting Request (4) packets
- Accounting Response (5) packets

Accounting Request packets

A TAOS unit sends accounting information in an Accounting Request packet to the RADIUS server. An Accounting Request packet can contain the same attributes present in an Access Request or Access Response packet, with the exception of the following attributes:

- `User-Password (2)`
- `CHAP-Password (3)`
- `Reply-Message (18)`
- `State (24)`

For information about the attributes in Access Request and Access Response packets, see "Access Request (1)" on page A-5 and "Access Accept (2)" on page A-6. The `NAS-IP-Address` or `NAS-Identifier` attribute always appears in an Accounting Request packet.

Accounting Response packets

If a RADIUS server successfully receives and records the Accounting Request packet, it must send back an Accounting Response packet. If it fails to receive or to record the Accounting Request packet, the RADIUS server does not reply. The Accounting Response packet need not have any attributes in it. The value of its Identifier field is matched with the Identifier value of a pending Accounting Request.

Types of Accounting Request packets

An Accounting Request packet can be one of the following types:

- Accounting Start
- Accounting Stop
- Accounting Checkpoint
- Accounting On
- Accounting Off

Accounting Start packets

An Accounting Start packet is an Accounting Request packet with the `Acct-Status-Type` attribute set to `Start`. This type of packet signals a Start session event. When a terminal-server call passes authentication, or a user logs in for a routing session, the TAOS unit sends an Accounting Start packet to the RADIUS accounting server. The packet describes the type of session in use and the name of the user opening the session.

The TAOS unit does not send an Accounting Start packet if a call fails authentication or otherwise fails to log in. In some cases, a session begins with a user login and then authentication follows, such as when a terminal-server user chooses Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or Serial Line IP (SLIP) after login. If `Service-Type` is set to `Login-User`, or if `Service-Type` is unspecified, the TAOS unit sends an Accounting Start packet after login. Information from an Accounting Start packet appears in an Accounting Start record.

Table 3-1 lists the RADIUS attributes that can appear in an Accounting Start record.

Table 3-1. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Start record (page 1 of 3)

Attribute	Description
`Acct-Authentic (45)`	Indicates the method the TAOS unit used to authenticate an incoming call: ■ `RADIUS (1)` indicates that RADIUS authenticated the incoming call. ■ `Local (2)` indicates that the TAOS unit used a local connection profile, TACACS profile, or TACACS+ profile, or that the TAOS unit accepted the call without authentication.
`Acct-Delay-Time (41)`	Indicates the number of seconds the TAOS unit has been trying to send the Accounting packet.
`Acct-Session-Id (44)`	Consists of a unique numeric string identified with the routing or terminal-server session reported in the Accounting packet. The string is a random number. RADIUS correlates the Accounting Start packet and Accounting Stop packet with `Acct-Session-Id`. Its value can range from 1 to 2,137,383,647.
`Acct-Status-Type (40)`	Requests that have `Acct-Status-Type` set to `Start` are Accounting Start packets. The information in these packets appears in Accounting Start records. Requests that have `Acct-Status-Type` set to `Stop` are Accounting Stop packets. The information in these packets appears in Accounting Stop or Accounting Failure-to-start records.
`Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)`	Identifies the tunnel session for a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) tunnel.
`Ascend-Auth-Delay (28)`	Indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) in which the system carried out the authentication process.
`Ascend-Calling-Subaddress (107)`	Specifies the ISDN subaddress that the TAOS unit sends to RADIUS during CLID authentication.

Table 3-1. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Start record (page 2 of 3)

Attribute	Description
Ascend-Dial-Number (227)	Indicates the telephone number of the device that originated the connection.
Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel (10037)	Indicates the channel on which a call is established.
Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line (10021)	Indicates the line on which a call is established.
Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot (10020)	Indicates the slot on which a call is established.
Ascend-Line-Type (10017)	Indicates the type of line on which a call is established.
Ascend-Modem-PortNo (120)	Specifies the number of the port on the specified slot that terminates the call.
Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo (122)	Specifies the number of the shelf that terminates the call. The shelf number is always 1.
Ascend-Modem-SlotNo (121)	Specifies the number of the slot that terminates the call.
Ascend-NAS-Port-Format (13)	Specifies the format of the NAS-Port attribute.
Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr (86)	Specifies the IP address of the owner of the multilink bundle.
Ascend-Redirect-Number (93)	Indicates the redirected number extracted from the redirect number information element in an ISDN frame.
Ascend-Session-Svr-Key (151)	Identifies the user session in which a client sends a disconnect or filter-change request to the RADIUS server.
Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name (31)	Specifies the name of a virtual router (VRouter) to use for establishing an L2TP or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnel.
Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142)	Indicates whether the numeric base of the RADIUS Acct-Session-ID attribute is 10 or 16.
Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139)	Indicates the IP address of the RADIUS server to use for the link.
Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141)	Indicates the RADIUS client password.
Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140)	Indicates a destination UDP port number for the connection.

Table 3-1. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Start record (page 3 of 3)

Attribute	Description
Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143)	Indicates the number of seconds the unit waits for a response to a RADIUS accounting request.
Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)	Indicates the RADIUS accounting server(s) to use for the connection.
Ascend-UU-Info (7)	Indicates the contents of the ISDN user-user information element in the setup message for the incoming call.
Ascend-Vrouter-Name (102)	Specifies the name of a defined VRouter.
Called-Station-Id (30)	Indicates the called-party number, which is the telephone number the user dials to connect to the TAOS unit.
Calling-Station-Id (31)	Indicates the calling-party number, which is the telephone number of the user that has connected to the unit.
Class (25)	Enables access providers to classify user sessions.
Event-Timestamp (55)	Specifies the time that a connection is established as the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 00:00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
Framed-IP-Address (8)	Indicates the IP address of the user starting the session. The default value is 0.0.0.0.
Framed-Protocol (7)	Indicates the kind of protocol the connection uses.
NAS-Identifier (32)	Indicates the system name and domain name.
NAS-IP-Address (4)	Indicates the IP address of the TAOS unit.
NAS-Port (5)	Indicates the port on which the unit received the call.
NAS-Port-Type (61)	Specifies the type of service in use for the established session: ■ NAS_Port_Type_Async (0) indicates a call the TAOS unit routes to a digital modem. ■ NAS_Port_Type_Sync (1) indicates a synchronous ISDN connection.
Service-Type (6)	Specifies the type of service in use on the link.
User-Name (1)	Indicates the name of the user starting the session.

Accounting Stop packets

An Accounting Stop packet is an Accounting Request packet with the `Acct-Status-Type` attribute set to `Stop`. This type of packet signals a Stop session or Failure-to-Start session event. By default, a TAOS unit always sends an Accounting Stop packet at the end of a session, including cases in which a user fails authentication. Information from an Accounting Stop packet appears in an Accounting Stop record or Accounting Failure-to-Start record.

Accounting Stop attributes

Table 3-2 lists the RADIUS attributes that can appear in an Accounting Stop record.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 1 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
`Acct-Authentic (45)`	Indicates the method the TAOS unit used to authenticate an incoming call: ■ `RADIUS (1)` indicates that RADIUS authenticated the incoming call. ■ `Local (2)` indicates that the TAOS unit used a local connection profile, TACACS profile, or TACACS+ profile, or that the TAOS unit accepted the call without authentication.	Session must be authenticated.
`Acct-Delay-Time (41)`	Indicates the number of seconds between the time an event occurred and the time the TAOS unit sent the packet. If RADIUS does not acknowledge the packet, the TAOS unit resends it. The value of `Acct-Delay-Time` changes to reflect the proper event time.	None.
`Acct-Input-Octets (42)`	Indicates the number of octets the TAOS unit received during the session. The value reflects only the data delivered by PPP or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.	Session must be authenticated. An asynchronous connection must be in use so that the data is unframed.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 2 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
`Acct-Input-Packets (47)`	Indicates the number of packets the TAOS unit received during the session. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.	Session must be authenticated. A framed protocol must be in use.
`Acct-Link-Count (51)`	Indicates the highest number of channels connected.	Session must be authenticated.
`Acct-Multi-Session-Id (50)`	Reports the ID number of the multilink bundle when the session closes.	Session must be authenticated.
`Acct-Output-Octets (43)`	Indicates the number of octets the TAOS unit sent during the session. The value reflects only the data delivered by PPP or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.	Session must be authenticated. An asynchronous connection must be in use so that the data is unframed.
`Acct-Output-Packets (48)`	Indicates the number of packets the TAOS unit sent during the session. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.	Session must be authenticated. A framed protocol must be in use.
`Acct-Session-Id (44)`	Consists of a unique numeric string identified with the routing or terminal-server session reported in the Accounting packet. The string is a random number of up to 7 digits. RADIUS correlates the Accounting Start packet and Accounting Stop packet with `Acct-Session-Id`. Its value can range from 1 to 2,137,383,647.	None.
`Acct-Session-Time (46)`	Indicates the number of seconds the session has been logged in.	Session must be authenticated.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 3 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
`Acct-Status-Type (40)`	Indicates the status of an accounting packet. Requests that have `Acct-Status-Type` set to `Start` are Accounting Start packets. The information in these packets appears in Accounting Start records. Requests that have `Acct-Status-Type` set to `Stop` are Accounting Stop packets. The information in these packets appears in Accounting Stop or Accounting Failure-to-Start records.	None.
`Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)`	Identifies the tunnel session for an L2TP tunnel.	None.
`Ascend-Auth-Delay (28)`	Indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) in which the system carried out the authentication process.	None.
`Ascend-Calling-Subaddress (107)`	Specifies the ISDN subaddress that the TAOS unit sends to RADIUS during CLID authentication.	None.
`Ascend-Connect-Progress (196)`	Indicates the state of the connection before it disconnects.	None.
`Ascend-Data-Rate (197)`	Indicates the rate of data received on the connection in bits per second.	None.
`Ascend-Dial-Number (227)`	Indicates the telephone number of the device that originated the connection.	None.
`Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)`	Indicates the reason a connection was taken offline.	None.
`Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel (10037)`	Indicates the channel on which a call is established.	Session must be authenticated.
`Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line (10021)`	Indicates the line on which a call is established.	Session must be authenticated.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 4 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot (10020)	Indicates the slot on which a call is established.	Session must be authenticated.
Ascend-Event-Type (150)	Indicates a cold-start notification, informing the accounting server that the TAOS unit has started up.	For a cold-start notification, the TAOS unit sends values for NAS-IP-Address and Ascend-Event-Type in an Ascend Access Event Request packet (33). The RADIUS accounting server must send an Ascend Access Event Response packet (34), with the correct identifier, to the TAOS unit.
Ascend-First-Dest (189)	Records the destination IP address of the first packet the TAOS unit received on a connection after authentication.	Session must be authenticated.
Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr (183)	Indicates the IP address of the Home Agent associated with the mobile client.	Session was authenticated and encapsulated by means of Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP).
Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port (186)	Indicates the UDP port number to use when the Foreign Agent sends ATMP packets to the Home Agent.	Session was authenticated and encapsulated by means of ATMP.
Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185)—gateway mode only	Indicates the name of the connection profile through which the Home Agent sends all packets it receives from the mobile client during ATMP operation.	Session was authenticated and encapsulated by means of ATMP.
Ascend-Line-Type (10017)	Indicates the type of line on which a call is established.	Session must be authenticated.
Ascend-Modem-PortNo (120)	Specifies the number of the port on the specified slot that terminates the call.	None.
Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo (122)	Specifies the number of the shelf that terminates the call. The shelf number is always 1.	None.
Ascend-Modem-SlotNo (121)	Specifies the number of the slot that terminates the call.	None.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 5 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
`Ascend-Multilink-ID (187)`	Reports the ID number of the multilink bundle when the session closes.	Session must be authenticated.
`Ascend-Num-In-Multilink (188)`	Records the number of sessions remaining in a multilink bundle when the session closes.	Session must be authenticated.
`Ascend-Number-Sessions (202)`	Indicates the number of active user sessions of a given class (as specified by the `Class` attribute). In the case of multichannel calls, such as MP+ calls, each separate connection counts as a session.	The TAOS unit sends `Ascend-Number-Sessions` in Ascend Access Event Request packets. Only RADIUS daemons that you customize to recognize packet code 33 respond to these request packets.
`Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr (86)`	Specifies the IP address of the owner of the multilink bundle.	Session must be authenticated.
`Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets (190)`	Reports the number of octets the TAOS unit received before authentication. The value reflects only the data delivered by PPP or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.	Session must be authenticated. An asynchronous connection must be in use so that the data is unframed.
`Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets (192)`	Reports the number of packets the TAOS unit received before authentication. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.	Session must be authenticated.
`Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets (191)`	Reports the number of octets the TAOS unit sent before authentication. The value reflects only the data delivered by PPP or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.	Session must be authenticated. An asynchronous connection must be in use so that the data is unframed.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 6 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets (193)	Reports the number of packets the TAOS unit sent before authentication. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.	Session must be authenticated.
Ascend-PreSession-Time (198)	Indicates the number of seconds from the time a call connected to the time it completed authentication.	None.
Ascend-Redirect-Number (93)	Indicates the redirected number extracted from the redirect number information element in an ISDN frame.	None.
Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name (31)	Specifies the name of a VRouter to use for establishing an L2TP or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnel.	None.
Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142)	Indicates whether the numeric base of Acct-Session-ID is 10 or 16.	None.
Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139)	Indicates the IP address of the RADIUS server to use for the connection.	None.
Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141)	Indicates the RADIUS client password.	None.
Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140)	Indicates a destination UDP port number for the connection.	None.
Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143)	Indicates the number of seconds the unit waits for a response to a RADIUS accounting request.	None.
Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)	Indicates the RADIUS accounting server(s) to use for the connection.	None.
Ascend-UU-Info (7)	Indicates the contents of the ISDN user-user information element in the setup message for the incoming call.	None.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 7 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
`Ascend-Vrouter-Name (102)`	Specifies the name of a defined VRouter.	None.
`Ascend-Xmit-Rate (255)`	Indicates the rate of data transmitted on the connection in bits per second. For digital calls, `Ascend-Xmit-Rate` indicates the transmit data rate. For analog calls, it indicates the modem baud rate at the time of the initial connection.	None.
`Called-Station-Id (30)`	Indicates the called-party umber, which is the telephone number the user dials to connect to the TAOS unit.	None.
`Calling-Station-Id (31)`	Indicates the calling-party number, which is the telephone number of the user that has connected to the unit.	None.
`Class (25)`	Enables access providers to classify their user sessions. The default value for the `Class` attribute is null.	None.
`Event-Timestamp (55)`	Specifies the time that a connection is established as the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 00:00:00 UTC.	None.
`Framed-IP-Address (8)`	Indicates the IP address of the user starting the session. The default value is 0.0.0.0.	None.
`Framed-Protocol (7)`	Indicates the kind of protocol the connection uses.	None.
`NAS-Identifier (32)`	Indicates the system name and domain name.	None.
`NAS-IP-Address (4)`	Indicates the IP address of the TAOS unit. This attribute does not appear in an Accounting Stop packet for a Failure-to Start session event.	None.

Table 3-2. RADIUS attributes in an Accounting Stop record (page 8 of 8)

Attribute	Description	Conditions for inclusion
NAS-Port (5)	Indicates the port on which the TAOS unit received the call. NAS-Port does not appear in an Accounting Stop packet for a Failure-to-Start session event.	None.
NAS-Port-Type (61)	Specifies the type of service in use for the established session: NAS_Port_Type_Async (0) indicates a call the TAOS unit routes to a digital modem. NAS_Port_Type_Sync (1) indicates a synchronous ISDN connection.	None.
Service-Type (6)	Specifies the type of service in use on the link.	External authentication must be enabled and configured as RADIUS. RADIUS accounting must be enabled and RADIUS compatibility must be set to vendor specific. The RADIUS user profile must contain a Service-Type return attribute, and the connection must be authenticated by means of the RADIUS profile.
Tunnel-Assignment-ID (82)	Specifies a string that enables the system to group user sessions into different L2TP tunnels.	None.
Tunnel-Client-Endpoint (66)	Specifies a string assigned by RADIUS that specifies the name for the unit placing the call.	None.
Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID (91)	Specifies the name used by the L2TP tunnel end point during authentication.	None.
Tunnel-Type (64)	Specifies the tunneling protocol used.	None.
User-Name (1)	Indicates the name of the user starting the session.	None.

Accounting Failure-to-Start attributes

Accounting Failure-to-Start packets can contain only a subset of the information found in Accounting Stop packets. The following attributes can appear:

`Acct-Delay-Time (41)`

`Acct-Session-Id (44)`

`Acct-Status-Type (40)`

`Ascend-Connect-Progress (196)`

`Ascend-Data-Rate (197)`

`Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)`

`Ascend-PreSession-Time (198)`

`NAS-Identifier (32)`

`NAS-IP-Address (4)`

For a brief description of each of these attributes, see Table 3-2 on page 3-6.

Accounting Checkpoint packets

The RADIUS accounting checkpoint feature provides periodic session information that enables accurate session billing even if the RADIUS accounting server does not receive an Accounting Stop packet. Typically, when RADIUS accounting is enabled and a PPP connection terminates, the TAOS unit sends an Accounting Stop packet to the RADIUS accounting server, which stores the packets for use in billing. If the checkpoint feature is also enabled and the RADIUS accounting server fails to receive an Accounting Stop packet for any reason, it can still close off the session billing on the basis of the last Accounting Checkpoint packet it received.

An Accounting Checkpoint packet is identical to an Accounting Stop packet, except that `Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Checkpoint` and the packet does not include the `Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)` attribute.

Accounting On packets

An Accounting On packet indicates that RADIUS accounting is operating. Two situations can trigger an Accounting On packet:

- The TAOS unit is powered on and RADIUS accounting is already enabled.
- The TAOS unit is already on, and you enable RADIUS accounting.

When accounting is on, the Accounting-Request packet contains the following attributes:

- `Acct-Status-Type (40)` set to `Accounting-On`
- `Acct-Delay-Time (41)`
- `Event-Timestamp (55)`
- `NAS-Identifier (4)`

The TAOS unit retransmits the Accounting Request packet until it receives an Accounting Response from the server or until the request leaves the accounting queue in favor of more recent accounting requests.

Accounting Off packets

An Accounting Off packet indicates that RADIUS accounting is not operating. Two situations can trigger an Accounting Off packet:

- The TAOS unit is in the process of being reset.
- The TAOS unit is on and you disable RADIUS accounting.

When accounting is off, the Accounting Request packet contains the following attributes:

- `Acct-Status-Type (40)` set to `Accounting-Off`
- `Acct-Delay-Time (41)`
- `Event-Timestamp (55)`
- `NAS-Identifier (4)`

When the system is in the process of resetting, only one Accounting Request packet is sent, with no retries. No Accounting Off packet is sent in the event of a power failure.

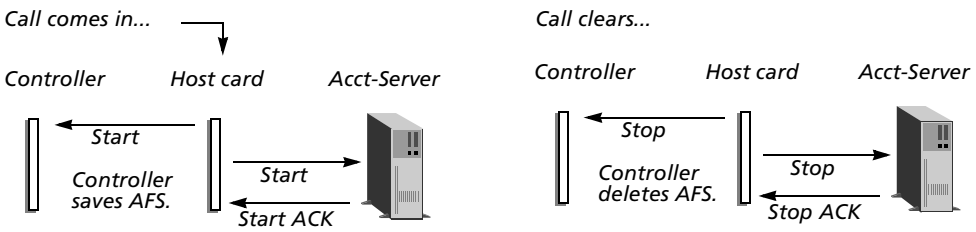
Proxy RADIUS accounting

A controller keeps track of all Accounting Start records sent by host cards. If the controller determines that a host card has stopped operating for any reason, it acts as a proxy for the card and sends the accounting server an accounting fail-safe (AFS) Stop record for each of the card's open sessions. The host card might be deactivated administratively, might be removed from the system, or might fail due to an error condition.

How proxy RADIUS accounting works

In general, when RADIUS accounting is in use, the situation shown in Figure 3-1 occurs.

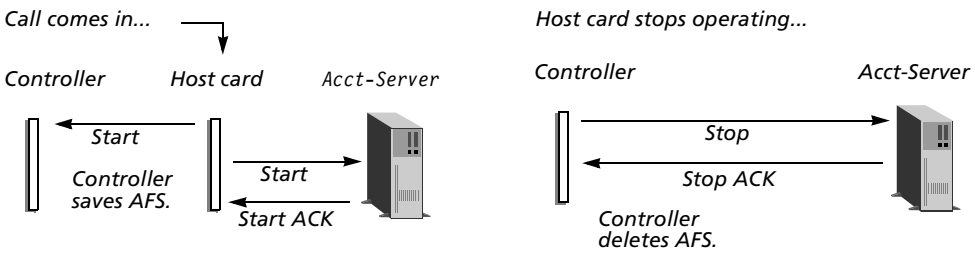
Figure 3-1. Normal RADIUS accounting (no proxy necessary)



When a call comes in, the host card first sends an Accounting Start record to the controller, which stores it as an AFS record. The host card then sends one or more Accounting Start records to the RADIUS accounting server, repeating until it receives an ACK from the server. Similarly, when the call clears, the host card sends an Accounting Stop record to the controller, which causes it to delete the AFS record for that session. The host card then sends the server Accounting Stop records until it receives an ACK from the server.

When RADIUS accounting is in use and the host card stops operating for any reason, proxy accounting occurs, as shown in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2. Proxy accounting (host card stops operating)



In this case, when the controller detects that the host card is not operating, it uses its own information about the host card and the stored AFS record to send an AFS Stop record directly to the RADIUS accounting server, repeating until it receives a Stop ACK from the server. The controller then deletes the AFS record for that session. However, if the accounting server is accessible only by means of the host card that has stopped operating, AFS Stop records cannot be delivered successfully.

Contents of the AFS Stop record sent by proxy

The AFS Stop record does not contain all the information that appears in a record sent by a host card. In particular, it does not contain the input/output octet count fields or any other dynamic information related to the session. In Table 3-3, *Yes* indicates that the attribute is included in the AFS Stop record. *No* indicates that the attribute is not included in the record or is set to null.

Table 3-3. RADIUS attributes included in AFS Stop records (page 1 of 2)

Attribute in regular Stop record	In AFS Stop record
Acct-Authentic	Yes
Acct-Delay-Time	Yes
Acct-Input-Octets	No
Acct-Input-Packets	No
Acct-Multi-Session-Id	Yes
Acct-Output-Octets	No
Acct-Output-Packets	No
Acct-Session-Id	Yes
Acct-Status-Type	Yes
Acct-Session-Time	Yes. (The session time is accurate to within a few seconds.)

Table 3-3. RADIUS attributes included in AFS Stop records (page 2 of 2)

Attribute in regular Stop record	In AFS Stop record
Ascend-Connect-Progress	Yes
Ascend-Data-Rate	Yes
Ascend-Disconnect-Cause	Yes. (The disconnect reason is always 210, slot card not operating.)
Ascend-First-Dest	No
Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr	Yes
Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port	Yes
Ascend-Multilink-ID	Yes
Ascend-Num-In-Multilink	Yes
Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr	Yes
Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets	No
Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets	No
Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets	No
Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets	No
Ascend-PreSession-Time	Yes
Calling-Station-Id	No
Class	Yes
Framed-IP-Address	Yes
Framed-Protocol	Yes
Login-IP-Host	Yes
Login-Service	Yes
Login-TCP-Port	Yes
NAS-IP-Address	Yes
NAS-Port	Yes
NAS-Port-Type	Yes
Tunnel-Type	Yes
User-Name	Yes

Accounting for Telnet administrative sessions

Whether authentication occurs locally or by means of RADIUS for a Telnet administrative session, an accounting Start record is sent to the RADIUS server as soon as authentication is successful. If the user requests that the link be disconnected, or if authentication fails, information about the session appears in an accounting Stop record. (A Stop record might not have an associated Start record if a Telnet connection fails authentication.) If Checkpoint accounting is in use, a successful Telnet administrative session generates a RADIUS accounting Checkpoint record.

The following list indicates whether specific attributes can appear in Start, Stop, and Checkpoint accounting records for a Telnet administrative session:

Attribute	Start record	Stop record	Checkpoint record
`Acct-Authentic`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`Acct-Delay-Time`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`Acct-Input-Octets`	No	Yes	Yes
`Acct-Output-Octets`	No	Yes	Yes
`Acct-Session-Id`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`Acct-Session-Time`	No	Yes	Yes
`Acct-Status-Type`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`Ascend-Connect-Progress`	No	Yes	Yes
`Ascend-Disconnect-Cause`	No	Yes	Yes
`Ascend-NAS-Port-Format` (always set to `Unknown`)	Yes	Yes	Yes
`Ascend-Session-Time`	No	No	No
`Class`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`NAS-Identifier`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`NAS-IP-Address`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`NAS-Port`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`NAS-Port-Type`	Yes	Yes	Yes
`Service-Type` (always set to `Shell-User`)	Yes	Yes	Yes
`User-Name`	Yes	Yes	Yes

Sample accounting records

This section provides sample Accounting Start and Accounting Stop records for the following configurations:

- A Pipeline® unit dialing into a MAX TNT® unit
- A modem calling into a MAX™ unit
- An immediate-modem dialout connection
- A Telnet administrative session

The section also illustrates an Accounting Stop record sent by proxy and accounting records for an L2F connection.

Pipeline unit dialing into a MAX TNT unit

When a Pipeline® unit dials into a MAX TNT® unit, the Accounting Start record might look like the following:

```
Tue Jan 15 11:44:33 2002 /* Session startup time */
   User-Name="ht-net" /* The name of the Pipeline® unit */
   NAS-IP-Address=206.65.212.46 /*The IP address of the MAX TNT® unit*/
   NAS-Port=1057 /* Call on channel 2, line 2, slot 2, shelf 1 */
   Acct-Status-Type=Start /* Start record. */
   Acct-Delay-Time=0 /* Always zero for a Start record */
   Acct-Session-Id="1234567" /* Session identification number */
   Acct-Authentic=RADIUS /* RADIUS authentication in use */
   Called-Station-Id="3142" /* Called-party number */
   Framed-Protocol=PPP /* PPP call */
   Framed-IP-Address=11.0.0.1 /* IP address of the Pipeline® unit */
```

The Accounting Stop record might look like the following:

```
Tue Jan 15 11:45:34 2002 /* Session hangup time */
   User-Name="ht-net" /* The name of the Pipeline® unit */
   NAS-IP-Address=206.65.212.46 /*The IP address of the MAX TNT® unit*/
   NAS-Port=1057 /* Call on channel 2, line 2, slot 2, shelf 1 */
   Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr=206.65.212.46 /* Owner of Multilink bundle */
   Acct-Status-Type=Stop /* Stop record */
   Acct-Delay-Time=18 /* Unit tried to send packet for 18 seconds */
   Acct-Session-Id="1234567" /* Session identification number */
   Acct-Authentic=RADIUS /* RADIUS authentication used */
   Acct-Session-Time=128 /* Number of seconds in session */
   Acct-Input-Octets=2421 /* Bytes received from the Pipeline® unit */
   Acct-Output-Octets=1517 /* Bytes sent to the Pipeline® unit */
   Acct-Input-Packets=79 /* Packets received from the Pipeline® unit */
   Acct-Output-Packets=47 /* Packets sent to the Pipeline® unit */
   Ascend-Disconnect-Cause=100 /* Session time-out */
   Ascend-Connect-Progress=60 /* LAN session up */
   Ascend-Data-Rate=31200 /* Receive data rate in bits per second */
   Ascend-Xmit-Rate=48000 /* Transmit data rate in bits per seconds */
   Ascend-PreSession-Time=0 /*Secs from connection to authentication*/
   Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets=174 /* Input octets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets=204 /* Output octets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets=7 /* Input packets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets=8 /* Output packets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-First-Dest=10.81.44.111 /* Dest IP address of 1st packet */
   Ascend-Multilink-ID=64 /* ID number of Multilink bundle */.
   Ascend-Num-In-Multilink=0 /* # of sessions in Multilink bundle */
   Called-Station-Id="3142" /* Called-party number */
   Framed-Protocol=PPP /* PPP call */
   Framed-IP-Address=11.0.0.1 /* IP address of the Pipeline® unit */
```

Modem calling into a MAX unit

If a modem dials into a MAX™ unit to reach its terminal server, the call can only be an unframed call. It cannot be a PPP, MP, or MP+ call. Therefore, the attributes Framed-Protocol and Framed-IP-Address do not appear in the sample records, and Login-Service is set to Unframed-User. An Accounting Start record might look like the following:

```
Tue Jan 15 11:44:33 2002 /* Session startup time */
   User-Name="Berkeley" /* The name of the modem caller */
   NAS-IP-Address=200.65.212.46 /* The IP address of the MAX™ unit */
   NAS-Port=1057 /* Call on channel 2, line 2, slot 2, shelf 1 */
   Acct-Status-Type=Start /* Start record. */
   Acct-Delay-Time=0 /* Always zero for a Start record */
   Acct-Session-Id="3456789" /* Session identification number */
   Acct-Authentic=RADIUS /* RADIUS authentication in use */
   Called-Station-Id="3143" /* Called-party number */
   Login-Service=Unframed-User /* Modem call */
```

The Accounting Stop record might look like the following:

```
Tue Jan 15 11:45:34 2002 /* Session hangup time */
   User-Name="Berkeley" /* The name of the modem caller */
   NAS-IP-Address=200.65.212.46 /* The IP address of the MAX™ unit */
   NAS-Port=1057 /* Call on channel 2, line 2, slot 2, shelf 1 */
   Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr=206.65.212.46 /* Owner of Multilink bundle */
   Acct-Status-Type=Stop /* Stop record */
   Acct-Delay-Time=18 /* Unit tried to send packet for 18 seconds */
   Acct-Session-Id="3456789" /* Session identification number */
   Acct-Authentic=RADIUS /* RADIUS authentication used */
   Acct-Session-Time=128 /* Number of seconds in session */
   Acct-Input-Octets=2421 /* Bytes received from the Pipeline® unit*/
   Acct-Output-Octets=1517 /* Bytes sent to the Pipeline® unit */
   Acct-Input-Packets=79 /* Packets received from the Pipeline® unit */
   Acct-Output-Packets=47 /* Packets sent to the Pipeline® unit */
   Ascend-Disconnect-Cause=100 /* Session time-out */
   Ascend-Connect-Progress=60 /* LAN session up */
   Ascend-Data-Rate=31200 /* Receive data rate in bits per second */
   Ascend-Xmit-Rate=48000 /* Transmit data rate in bits per seconds */
   Ascend-PreSession-Time=0 /*Secs from connection to authentication*/
   Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets=174 /* Input octets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets=204 /* Output octets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets=7 /* Input packets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets=8 /* Output packets pre-authentication */
   Ascend-First-Dest=10.81.44.111 /* Dest IP address of 1st packet */
   Ascend-Multilink-ID=64 /* ID number of Multilink bundle *.
   Ascend-Num-In-Multilink=0 /* # of sessions in Multilink bundle */
   Called-Station-Id="3143" /* Called-party number */
   Login-Service=Unframed-User /* Modem call */
```

Immediate-modem dialout connection

An accounting start-stop pair is generated whenever an immediate-modem dialout connection is initiated or dropped. The Accounting Start and Accounting Stop records generated by a call include the Calling-Station-Id attribute to indicate the called number, as shown in the following sample records:

```
Tue Jan 15 11:44:33 2002
   User-Name="kevtest"
   NAS-IP-Address=10.11.21.30
   NAS-Port=0
   NAS-Port-Type=Sync
   Acct-Status-Type=Start
   Acct-Delay-Time=0
   Acct-Session-Id="262862705"
   Acct-Authentic=Local
   Calling-Station-Id="8005"

Tue Jan 15 11:45:34 2002
   User-Name="kevtest"
   NAS-IP-Address=10.11.21.30
   NAS-Port=0
   NAS-Port-Type=Sync
   Acct-Status-Type=Stop
   Acct-Delay-Time=0
   Acct-Session-Id="262862705"
   Acct-Authentic=Local
   Acct-Session-Time=29
   Acct-Input-Octets=103
   Acct-Output-Octets=20
   Acct-Input-Packets=0
   Acct-Output-Packets=0
   Ascend-Disconnect-Cause=1
   Ascend-Connect-Progress=50
   Ascend-Xmit-Rate=0
   Ascend-Data-Rate=0
   Ascend-PreSession-Time=14
   Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets=0
   Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets=0
   Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets=0
   Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets=0
   Ascend-Modem-PortNo=1
   Ascend-Modem-SlotNo=8
   Calling-Station-Id="8005"
```

Telnet administrative session

Following is a sample RADIUS accounting Start record for a Telnet administrative session:

```
Tue Jun 12 16:38:41 2001
        User-Name = "btlocal"
        NAS-IP-Address = 10.5.6.6
        NAS-Identifier = "JOETNT.lab.eng.ascend.com"
        NAS-Port = 23
        Ascend-NAS-Port-Format = Unknown
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual
        User-Service = Shell-User
        Acct-Status-Type = Start
        Acct-Delay-Time = 0
        Acct-Session-Id = "360841139"
        Acct-Authentic = Local
```

Following is a sample RADIUS Stop record for a Telnet administrative session:

```
Tue Jun 12 16:40:01 2001
        User-Name = "btlocal"
        NAS-IP-Address = 10.5.6.6
        NAS-Identifier = "JOETNT.lab.eng.ascend.com"
        NAS-Port = 23
        Ascend-NAS-Port-Format = Unknown
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual
        User-Service = Shell-User
        Acct-Status-Type = Stop
        Acct-Delay-Time = 0
        Acct-Session-Id = "360841139"
        Acct-Authentic = Local
        Acct-Session-Time = 0
        Acct-Input-Octets = 0
        Acct-Output-Octets = 28
        Ascend-Disconnect-Cause = 471
        Ascend-Connect-Progress = 1
```

Following is a sample RADIUS Checkpoint record for a Telnet administrative session:

```
Tue Jun 12 16:39:17 2001
        User-Name = "btlocal"
        NAS-IP-Address = 10.5.6.6
        NAS-Identifier = "JOETNT.lab.eng.ascend.com"
        NAS-Port = 23
        Ascend-NAS-Port-Format = Unknown
        NAS-Port-Type = Virtual
        User-Service = Shell-User
        Acct-Status-Type = Checkpoint
        Acct-Delay-Time = 0
        Acct-Session-Id = "360841139"
        Ascend-Disconnect-Cause = 2
        Ascend-Connect-Progress = 1
```

Stop record sent by proxy

Following is an example of an AFS Stop record for a High-level Data Link Control (HDLC) call:

```
Tue Jan 15 11:44:33 2002
    User-Name="joel-mhp"
    NAS-IP-Address=200.65.212.199
    NAS-Port=2272
    NAS-Port-Type=Sync
    Acct-Status-Type=Stop
    Acct-Delay-Time=0
    Acct-Session-Id="246212864"
    Acct-Authentic=RADIUS
    Acct-Session-Time=4
    Acct-Input-Octets=0
    Acct-Output-Octets=0
    Acct-Input-Packets=0
    Acct-Output-Packets=0
    Ascend-Disconnect-Cause=210
    Ascend-Connect-Progress=67
    Ascend-Data-Rate=0
    Ascend-PreSession-Time=0
    Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets=174
    Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets=204
    Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets=7 /
    Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets=8
    Framed-Protocol=PPP
    Framed-IP-Address=200.168.6.66
```

Reference to RADIUS Attributes

4

RADIUS attribute descriptions listed alphabetically 4-1

Free-RADIUS attributes and their RFC equivalents 4-207

RFC-standard attributes not supported by TAOS 4-209

Unused attributes 4-209

Outdated attributes 4-210

RADIUS attribute descriptions listed alphabetically

Caution Free RADIUS, the Ascend RADIUS server, is not supported after TAOS release 7.0.0 and is not recommended for use with an APX™ unit. The free-RADIUS dictionary is not RFC compliant, nor does it provide vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support. For further information, see "Free-RADIUS attributes and their RFC equivalents" on page 4-207.

Each entry in this section provides information in the following format:

Attribute Name

Description Explains the attribute.

Usage Explains the values you can specify for the attribute.

Example Presents an example of how to use the attribute.

Dependencies Provides information you need to specify the proper value for the attribute.

See Also Points you to related information.

Note All RADIUS attributes and settings are case sensitive. The name of a TAOS unit cannot contain embedded spaces.

Acct-Authentic (45)

Description Indicates the method a TAOS unit used to authenticate a call, or reports that the TAOS unit accepted the call without authentication.

Usage `Acct-Authentic` does not appear in a user profile. It can have one of the following values:

- `None (0)` indicates the TAOS unit accepted the call without authentication.
- `RADIUS (1)` indicates that RADIUS authenticated the incoming call. RADIUS is the default.
- `Local (2)` indicates that the TAOS unit authenticated the call by means of a local connection profile, TACACS profile, or TACACS+ profile, or that the TAOS unit accepted the call without authentication.

Example `Acct-Authentic=Local`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Acct-Authentic` in an Accounting Request packet under the following conditions:

- At the start of a session (when `Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Start`)
- At the end of a session (when `Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`)

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Delay-Time (41)

Description Indicates how many seconds a TAOS unit has been trying to send an Accounting packet.

Usage `Acct-Delay-Time` does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example `Acct-Delay-Time=18`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Acct-Delay-Time` in an Accounting Request packet under the following conditions:

- At the start of a session (when `Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Start`)
- At the end of a session (when `Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`)
- When a session has failed authentication (when `Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`)

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Input-Octets (42)

Description Indicates how many octets a TAOS unit received during a session. The value reflects only the data delivered by Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.

Usage `Acct-Input-Octets` does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example `Acct-Input-Octets=2421`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Acct-Input-Octets` in an Accounting Request packet, at the end of a session (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`), when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session has been authenticated.
- The connection was asynchronous.

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Input-Packets (47)

Description Indicates how many packets a TAOS unit received during a session. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.

Usage `Acct-Input-Packets` does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example `Acct-Input-Packets=79`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Acct-Input-Packets` in an Accounting Request packet, at the end of a session (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`), when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session has been authenticated.
- A framed protocol is in use.

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Link-Count (51)

Description Indicates the number of channels that have ever been in the multilink bundle, even if those channels are spread across multiple machines in a stacked environment.

Usage `Acct-Link-Count` does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Acct-Link-Count=5`

Dependencies A TAOS unit sends `Acct-Link-Count` in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Multi-Session-Id (50)

Description Specifies the ID number of the multilink bundle when the session closes. A multilink bundle is a Multilink PPP (MP) or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call.

Usage `Acct-Multi-Session-Id` is a string value. It does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Acct-Multi-Session-Id=1234`

Dependencies A TAOS unit sends `Acct-Multi-Session-ID` in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Output-Octets (43)

Description Indicates how many octets a TAOS unit has sent during a session. The value reflects only the data delivered by Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.

Usage `Acct-Output-Octets` does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example `Acct-Output-Octets=1517`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Acct-Output-Octets` in an Accounting Request packet, at the end of a session (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`), when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session has been authenticated.
- The connection was asynchronous.

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Acct-Output-Packets (48)

Description Indicates how many packets a TAOS unit has sent during a session. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.

Usage `Acct-Output-Packets` does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example `Acct-Output-Packets=47`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends Acct-Output-Packets in an Accounting Request packet, at the end of a session (Acct-Status-Type is set to Stop), when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session is authenticated.
- A framed protocol is in use.

See Also Acct-Status-Type (40)

Acct-Session-Id (44)

Description Identifies the routing or terminal-server session reported in an Accounting Request packet. RADIUS correlates the Accounting Start packet and Accounting Stop packet by means of Acct-Session-Id.

Usage Acct-Session-Id does not appear in a user profile. Its value is a random number with a range from 1 to 2,137,383,647. For every session, RADIUS generates a unique session ID.

Example Acct-Session-Id="1234567"

Dependencies A TAOS unit sends Acct-Session-Id in an Accounting Request packet under the following conditions:

- At the start of a session (when Acct-Status-Type is set to Start)
- At the end of a session (when Acct-Status-Type is set to Stop)
- When a session has failed authentication (when Acct-Status-Type is set to Stop)

In addition, consider the following:

- When an SNMP accounting session and a RADIUS accounting session have the same ID, they are identical. However, SNMP records all calls, while RADIUS records only those calls that result in a successful login or authentication.
- At the TAOS configuration interface, you can specify whether the numeric base of the Acct-Session-Id attribute is 10 or 16.

See Also Acct-Status-Type (40)

Acct-Session-Time (46)

Description Indicates how many seconds a session has been logged in.

Usage Acct-Session-Time does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example Acct-Session-Time=128

Dependencies A TAOS unit sends Acct-Session-Time in an Accounting Request packet, at the end of a session (Acct-Status-Type is set to Stop), when the session has been authenticated.

See Also Acct-Status-Type (40)

Acct-Status-Type (40)

Description Indicates the type of accounting packet that a TAOS unit sends to a RADIUS server in an Accounting Request packet.

Usage Acct-Status-Type does not appear in a user profile. It can have one of the following values:

Value	Indicates
Start (1)	Start packet sent at the beginning of a session.
Stop (2)	Stop packet sent at the end of a session or when a session fails authentication.
Checkpoint (3)	Checkpoint packet.
Accounting-On (7)	Accounting has been enabled.
Accounting-Off (8)	Accounting has been disabled.
Tunnel-Start (9)	A tunnel has been established. The value specified by the User-Name attribute indicates the name of the dial-in user that initiated the tunnel, if the name is available. The value specified by the Acct-Tunnel-Connection attribute is identical in all link and session accounting records for the tunnel.
Tunnel-Stop (10)	A tunnel has been deactivated. The value specified by the Acct-Tunnel-Connection attribute is identical in all link and session accounting records for the tunnel.
Tunnel-Reject (11)	A tunnel could not be established. The value specified by the Acct-Tunnel-Connection attribute is identical in all link and session accounting records for the tunnel. The Ascend-Disconnect-Cause and Ascend-Connect-Progress values indicate the reason for the failure.
Tunnel-Link-Start (12)	A client connection using the tunnel has been established. The value specified by the Acct-Session-Id attribute is identical in all link and session accounting records for the tunnel.
Tunnel-Link-Stop (13)	A client connection using the tunnel has been deactivated. The value specified by the Acct-Session-Id attribute is identical in all link and session accounting records for the tunnel.

Value	Indicates
Tunnel-Link-Reject (14)	A client connection using the tunnel could not be established. The value specified by the Acct-Session-Id attribute is identical in all link and session accounting records for the tunnel. The Ascend-Disconnect-Cause and Ascend-Connect-Progress values indicate the reason for the failure.

Example Acct-Status-Type=Stop

See Also Acct-Session-Id (44)

Acct-Tunnel-Connection (68)

Description An RFC standard attribute that identifies the tunnel session for a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) tunnel.

Usage Acct-Tunnel-Connection appears in Accounting Request and Accounting Response packets. Along with the Tunnel-Client-Endpoint and Tunnel-Server-Endpoint attributes, Acct-Tunnel-Connection uniquely identifies a session. The Acct-Tunnel-Connection string appears in the following format:

ipaddr1-tunnel1-session1-ipaddr2-tunnel2-session2

Element	Description
ipaddr1, ipaddr2	IP addresses of the tunnel end points.
tunnel1	Tunnel ID (in hexadecimal) for the tunnel end point at *ipaddr1*.
tunnel2	Tunnel ID (in hexadecimal) for the tunnel end point at *ipaddr2*.
session1	Session ID (in hexadecimal) for the tunnel end point at *ipaddr1*.
session2	Session ID (in hexadecimal) for the tunnel end point at *ipaddr2*.

Example Acct-Tunnel-Connection=
"170.20.200.2-0001-001D-200.168.24.141-0005-005F"

Dependencies To simplify the matching of accounting records at both ends of the tunnel, the numerical value of *ipaddr1* must be less than that of *ipaddr2*.

See Also Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name (31), Ascend-VRouter-Name (102), Tunnel-Client-Endpoint (66), Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)

Ascend-Add-Seconds (240)

Description Specifies the number of seconds that average line utilization (ALU) for transmitted data must exceed the threshold indicated by the Ascend-Target-Util attribute before a TAOS unit begins adding bandwidth to a session. The TAOS unit determines the ALU for a session by applying the algorithm specified by the Ascend-History-Weigh-Type attribute.

When utilization exceeds the threshold for a period greater than the value of the Ascend-Add-Seconds attribute, the TAOS unit attempts to add the number of channels specified by the Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count attribute. Using the Ascend-Add-Seconds attribute prevents the system from continually adding bandwidth and can slow down the process of allocating bandwidth.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 300. The default value is 5.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including Ascend-Add-Seconds:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Additional channels must be available, and the number of channels that the TAOS unit adds cannot exceed the number specified by the Port-Limit attribute.
- Ascend-Add-Seconds and Ascend-Remove-Seconds have little or no effect on a system with a high Ascend-Seconds-Of-History value. If the value of Ascend-Seconds-Of-History is low, the Ascend-Add-Seconds and Ascend-Remove-Seconds attributes provide an alternative way to ensure that spikes must persist for a certain period of time before the system responds.

See Also Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234), Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode (117)

Description Specifies whether the connection is for a single AppleTalk dial-in station or for an AppleTalk router.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Appletalk-Peer-Router (0)` specifies that the caller is an AppleTalk router.
- `Appletalk-Peer-Dialin (1)` specifies that the caller is a dial-in AppleTalk client.

Example The following example shows a RADIUS user profile for a routed connection:

```
unit50  User-Password="mypw"
        Service-Type=Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode=Appletalk-Peer-Router,
        Ascend-Route-Appletalk=Route-Appletalk-Yes
```

The following is an example of a RADIUS user profile for a dial-in connection:

```
mac1    User-Password="mac1"
        Service-Type=Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode=Appletalk-Peer-Dialin,
        Ascend-Route-Appletalk=Route-Appletalk-Yes
```

Dependencies `Ascend-Route-Appletalk` must be set to `Route-Appletalk-Yes`.

See Also `Ascend-Appletalk-Route (116)`

Ascend-Appletalk-Route (116)

Description Defines a static AppleTalk route in a RADIUS pseudo-user profile.

Usage Create a pseudo-user profile with the first line in the following format:

`appleroute-`*`num`* `User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

Replace *num* with a number in a series starting at 1. Then, enter one or more static AppleTalk route specifications in the following format:

`Ascend-Appletalk-Route="`*`net_start net_end zone_name profile_name`*`"`

Table 4-1 describes each argument.

Table 4-1. `Ascend-Appletalk-Route` arguments (page 1 of 2)

Argument	Specifies
net_start	The lower limit of the network range for this network. A network range is a range of network numbers set into the port descriptor of the router port and then transmitted through Routing Table Maintenance Protocol (RTMP) to the other nodes of the network. Each of the numbers within a network range can represent up to 253 devices. The default is null.

Table 4-1. Ascend-Appletalk-Route arguments (page 2 of 2)

Argument	Specifies
net_end	The upper limit of the network range for this network. This range defines the networks available for packets routed by means of the static route. Specify a number between 1 and 65199. If there are other AppleTalk routers on the network, you must configure the network ranges to be identical to the ranges specified on the other routers.
zone_name	The name of the AppleTalk zone associated with this network. A zone is a multicast address containing a subset of the AppleTalk nodes on an internet. Each node belongs to only one zone, but a particular extended network can contain nodes belonging to any number of zones. Zones provide departmental or other groupings of network entities that a user can easily understand. In the Ascend AppleTalk router, zone names are case insensitive. However, because some routers regard zone names as case sensitive, the spelling of zone names must be consistent when you configure multiple connections or routers. You can use up to 33 alphanumeric characters. The default is null.
profile_name	The outgoing RADIUS user profile that the route uses. The default is null.

Each static route must appear in a pseudo-user profile. User profile entries for Appletalk static routes are identified by the special name `appleroute-#` and have the following format:

```
appleroute-# User-Password="ascend" Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Address 1
   Address 2
   ...
   Address n
```

`Address` *n* is the actual route associated with this entry.

Example Following is an example of a static route with its associated user profile:

```
appleroute-1  User-Password="ascend" Service-Type=Outbound-User
Ascend-Appletalk-Route="20 25 testzone1 unit50"

unit50  User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Framed-User
        Framed-Protocol=MPP,
        Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode=Appletalk-Peer-Router,
        Ascend-Route-Appletalk=Route-Appletalk-Yes,
        Ascend-Dialout-Allowed=Dialout-Allowed,
        Ascend-Dial-Number="83272",
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
        Ascend-Send-Passwd="TAOS"
```

Dependencies Ascend-Route-Appletalk must be set to Route-Appletalk-Yes.

See Also Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode (117)

Ascend-ARA-PW (181)

Description Specifies the password of the incoming caller over an AppleTalk Remote Access (ARA) connection. The ARA software in a TAOS unit uses Data Encryption Standard (DES) to encrypt and decrypt the password.

Usage Specify an alphanumeric text string containing up to 20 characters. The default value is null. The password you enter for this attribute must be identical to the password you enter in the first line of the user profile. The TAOS unit requires both entries.

Example The following user profile specifies a TCP connection through ARA with a dynamic IP address assignment:

```
Emma User-Password="pwd"
     Framed-Protocol=ARA,
     Ascend-ARA-PW="pwd",
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=1
```

See Also User-Password (2)

Ascend-Assign-IP-Client (144)

Description Specifies the IP address of a unit allowed to access the global address pools managed by radipad, the RADIUS IP address daemon.

Usage Specify an IP address. You can specify multiple instances of the Ascend-Assign-IP-Client attribute.

Example The following profile specifies two radipad clients:

```
radipa-hosts User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Server=10.31.4.34,
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Client=10.31.4.10,
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Client=10.31.4.11
```

See Also Ascend-Assign-IP-Global-Pool (146), Ascend-Assign-IP-Server (145)

Ascend-Assign-IP-Global-Pool (146)

Description Specifies the global address pool from which RADIUS assigns each user an address.

A dynamic address comes from the pool of addresses you set up on a TAOS unit, the `Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition` attribute in a RADIUS profile, or both. An IP address pool you set up in RADIUS overrides an IP address pool you set up in the TAOS configuration interface, but only if you designate the two pools by the same number.

Usage Specify the name of the pseudo-user profile containing global IP pool definitions. The TAOS unit tries to allocate an address from the pools in order and chooses an address from the pool with the first available IP address.

Example In the following user profile, the host requests an address from the global address pool configured in the pseudo-user profile called `global-pool-Alameda`:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-Assign-IP-Global-Pool="Global-Pool-Alameda"
```

Dependencies Do not set the `Framed-IP-Address` attribute in the user profile. If you do, the TAOS unit requires the caller to use the static IP address that the attribute specifies.

See Also `Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition (217)`

Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool (218)

Description Specifies the address pool from which RADIUS assigns the user an IP address.

A dynamic address comes from the pool of addresses you set up on a TAOS unit, the `Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition` attribute in a RADIUS profile, or both. An IP address pool you set up in RADIUS overrides an IP address pool you set up in the TAOS configuration interface, but only if you designate the two pools by the same number.

Usage Specify an integer corresponding to an address pool. The default value is 0 (zero). If you accept the default, RADIUS chooses an address from any pool that has one available.

Example In the following user profile, the host requests an address from pool 2:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=2
```

See Also `Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition (217)`

Ascend-Assign-IP-Server (145)

Description Specifies the IP address of the host running `radipad`, the RADIUS IP address daemon.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0. Only one instance of the attribute can appear in the profile. The default value is a placeholder only. You must specify a valid IP address for `radipad` to work.

Example The following profile specifies a `radipad` server at IP address 10.31.4.34:

```
radipa-hosts User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Server=10.31.4.34,
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Client=10.31.4.10,
   Ascend-Assign-IP-Client=10.31.4.11
```

See Also `Ascend-Assign-IP-Global-Pool (146), Ascend-Assign-IP-Client (144)`

Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group (63)

Description Specifies the dedicated group for the second leg of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) circuit.

Usage Specify an integer.

Example The following profile specifies dedicated group 200 for the second leg of an ATM circuit:

```
permconn-TAOS100-2 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-CIR,
        User-Name="Test103",
        Ascend-ATM-Group=225,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=33,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi=10,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci=200,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group=200,
        Ascend-QOS-Upstream="qos1",
        Ascend-QOS-Downstream="qos2"
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Group (64)`

Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci (62)

Description Specifies the virtual channel identifier (VCI) for the second leg of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) circuit.

Usage Specify a value from 32 to 1023. The default is 32. The maximum setting is determined by TAOS hardware capabilities.

Example The following profile specifies VCI 200 for the second leg of an ATM circuit:

```
permconn-TAOS100-2 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-CIR,
        User-Name="Test103",
        Ascend-ATM-Group=225,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=33,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi=10,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci=200,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group=200,
        Ascend-QOS-Upstream="qos1",
        Ascend-QOS-Downstream="qos2"
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Vci (95)`

Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi (61)

Description Specifies the virtual path identifier (VPI) for the second leg of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) circuit.

Usage Specify a value from 0 to 15. The default is 0 (zero).

Example The following profile specifies VPI 10 for the second leg of an ATM circuit:

```
permconn-TAOS100-2 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-CIR,
        User-Name="Test103",
        Ascend-ATM-Group=225,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=33,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi=10,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci=200,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group=200,
        Ascend-QOS-Upstream="qos1",
        Ascend-QOS-Downstream="qos2"
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Vpi (94)`

Ascend-ATM-Direct (76)

Description Specifies whether ATM direct is enabled.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `ATM-Direct-Yes (1)` specifies that ATM direct is enabled.
- `ATM-Direct-No (0)` specifies that ATM direct is disabled.

Example The following profiles configure ATM direct for incoming calls:

```
caller-1 User-Password="caller1*3", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.5.6.7,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct=ATM-Direct-Yes,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile="atm-switch-1"

caller-2 User-Password="caller2!!8", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.7.8.9,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct=ATM-Direct-Yes,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile="atm-switch-1"
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile (77)`

Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile (77)

Description Specifies the hostname of an ATM interface to which data will be switched.

Usage Specify a text string.

Example In the following profiles, the name of the profile for the connection to the ATM switch is `atm-switch-1`:

```
caller-1 User-Password="caller1*3", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.5.6.7,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct=ATM-Direct-Yes,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile="atm-switch-1"

caller-2 User-Password="caller2!!8", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.7.8.9,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct=ATM-Direct-Yes,
    Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile="atm-switch-1"
```

Dependencies If `Ascend-ATM-Direct` is set to `ATM-Direct-Yes`, you must specify a value for `Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile`.

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Direct (76)`

Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management (14)

Description Specifies the type of fault management associated with an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) virtual circuit.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `VC-No-Loopback (0)` specifies that no fault management takes place.
- `VC-Segment-Loopback (1)` specifies that the unit monitors the virtual circuit by sending F5-segment loopback cells once every 5 seconds.
- `VC-End-To-End-Loopback (2)` specifies that the unit monitors the virtual circuit by sending F5 end-to-end loopback cells once every 5 seconds.

Example The following profile specifies end-to-end loopback:

```
permconn-yossi-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Protocol=ATM-FR-CIR,
   Framed-IP-Address=222.222.222.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="atm-30-sw",
   Ascend-Metric=2,
   Framed-Routing=None,
   Ascend-Group="70",
   Acct-Authentic=None,
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
   Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
   Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
   Ascend-ATM-Vpi=1,
   Ascend-ATM-Vci=43,
   Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management=VC-End-To-End-Loopback,
   Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss=5,
   Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name="adsl-atm",
   Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss (15)`

Ascend-ATM-Group (64)

Description Specifies the dedicated group for the first leg of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) circuit.

Usage Specify an integer.

Example The following profile specifies dedicated group 5 for the first leg of an ATM circuit:

```
permconn-TAOS100-2 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-CIR,
        User-Name="Test103",
        Ascend-ATM-Group=225,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
```

```
Ascend-ATM-Vci=33,
Ascend-ATM-Group=5,
Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi=10,
Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci=200,
Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group=200,
Ascend-QOS-Upstream="qos1",
Ascend-QOS-Downstream="qos2"
```

See Also Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group (63), Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci (62), Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi (61), Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management (14), Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss (15)

Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss (15)

Description Specifies the number of consecutive loopback cell that can be lost before a TAOS unit clears the virtual circuit.

Usage Specify an integer.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit clears the virtual circuit after five consecutive cells have been lost:

```
permconn-yossi-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Protocol=ATM-FR-CIR,
   Framed-IP-Address=222.222.222.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="atm-30-sw",
   Ascend-Group="70",
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
   Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
   Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
   Ascend-ATM-Vpi=1,
   Ascend-ATM-Vci=43,
   Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management=VC-End-To-End-Loopback,
   Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss=5,
   Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name="adsl-atm",
   Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K
```

See Also Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management (14)

Ascend-ATM-Vci (95)

Description Specifies the virtual channel identifier (VCI) for the first leg of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) connection.

Usage Specify a value from 32 to 1023. The default is 32. The maximum setting is determined by TAOS hardware capabilities.

Example The following profile specifies VCI 43 for the first leg of an ATM circuit:

```
permconn-yossi-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Protocol=ATM-FR-CIR,
   Framed-IP-Address=222.222.222.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="atm-30-sw",
   Ascend-Group="70",
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
   Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
   Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
   Ascend-ATM-Vpi=1,
   Ascend-ATM-Vci=43,
   Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name="adsl-atm",
   Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Vpi (94), Framed-Protocol (7)`

Ascend-ATM-Vpi (94)

Description Specifies the virtual path identifier (VPI) for the first leg of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) connection.

Usage Specify a value from 0 to 15. The default is 0 (zero).

Example The following profile specifies VPI 1 for the first leg of an ATM circuit:

```
permconn-yossi-2 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Protocol=ATM-1483,
   Framed-IP-Address=222.222.222.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="atm-30",
   Ascend-Metric=2,
   Framed-Routing=None,
   Ascend-Group="70",
   Acct-Authentic=None,
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
   Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
   Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Ascend-ATM-Vpi=1,
   Ascend-ATM-Vci=42,
   Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K
```

See Also `Ascend-ATM-Vci (95), Framed-Protocol (7)`

Ascend-Auth-Delay (28)

Description Indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) in which the system carried out the authentication process.

Usage The Ascend-Auth-Delay attribute appears in RADIUS accounting Start packets, Stop packets, or Checkpoint packets.

Example ascend-auth-delay=20

See Also Ascend-Auth-Type (81)

Ascend-Authen-Alias (203)

Description Sets a TAOS unit's login name during Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) authentication. When the TAOS unit places an outgoing call, it identifies itself by a login name and password. The login name is either its system name or the value you specify for the Ascend-Authen-Alias attribute.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 16 characters, with no spaces.

Example The following example shows how to use the Ascend-Authen-Alias attribute in an outgoing profile:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      User-Name="Homer",
      Ascend-Authen-Alias="myunitcallingU",
      Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
      Ascend-Send-Secret="passwrd1",
      Ascend-Dial-Number="31",
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Metric=2,
      Framed-Routing=None,
      Framed-Route="10.5.0.0/24 10.0.100.1 1"
```

Ascend-Auth-Type (81)

Description Specifies the type of Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) authentication the connection uses during tier-1 calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) authentication.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Auth-None (0) specifies that no tier-2 name and password authentication is required. Specifying this value has the same effect as setting Ascend-Require-Auth to Not-Require-Auth.
- Auth-Default (1) specifies that the connection uses the Receive-Auth-Mode setting.
- Auth-Any (2) specifies that the connection must use PAP, CHAP, or MS-CHAP.
- Auth-PAP (3) specifies that the connection must use PAP. The remote end sends its password in the clear. The password is not encrypted.

- Auth-CHAP (4) specifies that the connection must use CHAP. The remote end does not send its password in the clear. An MD5 message digest calculated from the password and a random challenge are sent instead.
- Auth-MS-CHAP (5) specifies that connection must use MS-CHAP.
- Auth-PAP-Preferred (6) specifies that the connection first attempts to use PAP. If PAP is not available, it attempts to use CHAP. If CHAP is not available, the link attempts to use MS-CHAP.

Example In the following pseudo-user profile, bidirectional CHAP authentication is required:

```
111886067 User-Password="Ascend-CLID"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Ascend-Require-Auth=Require-Auth,
    Ascend-Auth-Type=Auth-CHAP,
    Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
    Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth=Bi-Directional-Auth-Required
```

See Also Ascend-Require-Auth (201), Ascend-Send-Auth (231)

Ascend-Backup (176)

Description Specifies the name of a backup profile for a dedicated link.

Usage Specify the name of the profile that you want to act as the backup. The backup connection can be switched or dedicated. The default value is null.

Example In the following pseudo-user profile, the backup profile is called Backup1:

```
permconn-SanFran-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
       User-Name="LA",
       Framed-Protocol=PPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=50.1.1.2,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
       Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
       Ascend-Metric=7,
       Framed-Routing=None,
       Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
       Ascend-Group="1",
       Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
       Ascend-Backup="Backup1"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- The Ascend-Backup attribute applies to dedicated connections only.
- Do not create nested backup connections.
- When you use the backup connection, the TAOS unit does not move routes to the backup profile. Therefore, the IP routes that appear in the terminal-server display might be incorrect, although statistical counts reflect the change.
- Do not use the Ascend-Backup attribute to provide alternative lines for getting to a single destination.
- The profile for a backup interface does not inherit features, such as filters, from the profile for the primary dedicated connection.

Ascend-BACP-Enable (133)

Description Specifies whether Bandwidth Allocation Control Protocol (BACP) is enabled for a link. BACP provides Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA) for MP-encapsulated digital or analog links. Described in RFC 2125, BACP is the Internet standard protocol equivalent to the Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) bandwidth allocation protocol. BACP functions similarly to MP+, and BACP connections use the same attributes as MP+ links.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `BACP-No (0)` disables BACP for the link. `BACP-No` is the default.
- `BACP-Yes (1)` enables BACP for the link.

Example The following user profile specifies that BACP is enabled for the link:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Ascend-BACP-Enable=BACP-Yes,
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies For DBA to work on a Multilink PPP (MP) connection, both sides of the connection must support BACP.

See Also `Framed-Protocol (7)`

Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172)

Description Specifies the initial number of channels a TAOS unit sets up when originating calls for a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Multilink PPP (MP), or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) link.

Usage The maximum number of channels you can specify depends upon the nature of the link:

- For a PPP link, the maximum number of channels is always 1.
- For an MP+ or MP link, you can specify any value up to the number of channels available, but the device at the remote end of the link must also support MP+ or MP.

The default value is 1.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including Ascend-Base-Channel-Count:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies The Ascend-Base-Channel-Count attribute does not apply when all channels of the link are dedicated (Ascend-Call-Type is set to Nailed).

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234), and Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth (46)

Description Specifies whether CHAP authentication must be bidirectional.

Usage Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth appears in an Access Accept packet. Specify one of the following values:

- Bi-Directional-Auth-None (0) specifies that authentication is unidirectional. The called device identifies the calling one. The TAOS unit prevents the type of authentication in which the calling party identifies the called party.
- Bi-Directional-Auth-Allowed (1) specifies that authentication *can* be bidirectional.

  When the TAOS unit is the called device, the TAOS unit identifies the calling device. The system also allows the calling device to authenticate the TAOS unit, but this authentication is not mandatory. Therefore, if the calling device does not authenticate the TAOS unit, the TAOS unit can still accept the call.

  When the TAOS unit is the calling device, the TAOS unit answers the authentication initiated by the called device. The TAOS unit tries to negotiate authentication in the opposite direction as well, but establishes the call even if the called device refuses this second authentication option.

- `Bi-Directional-Auth-Required (2)` specifies that authentication *must* be bidirectional. The TAOS unit requires that both the calling and called devices authenticate each other. If authentication is not performed in both directions, the TAOS unit rejects the call (in the case of an incoming call) or ends the call (in the case of an outgoing call).

Example In the following profile, bidirectional authentication is required:

```
111886067 User-Password="Ascend-CLID", Service-Type=Framed-User
          Ascend-Require-Auth=Require-Auth,
          Ascend-Auth-Type=Auth-CHAP,
          Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
          Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth=Bi-Directional-Auth-Required
```

Dependencies Bidirectional authentication is applicable only if the authentication mode is CHAP, MS-CHAP, or cache-token. If you specify `Bi-Directional-Auth-Allowed` or `Bi-Directional-Auth-Required`, and the second authentication is attempted, it must be successful. Otherwise, the TAOS unit rejects the call (in the case of an incoming call) or ends the call (in the case of an outgoing call).

See Also `Ascend-Recv-Name (45)`

Ascend-Billing-Number (249)

Description Specifies a billing number for charges incurred on a dial-in telephone line. If you do not enter a billing number, the telephone company assigns charges to the telephone number associated with the line. Your carrier determines the billing number, and uses it to sort your bill. If you have several departments, and each department has its own `Ascend-Billing-Number`, your carrier can separate and tally each department's usage.

Usage Specify a telephone number of up to 10 characters, limited to the following:

```
1234567890()[]!z-*# |
```

Example In the following pseudo-user profile, the billing number is 555-5555:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="Homer",
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-3131,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=National-Number,
     Ascend-Billing-Number=555-5555,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="password1"
```

Dependencies A TAOS unit uses the Ascend-Billing-Number attribute differently for different types of lines:

- For a T1 line, the TAOS unit appends the value specified in the Ascend-Billing-Number attribute to the end of each telephone number it dials for the call.
- Ascend-Billing-Number for outgoing calls applies only to installations in Australia.
- For a T1 PRI line, the TAOS unit uses the value of Ascend-Billing-Number rather than the telephone number to identify itself to the answering party. In this situation, the calling-line ID (CLID) that the answering side receives is not the true telephone number of the caller. This situation presents a security breach if you use CLID-Auth-Mode.

If you specify a value for the Ascend-Billing-Number attribute, there is no guarantee that the telephone company will send it to the answering device.

See Also Calling-Station-Id (31)

Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group (72)

Description Specifies a bridge group for a bridged IP routing (BIR) connection.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 2000.

Example The following profile specifies bridge group 10 for a BIR connection over a frame relay link:

```
permconn-Jim-2 User-Password="ascend"
         Service-Type=Outbound-User,
         Framed-Protocol=FR,
         User-Name="cpe2-radius",
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
         Framed-Routing=None,
         Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
         Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
         Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group=10,
         Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="frm2-rad"
```

See Also Ascend-BIR-Enable (70), Ascend-BIR-Proxy (71)

Ascend-BIR-Enable (70)

Description Enables or disables bridged IP routing (BIR).

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- BIR-Enable-No (0) disables BIR.
- BIR-Enable-Yes (1) enables BIR.

Example The following profile enables BIR over a frame relay link:

```
permconn-Gabi-1 User-Password="ascend"
         Service-Type=Outbound-User,
         Framed-Protocol=FR,
         User-Name="cpe1-radius",
         Framed-Routing=None,
         Framed-IP-Address=10.10.10.2,
         Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
         Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
         Ascend-PPP-Address=10.10.10.1,
         Ascend-IF-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
         Ascend-BIR-Enable=BIR-Enable-Yes,
         Ascend-BIR-Proxy=BIR-Proxy-Yes,
         Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="frm1-rad"
```

See Also `Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group (72)`, `Ascend-BIR-Proxy (71)`

Ascend-BIR-Proxy (71)

Description Specifies whether proxy ARP is enabled for a bridged IP routing (BIR) connection.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `BIR-Proxy-No (0)` disables proxy ARP for the BIR connection.
- `BIR-Proxy-Yes (1)` enables proxy ARP for the BIR connection.

Example The following profile enables proxy ARP for a BIR connection over frame relay:

```
permconn-Gabi-1 User-Password="ascend"
         Service-Type=Outbound-User,
         Framed-Protocol=FR,
         User-Name="cpe1-radius",
         Framed-Routing=None,
         Framed-IP-Address=10.10.10.2,
         Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
         Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
         Ascend-PPP-Address=10.10.10.1,
         Ascend-IF-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
         Ascend-BIR-Enable=BIR-Enable-Yes,
         Ascend-BIR-Proxy=BIR-Proxy-Yes,
         Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="frm1-rad"
```

See Also `Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group (72)`, `Ascend-BIR-Enable (70)`

Ascend-Bridge (230)

Description Enables or disables protocol-independent bridging for a user profile.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Bridge-No (0)` disables bridging for the link. Bridge-No is the default.
- `Bridge-Yes (1)` enables bridging for the link.

Example The following user profile specifies an IPX bridging link:

```
TAOS1 User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-No,
     Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
     Ascend-Handle-IPX=Handle-IPX-Client,
     Ascend-Netware-timeout=30
```

See Also `Ascend-Bridge-Address (168)`

Ascend-Bridge-Address (168)

Description Specifies the IP address and associated media access control (MAC) address of a remote device to which a TAOS unit can form a bridging connection.

Usage The `Ascend-Bridge-Address` attribute has the following format:

`Ascend-Bridge-Address="`*`MAC_address profile_name IP_address`*`"`

Table 4-2 describes the `Ascend-Bridge-Address` arguments.

Table 4-2. `Ascend-Bridge-Address` arguments

Argument	Specifies
MAC_address	MAC address in standard 12-digit hexadecimal format (yyyyyyyyyyyy) or in colon-separated format (yy:yy:yy:yy:yy:yy). If the leading digit of a colon-separated pair is 0 (zero), you do not need to enter it because :y is the same as :0y. The default value is 000000000000.
profile_name	Name of the dialout profile the TAOS unit uses to bring up the connection. You can specify a local profile or a RADIUS user profile. The TAOS unit looks for a local profile first.
IP_address	IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0.

When your TAOS unit receives an ARP request for one of the IP addresses you specify, the unit replies with the corresponding MAC address and uses the specified profile to bring up a connection to that address. Because the TAOS unit replies to these ARP requests as if the IP devices were local, you must have user profiles that bridge IP packets to each device.

Example Following is a pseudo-user profile containing two bridging table entries:

```
Bridge-Ascend-1 User-Password="Ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
       Ascend-Bridge-Address="2:2:3:10:11:12 Prof1 1.2.3.4 1",
       Ascend-Bridge-Address="2:2:3:13:14:15 Prof2 5.6.7.8 2"
```

Dependencies Each bridge entry must appear in a pseudo-user profile. You create a pseudo-user profile to store information that the TAOS unit can query—in this case, to store bridging information. For a unit-specific bridge entry, specify the first line of a pseudo-user profile in this format:

`Bridge-`*`unit_name-num`* `User-Password="Ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User`

The *unit_name* argument is the system name of the TAOS unit. The *num* argument is a number in a sequential series, starting at 1.

In each pseudo-user profile, you specify one or more `Ascend-Bridge-Address` attributes. Whenever you power on or reset the TAOS unit, RADIUS adds bridging entries to the bridge table in the following way:

1. RADIUS looks for profiles having the format `Bridge-`*`unit_name-num`*`,` where *unit_name* is the system name and *num* is a number in a sequential series, starting with 1.
2. RADIUS loads the data to create the bridging tables.

See Also `Ascend-Bridge (230)`

Ascend-Bridge-Non-PPPoE (75)

Description Specifies whether packets having Ethernet types other than PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) are bridged on a connection.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `Bridge-Non-PPPoE-No (0)` specifies that non-PPPoE packets are not bridged.
- `Bridge-Non-PPPoE-Yes (1)` specifies that non-PPPoE packets are bridged.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit does not bridge non-PPPoE Ethernet packets over the ATM connection:

```
permconn-Yossi-1 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-1483,
        User-Name="b-rad-pppoe",
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Acct-Authentic=None,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-Group="2",
        Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
```

```
Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
Ascend-ATM-Vpi=15,
Ascend-ATM-Vci=35,
Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
Ascend-PPPoE-Enable=PPPoE-Yes,
Ascend-Bridge-Non-PPPoE=Bridge-Non-PPPoE-No
```

See Also Ascend-PPPoE-Enable (74)

Ascend-Cache-Refresh (56)

Description Specifies whether the cache timer is reset each time a new session that refers to a pseudo-user profile becomes active.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Refresh-No (0) specifies that the cache timer is not reset.
- Refresh-Yes (1) specifies that the cache timer is reset.

Example The following profile specifies that references to a cached filter profile reset its cache timer of 20 minutes:

```
filter-c User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Ascend-Cache-Time=20,
   Ascend-Cache-Refresh=Refresh-Yes,
   Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.1.1.3/16",
   Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out drop"
```

See Also Ascend-Cache-Time (57)

Ascend-Cache-Time (57)

Description Indicates the time (in minutes) for which a filter profile or private-route profile remains cached.

Usage Specify an integer. The minimum possible cache time is 0 (zero) minutes, which causes the system to retrieve the profile for every route lookup in the table. This setting is usually not desirable.

Example The following specifies a cache time of 20 minutes for the filter profile:

```
filter-c User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Ascend-Cache-Time=20,
   Ascend-Cache-Refresh=Refresh-Yes,
   Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.1.1.3/16",
   Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out drop"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If you do not specify the Ascend-Cache-Time attribute in a filter or private-route profile, the profile is cached for the amount of time specified by the local configuration of the TAOS unit.
- When the cache timer expires for a RADIUS profile, the profile is deleted from system memory. The next time the profile is needed, the system retrieves it from RADIUS and stores it in the cache again. Keeping a profile in cache increases the performance of route lookups at the cost of some system memory.

See Also Ascend-Cache-Refresh (56)

Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit (123)

Description Specifies how many unsuccessful dialout attempts can occur before a TAOS unit blocks further connection attempts.

Usage Specify an integer. The default is 0 (zero), which disables call blocking.

Example The following profile specifies that after the two unsuccessful attempts, the unit blocks further connection attempts:

```
prof-out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="prof",
        Ascend-Dial-Number="93469699",
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
        Ascend-Send-Passwd="test",
        Framed-IP-Address=200.178.179.100,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.0.0,
        Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit=2,
        Ascend-Call-Block-Duration=15
```

See Also Ascend-Call-Block-Duration (124)

Ascend-Callback (246)

Description Enables or disables callback.

Callback occurs when a TAOS unit answers a call and verifies a name and password against a user profile. If Ascend-Callback is set to Callback-Yes, the TAOS unit hangs up and dials back to the caller by using the following values:

- The telephone number specified by Ascend-Dial-Number
- The password specified by Ascend-Send-Secret or Ascend-Send-Passwd
- Any other relevant attributes in the user profile that authenticated the call

If you set up a RADIUS user profile for callback and calling-line ID (CLID) authentication, the TAOS unit never answers the call. The caller therefore avoids billing charges.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Callback-No (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit answers in the normal manner after authentication. `Callback-No` is the default.
- `Callback-Yes (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit hangs up and calls back after authentication.

Example In the following example, the user named `Emma` dials in, and the TAOS unit hangs up and calls back. When the unit calls back, it requests PAP authentication over a Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) link. You would configure the user profile as follows:

```
Emma User-Password="pwd"
     Service-Type=Framed-User,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-56K,
     Session-Timeout=180,
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-1213,
     Framed-Route="10.1.2.4 10.1.2.3",
     Ascend-Callback=Callback-Yes,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.1.2.3,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Passwd="test"
```

Dependencies The `Ascend-Callback` attribute applies only to incoming calls and must not appear in dial-out user profiles (when `Service-Type` is set to `Outbound-User`).

See Also `Ascend-Callback-Delay (108)`

Ascend-Callback-Delay (108)

Description Specifies the number of seconds a TAOS unit waits before calling back a remote user.

Usage Specify an integer from 0 through 60. The unit treats values of 0 through 3 as 3 seconds. The default is 0 (zero).

Example In the following example, the TAOS unit waits 10 seconds before calling back the user `Emma`:

```
Emma User-Password="pwd"
     Service-Type=Framed-User,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-56K,
     Session-Timeout=180,
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-1213,
     Framed-Route="10.1.2.4 10.1.2.3",
     Ascend-Callback=Callback-Yes,
     Ascend-Callback-Delay=10,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.1.2.3,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Passwd="test"
```

Dependencies If Ascend-Callback is set to Callback-No, Ascend-Callback-Delay does not apply.

See Also Ascend-Callback (246)

Ascend-Call-Block-Duration (124)

Description Specifies the period (in seconds) during which a TAOS unit refuses dialout attempts after the Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit has been reached.

Usage Specify an integer. The default is 0 (zero).

Example The following profile specifies that the unit refuses dialout attempts for 15 seconds after reaching the Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit:

```
prof-out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="prof",
        Ascend-Dial-Number="93469699",
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
        Ascend-Send-Passwd="test",
        Framed-IP-Address=200.178.179.100,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.0.0,
        Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit=2,
        Ascend-Call-Block-Duration=15
```

Dependencies For Ascend-Call-Block-Duration to apply, you must set Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit to a nonzero value.

See Also Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit (123)

Ascend-Call-By-Call (250)

Description Specifies the T1 PRI service that a TAOS unit uses when placing a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Multilink PPP (MP), or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call.

Usage Specify a number corresponding to the type of service the TAOS unit uses. The default value is 6. Table 4-3 lists the services available for each service provider and the corresponding setting. Ask your provider about which setting to specify.

Table 4-3. Ascend-Call-By-Call settings for services of AT&T, Sprint, and MCI (page 1 of 2)

Number	AT&T	Sprint	MCI
0	Disable call-by-call service.	Reserved	N/A
1	SDN (including GSDN)	Private	VNET/Vision
2	Megacom 800	Inwatts	800
3	Megacom	Outwatts	PRISM1, PRISM II, WATS
4	N/A	FX	900

Table 4-3. `Ascend-Call-By-Call` settings for services of AT&T, Sprint, and MCI (page 2 of 2)

Number	AT&T	Sprint	MCI
5	N/A	Tie Trunk	DAL
6	ACCUNET Switched Digital Services	N/A	N/A
7	Long-distance service (including AT&T World Connect)	N/A	N/A
8	International 800 (I800)	N/A	N/A
16	AT&T MultiQuest	N/A	N/A

Example In the following example, the pseudo-user profile is configured to initiate a call by means of AT&T long-distance service to a TAOS unit called `Homer`:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="Homer",
     Ascend-Dial-Number=1-212-555-3131,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=National-Number,
     Ascend-Call-By-Call=7,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="password1"
```

See Also `Ascend-PRI-Number-Type (226)`

Ascend-Call-Filter (243)

Description Specifies the characteristics of a call filter in a RADIUS user profile. A TAOS unit uses the filter only when it places a call or receives a call associated with the profile that includes the filter definition.

Usage Filter entries apply on a first-match basis. Therefore, the order in which you enter them is significant. If you make changes to a filter in a RADIUS user profile, the changes do not take effect until a call uses that profile.

You can specify an IP filter or a generic filter. The following subsections describe how to configure each of the filter types.

IP call filter entries

Use the following format for an IP call filter entry:

`Ascend-Call-Filter="ip` *`dir action`* `[dstip` *`dest_ipaddr\subnet_mask`*`] [srcip` *`src_ipaddr\subnet_mask`*`] [`*`proto`* `[dstport` *`cmp value`* `[srcport` *`cmp value`*`] [`*`est`*`]]"`

Note A filter definition cannot contain newlines. The syntax appears on multiple lines here for printing purposes only.

Table 4-4 describes each element of the syntax. None of the keywords are case sensitive.

Table 4-4. IP call filter syntax elements (page 1 of 2)

Element	Description
`ip`	Specifies an IP filter.
`dir`	Specifies filter direction. You can specify `in` (to filter packets coming into the TAOS unit) or `out` (to filter packets going out of the TAOS unit).
`action`	Specifies the action the TAOS unit takes with a packet that matches the filter. You can specify either `forward` or `drop`.
`dstip` *`dest_ipaddr \subnet_mask`*	The keyword `dstip` enables destination-IP-address filtering. The filter applies to packets whose destination address matches the value of *`dest_ipaddr`*. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If you set *`dest_ipaddr`* to 0.0.0.0, or if the keyword and its IP address specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
`srcip` *`src_ipaddr \subnet_mask`*	The keyword `srcip` enables source-IP-address filtering. The filter applies to packets whose source address matches the value of *`src_ipaddr`*. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If you set *`src_ipaddr`* to 0.0.0.0, or if the keyword and its specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
`proto`	Specifies a protocol specified as a name or a number. The filter applies to packets whose protocol field matches this value. The supported names and numbers are `icmp (1)`, `tcp (6)`, `udp (17)`, and `ospf (89)`. If you set *`proto`* to 0 (zero), the filter matches any protocol.

Table 4-4. IP call filter syntax elements (page 2 of 2)

Element	Description
`dstport` *cmp value*	The keyword `dstport` enables destination-port filtering. This argument is valid only when the protocol is `tcp (6)` or `udp (17)`. If you do not specify a destination port, the filter matches any port. The *cmp* argument defines how to compare the specified value to the actual destination port. The comparison symbol can be `<` (less than), `=` (equal to), `>` (greater than), or `!=` (not equal to). The *value* argument can be a number or a name. Supported names and numbers are `ftp-data (20)`, `ftp (21)`, `telnet (23)`, `smtp (25)`, `nameserver (42)`, `domain (53)`, `tftp (69)`, `gopher (70)`, `finger (79)`, `www (80)`, `kerberos (88)`, `hostname (101)`, `nntp (119)`, `ntp (123)`, `exec (512)`, `login (513)`, `cmd (514)`, and `talk (517)`.
`srcport` *cmp value*	The keyword `srcport` enables source-port filtering. It is valid only when the protocol is `tcp (6)` or `udp (17)`. If you do not specify a source port, the filter matches any port. The *cmp* argument defines how to compare the specified value to the actual source port. The comparison symbol can be `<` (less than), `=` (equal to), `>` (greater than), or `!=` (not equal to). The *value* argument can be a number or a name. Supported names and numbers are `ftp-data (20)`, `ftp (21)`, `telnet (23)`, `smtp (25)`, `nameserver (42)`, `domain (53)`, `tftp (69)`, `gopher (70)`, `finger (79)`, `www (80)`, `kerberos (88)`, `hostname (101)`, `nntp (119)`, `ntp (123)`, `exec (512)`, `login (513)`, `cmd (514)`, and `talk (517)`.
est	If you set this argument to 1, the filter matches a packet only if a TCP session is already established. It is valid only when the *proto* specification is `tcp (6)`.

Use the following format for a generic call filter entry:

`Ascend-Call-Filter="generic` *dir action offset mask value compare* `[more]"`

Note A filter definition cannot contain newlines. The syntax appears on multiple lines here for printing purposes only.

Table 4-5 describes each element of the syntax. None of the keywords are case sensitive.

Table 4-5. Generic call filter syntax elements

Element	Description
`generic`	Specifies a generic filter.
`dir`	Defines filter direction. You can specify `in` (to filter packets coming into the TAOS unit) or `out` (to filter packets going out of the TAOS unit).
`action`	Defines the action the TAOS unit takes with a packet that matches the filter. You can specify either `forward` or `drop`.
`offset`	Specifies the number of bytes masked from the start of the packet. The byte position specified by *`offset`* is called the byte-offset. Starting at the position specified by *`offset`*, the TAOS unit applies the value of the *`mask`* argument. A mask hides the part of a number that appears behind the binary zeroes in the mask. The unit then compares the unmasked portion of the packet with the value specified by the *`value`* argument.
`mask`	Specifies which bits to compare in a segment of the packet. The mask must not exceed 6 bytes (12 hexadecimal digits). A one bit in the mask indicates a bit to compare. A zero bit indicates a bit to ignore. The length of the mask specifies the length of the comparison.
`value`	Specifies the value to compare to the packet contents at the specified offset in the packet. The length of the value must be the same as the length of the mask. Otherwise, the TAOS unit ignores the filter.
`compare`	Defines how the TAOS unit compares a packet's contents to the value specified by *`value`*. You can specify `==` (for Equal) or `!=` (for NotEqual). Equal is the default.
`more`	If present, specifies whether the TAOS unit applies the next filter definition in the profile to the current packet before deciding whether to forward or drop the packet. The *`dir`* and *`action`* values for the next entry must be the same as the *`dir`* and *`action`* values for the current entry. Otherwise, the TAOS unit ignores the `more` flag.

Example The following are examples of IP call filter entries:

```
Ascend-Call-Filter="ip in drop"

Ascend-Call-Filter="ip out forward tcp"

Ascend-Call-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.0.200.3/16 srcip
10.0.200.25/16 dstport!=telnet"

Ascend-Call-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.0.200.3/16 srcip
10.0.200.25/16 icmp"
```

The following are examples of generic call filter entries:

```
Ascend-Call-Filter="generic in drop 0 ffff 0080"

Ascend-Call-Filter="generic in drop 0 ffff != 0080 more"

Ascend-Call-Filter="generic in drop 16 ff aa"
```

See Also Ascend-Data-Filter (242)

Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan (67)

Description Specifies the NumberPlanID field in a calling party's information element.

Usage Ask your provider about which of the following settings to specify:

- Unknown (0) specifies NumberPlanID=0. The network has no knowledge of the numbering plan.
- ISDN-Telephony (1) specifies NumberPlanID=1, and follows recommendation E.164.
- Data (3) specifies NumberPlanID=3, and follows recommendation X.121.
- Telex (4) specifies NumberPlanID=4, and follows recommendation F.69.
- National (8) specifies NumberPlanID=8, the national standard numbering plan.
- Private (9) specifies NumberPlanID=9, a private numbering plan.

Example The following user profile specifies calling-line ID (CLID) authentication with a name, password, and caller ID, and requires that NumberPlanID is set to 3:

```
Emma  User-Password="test", Calling-Station-Id="123456789"
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan=Data,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation=Restricted,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening=User-Provided-Passed,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number=National-Number,
      Service-Type=Framed-User,
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=255.255.255.254,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

Dependencies Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan appears in an Access Request packet.

See Also Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation (68), Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening (69), Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number (66)

Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation (68)

Description Specifies whether a calling-party number is confidential.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Allowed (0)` specifies that the calling-party number can be made available outside the network.
- `Restricted (1)` specifies that the calling-party number is confidential and restricted to network use only.
- `Number-Not-Available (2)` specifies that the telephone network attempted to obtain the calling-party number but was unable to do so.

Example The following user profile specifies calling-line ID (CLID) authentication with a name, password, and caller ID, and requires that the calling-party number be restricted to network use only:

```
Emma  User-Password="test", Calling-Station-Id="123456789"
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan=Data,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation=Restricted,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening=User-Provided-Passed,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number=National-Number,
      Service-Type=Framed-User,
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=255.255.255.254,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

`Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation` appears in an Access Request packet.

See Also `Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan (67)`, `Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening (69)`, `Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number (66)`

Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening (69)

Description Specifies the origin of a calling-party ID.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `User-Not-Screened (0)` specifies that the calling number was provided by the user and was not screened. The origin of the calling-party ID cannot be verified.
- `User-Provided-Passed (1)` specifies that the user provided the calling-party ID and passed the screening criteria.
- `User-Provided-Failed (2)` specifies that the user provided the calling-party ID, but failed the screening criteria.
- `Network-Provided (3)` specifies that the network originated the calling-party ID.

Example The following user profile specifies calling-line ID (CLID) authentication with a name, password, and caller ID, and requires that the user provide the calling-party ID and pass the screening criteria:

```
Emma  User-Password="test", Calling-Station-Id="123456789"
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan=Data,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation=Restricted,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening=User-Provided-Passed,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number=National-Number,
      Service-Type=Framed-User,
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=255.255.255.254,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

Dependencies `Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening` appears in an Access Request packet.

See Also `Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation (68)`, `Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening (69)`, `Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number (66)`

Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number (66)

Description Specifies the type of telephone number used by a caller.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Unknown (0)` specifies that the telephone number is of an unknown type. The number might include a prefix or escape digits.
- `International-Number (1)` specifies a telephone number outside the United States. The number does not include a prefix or escape digits.
- `National-Number (2)` specifies a telephone number within the United States. The number does not include a prefix or escape digits.
- `Network-Specific (3)` specifies that the dialed network interprets the telephone number. This setting uses `TypeOfNumber=3` in the called party's information element.
- `Subscriber-Number (4)` specifies a telephone number within your Centrex group. The number does not include a prefix or escape digits.
- `Abbreviated-Number (6)` specifies add-on numbers only.

Example The following profile requires that the user call from a number inside the United States. Calling-line ID (CLID) authentication with a name, password, and caller ID must also take place:

```
Emma  User-Password="test", Calling-Station-Id="123456789"
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan=Data,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation=Restricted,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening=User-Provided-Passed,
      Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number=National-Number,
      Service-Type=Framed-User,
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=255.255.255.254,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

Dependencies Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number appears in an Access Request packet.

See Also Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan (67), Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation (68), Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening (69)

Ascend-Calling-Subaddress (107)

Description Specifies the ISDN subaddress that a TAOS unit sends to RADIUS during calling-line ID (CLID) authentication.

Usage Specify a subaddress.

Example In the following example, the ISDN subaddress is specified on the first line:

```
ace5 User-Password="pizza", Calling-Station-Id="1110963207",
Ascend-Calling-Subaddress="12345"
     Service-Type=Framed-User,
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
     Ascend-Route-IP =Route-IP-No,
     Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=1,
     Ascend-Minimum-Channels=1,
     Port-Limit=2
```

Dependencies Ascend-Calling-Subaddress appears in Access Request and Accounting Start packets.

See Also Calling-Station-Id (31)

Ascend-Call-Type (177)

Description Specifies the type of dedicated connection in use.

Usage Table 4-6 lists the settings you can specify for Ascend-Call-Type.

Table 4-6. Ascend-Call-Type settings (page 1 of 2)

Setting	Specifies
Switched (0)	Link that consists entirely of switched channels.
Nailed (1)	Link that consists entirely of dedicated channels. Nailed is the default.

Table 4-6. Ascend-Call-Type settings (page 2 of 2)

Setting	Specifies
Nailed/Mpp (2)	Link that consists of both dedicated and switched channels. The TAOS unit establishes the connection whenever any of its dedicated or switched channels are connected end-to-end. If a Nailed/Mpp link is down and the dedicated channels are down, the link cannot reestablish itself until the TAOS unit brings up one or more of the dedicated channels, or dials one or more switched channels. Typically, the TAOS unit dials the switched channels when it receives a packet whose destination is the unit at the remote end of the Nailed/Mpp connection. The packet initiating the switched call must come from the caller side of the connection. If a failed channel is in the group specified by the Ascend-Group attribute, the TAOS unit replaces that channel with a switched channel, even if the call is online with more than the minimum number of channels. The TAOS unit always replaces failed dedicated channels with switched channels, regardless of the Ascend-Minimum-Channels setting.
Perm/Switched (3)	Permanent switched connection (an outbound call that the TAOS unit attempts to keep up at all times). If the unit or central switch resets, or if one end terminates the link, the permanent switched connection attempts to restore the link at 10-second intervals. Use this setting if your telephone company charges for each incoming and outgoing connection attempt, but does not charge for connection time on local calls. The bandwidth-on-demand feature conserves connection time but causes many connection attempts. A permanent switched connection performs the opposite function. It conserves connection attempts but causes a long connection time. For the answering device at the remote end of the permanent switched connection, configure the connection profile to answer calls but not originate them. If the remote device initiates a call, the TAOS unit simply does not answer it. This situation can result in repeated charges for calls that have no purpose.
AO/DI (6)	Always On/Dynamic ISDN (AO/DI) session. AO/DI is a networking service that enables you to send and receive data through a dedicated X.25 connection over an ISDN D channel, ISDN B channel, or dedicated 56Kbps line.
MegaMax (7)	MegaMax Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) session. Each call in a MegaMax MP+ session can use a different number of H0 and H11 channels than other calls in the session.

Example The following pseudo-user profile specifies a Nailed/MPP connection:

```
permconn-Alameda-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="CA",
        Framed-Protocol=MPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=50.1.1.1,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Metric=7,
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed/Mpp,
        Ascend-Group="1,3,5,7",
        Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
        Ascend-Target-Util=80,
        Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
        Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
        Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
        Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
        Port-Limit=10,
        Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
        Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
        Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies The TAOS unit adds or subtracts switched channels on a Nailed/Mpp connection as the settings on either side of the connection require. Each side makes its calculations on the basis of the traffic it receives at that side. If the two sides of the connection disagree on the number of channels needed, the side requesting the greater number prevails.

Ascend-CBCP-Enable (112)

Description Specifies how a TAOS unit responds to requests by callers to support Callback Control Protocol (CBCP).

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- CBCP-Not-Enabled (0) specifies that the TAOS unit rejects any request to support CBCP.
- CBCP-Enabled (1) specifies that during Link Control Protocol (LCP) negotiations the TAOS unit acknowledges support for CBCP.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit supports CBCP for the connection:

```
Jim User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Ascend-Dial-Number="555-5555",
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-Modem,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-CBCP-Enable=CBCP-Enabled,
        Ascend-CBCP-Mode=CBCP-Profile-Callback,
        Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group=5,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=5
```

See Also Ascend-CBCP-Mode (113), Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group (115)

Ascend-CBCP-Mode (113)

Description Specifies the method of callback a TAOS unit offers the incoming caller.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `CBCP-No-Callback (1)` specifies that no callback method is offered. This setting applies to Windows NT or Windows 95 clients who must not be called back. Because CBCP has been negotiated initially, the Windows clients must have validation from the TAOS unit that no callback is used for the connection.
- `CBCP-User-Callback (2)` specifies that the caller supplies the number the TAOS unit uses for the callback.
- `CBCP-Profile-Callback (3)` specifies that the TAOS unit uses the number supplied by `Ascend-Dial-Number` for the callback.
- `CBCP-Any-Or-No (7)` specifies that the caller can either supply the callback number or designate that no callback is used for the call. If no callback takes place, the call is not disconnected by the TAOS unit.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit uses the number 555-5555 for the callback:

```
Jim User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Ascend-Dial-Number="555-5555",
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-Modem,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-CBCP-Enable=CBCP-Enabled,
        Ascend-CBCP-Mode=CBCP-Profile-Callback,
        Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group=5,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=5
```

Dependencies `Ascend-CBCP-Mode` applies only if CBCP is successfully negotiated for a connection.

See Also `Ascend-CBCP-Enable (112)`, `Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group (115)`

Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group (115)

Description Assigns a callback to a trunk group. The value in `Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group` is prepended to the number that a TAOS unit dials for callback.

Usage Specify a trunk-group number from 1 to 9.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit uses the number 555-5555 on trunk group 5 for the callback:

```
Jim User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Ascend-Dial-Number="555-5555",
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-Modem,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-CBCP-Enable=CBCP-Enabled,
        Ascend-CBCP-Mode=CBCP-Profile-Callback,
        Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group=5,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=5
```

Dependencies Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group applies only if Callback Control Protocol (CBCP) is negotiated for a connection.

See Also Ascend-CBCP-Enable (112), Ascend-CBCP-Mode (113)

Ascend-CIR-Timer (9)

Description Specifies the committed information rate (CIR) timer value in milliseconds that a TAOS unit uses to tune the accuracy of the Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Recv-Limit and Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Xmit-Limit values.

Usage Specify a value from 10 to 5000. The default is 5000.

Example Ascend-CIR-Timer=500

See Also Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Recv-Limit (100), Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Xmit-Limit (101)

Ascend-Ckt-Type (16)

Description Specifies whether a frame relay circuit is a permanent virtual circuit (PVC) or a switched virtual circuit (SVC).

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Ascend-PVC specifies that the frame relay circuit is a PVC.
- Ascend-SVC specifies that the frame relay circuit is an SVC.

Example The following profile specifies that the frame relay circuit is a PVC:

```
permconn-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="EndPoint1",
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="FR Prof 1",
   Ascend-FR-DLCI=16,
   Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name="Circuit1",
   Framed-Protocol=FR-CIR,
   Ascend-Ckt-Type=Ascend-PVC
```

See Also Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name (156), Ascend-SVC-Enabled (17)

Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS (137)

Description Specifies whether or not a TAOS unit sends the Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS and Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS values during connection negotiation.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- DNS-Assign-No (0) disables client DNS server negotiation for the link. DNS-Assign-No is the default.
- DNS-Assign-Yes (1) enables client DNS server negotiation for the link.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user Emma can access two DNS servers:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS=DNS-Assign-Yes,
     Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS=10.8.9.20,
     Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS=10.8.9.21
```

Dependencies To direct the TAOS unit to send the client DNS server address during connection negotiation, you set Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS to DNS-Assign-Yes, and specify a DNS server by means of Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS or Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS.

See Also Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS (135), Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS (136)

Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS (80)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit presents Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server addresses to the dial-in client while negotiating the session.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- WINS-Assign-No (0) specifies that the unit does not present WINS server addresses to the dial-in client.
- WINS-Assign-Yes (1) specifies that the unit presents WINS server addresses to the dial-in client.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user Carla can access two WINS servers:

```
Carla User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS=WINS-Assign-Yes,
      Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS=10.8.9.20,
      Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS=10.8.9.21
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- For the client WINS feature to work, the PC dialing in must have Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for WINS enabled in its Network settings.
- You must specify the IP address of a WINS server by means of the Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS attribute.

See Also Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS (78), Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS (79)

Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS (135)

Description Specifies a primary DNS server address to send to any client connecting to a TAOS unit.

Usage Specify the IP address of the primary DNS server. You must specify the address in dotted decimal notation. The default is 0.0.0.0, which specifies that no primary DNS server is available for the connection. If you do not specify Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS or Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS in any user profile, the TAOS unit routes packets as specified in the routing table, using the systemwide default route if it cannot find a more specific route.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user Emma can access the primary DNS server at IP address 10.8.9.20:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS=DNS-Assign-Yes,
     Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS=10.8.9.20,
     Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS=10.8.9.21
```

Dependencies You must set Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS to DNS-Assign-Yes to direct the TAOS unit to send the primary DNS server address during connection negotiation.

See Also Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS (137), Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS (136)

Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS (78)

Description Specifies a primary Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server IP address. The primary server will be used for WINS name resolution. The secondary server, if one is specified, is used only if the primary server is unavailable.

Usage Specify the IP address of a WINS server.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user Carla can access the primary WINS server at IP address 10.8.9.20:

```
Carla User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS=WINS-Assign-Yes,
      Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS=10.8.9.20,
      Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS=10.8.9.21
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- For the client WINS feature to work, the PC dialing in must have Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for WINS enabled in its Network settings.
- For the system to pass the server address to the dial-in client during session negotiation, Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS must be set to WINS-Assign-Yes.

See Also Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS (80), Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS (79)

Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS (136)

Description Specifies a secondary DNS server address to send to any client connecting to a TAOS unit.

Usage Specify the IP address of the secondary DNS server. You must specify the address in dotted decimal notation. The default is 0.0.0.0, which specifies that no primary DNS server is available for the connection. If you do not specify Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS or Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS in any user profile, the TAOS unit routes packets as specified in the routing table, using the systemwide default route if it cannot find a more specific route.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user Emma can access the secondary DNS server at IP address 10.8.9.21:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS=DNS-Assign-Yes,
     Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS=10.8.9.20,
     Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS=10.8.9.21
```

Dependencies You must set Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS to DNS-Assign-Yes to direct the TAOS unit to send the secondary DNS server address during connection negotiation.

See Also Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS (137), Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS (135)

Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS (79)

Description Specifies a secondary Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server IP address. A TAOS unit uses the secondary server for WINS name resolution only if the primary server is unavailable.

Usage Specify the IP address of a WINS server.

Example To specify that the user `Carla` can access the secondary WINS server at IP address 10.8.9.21, you would configure the user profile as follows:

```
Carla User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS=WINS-Assign-Yes,
      Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS=10.8.9.20,
      Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS=10.8.9.21
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- For the client WINS feature to work, the PC dialing in must have Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for WINS enabled in its Network settings.
- For the system to pass the server address to the dial-in client during session negotiation, `Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS` must be set to `WINS-Assign-Yes`.

See Also `Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS (80), Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS (78)`

Ascend-Connect-Progress (196)

Description Indicates the state of a connection before it disconnects.

Usage When a call disconnects, the TAOS unit typically sends the following message:

`call` *`n`* `CL OK u=` *`username`* `c=`*`n`* `p=`*`m`*

- The *n* value specifies a disconnect code that indicates why the call disconnected.
- The *m* value specifies a progress code that indicates how far the call had progressed when it disconnected.

Table 4-7 provides a list of progress codes and their meanings.

Table 4-7. Progress codes (page 1 of 5)

Progress code	Explanation
1	Not applied to any call.
2	Unknown progress.
7	Call still connecting.
10	TAOS unit has detected and accepted the call.

Table 4-7. Progress codes (page 2 of 5)

Progress code	Explanation
11	Dialed service was blocked.
30	TAOS unit has assigned a modem to the call.
31	Modem is awaiting DCD from the remote modem.
32	Modem is awaiting result codes from the remote modem.
33	Modem has failed to synchronize because it did not detect a remote analog client modem.
34	Modem is on hold.
40	Terminal-server session started.
41	Raw TCP session started.
42	Immediate Telnet session started.
43	Connection made to a raw TCP host.
44	Connection made to a Telnet host.
45	`rlogin` session started.
46	Connection made with an `rlogin` session.
47	Terminal-server authentication started.
50	Modem outdial session started.
60	LAN session is active.
61	Opening Link Control Protocol (LCP).
62	Opening Compression Control Protocol (CCP).
63	Opening IP Network Control Protocol (IPNCP).
64	Opening Bridging Network Control Protocol (BNCP).
65	LCP opened.
66	CCP opened.
67	IPNCP opened.
68	BNCP opened.
69	LCP is in Initial state.
70	LCP is in Initial state.

Table 4-7. Progress codes (page 3 of 5)

Progress code	Explanation
71	LCP is in Starting state.
72	LCP is in Closed state.
73	LCP is in Stopped state.
74	LCP is in Closing state.
75	LCP is in Stopping state.
76	LCP is in Req-Sent state.
77	LCP is in Ack-Rcvd state.
78	LCP is in Ack-Sent state.
80	IPX Network Control Protocol (NCP) is in Open state.
81	AT NCP is in Open state.
82	Bandwidth Allocation Control Protocol (BACP) is being opened.
83	BACP is now open.
84	Callback Control Protocol (CBCP) is being opened.
85	CBCP is now open.
90	TAOS has accepted a V.110 call.
91	V.110 call is in Opened state.
92	V.110 call is in Carrier state.
93	V.110 call is in Reset state.
94	V.110 call is in Closed state.
100	TAOS unit determines that the call requires callback.
101	Authentication failed.
102	Remote authentication server timed out.
120	Frame relay link is inactive. Negotiations are in progress.
121	Frame relay link is active and has end-to-end connectivity.
200	Starting authentication layer.
201	Authentication layer moving to opening state.

Table 4-7. Progress codes (page 4 of 5)

Progress code	Explanation
202	Skipping Authentication layer.
203	Authentication layer is in opened state.
240	Tunnel is being started. Set when the unit has determined that a call must be tunneled. Errors occurring during this period usually indicate that a tunnel server entry is invalid.
241	System is resolving the address of a remote tunnel server end point by means of Domain Name Service (DNS). Errors occurring during this period usually indicate a problem with DNS or an invalid tunnel server entry.
242	System is contacting a remote tunnel server. Set after the unit has resolved the address of the remote tunnel end point and is attempting to contact it. Errors occurring during this phase usually indicate that the remote server is unreachable because it is not operating or no route to it exists, or because of tunnel authentication errors that depend on the tunneling protocol used. Call authentication errors do not usually affect this phase.
243	Call is being transferred to a remote tunnel server. Set after the unit contacts the remote tunnel end point. At this point, the two tunnel end points are actively working on establishing the tunnel, authenticating each other if needed, and negotiating the tunnel session. (Tunnel authentication is independent of user authentication.) Errors occurring during this phase usually indicate resource or configuration problems on the remote server, such as incorrect or invalid tunnel passwords or configuration conflicts.
244	Tunnel is established. Call has been tunneled to the remote tunnel end point and it is ready to transfer data. This code is sometimes superseded by code 60 (LAN session is active).
300	Incoming H.323 call.
301	Detecting personal identification number (PIN) for an H.323 call.
302	Detecting dial number for an H.323 call.
303	Sending Admission Request (ARQ) message to gatekeeper for an H.323 call.
304	Received Admission Confirmation (ACF) message from the gatekeeper for an H.323 call.
305	Waiting for H.225 alerting message.
306	Waiting for H.225 proceeding message.

Table 4-7. Progress codes (page 5 of 5)

Progress code	Explanation
307	Playing error prompt for an H.323 call.
308	Dialing out a hairpin call (a call sent back in the direction from which it came).
309	Received H.225 call setup message.
310	Dialing an H.323 to the WAN.
311	Remote device has answered, but the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) connection is not yet established.
312	H.323 call connected.
313	Playing busy prompt for an H.323 call.
314	Tearing down Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) connection.
315	RTP disconnected.
400	Changing RTP parameters for an SS7 call.
401	RTP connection opened for an SS7 call.
402	RTP connection closed for an SS7 call.
403	Terminating RTP connection for an SS7 call.
404	Caller-entered digits (CED) tone detected for an SS7 call.

Dependencies The TAOS unit includes `Ascend-Connect-Progress` in an Accounting Request packet when the session has ended or has failed authentication (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)`

Ascend-Data-Filter (242)

Description Specifies the characteristics of a data filter in a RADIUS user profile or pseudo-user profile.

Usage Filter entries apply on a first-match basis. Therefore, the order in which you enter them is significant. If you make changes to a filter, the changes do not take effect until a call uses that profile.

You can specify an IP filter or a generic filter. The following sections describe how to configure each of the filter types.

IP data filter entries

Use the following format for an IP data filter entry:

```
Ascend-Data-Filter="ip dir action [dstip dest_ipaddr\subnet_mask] [srcip
src_ipaddr\subnet_mask] [proto [dstport cmp value [srcport cmp value]
[est]]"
```

Note A filter definition cannot contain newlines. The syntax appears on multiple lines here for printing purposes only.

Table 4-8 describes each element of the syntax. None of the keywords are case sensitive.

Table 4-8. IP data filter syntax elements (page 1 of 2)

Element	Description7
`ip`	Specifies an IP filter.
`dir`	Specifies filter direction. You can specify `in` (to filter packets coming into the TAOS unit) or `out` (to filter packets going out of the TAOS unit).
`action`	Specifies the action the TAOS unit takes with a packet that matches the filter. You can specify either `forward` or `drop`.
`dstip` *`dest_ipaddr \subnet_mask`*	The keyword `dstip` enables destination-IP-address filtering. The filter applies to packets whose destination address matches the value of *`dest_ipaddr`*. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If you set *`dest_ipaddr`* to 0.0.0.0, or if the keyword and its IP address specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
`srcip` *`src_ipaddr \subnet_mask`*	The keyword `srcip` enables source-IP-address filtering. The filter applies to packets whose source address matches the value of *`src_ipaddr`*. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If you set *`src_ipaddr`* to 0.0.0.0, or if the keyword and its specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
`proto`	Specifies a protocol specified as a name or a number. The filter applies to packets whose protocol field matches this value.The supported names and numbers are `icmp (1)`, `tcp (6)`, `udp (17)`, and `ospf (89)`. If you set *`proto`* to 0 (zero), the filter matches any protocol.

Table 4-8. IP data filter syntax elements (page 2 of 2)

Element	Description7
`dstport` *`cmp value`*	The keyword `dstport` enables destination-port filtering. This argument is valid only when the protocol is `tcp (6)` or `udp (17)`. If you do not specify a destination port, the filter matches any port. The *`cmp`* argument defines how to compare the specified value to the actual destination port. The comparison symbol can be `<` (less than), `=` (equal to), `>` (greater than), or `!=` (not equal to).
`dstport` *`cmp value`* (*continued*)	The *`value`* argument can be a number or a name. Supported names and numbers are `ftp-data (20)`, `ftp (21)`, `telnet (23)`, `smtp (25)`, `nameserver (42)`, `domain (53)`, `tftp (69)`, `gopher (70)`, `finger (79)`, `www (80)`, `kerberos (88)`, `hostname (101)`, `nntp (119)`, `ntp (123)`, `exec (512)`, `login (513)`, `cmd (514)`, and `talk (517)`.
`srcport` *`cmp value`*	The keyword `srcport` enables source-port filtering. It is valid only when the protocol is `tcp (6)` or `udp (17)`. If you do not specify a source port, the filter matches any port. The *`cmp`* argument defines how to compare the specified value to the actual source port. The comparison symbol can be `<` (less than), `=` (equal to), `>` (greater than), or `!=` (not equal to). The *`value`* argument can be a number or a name. Supported names and numbers are `ftp-data (20)`, `ftp (21)`, `telnet (23)`, `smtp (25)`, `nameserver (42)`, `domain (53)`, `tftp (69)`, `gopher (70)`, `finger (79)`, `www (80)`, `kerberos (88)`, `hostname (101)`, `nntp (119)`, `ntp (123)`, `exec (512)`, `login (513)`, `cmd (514)`, and `talk (517)`.
`est`	If you set this argument to 1, the filter matches a packet only if a TCP session is already established. It is valid only when the *`proto`* specification is `tcp (6)`.

Note A filter definition cannot contain newlines. The syntax appears on multiple lines here for printing purposes only.

Table 4-9 describes each element of the syntax. None of the keywords are case sensitive.

Table 4-9. Generic data filter syntax elements

Element	Description
`generic`	Specifies a generic filter.
`dir`	Defines filter direction. You can specify `in` (to filter packets coming into the TAOS unit) or `out` (to filter packets going out of the TAOS unit).
`action`	Defines the action the TAOS unit takes with a packet that matches the filter. You can specify either `forward` or `drop`.
`offset`	Specifies the number of bytes masked from the start of the packet. The byte position specified by *`offset`* is called the byte-offset. Starting at the position specified by *`offset`*, the TAOS unit applies the value of the *`mask`* argument. A mask hides the part of a number that appears behind the binary zeroes in the mask. The unit then compares the unmasked portion of the packet with the value specified by the *`value`* argument.
`mask`	Specifies which bits to compare in a segment of the packet. The mask must not exceed 6 bytes (12 hexadecimal digits). A one bit in the mask indicates a bit to compare. A zero bit indicates a bit to ignore. The length of the mask specifies the length of the comparison.
`value`	Specifies the value to compare to the packet contents at the specified offset in the packet. The length of the value must be the same as the length of the mask. Otherwise, the TAOS unit ignores the filter.
`compare`	Defines how the TAOS unit compares a packet's contents to the value specified by *`value`*. You can specify `==` (for Equal) or `!=` (for NotEqual). Equal is the default.
`more`	If present, specifies whether the TAOS unit applies the next filter definition in the profile to the current packet before deciding whether to forward or drop the packet. The *`dir`* and *`action`* values for the next entry must be the same as the *`dir`* and *`action`* values for the current entry. Otherwise, the TAOS unit ignores the `more` flag.

Example The following are examples of IP data filter entries:

```
Ascend-Data-Filter="ip in drop"

Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out forward tcp"

Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.0.200.3/16 srcip
10.0.200.25/16 dstport!=telnet"

Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.0.200.3/16 srcip
10.0.200.25/16 icmp"
```

The following are examples of generic data filter entries:

```
Ascend-Data-Filter="generic in drop 0 ffff 0080"

Ascend-Data-Filter="generic in drop 0 ffff != 0080 more"

Ascend-Data-Filter="generic in drop 16 ff aa"
```

Following is a sample RADIUS filter profile:

```
filter-c User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound
   Ascend-Cache-Time=20,
   Ascend-Cache-Refresh=Refresh-Yes,
   Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out forward tcp dstip 10.1.1.3/16",
   Ascend-Data-Filter="ip out drop"
```

The cache timer has been set to 20 minutes, and the timer is reset each time the filter is applied to a session.

See Also `Ascend-Call-Filter (243)`

Ascend-Data-Rate (197)

Description Specifies the receive rate of a connection in bits per second.

Usage `Ascend-Data-Rate` does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example `Ascend-Data-Rate=31200`

Dependencies A TAOS unit includes `Ascend-Data-Rate` in an Accounting Request packet when the session has ended or has failed to authenticate (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`). The TAOS unit also includes `Ascend-Data-Rate` in an Access Request packet unless you authenticate with a calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS).

See Also `Ascend-Xmit-Rate (255)`

Ascend-Data-Svc (247)

Description Specifies the type of data service a link uses for outgoing calls.

Usage Set the Ascend-Data-Svc attribute to one of the values listed in Table 4-10. The data service you specify must be available end-to-end.

Table 4-10. Ascend-Data-Svc settings (page 1 of 5)

Setting	Description
Switched-Voice-Bearer (0)	Applies only to calls made over a T1 PRI line. The TAOS unit enables the network to place an end-to-end digital voice call for transporting data when a switched data service is not available.
Switched-56KR (1)	Contains restricted data, guaranteeing that the data the TAOS unit transmits meets the density restrictions of D4-framed T1 lines. D4 specifies the D4 format, also known as the superframe format, for framing data at the physical layer. This format consists of 12 consecutive frames separated by framing bits. The call connects to the Switched-56 data service. The only services available to lines that use inband signaling (T1 access lines containing one or more switched channels, and Switched-56 lines) are Switched-56K and Switched-56KR.
Switched-64K (2)	Contains any type of data and connects to the Switched-64 data service.
Switched-64KR (3)	Contains restricted data and connects to the Switched-64 data service.
Switched-56K (4)	Contains any type of data and connects to the Switched-56 data service. The only services available to lines that use inband signaling (T1 access lines containing one or more switched channels, and Switched-56 lines) are Switched-56K and Switched- 56KR. For most T1 PRI lines, select Switched-56K.
Nailed-56KR (1)	Contains restricted data and connects to the Nailed-56 data service.
Nailed-64K (2)	Contains any type of data and connects to the Nailed-64 data service.
Switched-384KR (5)	Contains restricted data, and connects to MultiRate or GloBanD data services at 384Kbps.
Switched-384K (6)	Contains any type of data and connects to the Switched-384 data service. This AT&T data service does not require MultiRate or GloBanD.

Table 4-10. Ascend-Data-Svc settings (page 2 of 5)

Setting	Description
Switched-1536K (7)	Contains any type of data and connects to the Switched-1536 data service at 1536Kbps. This setting is valid only for a TAOS unit that supports ISDN D-channel signaling, and connects to two or more T1 PRI lines that use non-facility associated signaling (NFAS).
Switched-1536KR (8)	Contains restricted data, and connects to the Switched-1536 data service at 1536Kbps. This setting is valid only for a TAOS unit that supports ISDN D-channel signaling, and is connected to two or more T1 PRI lines that use non-facility associated signaling (NFAS).
Switched-128K (9)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-192K (10)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-256K (11)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-320K (12)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-384K-MR (13)	Available on a T1 PRI line with the MultiRate data service.
Switched-448K (14)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-512K (15)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-576K (16)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-640K (17)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-704K (18)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-768K (19)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-832K (20)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-896K (21)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.

Table 4-10. Ascend-Data-Svc settings (page 3 of 5)

Setting	Description
Switched-960K (22)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1024K (23)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1088K (24)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1152K (25)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1216K (26)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1280K (27)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1344K (28)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1408K (29)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1472K (30)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1600K (31)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1664K (32)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1728K (33)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1792K (34)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1856K (35)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-1920K (36)	Available on a T1 PRI line with MultiRate or GloBanD data services.
Switched-inherited (37)	Specifies calls placed by a device connected to a local ISDN BRI line supplied by a Host/BRI module. The call connects with the data service as requested by the caller on the local ISDN BRI line.
Switched-restricted-bearer-x30 (38)	Specifies 56Kbps X.30 switched service from Digital Private Network Signaling System (DPNSS) and Digital Access Signaling System 2 (DASS2) switches.

Table 4-10. Ascend-Data-Svc settings (page 4 of 5)

Setting	Description
Switched-clear-bearer-v110 (39)	Specifies the 64Kbps V.110 switched data service available from DPNSS and DASS 2 switches.
Switched-restricted-64-x30 (40)	Specifies 64Kbps X.30 switched service from DPNSS and DASS 2 switches. For most DASS 2 and DPNSS installations, select Switched-restricted-64-x30.
Switched-clear-56-v110 (41)	Specifies the 56Kbps V.110 switched data service available from DPNSS and DASS 2 switches.
Switched-modem (42)	Places an outgoing call on any available digital modem. If no digital modems are available, the TAOS unit does not place the call. The data rate depends on the quality of the connections between modems and the types of modems used. The Switched-modem setting requires that your TAOS unit have digital modems installed. The setting applies only to Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) and Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) calls.
Switched-atmodem (43)	Equivalent to Switched-modem.
Switched-V110-24-56 (45)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 2400 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-48-56 (46)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 4800 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-96-56 (47)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 9600 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-192-56 (48)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 19200 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-384-56 (49)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 38400 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-24-56R (50)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 2400 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-48-56R (51)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 4800 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-96-56R (52)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 9600 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-192-56R (53)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 19200 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-384-56R (54)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 38400 baud on a 56Kbps line.
Switched-V110-24-64 (55)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 2400 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-48-64 (56)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 4800 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-96-64 (57)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 9600 baud on a 64Kbps line.

Table 4-10. Ascend-Data-Svc settings (page 5 of 5)

Setting	Description
Switched-V110-192-64 (58)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 19200 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-384-64 (59)	Specifies a V.110 connection at 38400 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-24-64R (60)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 2400 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-48-64R (61)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 4800 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-96-64R (62)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 9600 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-192-64R (63)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 19200 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-V110-384-64R (64)	Specifies a V.110 connection with restricted data at 38400 baud on a 64Kbps line.
Switched-POTS (68)	Specifies a switched call originating from, or destined for, a plain old telephone service (POTS) port.
Switched-ATM (69)	Specifies an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) switched virtual circuit (SVC).
Switched-FR (70)	Specifies a frame relay SVC.

Example The following pseudo-user profile is configured to initiate a call to a TAOS unit named Homer by means of the Switched-64 data service:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="Homer",
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-3131,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=National-Number,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-64K,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="password1"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- You can determine the base bandwidth of a call by multiplying the value of the Ascend-Base-Channel-Count attribute by the value of the Ascend-Data-Svc attribute.
- Either party can request a data service that is unavailable. In such a case, the TAOS unit cannot connect the call.

See Also Ascend-Call-Type (177)

Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171)

Description Specifies how a TAOS calling unit monitors the traffic on a Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call. The TAOS unit can use the information to add or subtract bandwidth as necessary.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `DBA-Transmit (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit adds or subtracts bandwidth on the basis of the amount of data it transmits. `DBA-Transmit` is the default.
- `DBA-Transmit-Recv (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit adds or subtracts bandwidth on the basis of the amount of data it transmits *and* receives.
- `DBA-None (2)` specifies that the TAOS unit does not monitor traffic over the link.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including `Ascend-DBA-Monitor`:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- The TAOS unit supports `Ascend-DBA-Monitor` only for MP+ calls.
- If both sides of the link have `Ascend-DBA-Monitor` set to `DBA-None`, Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA) is disabled.

See Also `Ascend-Add-Seconds (240)`, `Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172)`, `Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237)`, `Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239)`, `Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236)`, `Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173)`, `Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241)`, `Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238)`, `Ascend-Target-Util (234)`, `Port-Limit (62)`

Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237)

Description Specifies the number of channels a TAOS unit removes when bandwidth changes during a call.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 32. The default value is 1.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including `Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count`:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- `Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count` does not apply if all channels of a link are dedicated (`Ascend-Call-Type` is set to `Nailed`).
- `Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count` applies only when the link is using Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) encapsulation.
- You cannot clear a call by decrementing channels.

See Also `Ascend-Add-Seconds (240)`, `Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172)`, `Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171)`, `Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239)`, `Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236)`, `Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173)`, `Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241)`, `Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238)`, `Ascend-Target-Util (234)`, `Port-Limit (62)`

Ascend-DHCP-Maximum-Leases (134)

Description Specifies the maximum number of dynamic addresses a TAOS unit can assign to network address translation (NAT) for LAN clients that are using this connection.

Usage Specify a value from 1 to 254. The default is 4.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit can assign a maximum of five dynamic addresses for the connection:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-DHCP-Maximum-Leases=5,
     Ascend-DHCP-Pool-Number=5,
     Ascend-DHCP-Reply=DHCP-Reply-Yes
```

See Also Ascend-DHCP-Pool-Number (148), Ascend-DHCP-Reply (147)

Ascend-DHCP-Pool-Number (148)

Description Specifies the address pool from which a TAOS unit assigns a dynamic IP address to a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) client.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to the number of address pools defined on the TAOS unit. The default value is 0 (zero), which specifies that the TAOS unit uses the first defined IP address pool.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit assigns a dynamic IP address from pool number 5:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-DHCP-Maximum-Leases=5,
     Ascend-DHCP-Pool-Number=5,
     Ascend-DHCP-Reply=DHCP-Reply-Yes
```

Dependencies When the DHCP client requests an address, the TAOS unit allocates an IP address from one of its IP address pools and assigns it to the client for 30 minutes. The client must renew the IP address assignment after the 30-minute period expires.

In its local memory, the TAOS unit keeps track of all the IP addresses it has assigned. Therefore, it loses the entries for current, unexpired IP address assignments when you reset it. If a client holds an unexpired IP address assignment when you reset the TAOS unit, the unit might assign the same address to a new client. These duplicate IP addresses cause network problems until the first assignment expires or one of the clients reboots.

See Also Ascend-DHCP-Maximum-Leases (134), Ascend-DHCP-Reply (147)

Ascend-DHCP-Reply (147)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit processes Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) packets and acts as a DHCP server on this connection.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `DHCP-Reply-No (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit does not process DHCP packets, but routes or bridges DHCP packets as any other packet.
- `DHCP-Reply-Yes (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit processes DHCP packets. For a bridged connection, the TAOS unit responds to all DHCP requests. For a nonbridged connection, the TAOS unit responds only to network address translation (NAT) for LAN DHCP packets.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit processes DHCP packets and acts as a DHCP server on the connection:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-DHCP-Maximum-Leases=5,
     Ascend-DHCP-Pool-Number=5,
     Ascend-DHCP-Reply=DHCP-Reply-Yes
```

See Also `Ascend-DHCP-Maximum-Leases (134)`, `Ascend-DHCP-Pool-Number (148)`

Ascend-Dialout-Allowed (131)

Description Specifies whether a user associated with an outgoing RADIUS user profile can use one of a TAOS unit's digital modems to dial out.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `Dialout-Not-Allowed (0)` specifies that the RADIUS user profile does not allow modem dialout. `Dialout-Not Allowed` is the default.
- `Dialout-Allowed (1)` specifies that the RADIUS user profile allows modem dialout.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user `Kevin` can dial out using one of the TAOS unit's digital modems:

```
Kevin User-Password="kpassword"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Ascend-Dialout-Allowed=Dialout-Allowed
```

See Also `Ascend-Dial-Number (227)`

Ascend-Dial-Number (227)

Description Specifies the telephone number a TAOS unit dials to reach a router or node at the remote end of a link.

Usage Specify a telephone number of up to 21 characters, limited to the following:

`1234567890()[]!z-*#|`

The TAOS unit sends only the numeric characters to place a call. The default value is null.

Example The following profile specifies a dialout number of 555-1212:

```
joel-out User-Password="localpw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="joel",
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.31,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
   Ascend-Dial-Number="555-1212",
   Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
   Ascend-Send-Secret="remotepw"
```

See Also `Ascend-Dialout-Allowed (131)`

Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)

Description Indicates the reason a connection went offline.

Usage When a call disconnects, the TAOS unit typically sends the following message:

`call` *`n`* `CL OK u=` *`username`* `c=`*`n`* `p=`*`m`*

- The *n* value specifies a disconnect cause code that indicates why the call disconnected.
- The *m* value specifies a progress code that indicates how far the call had progressed when it disconnected.

Table 4-11 provides a list of disconnect cause codes and their meanings.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 1 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
1	Call was not completed. Disregard this disconnect code in Accounting Checkpoint records. In any other case, if a TAOS unit displays disconnect code 1, access technical support at `http://www.lucent.com/support`.
2	An unknown type of disconnect occurred. A TAOS unit displays this default code for disconnects that have not been explicitly defined.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 2 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
3	Call was disconnected.
4	Calling-line ID (CLID) authentication failed.
5	RADIUS time-out occurred during authentication.
6	Authentication was successful. The TAOS unit is configured to call the user back.
7	Pre-T310 disconnect timer was triggered.
9	No modem is available to accept the call.
10	Modem never detected a Data Carrier Detect (DCD) signal.
11	Modem detected DCD, but the modem carrier was lost.
12	TAOS unit failed to successfully detect modem result codes.
13	TAOS unit failed to open a modem for an outgoing call.
14	TAOS unit failed to open a modem for an outgoing call while the modem diagnostic command was enabled.
15	TAOS unit failed to receive an OK from the modem.
16	Modem disconnected because of a stuck or full mailbox message queue for a modem.
17	Modem disconnected because of an inactive channel.
18	Time-out for a graceful reboot forced a modem channel to disconnect.
19	Modem-on-hold time-out value has been exceeded.
20	User exited normally from the terminal server.
21	Terminal server timed out waiting for user input.
22	Forced disconnect occurred when the user was exiting a Telnet session.
23	No IP address was available when the client used a PPP or SLIP command.
24	Forced disconnect occurred when the user exited a raw TCP session.
25	Maximum number of login attempts was exceeded.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 3 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
26	Caller attempted to start a raw TCP session, but raw TCP is disabled on the TAOS unit.
27	Control-C characters were received during login.
28	Terminal-server session cleared ungracefully.
29	User closed a terminal-server virtual connection normally.
30	Terminal-server virtual connect cleared ungracefully.
31	User exited normally from an `rlogin` session.
32	Establishment of `rlogin` session failed because of invalid options.
33	TAOS unit lacks resources to process the terminal-server request.
35	Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) session was cleared because no null Multilink PPP (MP) packets were received. A TAOS unit sends (and must receive) null MP packets throughout an MP+ session.
36	A decrease in the bandwidth utilization of the MP+ or BACP bundle has occurred.
39	Closing LCP because all opened NCPs were closed.
40	LCP timed out waiting for a response.
41	LCP negotiations failed, usually because user was configured to send passwords by means of PAP, and the TAOS unit was configured to accept passwords by means of CHAP only, or vice versa.
42	PAP authentication failed.
43	CHAP authentication failed.
44	Authentication failed from the remote server.
45	TAOS unit received a Terminate Request packet while LCP was in the open state.
46	TAOS unit received a Close Request from an upper layer, indicating graceful LCP closure.
47	TAOS unit cleared the call because no Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) Network Core Protocols (NCPs) were successfully negotiated. Typically, there is no agreement on the type of routing or bridging that is supported for the session.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 4 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
48	Disconnected MP session. The TAOS unit accepted an added channel, but cannot determine the call to which to add the new channel.
49	MP call was disconnected because no more channels could be added.
50	Telnet or raw TCP session tables are full.
51	TAOS unit has exhausted Telnet or raw TCP resources.
52	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, an IP address is invalid.
53	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the TAOS unit cannot resolve the hostname.
54	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the TAOS unit received an invalid port number, or the port number was missing.
60	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the host was reset.
61	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the connection was refused.
62	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the connection timed out.
63	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the connection was closed by a foreign host.
64	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the network was unreachable.
65	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the host was unreachable.
66	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the network admin was unreachable.
67	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the host admin was unreachable.
68	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, the port was unreachable.
80	Client modem disconnected while a TAOS unit attempted to place the session on hold or while the unit kept the session on hold.
81	Client modem disconnected by sending a Link Access Procedure for Modems (LAPM) error correction disconnect frame.
90	For a Telnet or raw TCP session, no port is available.
100	Session timed out.
101	Username is invalid.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 5 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
102	Callback was enabled normally.
103	TAOS unit disconnected the call because of a validation failure on an outgoing callback call.
104	Maximum number of users who can share the same profile has been exceeded.
105	Session time-out occurred because of encapsulation negotiations.
106	MP session time-out occurred.
115	Initiating call is no longer active.
120	Requested protocol is disabled or unsupported.
150	Disconnect was requested by the RADIUS server.
151	Call was disconnected by the local administrator.
152	Call was disconnected by means of SNMP.
160	TAOS unit disconnected a V.110 call because a time-out condition was triggered.
170	Time-out occurred while the unit was waiting to authenticate the remote device.
171	TAOS unit disconnected the call when the PPP interface was released.
180	TAOS unit disconnected the call when the user requested that the session end.
181	Call was cleared by the TAOS unit.
185	Signal lost from the remote end, typically because the remote modem was turned off.
190	Resource has been deactivated.
195	Maximum duration time was reached for the call.
201	TAOS unit has low memory.
210	TAOS unit's modem card stopped working while it had calls outstanding.
220	TAOS unit requires Callback Control Protocol (CBCP), but the client does not support it.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 6 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
230	TAOS unit deleted the virtual router (VRouter).
240	TAOS unit disconnected the call on the basis of line quality monitoring (LQM) measurements.
241	TAOS unit cleared a backup call.
300	TAOS unit detected an X.25 error.
350	TAOS unit detected that an MP Master Card has failed.
370	TAOS unit disconnected the call because Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) was denied.
400	TAOS unit disconnected the call because callback dialout failed.
420	TAOS unit disconnected the call because the unit could not find a private route table.
425	TAOS unit disconnected the call because the unit could not find a filter profile.
450	Bidirectional authentication failed.
471	Session has been stopped upon user request.
478	Local or external authentication has failed.
479	Local authentication has failed.
480	External authentication has failed.
500	H.323 call has been disconnected for an unknown reason.
501	H.323 call has been disconnected normally.
502	H.323 call has been disconnected because the destination device was busy.
503	H.323 call has been disconnected because the destination device was unreachable.
504	H.323 call has been disconnected because the call was rejected.
505	H.323 call has been disconnected because of a failure between the local and remote ends.
506	H.323 call has been disconnected because because of a lack of gateway resources.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 7 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
507	H.323 call has been disconnected because of a lack of bandwidth.
508	H.323 call has been disconnected because the gateway was not registered.
509	H.323 call has been disconnected because an invalid PIN was entered.
510	H.323 call has been disconnected because an invalid DNIS value was specified.
700	Authentication of the Foreign Agent failed.
701	Tunneling is not enabled on the Home Agent.
702	System is out of resources because too many tunnels have been established.
703	One of the fields in the TUNNEL message contained an invalid value.
704	Tunnel number in the generic routing encapsulation (GRE) packet is invalid or does not exist. This error usually indicates that one side was reset.
705	Peer agent did not respond.
706	Connection profile for the Home Network in gateway mode is not active.
707	Domain Name System (DNS) lookup of the Home Agent could not be resolved to an IP address.
708	A general error occurred. This code has been superseded by codes 709 through 712. Code 708 appears only if you connect to a unit running software issued before the addition of codes 709 through 712.
709	Home Agent is not in gateway mode.
710	Home Agent failed to set up a route.
711	Foreign Agent detected an idle tunnel and cleared it.
712	Home Agent detected an idle tunnel and cleared it.
713	Operation was not allowed by the configured values.
730	Link was disconnected for an unknown reason.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 8 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
731	Tunnel protocol is disabled by a configuration setting or software license.
732	Operation is disallowed by the configuration.
733	Tunnel end-point entry values are invalid.
734	System is out of resources.
735	Tunnel end point is being shut down. All calls and tunnels using the same tunnel end point are affected.
736	Administrative tunnel disconnect occurred. All calls using the same tunnel are affected. Other tunnels to the same tunnel end point are not affected.
737	Remote peer has closed the tunnel.
750	Server is not responding because it timed out.
751	Server is not responding to periodic `hello` commands.
752	Tunnel authentication failed.
753	Required tunnel password is missing.
754	Tunnel protocol error occurred. A protocol mismatch probably occurred between the tunnel end points.
770	Call was cleared due to carrier loss.
771	Call failed because no carrier was detected.
772	Call failed due to a busy signal.
773	Call failed due to a lack of dial tone.
774	Call failed due to an invalid destination number.
775	Call failed because of invalid framing or because no framing was detected.
776	Incoming call was rejected by the remote tunnel end point for unspecified reasons.
777	Outgoing call was rejected by the remote tunnel end point for unspecified reasons.
778	Call was not established within the allotted time.

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 9 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
801	An unallocated (unassigned) number was used.
802	No route exists to the specified transit network.
803	No route exists to the destination.
806	Channel was unacceptable.
816	Normal call clearing took place.
817	User was busy.
818	User is not responding.
819	User was alerted but did not answer.
821	Call was rejected.
822	Number was changed.
827	Destination is out of order.
828	An incomplete address was in use.
829	Facility was rejected.
830	Unit is responding to a Status Enquiry message.
831	An unspecified normal event occurred.
834	No circuit or channel is available.
838	Network is out of order.
841	A temporary failure occurred.
842	Switching equipment congestion occurred.
843	Access information was discarded.
844	Requested circuit or channel is not available.
845	Call was preempted.
847	A resource was unavailable.
850	Requested facility is not subscribed.
852	Outgoing calls are barred within the closed user group (CUG).
854	Incoming calls are barred within the closed user group (CUG).

Table 4-11. Disconnect cause codes (page 10 of 10)

Disconnect cause code	Description
858	Bearer capability is not presently available.
863	Service or option is not available.
865	Bearer capability is not implemented.
866	Channel type is not implemented.
869	Requested facility is not implemented.
881	An invalid call reference value was used.
882	Identified channel does not exist.
888	Unit specified an incompatible destination.
896	A mandatory information element is missing.
897	Message type does not exist or is not implemented.
898	Message was not compatible with the call state, the message type does not exist, or the message type was not implemented.
899	Information element or parameter does not exist or is not implemented.
900	Invalid information element contents were detected.
901	Message is not compatible with the call state.
902	System recovered after a timer expired.
903	A parameter that has an invalid name or is not implemented was passed on.
911	A message with an unrecognized parameter was discarded.
927	An unspecified internetworking event has taken place.
1001	DSL connection was terminated normally.
1002	DSL connection was terminated for an unknown reason.

Dependencies The TAOS unit includes `Ascend-Disconnect-Cause` in an Accounting Request packet when the session has ended or has failed authentication (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Connect-Progress (196)`

Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Recv-Limit (100)

Description Specifies the maximum data rate (in kilobits per second) to be received across the connection. You can use this setting to limit bandwidth for a connection according to the rate charged for the account.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 64000. The default is 0 (zero), which disables the data-rate limit feature. If the value you specify is larger than the actual bandwidth provided by the line, the connection behaves as though the data rate limit were disabled, except that additional computations are performed unnecessarily.

Example The following user profile specifies a maximum rate of 100Kbps for data received on the connection:

```
con7-1 User-Password="con7-1"
       Framed-Protocol=MPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=200.200.200.123,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.0.0,
       Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type=Rate-Type-AdslCap,
       Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode=Rate-Mode-AutoBaud,
       Ascend-Dsl-Upstream-Limit=adslcap-up-1088000,
       Ascend-Dsl-Downstream-Limit=adslcap-dn-7168000,
       Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Recv-Limit=100,
       Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Xmit-Limit=101
```

Dependencies The system activates configurable receive data-rate limits only for connections that use ADSL-CAP, SDSL, and unchannelized DS3 slot cards. If you specify a value for a connection that does not use these cards, the system ignores the settings.

See Also `Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Xmit-Limit (101)`

Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Xmit-Limit (101)

Description Specifies the maximum data rate (in kilobits per second) to be transmitted across the connection. You can use this setting to limit bandwidth for a connection according to the rate charged for the account.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 64000. The default is 0 (zero), which disables the data-rate limit feature. If the value you specify is larger than the actual bandwidth provided by the line, the connection behaves as though the data rate limit were disabled, except that additional computations are performed unnecessarily.

Example The following user profile specifies a maximum rate of 101Kbps for data transmitted on the connection:

```
con7-1 User-Password="con7-1"
       Framed-Protocol=MPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=200.200.200.123,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.0.0,
       Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type=Rate-Type-AdslCap,
       Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode=Rate-Mode-AutoBaud,
       Ascend-Dsl-Upstream-Limit=adslcap-up-1088000,
       Ascend-Dsl-Downstream-Limit=adslcap-dn-7168000,
       Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Recv-Limit=100,
       Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Xmit-Limit=101
```

Dependencies The system activates configurable transmit data-rate limits only for connections that use ADSL-CAP, SDSL, and unchannelized DS3 slot cards. If you specify a value for a connection that does not use these cards, the system ignores the settings.

See Also `Ascend-Dsl-CIR-Recv-Limit (100).`

Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit (99)

Description Specifies the per-session downstream data rate for ADSL-CAP, ADSL-DMT, or SDSL slot cards.

Usage For an ADSL-CAP slot card, specify one of the following rates (in bits per second):

`adslcap-dn-7168000 (0)`
`adslcap-dn-6272000 (1)`
`adslcap-dn-5120000 (2)`
`adslcap-dn-4480000 (3)`
`adslcap-dn-3200000 (4)`
`adslcap-dn-2688000 (5)`
`adslcap-dn-2560000 (6)`
`adslcap-dn-2240000 (7)`
`adslcap-dn-1920000 (8)`
`adslcap-dn-1600000 (9)`
`adslcap-dn-1280000 (10)`
`adslcap-dn-960000 (11)`
`adslcap-dn-640000 (12)`

For an ADSL-DMT slot card, specify one of the following rates (in bits per second):

`adsldmt-dn-auto (100)`
`adsldmt-dn-9504000 (101)`
`adsldmt-dn-8960000 (102)`
`adsldmt-dn-8000000 (103)`
`adsldmt-dn-7168000 (104)`
`adsldmt-dn-6272000 (105)`
`adsldmt-dn-5120000 (106)`
`adsldmt-dn-4480000 (107)`
`adsldmt-dn-3200000 (108)`
`adsldmt-dn-2688000 (109)`
`adsldmt-dn-2560000 (110)`
`adsldmt-dn-2240000 (111)`
`adsldmt-dn-1920000 (112)`
`adsldmt-dn-1600000 (113)`
`adsldmt-dn-1280000 (114)`

adsldmt-dn-960000 (115)
adsldmt-dn-768000 (116)
adsldmt-dn-640000 (117)
adsldmt-dn-512000 (118)
adsldmt-dn-384000 (119)
adsldmt-dn-256000 (120)
adsldmt-dn-128000 (121)

For an SDSL slot card, specify one of the following rates (in bits per second):

sdsl-144000 (0)
sdsl-272000 (1)
sdsl-400000 (2)
sdsl-528000 (3)
sdsl-784000 (4)
sdsl-1168000 (5)
sdsl-1552000 (6)
sdsl-2320000 (7)

Example The following profile specifies a symmetric digital subscriber line (SDSL) downstream data rate of 144000bps:

```
unit-1 User-Password="pw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.31,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type=Rate-Type-Sdsl,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode=Rate-Mode-AutoBaud,
    Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit=sdsl-144000,
    Ascend-DSL-Upstream-Limit=sdsl-144000
```

Dependencies For SDSL connections, the value of Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit must match the value of Ascend-DSL-Upstream-Limit.

See Also Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode (97), Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type (92)

Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel (10037)

Description Indicates the channel on which a call is established.

Usage The value of Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel is an integer.

Example Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel = 3

Dependencies Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Start, Stop, and Checkpoint packets.

See Also Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line (10021), Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot (10020)

Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line (10021)

Description Indicates the line on which a call is established.

Usage The value of Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line is an integer.

Example Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line = 1

Dependencies Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Start, Stop, and Checkpoint packets.

See Also Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel (10037), Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot (10020)

Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot (10020)

Description Indicates the slot on which a call is established.

Usage The value of Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot is an integer.

Example Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot = 1

Dependencies Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Slot is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Start, Stop, and Checkpoint packets.

See Also Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Channel (10037), Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line (10021)

Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode (97)

Description Specifies the per-session digital subscriber line (DSL) data-rate mode.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Rate-Mode-AutoBaud (1) specifies that a DSL modem attempts to train up to a set data rate. If a DSL modem cannot train to this data rate, it connects to the closest rate to which it can train (the modem's ceiling rate).
- Rate-Mode-Single (2) specifies that a DSL modem attempts to train to a single data rate, even if the DSL modem can possibly train at a higher or lower data rate. If the DSL modem cannot train to the specified single rate, the connection fails. Specify Rate-Mode-Single for an SDSL connection.

Example The following profile specifies that the modem attempts to train up to a set data rate:

```
unit-1 User-Password="pw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.31,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type=Rate-Type-Sdsl,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode=Rate-Mode-AutoBaud
```

See Also Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit (99), Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type (92)

Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type (92)

Description Specifies the per-session modem type for rate control.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `Rate-Type-Disabled (0)` specifies that modem rate control is not active for this connection.
- `Rate-Type-Sdsl (1)` specifies that the per-session modem type is SDSL.
- `Rate-Type-AdslCap (2)` specifies that the per-session modem type is ADSL-CAP.
- `Rate-Type-AdslDmtCell (3)` specifies that the per-session modem type is Alcatel ADSL-DMT.
- `Rate-Type-AdslDmt (4)` specifies that the per-session modem type is ADSL-DMT.

Example The following profile specifies SDSL as the per-session modem type:

```
unit-1 User-Password="pw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.31,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type=Rate-Type-Sdsl,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode=Rate-Mode-AutoBaud
```

See Also `Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit (99)`, `Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode (97)`

Ascend-DSL-Upstream-Limit (98)

Description Specifies the symmetrical data rate.

Usage For an SDSL slot card, specify one of the following settings:

```
sdsl-144000 (0)
sdsl-272000 (1)
sdsl-400000 (2)
sdsl-528000 (3)
sdsl-784000 (4)
sdsl-1168000 (5)
sdsl-1552000 (6)
sdsl-2320000 (7)
sdsl-160000 (8)
sdsl-192000 (9)
sdsl-208000 (10)
sdsl-384000 (11)
sdsl-416000 (12)
sdsl-768000 (13)
sdsl-1040000 (14)
sdsl-1152000 (15)
sdsl-1536000 (16)
sdsl-1568000 (17)
```

For an ADSL-CAP slot card, specify one of the following values:

```
adslcap-up-1088000 (50)
adslcap-up-952000 (51)
adslcap-up-816000 (52)
adslcap-up-680000 (53)
adslcap-up-544000 (54)
adslcap-up-408000 (55)
adslcap-up-272000 (56)
```

For an ADSL-DMT slot card, specify one of the following values:

```
adsldmt-up-auto (150)
adsldmt-up-1088000 (151)
adsldmt-up-928000 (152)
adsldmt-up-896000 (153)
adsldmt-up-800000 (154)
adsldmt-up-768000 (155)
adsldmt-up-640000 (156)
adsldmt-up-512000 (157)
adsldmt-up-384000 (158)
adsldmt-up-256000 (159)
adsldmt-up-128000 (160)
```

Example The following profile specifies an SDSL upstream data rate of 144000bps:

```
unit-1 User-Password="pw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.31,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Type=Rate-Type-Sdsl,
    Ascend-Dsl-Rate-Mode=Rate-Mode-AutoBaud,
    Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit=sdsl-144000,
    Ascend-DSL-Upstream-Limit=sdsl-144000
```

Dependencies For SDSL connections, the value of `Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit` must match the value of `Ascend-DSL-Upstream-Limit`.

See Also `Ascend-DSL-Downstream-Limit (99)`

Ascend-Egress-Enabled (58)

Description Specifies whether the connection is an *egress interface*—the exit point for all outgoing packets. The egress feature provides a mechanism that controls the flow of bridged packets to a certain destination. To isolate customer premises equipment (CPE) PCs from one another, packets arriving from each PC-CPE pair are sent to the configured egress profile. Any interface can be designated as an egress interface (Ethernet, ATM, frame relay, PPP, and so on).

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Egress-Enable-No (0)` specifies that the interface is not the exit point for all outgoing bridged packets.
- `Egress-Enabled-Yes (1)` specifies that the interface is the exit point for all outgoing bridged packets.

Example The following profile specifies an egress interface:

```
permconn-test4-1 User-Password="ascend"
     Service-Type=Outbound-User,
     Framed-Protocol=FR,
     User-Name="p130-1-rad",
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
     Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
     Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
     Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group=1,
     Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="fr1-rad",
     Ascend-Egress-Enabled=Egress-Enable-Yes
```

Dependencies Bridged IP routing (BIR) must be enabled for `Ascend-Egress-Enabled` to have any effect.

See Also `Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group (72), Ascend-BIR-Enable (70), Ascend-BIR-Proxy (71)`

Ascend-Endpoint-Disc (109)

Description Specifies the Link Control Protocol (LCP) end-point discriminator for the connection.

Usage Specify the discriminator ID.

Example The following example sets up a Multilink PPP (MP) bundle using calling-line ID (CLID) and two-tier authentication with an end-point discriminator:

```
510555-5555 User-Password="Ascend-CLID",
            Service-Type=Framed-User,
            Framed-Protocol=MPP,
            Ascend-Endpoint-Disc="123",
            Ascend-Require-Auth=Require-Auth

clara-p50 User-Password="ascend",
          Service-Type=Framed-User,
          Framed-Protocol=MPP,
          Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

Dependencies In order to use Ascend-Endpoint-Disc, you must configure CLID authentication, Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) authentication, or two-stage authentication so that the profile is obtained before LCP negotiations are complete.

Ascend-Event-Type (150)

Description Indicates one of the following:

- A coldstart notification, informing the accounting server that the TAOS unit has started up
- A session event, informing the authentication server that a session has begun

Usage For a coldstart notification, Ascend-Event-Type is set to Ascend-Coldstart (1). For a session event, Ascend-Event-Type is set to Ascend-Session-Event (2).

Example Ascend-Event-Type=Ascend-Coldstart

Dependencies In a coldstart notification, the TAOS unit sends values for NAS-IP-Address, Ascend-Event-Type, and Ascend-Number-Sessions in an Ascend Access Event Request packet (code 33). The RADIUS accounting server must send back an Ascend Access Event Response packet (code 34) with the correct identifier to the TAOS unit.

In a session event, the TAOS unit sends values for User-Password, NAS-IP-Address, Ascend-Access-Event-Type, and Ascend-Number-Sessions in an Ascend Access Event Request packet (code 33). The authentication server must send back an Ascend Access Event Response packet (code 34) with the correct identifier to the TAOS unit.

See Also Ascend-Number-Sessions (202), NAS-IP-Address (4)

Ascend-Expect-Callback (149)

Description Specifies whether a user dialing out expects the remote end to call back.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Expect-Callback-No (0) specifies that the caller does not wait for a callback after placing a call that does not connect. Expect-Callback-No is the default.
- Expect-Callback-Yes (1) specifies that the caller waits 90 seconds after placing a call that does not connect before attempting to place another call to the same number.

Example The following dialout profile specifies that the user expects the remote end to call back:

```
unit-1 User-Password="pw", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.2.3.31,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Expect-Callback=Expect-Callback-Yes
```

See Also Ascend-Callback (246)

Ascend-FCP-Parameter (119)

Description Specifies a user authorized to access resources behind a firewall.

Usage Specify a username.

Example The following profile specifies four users authorized to access resources behind a firewall:

```
Jim User-Password="mypw"
      Service-Type=Login-User,
      Ascend-FCP-Parameter="agnt=137.175.85.10;comm=write|testkey",
      Ascend-FCP-Parameter="rmad=137.175.86.10",
      Ascend-FCP-Parameter="lcad=137.175.85.10",
      Ascend-FCP-Parameter="rule=all-2;time=30"
```

See Also Ascend-Remote-FW (110)

Ascend-Filter (90)

Description Specifies a string-format filter, which can include an IP type of service (TOS) filter specification.

Usage Filter entries apply on a first-match basis. Therefore, the order in which you enter them is significant. If you make changes to a filter in a RADIUS user profile, the changes do not take effect until a call uses that profile. A type of service (TOS) filter value is specified in the following format:

iptos *dir* [dstip *dest_ipaddr\subnet_mask*]
[srcip *src_ipaddr\subnet_mask*][*proto*][destport *cmp value*]
[srcport *cmp value*][precedence *value*][type-of-service *value*]

Note A filter definition cannot contain newlines. The syntax is shown here on multiple lines for printing purposes only.

Table 4-12 describes each element of the syntax. None of the keywords are case sensitive.

Table 4-12. Ascend-Filter arguments (page 1 of 3)

Keyword or argument	Description
iptos	Specifies an IP filter.
dir	Specifies filter direction. You can specify in (to filter packets coming into the TAOS unit) or out (to filter packets going out of the TAOS unit).

Table 4-12. Ascend-Filter arguments (page 2 of 3)

Keyword or argument	Description
dstip *dest_ipaddr* *subnet_mask*	If the dstip keyword is followed by a valid IP address, the TOS filter will set bytes only in packets with that destination address. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If the dstip keyword is followed by the zero address (0.0.0.0), or if this keyword and its IP address specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
srcip *src_ipaddr* *subnet_mask*	If the srcip keyword is followed by a valid IP address, the TOS filter will set bytes only in packets with that source address. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If the srcip keyword is followed by the zero address (0.0.0.0), or if this keyword and its IP address specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
proto	A protocol number. A value of zero matches all protocols. If you specify a nonzero number, the TAOS unit compares it to the Protocol field in packets. For list of protocol numbers, see RFC 1700.
dstport *cmp value*	If the dstport keyword is followed by a comparison symbol and a port, the port is compared to the destination port of a packet. The comparison symbol can be < (less than), = (equal to), > (greater than), or != (not equal to). The port value can be one of the following names or numbers: ftp-data (20), ftp (21), telnet (23), smtp (25), nameserver (42), domain (53), tftp (69), gopher (70), finger (79), www (80), kerberos (88), hostname (101), nntp (119), ntp (123), exec (512), login (513), cmd (514), and talk (517).
srcport *cmp value*	If the srcport keyword is followed by a comparison symbol and a port, the port is compared to the source port of a packet. The comparison symbol can be < (less than), = (equal to), > (greater than), or != (not equal to). The port value can be one of the following names or numbers: ftp-data (20), ftp (21), telnet (23), smtp (25), nameserver (42), domain (53), tftp (69), gopher (70), finger (79), www (80), kerberos (88), hostname (101), nntp (119), ntp (123), exec (512), login (513), cmd (514), and talk (517).

Table 4-12. Ascend-Filter arguments (page 2 of 3)

Keyword or argument	Description
dstip *dest_ipaddr* *subnet_mask*	If the dstip keyword is followed by a valid IP address, the TOS filter will set bytes only in packets with that destination address. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If the dstip keyword is followed by the zero address (0.0.0.0), or if this keyword and its IP address specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
srcip *src_ipaddr* *subnet_mask*	If the srcip keyword is followed by a valid IP address, the TOS filter will set bytes only in packets with that source address. If a subnet mask portion of the address is present, the TAOS unit compares only the masked bits. If the srcip keyword is followed by the zero address (0.0.0.0), or if this keyword and its IP address specification are not present, the filter matches all IP packets.
proto	A protocol number. A value of zero matches all protocols. If you specify a nonzero number, the TAOS unit compares it to the Protocol field in packets. For list of protocol numbers, see RFC 1700.
dstport *cmp value*	If the dstport keyword is followed by a comparison symbol and a port, the port is compared to the destination port of a packet. The comparison symbol can be < (less than), = (equal to), > (greater than), or != (not equal to). The port value can be one of the following names or numbers: ftp-data (20), ftp (21), telnet (23), smtp (25), nameserver (42), domain (53), tftp (69), gopher (70), finger (79), www (80), kerberos (88), hostname (101), nntp (119), ntp (123), exec (512), login (513), cmd (514), and talk (517).
srcport *cmp value*	If the srcport keyword is followed by a comparison symbol and a port, the port is compared to the source port of a packet. The comparison symbol can be < (less than), = (equal to), > (greater than), or != (not equal to). The port value can be one of the following names or numbers: ftp-data (20), ftp (21), telnet (23), smtp (25), nameserver (42), domain (53), tftp (69), gopher (70), finger (79), www (80), kerberos (88), hostname (101), nntp (119), ntp (123), exec (512), login (513), cmd (514), and talk (517).

Table 4-12. Ascend-Filter arguments (page 3 of 3)

Keyword or argument	Description
precedence *value*	Specifies the priority level of the data stream. The three most significant bits of the type of service (TOS) byte are priority bits used to set precedence for priority queuing. If a packet matches the filter, those bits are set to the specified value (most significant bit first): 000—Normal priority. 001—Priority level 1. 010—Priority level 2. 011—Priority level 3. 100—Priority level 4. 101—Priority level 5. 110—Priority level 6. 111—Priority level 7 (the highest priority).
type-of-service *value*	TOS of the data stream. If a packet matches the filter, the system sets the four bits following the three most significant bits of the TOS byte to the specified value. Those four bits are used to choose a link based on the type of service. Specify one of the following values: Normal (0)—Normal service. Disabled (1)—Disables TOS. Cost (2)—Minimize monetary cost. Reliability (4)—Maximize reliability. Throughput (8)—Maximize throughput. Latency (16)—Minimize delay.

Example The following RADIUS user profile defines a TOS filter for TCP packets (protocol 6) that are destined for a single host at 10.168.6.24. The packets must be sent on TCP port 23. For incoming packets that match this filter, the priority is set at level 2. This is a relatively low priority, which means that an upstream router that implements priority queuing might drop these packets when it becomes loaded. The commands also set TOS to prefer a low latency connection. This means that the upstream router will choose a fast connection if one is available, even if it has a higher cost or lower bandwidth, or is less reliable than another available link.

```
John User-Password="jlhkjtn", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.168.6.120,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Filter="iptos in dstip 10.168.6.24/32,
    dstport=23 precedence 010 type-of-service latency"
```

See Also Ascend-IP-TOS (87), Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To (89), Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence (88)

Ascend-Filter-Required (50)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit establishes a call if the filter profile specified in the caller's RADIUS user profile cannot be found.

Usage In a RADIUS user profile, specify one of the following values:

- `Required-No (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit establishes a call if the filter profile specified by the caller's RADIUS user profile cannot be found.
- `Required-Yes (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit does not establish a call if the filter profile specified by the caller's RADIUS user profile cannot be found.

Example The following user profile specifies that the session disconnects the call if the filter profile called `filter-c` is not found:

```
p50-v2 User-Password="my-password" Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
    Filter-ID="filter-c",
    Ascend-Filter-Required=Required-Yes
```

Dependencies If the call needs to be ended, the disconnect cause code 425 results. If the call is allowed to be established, the system logs a notice-level message that the filter could not be found.

See Also `Filter-ID (11)`

Ascend-First-Dest (189)

Description Records the destination IP address of the first packet a TAOS unit receives on a link after RADIUS authenticates the connection.

Usage `Ascend-First-Dest` does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Ascend-First-Dest=10.1.2.3`

Dependencies `Ascend-First-Dest` applies only if the session routes IP. The TAOS unit includes `Ascend-First-Dest` in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session has been authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Acct-Status-Type (40)`

Ascend-Force-56 (248)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit uses only the 56Kbps portion of a channel, even when all 64Kbps appear to be available:

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Force-56-No (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit uses the entire 64Kbps (when available). `Force-56-No` is the default.
- `Force-56-Yes (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit uses only the 56Kbps portion of a channel.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit uses the entire 64Kbps:

```
Michael User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
        Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
        Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Force-56=Force-56-No,
        Ascend-Metric=2
```

Dependencies Set `Ascend-Force-56` to `Force-56-Yes` when you place calls to European or Pacific Rim countries from within North America and the complete path cannot distinguish between the Switched-56 and Switched-64 data services.

Ascend-FR-08-Mode (10)

Description Specifies whether frame relay traffic can be switched across a DS3-ATM slot card without translating the data to Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) format.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `FR-08-Mode-No (0)` specifies that the frame relay traffic is translated before it is switched.
- `FR-08-Mode-Yes (1)` enables FRF.8 transparent mode support, specifying that the frame relay traffic is passed to the ATM switch without being translated.

Example The following profile specifies the circuit between the frame relay and ATM interfaces, and enables FRF.8 transparent mode support:

```
permconn-sys-1 User-Password="ascend"
   Service-Type=Outbound-User,
   User-Name="atm-endpoint",
   Framed-Protocol=ATM-FR-CIR,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
   Ascend-Group="111",
   Ascend-ATM-Vpi=100,
   Ascend-ATM-Vci=132,
   Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name="atmfr-1",
   Ascend-FR-08-Mode=FR-08-Mode-Yes
```

Dependencies The setting FR-08-Mode-Yes applies only to a connection that uses frame relay circuit encapsulation.

See Also Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name (156)

Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name (156)

Description Specifies the permanent virtual circuit (PVC) for which the user profile is an end point.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 15 characters. The default value is null.

Example In the following profile, the PVC is called Circuit1:

```
permconn-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="EndPoint1",
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="FR Prof 1",
   Ascend-FR-DLCI=16,
   Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name="Circuit1",
   Framed-Protocol=FR-CIR
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Specify Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name only when Framed-Protocol is set to FR-CIR.
- A TAOS unit requires two profiles for a single PVC.
- The frame relay network switches matching pairs of Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name attributes to each other, so make sure that you specify the exact same name for Ascend-FR-Circuit-Name in each profile.

See Also Ascend-Ckt-Type (16)

Ascend-FR-DCE-N392 (162)

Description Specifies the number of errors, during Ascend-FR-DCE-N393-monitored events, that causes the network side to declare the user side's procedures inactive.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 10. The default value is 3.

Example The following pseudo-user profile specifies that a total of nine errors causes the network side to declare the user side's procedures inactive:

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
      Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
      Ascend-FR-N391=6,
      Ascend-FR-T391=10,
      Ascend-FR-T392=15,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Set Ascend-FR-DCE-N392 to a value less than Ascend-FR-DCE-N393.
- Ascend-FR-DCE-N392 does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DTE.

See Also Ascend-FR-DCE-N393 (164), Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Ascend-FR-DCE-N393 (164)

Description Specifies the event count monitored by a data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) device. A TAOS unit considers a link active if the event count does not reach the value of Ascend-FR-DCE-N393.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 10. The default value is 4.

Example In the following profile, the DCE-monitored event count is 10:

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
      Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
      Ascend-FR-N391=6,
      Ascend-FR-T391=10,
      Ascend-FR-T392=15,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies The Ascend-FR-DCE-N393 attribute does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DTE.

See Also Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Ascend-FR-Direct (219)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit uses a frame relay direct configuration for frame relay packets.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- FR-Direct-No (0) specifies that the TAOS unit does not use a frame relay direct configuration. FR-Direct-No is the default.
- FR-Direct-Yes (1) specifies that the TAOS unit uses a frame relay direct configuration.

Example The following profile specifies a frame relay direct connection:

```
permconn-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="Michael",
   Ascend-FR-Direct=FR-Direct-Yes,
   Ascend-FR-Direct-Profile="PacBell",
   Ascend-FR-DLCI=72,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP
```

See Also Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI (221), Ascend-FR-DLCI (179)

Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI (221)

Description Specifies the data link connection identifier (DLCI) for the user profile in a frame relay direct configuration.

Usage Specify an integer from 16 to 991. The default value is 16.

Example The following profile specifies a frame relay direct connection for DLCI 72:

```
permconn-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="Michael",
   Ascend-FR-Direct=FR-Direct-Yes,
   Ascend-FR-Direct-Profile="PacBell",
   Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI=72,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP
```

Dependencies Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI applies only if Ascend-FR-Direct is set to FR-Direct-Yes.

See Also Ascend-FR-Direct (219), Ascend-FR-Direct-Profile (220)

Ascend-FR-Direct-Profile (220)

Description Specifies the name of the frame relay profile for a frame relay direct configuration.

Usage Specify the name of a frame relay profile. This profile connects to the frame relay switch handling the data link connection identifier (DLCI) specified by Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI. You can specify up to 15 lowercase, alphanumeric characters. The default value is null.

Example The following profile specifies a frame relay profile called PacBell for a frame relay direct connection:

```
permconn-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name="Michael",
   Ascend-FR-Direct=FR-Direct-Yes,
   Ascend-FR-Direct-Profile="PacBell",
   Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI=72,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP
```

Dependencies Ascend-FR-Direct-Profile applies only if Ascend-FR-Direct is set to FR-Direct-Yes.

See Also Ascend-FR-Direct (219), Ascend-FR-Direct-DLCI (221)

Ascend-FR-DLCI (179)

Description Specifies a data link connection identifier (DLCI) number for a frame relay configuration. A DLCI is not an address, but a local label that identifies a logical link between a device and the frame relay switch. The switch uses the DLCI to route frames through the network, and the DLCI can change as frames are passed through multiple switches.

Usage Specify an integer from 16 to 991. The default value is 16.

Example The following profile specifies DLCI 57 for a frame relay configuration:

```
permconn-unit-2 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name-"Catherine",
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="PacBell",
   Ascend-FR-DLCI=57,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Framed-Protocol=FR,
   Framed-Route="10.0.200.33/29 10.0.200.37 1 n remote_router"
```

Dependencies Ascend-FR-DLCI applies only if Ascend-FR-Direct is set to FR-Direct-No.

See Also Ascend-FR-Direct (219), Ascend-FR-Profile-Name (180)

Ascend-FR-DTE-N392 (163)

Description Specifies the number of errors, during Ascend-FR-DTE-N393-monitored events, that causes the user side to declare the network side's procedures inactive.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 10. The default value is 3.

Example In the following profile, a total of seven errors causes the user side to declare the network side's procedures inactive:

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
      Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
      Ascend-FR-N391=6,
      Ascend-FR-T391=10,
      Ascend-FR-T392=15,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Set Ascend-FR-DTE-N392 to a value less than Ascend-FR-DTE-N393.
- Ascend-FR-DTE-N392 does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DCE.

See Also Ascend-FR-DTE-N393 (165), Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Ascend-FR-DTE-N393 (165)

Description Specifies the event count monitored by a data terminal equipment (DTE) device. A TAOS unit considers a link active if the event count does not reach the value of Ascend-FR-DTE-N393.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 10. The default value is 4.

Example In the following profile, the DTE-monitored event count is 8:

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
      Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
      Ascend-FR-N391=6,
      Ascend-FR-T391=10,
      Ascend-FR-T392=15,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies The Ascend-FR-DTE-N393 attribute does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DCE.

See Also Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt (160)

Description Specifies the link management protocol a TAOS unit uses to communicate with the frame relay switch.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Ascend-FR-No-Link-Mgt (0) specifies no link management, and is the default. The TAOS unit always considers a link active if no link management functions take place.
- Ascend-FR-T1-617D (1) specifies T1.617 Annex D link management.
- Ascend-FR-Q-933A (2) specifies Q.933 Annex A link management.

Example The following pseudo-user profile sets up a frame relay profile called FR Prof 1 with a UNI-DCE interface and T1.617 Annex D link management:

```
frdlink-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="FR Prof 1",
     Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-DCE,
     Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=1,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
     Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D
```

See Also Ascend-FR-Link-Status-DLCI (106)

Ascend-FR-Link-Status-DLCI (106)

Description Specifies the DLCI to use for link management on the frame relay data link.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Ascend-FR-LMI-Dlci-0 specifies DLCI 0 (zero).
- Ascend-FR-LMI-Dlci-1023 specifies DLCI 1023.

Example The following profile specifies DLCI 1023:

```
frdlink-test-1 User-Password="ascend" Service-Type=Outbound-User
        Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="fr",
        Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
        Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-DTE,
        Ascend-FR-LinkUp=Ascend-LinkUp-AlwaysUp,
        Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=1,
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
        Ascend-FR-Link-Status-Dlci=Ascend-FR-LMI-Dlci-1023,
        Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D
```

See Also Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt (160)

Ascend-FR-N391 (161)

Description Specifies the number of T391 polling cycles between full status enquiry messages.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 255. The default value is 6, which indicates that after six status requests spaced Ascend-FR-T391 seconds apart, the UNI-DTE device requests a full status report.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit sends a status enquiry for link integrity verification to Switch-3 every 10 seconds, and requests a full status report every sixth enquiry (every 60 seconds):

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
```

```
Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
Ascend-FR-N391=6,
Ascend-FR-T391=10,
Ascend-FR-T392=15,
Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies The Ascend-FR-N391 attribute does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DCE.

See Also Ascend-FR-T391 (166), Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp (158)

Description Associates a group of dedicated channels with the frame relay profile.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 1024. The default value is 1.

Example The following pseudo-user profile sets up a frame relay profile called FR Prof 1 that uses the dedicated channels in group 5:

```
frdlink-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="FR Prof 1",
     Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-DCE,
     Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=5,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
     Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D
```

Dependencies Do not associate a group with more than one active frame relay profile.

See Also Ascend-Group (178)

Ascend-FR-Profile-Name (180)

Description Specifies the name of the frame relay profile.

Usage Specify the name of a frame relay profile. This profile connects to the frame relay switch handling the data link connection identifier (DLCI) specified by Ascend-FR-DLCI. You can specify up to 15 lowercase, alphanumeric characters. The default value is null.

Example The following profile specifies a frame relay profile called PacBell:

```
permconn-unit-2 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   User-Name-"Catherine",
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="PacBell",
   Ascend-FR-DLCI=57,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Framed-Protocol=FR,
   Framed-Route="10.0.200.33/29 10.0.200.37 1 n remote_router"
```

Dependencies Ascend-FR-Profile-Name applies only if Ascend-FR-Direct is set to FR-Direct-No.

See Also Ascend-FR-DLCI (179)

Ascend-FR-SVC-Addr (12)

Description Specifies a telephone number for the frame relay switched virtual circuit (SVC). The link uses the telephone number as the calling-line ID (CLID) for outgoing calls.

Usage Specify a telephone number.

Example The following profile specifies that the SVC is enabled, and indicates its telephone number:

```
frdlink-test-1 User-Password="ascend"
   Service-Type=Outbound-User,
   Framed-Protocol=FR,
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="svca",
   Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
   Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=21,
   Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
   Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-64K,
   Ascend-SVC-Enabled=Ascend-SVC-Enabled-Yes,
   Ascend-FR-SVC-Addr="2225552222"
```

See Also Calling-Station-Id (31)

Ascend-FR-T391 (166)

Description Specifies the link integrity verification polling timer.

Usage Specify a number of seconds from 5 through 30. The value must be less than that of Ascend-FR-T392. The default is 10, which indicates that after Ascend-FR-N391 requests spaced 10 seconds apart, the UNI-DTE device requests a full status report.

Example In the following example, the unit sends a status enquiry for link integrity verification to Switch-3 every 10 seconds, and requests a full status report every sixth enquiry (every 60 seconds):

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
      Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
      Ascend-FR-N391=6,
      Ascend-FR-T391=10,
      Ascend-FR-T392=15,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies The Ascend-FR-T391 attribute does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DCE.

See Also Ascend-FR-N391 (161), Ascend-FR-T392 (167), and Ascend-FR-Type (159).

Ascend-FR-T392 (167)

Description Specifies the interval (in seconds) in which status enquiry messages are received. The network records an error if it does not receive a status enquiry within the number of seconds you specify.

Usage Specify a number of seconds from 5 to 30. The default value is 10.

Example The following pseudo-user profile specifies that if the unit does not receive a status enquiry within a 15-second interval, the network records an error:

```
frdlink-sys-3 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
      Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="Switch-3",
      Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
      Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-NNI,
      Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=52,
      Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
      Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
      Ascend-FR-N391=6,
      Ascend-FR-T391=10,
      Ascend-FR-T392=15,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N392=7,
      Ascend-FR-DTE-N393=8,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N392=9,
      Ascend-FR-DCE-N393=10
```

Dependencies The Ascend-FR-T392 attribute does not apply if Ascend-FR-Type is set to Ascend-FR-DTE.

See Also Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Ascend-FR-Type (159)

Description Specifies the kind of logical interface between a TAOS unit and the frame relay network on the data link:

- The user-to-network interface (UNI) is the interface between an end-user and a network end point (a router or a switch) on the frame relay network.
- A data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) device connects the data terminal equipment (DTE) device to a communications channel, such as a telephone line.
- DTE refers to a device that an operator uses, such as a computer or a terminal.
- Network-to-network interface (NNI) operation allows the TAOS unit to act as a frame relay switch communicating with another frame relay switch.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Ascend-FR-DTE (0) specifies a UNI-DTE connection (the default). The TAOS unit operates as the user side, communicating with the network-side DCE switch.
- Ascend-FR-DCE (1) specifies a UNI-DCE connection. The TAOS unit operates as the network side, communicating with the user side of a frame relay terminating unit.
- Ascend-FR-NNI (2) specifies an NNI connection. The TAOS unit performs both DTE and DCE link management.

Example The following pseudo-user profile sets up a frame relay profile called FR Prof 1 with a UNI-DCE interface:

```
frdlink-unit-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="FR Prof 1",
     Ascend-FR-Type=Ascend-FR-DCE,
     Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=1,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
     Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D
```

See Also Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt (160)

Ascend-FT1-Caller (175)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit initiates an FT1-B&O call, or waits for the remote end to initiate these types of calls.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- FT1-No (0) specifies that the TAOS unit waits for the remote end to initiate the call. FT1-No is the default.
- FT1-Yes (1) specifies that the TAOS unit initiates the call. If you choose this setting, the TAOS unit dials to bring online any switched circuits that are part of the call.

Example The following pseudo-user profile specifies that the TAOS unit initiates the call:

```
permconn-Alameda-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
       User-Name="CA",
       Framed-Protocol=MPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=50.1.1.1,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
       Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
       Ascend-Metric=7,
       Framed-Routing=None,
       Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed/Mpp,
       Ascend-Group="1,3,5,7",
       Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
       Ascend-Target-Util=80,
       Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
       Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
       Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
       Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
```

```
        Port-Limit=10,
        Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
        Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
        Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

See Also Ascend-Call-Type (177)

Ascend-Group (178)

Description Points to the dedicated channels used by the profile's WAN link.

Usage Your usage depends upon the value you specify for Ascend-Call-Type:

- If you set Ascend-Call-Type to Nailed, you can specify a number from 1 to 60 for Ascend-Group. The default value is 1.
- If you set Ascend-Call-Type to Nailed/Mpp, you can use the Ascend-Group attribute to assign multiple dedicated groups to the profile. Specify a single number, or specify a list of numbers from 1 to 60, separated by commas, with no spaces. The default value is 1.

Example The following pseudo-user profile sets up a Nailed/MPP connection to use the dedicated channels in groups 1, 3, 5, and 7:

```
permconn-Alameda-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="CA",
        Framed-Protocol=MPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=50.1.1.1,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Metric=7,
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed/Mpp,
        Ascend-Group="1,3,5,7",
        Ascend-FT1-Caller=FT1-Yes,
        Ascend-Target-Util=80,
        Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
        Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
        Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
        Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
        Port-Limit=10,
        Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
        Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
        Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Ascend-Group does not apply if the link consists entirely of switched channels.
- If you add channels for the Ascend-Group attribute, the TAOS unit adds the channels to any online connection that uses the group.
- Do not duplicate group numbers in active profiles.
- Although you can assign multiple groups to a user profile, do not mix the serial WAN circuit with dedicated T1 or E1 channels.

See Also Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp (158)

Ascend-Handle-IPX (222)

Description Specifies how a TAOS unit handles NetWare Core Protocol (NCP) watchdog requests on behalf of IPX clients during IPX bridging.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Handle-IPX-None (0)` specifies that special IPX behavior does not take place. Choose this setting when the LAN on each side of the bridge has one or more IPX servers. `Handle-IPX-None` is the default.
- `Handle-IPX-Client (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit discards Routing Information Protocol (RIP) and Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) periodic broadcasts at its WAN interface, but forwards RIP and SAP queries. Choose `Handle-IPX-Client` when both of these conditions are true:
  - The local LAN has IPX clients but no servers.
  - The TAOS unit is acting as a bridge to another LAN containing only IPX servers, or a combination of IPX servers and clients.
- `Handle-IPX-Server (2)` specifies that the TAOS unit discards all RIP and SAP periodic broadcasts and queries at its WAN interface. This mode enables the TAOS unit to bring down calls during idle periods without breaking client/server or peer-to-peer connections. Choose `Handle-IPX-Server` when both of these conditions are true:
  - The TAOS unit is acting as a bridge to a remote LAN with IPX clients, but no servers.
  - The local LAN contains only IPX servers, or a combination of IPX clients and servers.

Example The following user profile specifies an IPX bridging link in which the local Ethernet supports NetWare clients, and the remote network supports both NetWare servers and clients:

```
unit1 User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-No,
      Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
      Ascend-Handle-IPX=Handle-IPX-Client,
      Ascend-Netware-timeout=30
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If you set `Ascend-Handle-IPX` to `Handle-IPX-Server`, you must also specify a value for the `Ascend-Netware-timeout` attribute, indicating the maximum length of idle time during which the TAOS unit performs watchdog spoofing for NetWare connections.
- If the connection does not bridge (`Ascend-Bridge` is set to `Bridge-No`), the `Ascend-Handle-IPX` attribute does not apply.
- If the TAOS unit on one LAN sets `Ascend-Handle-IPX` to `Handle-IPX-Server`, and the LAN on the other side of the connection has only NetWare clients, the TAOS unit on the client-only LAN must set `Ascend-Handle-IPX` to `Handle-IPX-Client`. If both LANs contain servers, both sides of the connection must set `Ascend-Handle-IPX` to `Handle-IPX-None`.

- Although Ascend-Handle-IPX does not apply if Ascend-Bridge is set to Bridge-No, the TAOS unit automatically performs watchdog spoofing just as though you had set Ascend-Handle-IPX to Handle-IPX-Server. However, the TAOS unit does not filter as though you had set Ascend-Handle-IPX to Handle-IPX-Server.

See Also Ascend-Bridge (230), Ascend-Netware-timeout (223)

Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239)

Description Specifies which Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA) algorithm to use for calculating average line utilization (ALU) of transmitted data.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- History-Constant (0) gives equal weight to all samples taken during the historical time period specified by the Ascend-Seconds-Of-History attribute. When you select this option, older historical samples have as much impact on the decision to change bandwidth allocation as more recent samples.
- History-Linear (1) gives more weight to recent samples of bandwidth usage than to older samples taken during the historical period specified by Ascend-Seconds-Of-History. The weighting grows at a linear rate.
- History-Quadratic (2) gives more weight to recent samples of bandwidth usage than to older samples taken during the historical period specified by the Ascend-Seconds-Of-History attribute. The weighting grows at a quadratic rate. History-Quadratic is the default.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring DBA, including Ascend-History-Weigh-Type:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234), Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr (183)

Description Indicates the IP address of the Home Agent used for the mobile client.

Usage The `Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr` attribute appears in an Accounting Stop record under the following conditions:

- The session has ended.
- The Accounting Request packet includes `Acct-Status-Type=Stop`.
- The session was authenticated and encapsulated by means of Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP).

Example `Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr=10.1.2.3`

See Also `Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port (186)`, `Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185)`

Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port (186)

Description Specifies the UDP port number to which the Foreign Agent directs Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP) messages.

Usage Specify a UDP port number from 0 to 65535. The default value is 5150.

Example In the following example, the Foreign Agent dials the connection to the primary Home Agent and requests a tunnel on port 8877. If that attempt fails, it dials the connection to the secondary Home Agent and requests a tunnel on port 4000:

```
user1 User-Password="pass1"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
   Tunnel-Type=ATMP,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="2.2.2.2:8877",
   Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent="3.3.3.3",
   Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port=4000
```

Dependencies If you specify a value for the *udp_port* argument of `Ascend-Server-Endpoint` or `Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent`, or if you accept the default of 5150 for *udp_port*, you need not specify the `Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port` attribute.

See Also `Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent (130)`, `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`

Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185)

Description Specifies the name of the connection profile that defines the link on which the Home Agent sends all packets it receives from the mobile client during Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP) operation.

Usage Specify the name of the Home Agent's connection profile. The default value is null.

Example In the following example, the Home Agent uses the Homenet connection profile to the home network:

```
Node1 User-Password="Top-secret"
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.1.1.2,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Tunnel-Type=ATMP,
      Tunnel-Password="mypw",
      Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=10.8.9.10,
      Ascend-Home-Network-Name="Homenet"
```

See Also Tunnel-Password (69), Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67), Tunnel-Type (64)

Ascend-Host-Info (252)

Description Specifies a list of hosts to which a user can establish a Telnet, rlogin, or Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) session.

Usage You can specify up to 10 Ascend-Host-Info entries in a user profile. Enter your setting in the following format:

Ascend-Host-Info="[*service*][*username*] *IP_address*[:*port*] *text*"

Argument	Description
service	telnet, rlogin, rawTCP, or ppp. The default is telnet.
username	Username for an rlogin session.
IP_address	IP address of each host.
:*port*	Port for contacting the Telnet host.
text	Description of each host, up to 31 characters.

The TAOS unit assigns each entry a number. When the user selects the number, the terminal server initiates a session with the host at the specified IP address.

Example To set up a host list for a TAOS unit named Cal, you would configure a pseudo-user profile as follows:

```
banner-Cal Password="ascend"
   Service-Type=Outbound,
   Reply-Message="sp-max terminal server",
   Reply-Message="! You are welcome !",
   Reply-Message="      :-)          ",
   Ascend-Host-Info="telnet 200.167.61.39 telnet to apache",
   Ascend-Host-Info="rawtcp 205.168.62.38:21 raw tcp service,
   Ascend-Host-Info="200.167.61.39:23 telnet to apache",
   Ascend-Host-Info="rlogin ps 200.168.64.31 rlogin to apache",
   Ascend-Host-Info="ppp PPP service"
```

See Also Reply-Message (18)

Ascend-IF-Netmask (153)

Description Specifies the subnet mask in use for the local numbered interface.

Usage Specify a subnet mask consisting of four numbers from 0 to 255, separated by periods. The default value is 0.0.0.0.

Example The following RADIUS user profile specifies a subnet mask of 255.255.255.252 for the local numbered interface:

```
numbered User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.9.1.213,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252,
   Ascend-PPP-Address=10.9.1.212,
   Ascend-IF-Netmask=255.255.255.252
```

See Also `Ascend-PPP-Address (253)`, `Ascend-Remote-Addr (154)`

Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236)

Description Specifies the number of channels a TAOS unit adds when bandwidth changes during a call on a Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) link.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 32. The default value is 1.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including `Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count`:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- `Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count` does not apply if all channels of a link are dedicated (`Ascend-Call-Type` is set to `Nailed`).
- MP+ calls cannot exceed 32 channels.
- The sum of `Ascend-Base-Channel-Count` and `Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count` must not exceed the maximum number of channels available.

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234), Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-IP-Direct (209)

Description Specifies the IP address to which a TAOS unit redirects packets from the user. When you include this attribute in a user profile, the TAOS unit bypasses all internal routing tables and simply sends all packets it receives on the connection's WAN interface to the specified IP address. Ascend-IP-Direct affects only packets *from* the user. It does not affect packets that go *to* the user. The TAOS unit uses its internal routing scheme to route packets to the user.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0. If you accept the default, the TAOS unit does not redirect IP traffic.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit redirects incoming packets to the host at IP address 10.2.3.11:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-IP-Direct=10.2.3.11,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- You can specify the Ascend-IP-Direct attribute only if IP routing is in use and Framed-Protocol is not set to FR.
- Do not set Ascend-IP-Direct and Ascend-FR-Direct in the same user profile. If you do, an error occurs.
- Ascend-IP-Direct connections typically turn off RIP. If you configure the connection to receive RIP, the TAOS unit forwards all RIP packets it receives to the IP address you specify. To turn off RIP, set Framed-Routing to None.

See Also Framed-Routing (10)

Ascend-IP-DSCP (3)

Description Specifies the differentiated services code point (DSCP) value.

Usage Specify the decimal equivalent of the binary bit setting desired in the second octet of the IP packet header.

Example In the following user profile, the DSCP value is set to 252:

```
test    User-Password = "test"
        Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-Yes,
        Ascend-Bridge = Bridge-No,
        Ascend-Idle-Limit = 0,
        Ascend-IP-TOS = IP-TOS-Dscp,
        Ascend-IP-TOS-DSCP = 252
```

See Also `Ascend-IP-TOS (87)`

Ascend-IP-Pool-Chaining (85)

Description Specifies whether IP pool chaining is enabled.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `IP-Pool-Chaining-No (0)` disables IP pool chaining.
- `IP-Pool-Chaining-Yes (1)` enables IP pool chaining. When IP pool chaining is enabled, contiguous pools are treated as one *pool space* with shared addresses. When the system assigns an address to a user, it begins searching for an available address in the first pool of the chain and stops when it finds an available address or encounters a null pool definition. The pools within a chain must be defined in a contiguous sequence.

Example The following profile contains two IP pool chains (for pools 1, 2, 3, and pools 7, 8, 9), with each pool chain containing 30 addresses:

```
pools-JFAN-TAOS User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Chaining=IP-Pool-Chaining-Yes,
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="1 11.168.6.10 10",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="2 12.168.6.10 10",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="3 13.168.6.10 10",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="7 17.168.6.10 10",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="8 18.168.6.10 10",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="9 19.168.6.10 10"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Address pools must be defined, either locally or in a RADIUS pseudo-user profile.
- Address assignment and vendor-specific attribute (VSA)-compatibility mode must be enabled locally.
- The value of `Ascend-IP-Pool-Chaining` overrides any pool-chaining setting specified locally.

See Also `Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool (218)`, `Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition (217)`

Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition (217)

Description Specifies the first address in an IP address pool, as well as the number of addresses in the pool.

Usage The Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition attribute has the following format:

Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="*num first_ipaddr max_entries* [*vrouter_name*]"

Table 4-13 describes each Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition argument.

Table 4-13. Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition arguments

Argument	Specifies
num	Number of the pool. The default value is 1. Specify pool numbers starting with 1, unless you have defined pools using the TAOS unit's configuration interface, and do not wish to override those settings. In that case, for the *num* argument, start with 1 plus the highest number you used for an IP address pool on the TAOS unit. For example, if you set up address pools 1 through 5 on the TAOS unit, specify pool numbers starting with 6 in RADIUS.
first_ipaddr	First IP address in the address pool. The address you specify cannot accept a subnet mask, because it always becomes a host route. The default value is 0.0.0.0. In Windows, the default subnet mask for Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) interfaces is 255.255.255.0. Therefore, if NetBIOS over IP is enabled, connected Windows users will broadcast to .255, causing a performance problem for anyone connected at that address.
max_entries	Maximum number of IP addresses in the pool. The TAOS unit assigns addresses sequentially, from *first_ipaddr* on, up to the limit of addresses specified by *max_entries*. The default value is 0 (zero). You can specify up to 500 addresses.
vrouter_name	Name of the virtual router (VRouter) to which the IP address pool belongs.

Example In the following example, an administrator configures a pseudo-user profile to create two address pools. Address pool 1 contains a block of 7 IP addresses from 10.1.0.1 to 10.1.0.7. Address pool 2 contains a block of 48 IP addresses from 10.2.0.1 to 10.2.0.48.

```
pools-Alameda User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="1 10.1.0.1 7",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition="2 10.2.0.1 48"
```

See Also Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool (218)

Ascend-IP-TOS (87)

Description Specifies the type of service (TOS) of the data stream.

Usage The value you specify sets the 4 bits following the 3 most significant bits of the TOS byte. Specify one of the following values:

- IP-TOS-Normal (0) specifies normal service.
- IP-TOS-Disabled (1) disables TOS.
- IP-TOS-Cost (2) minimizes monetary cost.
- IP-TOS-Reliability (4) maximizes reliability.
- IP-TOS-Throughput (8) maximizes throughput.
- IP-TOS-Latency (16) minimizes delay.
- IP-TOS-Dscp (128) specifies differentiated services code point (DSCP) marking instead of a TOS precedence.

Example The following RADIUS user profile specifies maximum throughput. The upstream router will choose a high-bandwidth connection if one is available, even if the link is less reliable, or has a higher cost or higher latency than another available link:

```
jfan-pc User-Password="johnfan", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.168.6.120,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Framed-Routing=3,
    Ascend-IP-TOS=IP-TOS-Throughput,
    Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence=IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Six,
    Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To=IP-TOS-Apply-To-Incoming
```

See Also Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To (89), Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence (88)

Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To (89)

Description Specifies the direction in which type of service (TOS) is enabled.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `IP-TOS-Apply-To-Incoming (1024)` specifies that bits are set in packets received on the interface. This setting is the default.
- `IP-TOS-Apply-To-Outgoing (2048)` specifies that bits are set in outbound packets only.
- `IP-TOS-Apply-To-Both (3072)` specifies that both incoming and outgoing packets are tagged.

Example The following RADIUS user profile specifies that bits are set in received packets only:

```
jfan-pc User-Password="johnfan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.168.6.120,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Framed-Routing=3,
     Ascend-IP-TOS=IP-TOS-Throughput,
     Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence=IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Six,
     Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To=IP-TOS-Apply-To-Incoming
```

See Also `Ascend-IP-TOS (87), Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence (88)`

Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence (88)

Description Specifies the priority level of the data stream.

Usage The three most significant bits of the type of service (TOS) byte are priority bits used to set precedence for priority queuing. When TOS is enabled, those bits can be set to one of the following values (most significant bit first):

- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Normal (0)` specifies normal priority.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-One (32)` specifies priority level 1.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Two (64)` specifies priority level 2.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Three (96)` specifies priority level 3.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Four (128)` specifies priority level 4.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Five (160)` specifies priority level 5.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Six (192)` specifies priority level 6.
- `IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Seven (224)` specifies priority level 7 (the highest priority).

Example The following RADIUS user profile sets the priority of the packets in the data stream at 6. An upstream router that implements priority queuing will not drop the packets until it has dropped all packets of a lower priority.

```
jfan-pc User-Password="johnfan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.168.6.120,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Framed-Routing=3,
     Ascend-IP-TOS=IP-TOS-Throughput,
     Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence=IP-TOS-Precedence-Pri-Six,
     Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To=IP-TOS-Apply-To-Incoming
```

See Also Ascend-IP-TOS (87), Ascend-IP-TOS-Apply-To (89)

Ascend-IPX-Alias (224)

Description Specifies an IPX network number to use when connecting to IPX routers that require numbered interfaces.

Usage Specify an IPX network number. The default value is 0 (zero). RADIUS requires that the Ascend-IPX-Alias attribute have a decimal value (base 10), but IPX network numbers generally have hexadecimal values (base 16). In order to give the Ascend-IPX-Alias attribute a value, you must convert the hexadecimal IPX network number to a decimal value for use in the user profile.

Example The following profile specifies the IPX network number as the decimal value 3724805632, which corresponds to the hexadecimal value DE040600:

```
ipx-unit User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
         User-Name="cs",
         Ascend-Dial-Number="96135494",
         Framed-Protocol=PPP,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
         Framed-IP-Address=10.10.10.11,
         Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
         Framed-Routing=None,
         Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-No,
         Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
         Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Router,
         Framed-IPX-Network=109255736,
         Ascend-IPX-Alias=3724805632,
         Ascend-Netware-timeout=10,
         Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
         Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-None,
         Ascend-Metric=2
```

See Also Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode (216), Ascend-IPX-Route (174), Ascend-Route-IPX (229)

Ascend-IPX-Header-Compression (65)

Description Specifies whether the connection uses IPX header compression.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Ascend-IPX-Header-Compression-No (0)` disables IPX header compression for the connection.
- `Ascend-IPX-Header-Compression-Yes (1)` enables IPX header compression for the connection.

Example The following user profile specifies a connection to a Novell LAN, and indicates that the link uses IPX header compression:

```
sitebw User-Password="mypw"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=MPP,
    Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
    Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Router,
    Ascend-IPX-Header-Compression=Ascend-IPX-Header-Compression-Yes
```

See Also `Ascend-Link-Compression (233)`, `Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp (210)`, `Framed-Compression (13)`

Ascend-IPX-Node-Addr (182)

Description Specifies a unique IPX node address on the network specified by `Framed-IPX-Network`. This value completes the IPX address of a mobile client.

Usage Specify a 12-digit ASCII string enclosed in double quotation marks. The RADIUS server passes the attributes in the mobile client's profile to the Foreign Agent. The Foreign Agent sends these attributes when connecting with the Home Agent.

Example The following user profile specifies an IPX node address for a mobile client in gateway mode:

```
mobile-ipx User-Password="unit"
       Service-Type=Framed-User,
       Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
       Framed-Protocol=PPP,
       Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Dialin,
       Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
       Framed-IPX-Network=40000000,
       Ascend-IPX-Node-Addr=12345678,
       Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr =200.168.6.18,
       Ascend-Home-Network-Name="Dave's TAOS unit",
       Tunnel-Password="mypw"
```

See Also `Framed-MTU (12)`

Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode (216)

Description Specifies whether the caller associated with the user profile is an Ethernet client with its own IPX network address, or a dial-in Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) client.

Dial-in clients do not belong to an IPX network, so you must assign them an IPX network number. When you do so, a dial-in client can establish a routing connection with the TAOS unit. You must use the TAOS configuration interface to define a virtual IPX network. The TAOS unit advertises the route to the virtual network, and assigns it as the network address for dial-in clients.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `IPX-Peer-Router (0)` specifies that the caller is on the Ethernet network and has its own IPX address. IPX-Peer-Router is the default.
- `IPX-Peer-Dialin (1)` specifies that the caller is a dial-in NetWare client that incorporates PPP software and dial-out hardware, but does not have an Ethernet interface. This setting causes the TAOS unit to assign the caller an IPX address derived from the value of `IPX-Dialin-Pool`.

Example The following user profile specifies that the caller is on the Ethernet interface:

```
sitebw User-Password="mypw"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=MPP,
    Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
    Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Router
```

Dependencies If the client does not supply its own unique node number, the TAOS unit assigns a unique node number to the client as well. The TAOS unit does not send IPX RIP and SAP advertisements across the connection and ignores IPX RIP and SAP advertisements it receives from the remote end. However, the TAOS unit does respond to IPX RIP and SAP queries it receives from dial-in clients.

See Also `Ascend-IPX-Route (174), Ascend-Route-IPX (229)`

Ascend-IPX-Route (174)

Description Enables you to configure a static IPX route in a pseudo-user profile.

Usage To configure a static IPX route, use the following format:

`Ascend-IPX-Route="`*`profile_name network#`* `[`*`node#`*`] [`*`socket#`*`] [`*`server_type`*`] [`*`hop_count`*`] [`*`tick_count`*`] [`*`server_name`*`]"`

Table 4-14 describes each Ascend-IPX-Route argument.

Table 4-14. Ascend-IPX-Route arguments

Argument	Specifies
profile_name	RADIUS user profile the TAOS unit uses to reach the network. The default value is null.
network#	Unique internal network number for the NetWare server. The default value is 00000000.
node#	Node number for the NetWare server. The default value is 0000000000001 (the typical node number for a NetWare file server.)
socket#	Socket number for the NetWare server. Typically, NetWare file servers use socket 0451. The default value is 0000. The number you specify must be a well-known socket number. Services that use dynamic socket numbers might use a different socket each time they load. To bring up a connection to a remote service that uses a dynamic socket number, specify a master server that uses a well-known socket number.
server_type	SAP service type of the NetWare server. NetWare file servers have SAP service type 0004. The default value is 0000.
hop_count	Distance to the destination network, in hops. The default value is 1.
tick_count	Distance to the destination network, in IBM PC clock ticks (one-eighteenth of a second). This value is for round-trip timer calculation and for determining the nearest server of a given type. The default value is 12.
server_name	Name of an IPX server. The default value is null.

Example The following pseudo-user profile defines an IPX route:

```
ipxroute-CA-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        Ascend-IPX-Route="def 6 7 8 9 10"
```

See Also Ascend-IPX-Alias (224), Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode (216), Ascend-Route-IPX (229)

Ascend-Line-Type (10017)

Description Indicates the type of line on which a call is established.

Usage Ascend-Line-Type always has the value DS0 (11), which specifies the DS0 channel of a T1 or T3 line.

Example Ascend-Line-Type = DS0

Dependencies Ascend-Line-Type is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA).

See Also Ascend-Dsl-Physical-Line (10021)

Ascend-Link-Compression (233)

Description Specifies the link-compression method to use for Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)-encapsulated packets transmitted and received on the connection.

Usage You can specify one of the following values:

- Link-Comp-None (0) disables data compression. Link-Comp-None in the default.
- Link-Comp-Stac (1) enables a modified version of draft 0 of the Compression Control Protocol (CCP), which predates RFC 1974. Older equipment supports this compression method.
- Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9 (2) enables the compression/decompression algorithm specified in draft 9 of the Stac LZS compression protocol, which is described in RFC 1974. Most devices use this compression method.
- Link-Comp-MS-Stac (3) enables the compression/decompression algorithm used by Windows 95 clients.
- Link-Comp-MPPC (4) enables Microsoft Point-to-Point Compression (MPPC).

Example The following user profile specifies Stac-9 compression:

```
user-1 User-Password="localpw"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0
```

Dependencies During the negotiation phase of the connection, both sides must agree to use the specified method. By default, NetWare relies on the Data Link layer to validate and guarantee data integrity. When you configure Stac compression, the system performs an 8-bit checksum, which is inadequate for NetWare data. Therefore, for NetWare connections, carry out one of the following tasks:

- Specify Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9 or Link-Comp-MS-Stac, which use a more robust error-checking method.
- Disable link compression by setting Ascend-Link-Compression to Link-Comp-None. When you do so, the TAOS unit guarantees data integrity by means of PPP.
- Accept the default Link-Comp-Stac setting, and enable IPX checksums on your NetWare servers and clients. Both the server and the client must support IPX checksums. If you enable checksums on your servers, but not on your clients, all logins will fail.

See Also Framed-Compression (13)

Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration (125)

Description Specifies the maximum number of minutes that a TAOS unit allows individual channels in a call to stay connected, regardless of the data traffic over the connection. When the time expires in single-channel calls, the TAOS unit disconnects the call. When the time expires for a channel in a multichannel call, the TAOS unit disconnects only the single channel, leaving the call connected.

Usage Specify an integer from 0 to 1440. The TAOS unit checks the connection once per minute, so the actual time the call is connected is slightly longer than the actual time you set. The default value is 0 (zero), which specifies that the TAOS unit does not set a limit on the duration of the call.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit allows individual channels in a call to stay connected for 2 hours, regardless of the data traffic over the connection:

```
smith User-Password="xyzzy"
   Service-Type=Login-User,
   Login-Service=Telnet,
   Login-IP-Host=10.10.10.1,
   Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode=TS-Idle-Input,
   Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit=60,
   Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration=120
```

Dependencies For single-channel, Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), and Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) calls, the `Session-Timeout` and `Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration` attributes work identically.

See Also `Session-Timeout (27)`

Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay (264)

Description Specifies the maximum delay (in milliseconds) for Voice over IP (VoIP) packets. The value that you specify is used for calculating the fragment size for the non-Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) traffic using the same link.

Usage Specify a value from 0 through 1000. The default is 0 (zero).

Example The following user profile specifies a maximum delay of 50 milliseconds:

```
vam-23  User-Password ="ascend"
        Service-Type = Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol = MP,
        Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
        Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Framed-Route="23.0.0.0/8 2.2.2.2 1 n",
        Ascend-PPP-Address = 3.3.3.3,
        Ascend-IF-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Priority-For-PPP = Enable,
        Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay = 50,
        Ascend-Packet-Classification = UDP_PORT_RANGE,
        Ascend-RTP-Port-Range = "1000 2000"
```

Dependencies Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

Ascend-Max-Shared-Users (2)

Description Specifies a limit on the number of users connected simultaneously, using the same shared profile.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to the maximum number of calls that can be taken simultaneously on your unit. For MAX™ units, the maximum is 136 calls. By default, there is no limit on the number of users allowed to connect simultaneously using the same shared profile.

Example The following user profile specifies the maximum number of users sharing the profile as 2:

```
test-max  User-Password="ascend"
    Service-Type=Framed,
    Framed-Protocol=MP,
    Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool=1,
    Ascend-Maximum-Channels=3,
    Port-Limit=3,
    Ascend-Max-Shared-Users=2,
    Ascend-Shared-Profile-Enable=Shared-Profile-Yes,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255
```

See Also Ascend-Shared-Profile-Enable (128)

Ascend-Menu-Item (206)

Description Defines a single terminal-server menu item for a user profile. You can specify up to 20 Ascend-Menu-Item attributes per profile. The screen displays the menu items in the order in which they appear in the RADIUS profile.

Using the Ascend-Menu-Item attribute, you can configure a profile to give a terminal-server user a custom menu of items from which to choose. The server uses the custom menu to present the user with a subset of terminal-server commands. The user does not have access to the regular menu or to the terminal-server command line.

Usage Enter your specifications using the following format:

Ascend-Menu Item=*command;text;match*

Table 4-15 lists each argument. If any entry consists of an option containing more than the maximum number of characters allowed, the RADIUS server discards the entry.

Table 4-15. Ascend-Menu-Item arguments

Argument	Description
command	Specifies the string sent to the terminal server when the user selects the menu item. The string must be in a format that the terminal server understands. It can contain up to 80 characters.
text	Specifies the text that appears on the user's screen, up to 31 characters.
match	Specifies the pattern, of up to 10 characters, that the user must type to select the item. The TAOS unit considers blanks part of the matching pattern.
; (semicolon)	The first semicolon (**;**) you enter acts as the delimiter between *command* and *text*. If you enter a second semicolon, it acts as the delimiter between *text* and *match*.

By default, the TAOS unit uses the standard terminal-server menu.

Example Suppose you set the following attributes:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Login-User
   Ascend-Menu-Item="show ip stats;Display IP Stats",
   Ascend-Menu-Item="ping 1.2.3.4;Ping server",
   Ascend-Menu-Item="telnet 10.2.4.5; Telnet to Ken's machine",
   Ascend-Menu-Item="show arp;Display ARP Table",
   Ascend-Menu-Selector="               Option:"
```

The terminal server displays the following text:

```
1. Display IP Stats     3. Telnet to Ken's machine
2. Ping server          4. Display ARP Table.
               Option:
```

See Also Ascend-Menu-Selector (205)

Ascend-Menu-Selector (205)

Description Specifies a string as a prompt for user input in the terminal-server menu interface. By default, when you create a custom menu with the Ascend-Menu-Item attribute, the terminal server displays the following string when prompting the user to make a selection:

```
Enter Selection (1-num, q)
```

The *num* argument represents the last number in the list. The terminal server automatically determines the value of *num* by counting the number of items in the menu. The only valid user input is in the range 1 through *num*, and q to quit. However, you can specify a different string for prompting the user to make a selection. The Ascend-Menu-Selector attribute enables you to specify a string that the terminal server displays when prompting a user for a menu selection.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 31 characters. The terminal server displays the string when prompting the user for a menu selection.

Example Suppose you set the following attributes:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Login-User
   Ascend-Menu-Item="show ip stats;Display IP Stats",
   Ascend-Menu-Item="ping 1.2.3.4;Ping server",
   Ascend-Menu-Item="telnet 10.2.4.5; Telnet to Ken's machine",
   Ascend-Menu-Item="show arp;Display ARP Table",
   Ascend-Menu-Selector="               Option:"
```

The terminal server displays the following text:

```
1. Display IP Stats     3. Telnet to Ken's machine
2. Ping server          4. Display ARP Table.
               Option:
```

Note that the valid user input in this example is still 1 through 4, or q to quit.

See Also Ascend-Menu-Item (206)

Ascend-Metric (225)

Description Specifies the virtual hop count of an IP route. If two routes are available to a single destination network, you can make sure that a TAOS unit uses any available dedicated channel before it uses a switched channel. Simply set the Ascend-Metric attribute to a value higher than the metric of any dedicated route. The higher the value you enter, the less likely that the TAOS unit will bring the link online. The TAOS unit uses the lowest metric.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 15. The default value is 7.

Example If a route to a station takes three hops over dedicated lines, and Ascend-Metric is set to 4 in a user profile that reaches the same station, the TAOS unit does not bring the user's link online. However, if the link is already online, the TAOS unit does not use the dedicated line. The hop count includes the metric of each switched link in the route.

See Also Ascend-Route-IP (228), Framed-Route (22)

Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173)

Description Specifies the minimum number of channels that a Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call maintains.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 32. The default value is 1.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including Ascend-Minimum-Channels:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies The Ascend-Minimum-Channels attribute applies only to MP+ calls.

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234), Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Modem-PortNo (120)

Description Indicates the number of the port used for a call.

Usage The Ascend-Modem-PortNo attribute appears in Start records, Stop records, and Checkpoint records.

Example Ascend-Modem-PortNo=4000

See Also Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo (122), Ascend-Modem-SlotNo (121)

Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo (122)

Description Indicates the number of the shelf on which a modem card is located. The shelf number is always 1.

Usage The Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo attribute appears in Start records, Stop records, and Checkpoint records.

Example Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo=1

See Also Ascend-Modem-PortNo (120), Ascend-Modem-SlotNo (121)

Ascend-Modem-SlotNo (121)

Description Indicates the number of the slot in which a modem card is physically located.

Usage The Ascend-Modem-SlotNo attribute appears in Start records, Stop records, and Checkpoint records.

Example Ascend-Modem-SlotNo=5

See Also Ascend-Modem-PortNo (120), Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo (122)

Ascend-MOH-Timeout (261)

Description Specifies the modem on hold time-out value. This value specifies the amount of time that the server modem remains on hold after the client modem receives a call and requests that the data call be suspended.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- TS_MOH_DISABLED (1) disables the modem on hold time-out feature.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_10_SEC (1) sets the modem on hold time-out to 10 seconds.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_20_SEC (2) sets the modem on hold time-out to 20 seconds.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_30_SEC (3) sets the modem on hold time-out to 30 seconds.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_40_SEC (4) sets the modem on hold time-out to 40 seconds.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_1_MIN (5) sets the modem on hold time-out to 1 minute.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_2_MIN (6) sets the modem on hold time-out to 2 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_3_MIN (7) sets the modem on hold time-out to 3 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_4_MIN (8) sets the modem on hold time-out to 4 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_6_MIN (9) sets the modem on hold time-out to 6 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_8_MIN (10) sets the modem on hold time-out to 8 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_12_MIN (11) sets the modem on hold time-out to 12 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_16_MIN (12) sets the modem on hold time-out to 16 minutes.
- TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_NO_LIMIT (13) sets the modem on hold time-out to unlimited.
- TS_MOH_CONN_DEFAULT (14) specifies that the connection use a default value defined for all modem sessions.

Example The following user profile sets the modem on hold time-out value to 16 minutes:

```
test User-Password = "test"
     Service-Type = Framed-User,
     Ascend-MOH-Timeout = TS_MOH_TIMEOUT_16_MIN
```

Dependencies Ascend-MOH-Timeout is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

See Also Ascend-Modem-PortNo (120), Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo (122), Ascend-Modem-SlotNo (121)

Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent (254)

Description Specifies a percentage of bandwidth utilization below which a TAOS unit clears a single-channel Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 99. The default value is 0 (zero), which causes the TAOS unit to ignore bandwidth utilization when determining whether to clear a call.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TAOS unit clears a single-channel MP+ call when bandwidth utilization falls below 10 percent:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration=10,
      Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent=10
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- MP+ must be in use on the link.
- If either end of a connection sets the Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent attribute to 0 (zero), the TAOS unit ignores bandwidth utilization when determining when to clear a call.
- Bandwidth utilization *on both sides of the connection* must fall below the percentage specified by Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent before the TAOS unit clears the call.
- If the device at the remote end of the link enters an Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent setting lower than the value you specify, the TAOS unit does not clear the call until bandwidth utilization falls below the lower percentage.
- If the time set by the Idle-Timeout expires, the call disconnects whether or not bandwidth utilization falls below the Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent setting.
- When bandwidth utilization falls below the Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent setting, the call disconnects regardless of whether the time specified by the Idle-Timeout attribute has expired.
- Because the Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent attribute is dependent on traffic levels on both sides of the connection, use the Idle-Timeout attribute instead.

See Also Ascend-Preempt-Limit (245), Idle-Timeout (28)

Ascend-MTU (47)

Description Specifies the maximum size (in bytes) for a PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) packet.

Usage Specify an integer.

Example The following profile specifies a maximum packet size of 1524 bytes:

```
permconn-Yossi-1 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-1483,
        User-Name="b-rad-pppoe",
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Acct-Authentic=None,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-Group="2",
        Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=15,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=35,
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
        Ascend-PPPoE-Enable=PPPoE-Yes,
        Ascend-Bridge-Non-PPPoE=Bridge-Non-PPPoE-No,
        Ascend-MTU=1524
```

See Also `Ascend-PPPoE-Enable (74)`

Ascend-Multicast-Client (155)

Description Specifies whether a user is a multicast client of a TAOS unit.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Multicast-No (0)` specifies that the user is not a multicast client of the TAOS unit. `Multicast-No` is the default.
- `Multicast-Yes (1)` specifies that the user is a multicast client of the TAOS unit.

Example The following RADIUS profiles, one for each multicast client, specify multicast forwarding on WAN interfaces:

```
VAT-1 User-Password="vat1", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-Client=Multicast-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay=15,
      Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit=5
```

```
Win-1 User-Password="win1", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.11,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-Client=Multicast-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay=15,
      Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit=5
Win-2 User-Password="win2", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.12,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-Client=Multicast-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay=15,
      Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit=5
```

See Also Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit (152)

Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Active (280)

Description Enables or disables the filter.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Multicast-Filter-Active-No (0) disables the filter.
- Multicast-Filter-Active-Yes (1) enables the filter.

Dependencies If you set Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Active to Multicast-Filter-Active-Yes, access to the address specified by the Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address attribute is controlled by the filter specified by Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type.

See Also Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address (281), Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type (279)

Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address (281)

Description Specifies the IP address of a multicast group.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation.

Example The following profiles specify that a multicast video server supports two multicast group addresses. Multicast clients can subscribe to either the Bronze or the Gold multicast service. Bronze service permits access to the group at 239.255.129.119. Gold service permits access to both 239.255.129.119 and a premium group at 239.255.129.120.

```
mcastService-ipstinger-1 password = "pwd"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active = "Multicast-Service-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.119"
```

```
mcastService-ipstinger-2 password = "pwd"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name = "gold-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active = "Multicast-Service-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.119"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.120"
```

Dependencies You must set the `Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Active` attribute to `Multicast-Filter-Active-Yes` after each `Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address` setting to increment the index for the next `Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address` setting.

See Also `Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Active (280)`

Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay (111)

Description Specifies the number of seconds a TAOS unit waits before forwarding an Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) version 2 `leave group` message from a multicast client.

Usage Specify a number of seconds from 0 to 120. The default is 0 (zero). If you specify a value other than the default, and the TAOS unit receives a `leave group` message, the unit sends an IGMP query to the WAN interface or client from which it received the `leave group` message. If the TAOS unit does not receive a response from an active multicast client from the same group, it sends a `leave group` message when the time you specify expires.

If you accept the default, the TAOS unit forwards a `leave group` message immediately. If users might establish multiple multicast sessions for identical groups, set `Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay` to a value of 10 to 20 seconds.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit waits 15 seconds before forwarding a leave group message:

```
VAT-1 User-Password="vat1", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.10,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-Client=Multicast-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay=15,
      Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit=5
```

See Also `Ascend-Multicast-Client (155)`

Ascend-Multicast-Max-Groups (275)

Description Specifies the maximum number of links to multicast groups allowed for this client.

Usage Specify a number from 0 through 512. The default is 0 (zero).

Example In the following profile, the maximum number of links is set to 1:

```
permconn-st-2 Password = ascend
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = ATM-1483,
    User-Name = "cpe-1",
    Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-Yes,
    Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.248,
    Ascend-Multicast-Client = Multicast-Yes,
    Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit = 20
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Profile-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Max-Groups = 1
    Ascend-ATM-Group = 51,
    Ascend-ATM-Vpi = 0,
    Ascend-ATM-Vci = 100
```

See Also Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active (277)

Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit (152)

Description Specifies how many seconds a TAOS unit waits before accepting another packet from a multicast client. To prevent multicast clients from creating response storms to multicast transmissions, you configure the user profile to limit the rate at which the TAOS unit accepts packets from clients.

Usage Specify an integer. The default is 100, which disables multicast forwarding on the interface. The forwarder handles IGMP packets, but does not accept packets from clients. To enable multicast forwarding from clients on the interface, you must set Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit to an integer less than 100.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit waits 5 seconds before accepting another packet from the multicast client:

```
Win-1 User-Password="win1", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=11.8.9.11,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.252.0,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-Client=Multicast-Yes,
      Ascend-Multicast-GLeave-Delay=15,
      Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit=5
```

See Also Ascend-Multicast-Client (155)

Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active (277)

Description Enables or disables the service profile.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Multicast-Service-No (0)` disables the service profile.
- `Multicast-Service-Yes (1)` enables the service profile.

Example In the following example, the service profile has been enabled:

```
mcastService-ipstinger-1 password = "pwd"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active = "Multicast-Service-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.119"
```

Dependencies If you set `Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active` to `Multicast-Service-No`, none of the clients on the interface whose profiles point to the service profile are allowed to join any multicast groups.

See Also `Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name (276)`, `Ascend-Multicast-Max-Groups (275)`

Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type (279)

Description Specifies whether access to the multicast groups defined in the filter list will be filtered inclusively or exclusively.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Multicast-Filter-None (0)` specifies that access to all multicast groups is allowed.
- `Multicast-Filter-Inclusive (1)` specifies that client interfaces have access only to those groups specified in the filter list.
- `Multicast-Filter-Exclusive (2)` specifies that clients have access to groups that are *not* specified in the filter list, and are excluded from those in the list.

Example The following profile specifies that access to multicast groups is filtered inclusively:

```
mcastService-ipstinger-1 password = "pwd"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active = "Multicast-Service-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.119"
```

See Also `Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active (277)`, `Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name (276)`

Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name (276)

Description Specifies the name assigned to the service profile.

Usage Specify up to 31 characters.

Example In the following example, the name assigned to the service profile is bronze-service:

```
mcastService-ipstinger-1 password = "pwd"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active = "Multicast-Service-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.119"
```

See Also Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active (277), Ascend-Multicast-Service-Profile-Name (274)

Ascend-Multicast-Service-Profile-Name (274)

Description Specifies the value of the Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name attribute used by the client connection.

Usage Specify a text string. The default is null.

Example In the following profile, the Ascend-Multicast-Service-Profile-Name attribute is set to bronze-service:

```
permconn-st-2 Password = ascend
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = ATM-1483,
    User-Name = "cpe-1",
    Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-Yes,
    Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.248,
    Ascend-Multicast-Client = Multicast-Yes,
    Ascend-Multicast-Rate-Limit = 20
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Profile-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Max-Groups = 1
    Ascend-ATM-Group = 51,
    Ascend-ATM-Vpi = 0,
    Ascend-ATM-Vci = 100
```

See Also Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active (277), Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name (276)

Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap (278)

Description Enables or disables transmission of an SNMP trap when a client joins or leaves a multicast group.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Multicast-Snmp-Trap-No (0)` disables the transmission of an SNMP trap when a client joins or leaves a multicast group.
- `Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes (1)` enables the transmission of an SNMP trap when a client joins or leaves a multicast group.

Example The following profile specifies that an SNMP trap should be transmitted when a client joins or leaves a multicast group:

```
mcastService-ipstinger-1 password = "pwd"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name = "bronze-service"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active = "Multicast-Service-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Snmp-Trap = "Multicast-Snmp-Trap-Yes"
    Ascend-Multicast-Service-Filter-Type = "Multicast-Filter-Inclusive"
    Ascend-Multicast-Filter-Address = "239.255.129.119"
```

See Also `Ascend-Multicast-Service-Active (277)`, `Ascend-Multicast-Service-Name (276)`

Ascend-Multilink-ID (187)

Description Specifies the ID number of a multilink bundle when the session closes. A multilink bundle is a Multilink PPP (MP) or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call. In RADIUS accounting Start and Stop records, the value of `Ascend-Multilink-ID` is the same for all channels of a connection, including stacked channels.

Usage `Ascend-Multilink-ID` is an integer value. It does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Ascend-Multilink-ID=64`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Ascend-Multilink-ID` in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Num-In-Multilink (188)`

Ascend-NAS-Port-Format (13)

Description Specifies the format of the NAS-Port attribute. The Ascend-NAS-Port-Format attribute appears in an Accounting Start packet and in an Access Request packet.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Unknown (0) specifies that the TAOS unit could not determine the NAS-Port format.
- 2_4_6_4 (1) specifies an analog call that comes in on an analog modem card. The shelf number is composed of 2 bits, the slot number is composed of 4 bits, the line number is composed of 6 bits, and the channel number is composed of 4 bits.
- 2_4_5_5 (2) specifies a digital call or analog call that does not come into an analog modem card. The shelf number is composed of 2 bits, the slot number is composed of 4 bits, the line number is composed of 5 bits, and the channel number is composed of 5 bits.
- 1_2_2 (3) specifies that the first digit is 1 for a digital call and 2 for an analog call, that the next 2 digits indicate the slot and line number, and that the last 2 digits indicate the channel used by the call. Note that the lines are serially numbered. For example, on a MAX TNT® unit, lines 1 through 8 are associated with slot 1, lines 9 through 16 are associated with slot 2, and so on.
- 0_6_5_5 (4) specifies no shelf number, a slot number composed of 6 bits, a line number composed of 5 bits, and a channel number composed of 5 bits. This setting is the only one supported by an APX™ unit.
- 1_2_3_3 (5) specifies that the shelf number is always 1, the slot number is an integer from 1 through 16 for a MAX TNT® unit and from 1 through 40 for an APX™ unit, the line number is an integer from 1 through 999, and the channel number is an integer from 1 through 999.

Example The following Accounting Start record specifies an NAS-Port format of 2_4_5_5:

```
Mon Apr 3 14:48:43 2000
        User-Name="ivan"
        NAS-IP-Address=172.29.150.15
        NAS-Port=17216
        Ascend-NAS-Port-Format=2_4_5_5
        NAS-Port-Type=Async
        Acct-Status-Type=Start
        Acct-Delay-Time=0
        Acct-Session-Id="284496297"
        Acct-Authentic=RADIUS
        Ascend-Modem-PortNo=2
        Ascend-Modem-SlotNo=12
        Ascend-Modem-Shelf-No=1
        Calling-Station-Id="1110177103"
        Calling-Station-Id="5107257933"
        Framed-Protocol=PPP
        Framed-IP-Address=200.165.130.18
```

Dependencies For calls with a format of 2_4_6_4, 2_4_5_5, and 0_6_5_5, the digits are first converted from decimal to binary, parsed into segments, and converted back to decimal. Then, the system adds 1 to each segment. For example, for a digital call, the decimal value 6191 is converted to an equivalent binary value of 00011000010111. Then, the value is parsed in the following way:

00 0110 00001 0111

This binary value is equivalent to the following decimal value:

0 6 1 15

The system then adds 1 to each number to arrive at the following NAS-Port value:

1 7 2 16

The NAS-Port value provides the following information:

Shelf=1
Slot=7
Line=2
Channel=16

Note that the shelf number always translates to 1.

See Also NAS-Port (5), NAS-Port-Type (61)

Ascend-Netware-timeout (223)

Description Specifies how long in minutes a TAOS unit responds to NCP watchdog requests on behalf of IPX clients on the other side of an offline IPX bridging connection. Responding to watchdog requests on behalf of clients is commonly called *watchdog spoofing*.

Usage Specify an integer from 0 to 65535. The default value is 0 (zero), which allows the TAOS unit to respond to watchdog requests without a time limit. The timer begins counting down as soon as the WAN bridging link goes offline. At the end of the selected time, the TAOS unit releases the client-server connections. If there is a reconnection of the WAN session, the TAOS unit cancels the time-out.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit responds to watchdog requests for 10 minutes:

```
ipx-unit User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
         User-Name="cs",
         Ascend-Dial-Number="96135494",
         Framed-Protocol=PPP,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
         Framed-IP-Address=10.10.10.11,
         Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
         Framed-Routing=None,
         Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-No,
         Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
         Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Router,
         Framed-IPX-Network=109255736,
         Ascend-IPX-Alias=0,
         Ascend-Netware-timeout=10,
         Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
         Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-None,
         Ascend-Metric=2
```

Dependencies Ascend-Netware-timeout applies to IPX bridging connections when the TAOS unit is on the server LAN and not on the client LAN—that is, when Ascend-Handle-IPX is set to Handle-IPX-Server.

See Also Ascend-Handle-IPX (222)

Ascend-No-High-Prio-Pkt-Duration (268)

Description Specifies the number of seconds during which a TAOS unit processes no high-priority packets before it discontinues IP fragmentation of low-priority packets.

Usage Specify a number from 0 through 65535. The default is 60. if you accept the default of 0 (zero), the TAOS unit does not check for a duration in which high-priority packets are no longer being processed, and continues to fragment low-priority packets.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit processes no high-priority packets for 2 minutes before it discontinues IP fragmentation of low-priority packets:

```
vam-23  User-Password ="ascend"
        Service-Type = Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol = MP,
        Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
        Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Framed-Route="23.0.0.0/8 2.2.2.2 1 n",
        Ascend-PPP-Address = 3.3.3.3,
        Ascend-IF-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Priority-For-PPP = Enable,
        Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay = 50,
        Ascend-Packet-Classification = UDP_PORT_RANGE,
        Ascend-RTP-Port-Range = "1000 2000",
        Ascend-No-High-Prio-Pkt-Duration = 120
```

Dependencies Ascend-No-High-Prio-Pkt-Duration is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

Ascend-Numbering-Plan-ID (105)

Description Specifies the NumberPlanID field in the called party's information element.

Usage Ask your T1 PRI provider for information about when to use each of the following settings:

- Unknown-Numbering-Plan (0) specifies that NumberPlanID=0.
- ISDN-Numbering-Plan (1) specifies that NumberPlanID=1. ISDN-Numbering-Plan is the default.
- Private-Numbering-Plan (9) specifies that NumberPlanID=9.

Example The following profile specifies the ISDN numbering plan:

```
dialout1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
         User-Name="dialout1",
         Ascend-Dial-Number=857870,
         Framed-Protocol=PPP,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
         Ascend-Metric=2,
         Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=Abbrev-Number,
         Ascend-Numbering-Plan-ID=ISDN-Numbering-Plan,
         Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None
```

See Also `Called-Station-Id (30)`

Ascend-Number-Sessions (202)

Description Indicates the number of active user sessions of a given class (as specified by the Class attribute). In the case of multichannel calls, such as Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) calls, each separate connection counts as a session.

Usage The `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attribute has a compound value. The first part specifies a user-session class. The second part reports the number of active sessions in that class.

Example Suppose that the TAOS unit has three classes of clients: Class-1, Class-2, and Class-3. At the time of the sessions report, there are eight active sessions: three Class-1 sessions, four Class-2 sessions, and one Class-3 session. The accounting packet the TAOS unit sends back to the RADIUS accounting server has three Ascend-Number-Session attributes, one for each of the class-session pairs.

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends the `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attribute in an Ascend Access Event Request (33) packet. Only RADIUS daemons you customize to recognize this packet respond to requests from the TAOS unit. Other daemons ignore it.

When modifying the daemon, make sure that it recognizes an Ascend Access Event Request packet in the following format:

Code (8-bit)=33
Identifier (8-bit)
Length (16-bit)
Authenticator (48-bit for an accounting server, 64-bit for an authentication server)
List of attributes

See Also `Ascend-Event-Type (150), Class (25)`

Ascend-Num-In-Multilink (188)

Description Indicates the number of sessions remaining in a multilink bundle when the session closes, starting with 1. A multilink bundle is a Multilink PPP (MP) or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call. The `Ascend-Num-In-Multilink` value shows the number of channels currently connected, including stacked channels.

Usage `Ascend-Num-In-Multilink` does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Ascend-Num-In-Multilink=1`

Dependencies The TAOS unit sends `Ascend-Num-In-Multilink` in both Start and Stop packets. The attribute appears in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Multilink-ID (187)`

Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr (86)

Description Specifies the IP address of a TAOS unit that owns a multilink bundle.

Usage `Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr` does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Ascend-Owner-IP-Addr=10.1.2.3`

See Also `Ascend-Multilink-ID (187)`

Ascend-Packet-Classification (267)

Description Specifies a method for prioritizing Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) packets.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `QOS_TAG` (the default) classifies a PPP packet as high priority or low priority based on its quality of service (QoS) tag.
- `UDP_PORT_RANGE` classifies a PPP packet as high priority or low priority based on its UDP port range. A packet has high-priority if its UDP source port number falls within the range of port numbers defined by the `Ascend-RTP-Port-Range` attribute.

Example The following user profile classifies a PPP packet as high priority or low priority based on its UDP port range:

```
vam-23  User-Password ="ascend"
        Service-Type = Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol = MP,
        Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
        Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Framed-Route="23.0.0.0/8 2.2.2.2 1 n",
        Ascend-PPP-Address = 3.3.3.3,
        Ascend-IF-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Priority-For-PPP = Enable,
        Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay = 50,
        Ascend-Packet-Classification = UDP_PORT_RANGE,
        Ascend-RTP-Port-Range = "1000 2000"
```

Dependencies `Ascend-Packet-Classification` is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

Ascend-Port-Redir-Portnum (83)

Description Specifies the destination port number for IP packets that must be redirected to the IP address specified by `Ascend-Port-Redir-Server`.

Usage Specify an integer. For HTTP-based traffic, specify 80.

Example The following user profile specifies port 80:

```
atcp50 User-Password="test"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=2.2.2.2,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Protocol=Ascend-Proto-TCP,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Portnum=80,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Server=1.1.1.1
```

See Also `Ascend-Port-Redir-Protocol (82)`, `Ascend-Port-Redir-Server (84)`

Ascend-Port-Redir-Protocol (82)

Description Specifies the type of protocol associated with IP packets that must be redirected to the IP address specified by `Ascend-Port-Redir-Server`.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Ascend-Proto-TCP (6)` specifies that TCP packets must be redirected to the IP address specified by `Ascend-Port-Redir-Server`.
- `Ascend-Proto-UDP (17)` specifies that UDP packets must be redirected to the IP address specified by `Ascend-Port-Redir-Server`.

Example The following user profile specifies that TCP packets must be redirected to the server at IP address 1.1.1.1:

```
atcp50 User-Password="test"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=2.2.2.2,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Protocol=Ascend-Proto-TCP,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Portnum=80,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Server=1.1.1.1
```

See Also Ascend-Port-Redir-Portnum (83), Ascend-Port-Redir-Server (84)

Ascend-Port-Redir-Server (84)

Description Specifies the IP address to which IP packets for a connection must be redirected.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation.

Example The following user profile specifies that TCP packets must be redirected to the server at IP address 1.1.1.1:

```
atcp50 User-Password="test"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=2.2.2.2,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Protocol=Ascend-Proto-TCP,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Portnum=80,
   Ascend-Port-Redir-Server=1.1.1.1
```

See Also Ascend-Port-Redir-Portnum (83), Ascend-Port-Redir-Protocol (82)

Ascend-PPP-Address (253)

Description Specifies the IP address of a local numbered interface.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0.

Example The following RADIUS user profile specifies an IP address of 10.9.1.212 for the local numbered interface:

```
numbered User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.9.1.213,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252,
   Ascend-PPP-Address=10.9.1.212,
   Ascend-IF-Netmask=255.255.255.252
```

See Also Ascend-IF-Netmask (153), Ascend-Remote-Addr (154)

Ascend-PPP-Async-Map (212)

Description Specifies an asynchronous control character map for a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Multilink PPP (MP), or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) session. A TAOS unit passes the control characters through a link as data. Only applications running over the link use the characters.

Usage Specify a 4-byte bitmap to one or more control characters. The asynchronous control character map is defined in RFC 1548 and specifies that each bit position represents its ASCII equivalent. The bits are ordered with the lowest bit of the lowest byte being 0. For example, bit 19 corresponds to Control-S (DC3) or ASCII 19.

Example Your specification might look like the following:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Ascend-PPP-Async-Map=19,
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0
```

The number 19 translates to 13 hexadecimal or 10011 binary. Therefore, NUL (00), SOH (01), and EOT (04) are mapped.

Ascend-PPPoE-Enable (74)

Description Enables or disables PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) for a connection.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `PPPoE-No (0)` disables PPPoE.
- `PPPoE-Yes (1)` enables PPPoE.

Example The following profile specifies that PPPoE is enabled for the connection:

```
permconn-Yossi-1 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-1483,
        User-Name="b-rad-pppoe",
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Acct-Authentic=None,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-Group="2",
        Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-Yes,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=15,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=35,
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Nailed-64K,
        Ascend-PPPoE-Enable=PPPoE-Yes,
        Ascend-Bridge-Non-PPPoE=Bridge-Non-PPPoE-No
```

Dependencies For PPPoE to be enabled, bridging must be enabled as well.

See Also `Ascend-Bridge-Non-PPPoE (75)`

Ascend-PPP-VJ-1172 (211)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit uses the 0037h value for the Van Jacobson (VJ) compression type.

RFC 1172, section 5.2, contains an erroneous statement that the VJ compression type value is 0037h. It should be 002dh. However, many older implementations use the 0037h value when negotiating VJ compression. If you do not specify a value for Ascend-PPP-VJ-1172, the VJ compression type is 002dh.

Usage Enter your specification in the following format:

```
Ascend-PPP-VJ-1172=PPP-VJ-1172
```

Example The following user profile specifies VJ compression type 0037h:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-PPP-VJ-1172=PPP-VJ-1172,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2
```

See Also `Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp (210)`

Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp (210)

Description Instructs a TAOS unit to not use slot compression when sending Van Jacobson (VJ)-compressed packets.

When you turn on VJ compression, the TAOS unit removes the TCP/IP header, and associates a TCP/IP packet with a connection by giving it a slot ID. The first packet coming into a connection must have a slot ID, but succeeding packets need not have one. If the packet does not have a slot ID, the TAOS unit associates it with the last-used slot ID. This scenario uses slot ID compression, because the slot ID does not appear in any packet but the first in a stream.

There might be times when you want each VJ-compressed packet to have a slot ID. The `Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp` attribute exists for this purpose.

Usage To specify that no slot compression occurs, set the `Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp` attribute to `VJ-Slot-Comp-No (1)`. If you do not specify a value for `Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp`, and `Framed-Compression` is set to `Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP`, slot compression occurs.

Example The following user profile specifies that VJ slot compression does not occur:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-PPP-VJ-Slot-Comp=VJ-Slot-Comp-No,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2
```

See Also Framed-Compression (13)

Ascend-Preempt-Limit (245)

Description Specifies the number of idle seconds a TAOS unit waits before using one of the channels of an idle link for a new call.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 65535. The TAOS unit never preempts a call if you enter 0 (zero). The default value is 60.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit waits for 2 minutes before using one of the channels of an idle link for a new call:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66",Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP=Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration=10,
      Ascend-Preempt-Limit=120
```

Dependencies Ascend-Preempt-Limit does not apply to dedicated links.

See Also Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent (254), Idle-Timeout (28)

Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets (190)

Description Reports the number of octets received before authentication. The value reflects only the data delivered by Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.

Usage Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets does not appear in a user profile.

Example Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets=174

Dependencies The TAOS unit includes Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets in an Accounting Request packet when all of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The connection was asynchronous.
- The session has ended (Acct-Status-Type is set to Stop).

See Also Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets (191)

Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets (192)

Description Reports the number of packets received before authentication. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.

Usage `Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets` does not appear in a user profile.

Example `Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets=7`

Dependencies The TAOS unit includes `Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets` in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets (193)`

Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets (191)

Description Reports the number of octets transmitted before authentication. The value reflects only the data delivered by Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or other encapsulation. It does not include the header or other protocol-dependent components of the packet.

Usage `Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets` does not appear in a user profile.

Example `Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets=8`

Dependencies The TAOS unit includes `Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets` in an Accounting Request packet when all of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The connection was asynchronous.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets (190)`

Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets (193)

Description Reports the number of packets transmitted before authentication. The packets are counted before the encapsulation is removed. The attribute's value does not include maintenance packets, such as keepalive or management packets.

Usage `Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets` does not appear in a user profile.

Example `Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets=8`

Dependencies A TAOS unit includes `Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets` in an Accounting Request packet when both of the following conditions are true:

- The session was authenticated.
- The session has ended (`Acct-Status-Type` is set to `Stop`).

See Also `Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets (192)`

Ascend-PreSession-Time (198)

Description Reports the length of time in seconds from when a call connected to when it completes authentication.

Usage Ascend-PreSession-Time does not appear in a user profile.

Example Ascend-PreSession-Time=10

Dependencies The TAOS unit includes Ascend-PreSession-Time in an Accounting Request packet when the session has ended or has failed authentication (Acct-Status-Type is set to Stop).

See Also Acct-Session-Time (46)

Ascend-PRI-Number-Type (226)

Description Specifies the type of telephone number that a TAOS unit dials.

Usage Specify one of the settings listed in Table 4-16.

Table 4-16. Ascend-PRI-Number-Type settings

Setting	Specifies
Unknown-Number (0)	Any type of number.
Intl-Number (1)	A number outside the U.S.
National-Number (2)	A number inside the U.S.
Net-Specific-Number (3)	The dialed network interprets the telephone number. This setting uses TypeOfNumber=3 in the called party's information element.
Local-Number (4)	A number within your Centrex group.
Abbrev-Number (5)	An abbreviated telephone number.

Example The following user profile specifies that a number inside the U.S. is dialed:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="Homer",
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-3131,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=National-Number,
     Ascend-Billing-Number=555-5555,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="password1"
```

See Also Ascend-Dial-Number (227)

Ascend-Priority-For-PPP (263)

Description Enables or disables priority queuing.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Disable (0)` disables priority queuing.
- `Enable (1)` enables priority queuing.

Example The following user profile enables priority queuing:

```
vam-23  User-Password ="ascend"
        Service-Type = Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol = MP,
        Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
        Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Framed-Route="23.0.0.0/8 2.2.2.2 1 n",
        Ascend-PPP-Address = 3.3.3.3,
        Ascend-IF-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Priority-For-PPP = Enable,
        Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay = 50,
        Ascend-Packet-Classification = UDP_PORT_RANGE,
        Ascend-RTP-Port-Range = "1000 2000"
```

Dependencies `Ascend-Priority-For-PPP` is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

Ascend-Private-Route (104)

Description Specifies a destination address and next-hop router address for a private route. A RADIUS user profile can specify a list of private routes associated with the connection. The private routes affect only packets received from the connection. (The routes are not added to the global routing table.) If a destination is not found in the list of private routes and there is no default private route, the global routing table is consulted for a decision on routing the packets. Otherwise, only the private routing table is consulted.

Usage In a user profile, specify the attribute in the following format:

`Ascend-Private-Route="`*`dest_addr/netmask next_hop/netmask`*`"`

Replace *`dest_addr/netmask`* with the destination address of the route, and *`next_hop/netmask`* with the address of the next-hop router.

Example The following user profile specifies three private routes associated with the caller:

```
unit50 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Framed-User
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
   Ascend-Private-Route="170.1.0.0/16 10.10.10.1",
   Ascend-Private-Route="200.1.1.1/32 10.10.10.2",
   Ascend-Private-Route="20.1.0.0/16 10.10.10.3",
   Ascend-Private-Route="0.0.0.0/0 10.10.10.4"
```

With this profile, the private routing table for the connection contains the following routes, including a default route:

```
Dest/Mask        Gateway
170.1.0.0/16     10.10.10.1
200.1.1.1/32     10.10.10.2
20.1.0.0/16      10.10.10.3
0.0.0.0/0        10.10.10.4
```

See Also Ascend-Private-Route-Required (55)

Ascend-Private-Route-Required (55)

Description Specifies whether a connection can be established if its associated private-route profile is not found.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Required-No (0) specifies that the connection cannot be established if its associated private-route profile is not found.
- Required-Yes (1) specifies that the connection can be established even if its associated private-route profile is not found.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit disconnects the call if the private table is not found:

```
pat User-Password="my-password"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
    Ascend-Private-Route-Table-ID="check",
    Ascend-Private-Route-Required=Required-Yes
```

Dependencies If you use the local configuration interface to specify that a private-route profile is required, the Ascend-Private-Route-Required value overrides the local setting.

See Also Ascend-Private-Route-Table-ID (54)

Ascend-Private-Route-Table-ID (54)

Description Specifies the name of a private-route profile associated with a connection. This table can be specified in RADIUS or stored in NVRAM.

Usage Specify a text string.

Example The following user profile specifies a private-route profile called check:

```
pat User-Password="my-password"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
    Ascend-Private-Route-Table-ID="check",
    Ascend-Private-Route-Required=Required-Yes
```

See Also Ascend-Private-Route-Required (55)

Ascend-PW-Expiration (21)

Description Specifies an expiration date for a user's password. When a TAOS unit makes an authentication request, the RADIUS server checks the current date against the value of Ascend-PW-Expiration. If the date of the authentication request is the same or a later date than the value of Ascend-PW-Expiration, the user receives a message saying that the password has expired.

Note Whether password expiration occurs on the same date as Ascend-PW-Expiration or a later date depends on the functionality of your RADIUS server.

You must specify Ascend-PW-Expiration when you first create a user, and it must appear on the first line of the user profile. If it appears after the first line, RADIUS does not check the expiration date and could accept an expired password.

Usage Specify a month, day, and year in the following format:

month day year

Separate each part of the date specification with one or more spaces, tabs, or commas. The default value is 00/00/00.

Table 4-17 lists each argument.

Table 4-17. Ascend-PW-Expiration arguments

Argument	Specifies
month	The first three letters of the month in which you want the password to expire, or the entire name of the month. Begin the specification with a capital letter.
day	One or more digits indicating a valid day of the month. The settings 2, 02, 002, and 0021 are all valid, but 32 is not.
year	A 4-digit year.

Example You might enter a specification like the following:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Ascend-PW-Expiration="November 1, 2001"
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If a password expires and the user resets it, the RADIUS server adds the value of `Ascend-PW-Lifetime` to the date on which the user resets the password. The resulting date becomes the new value for `Ascend-PW-Expiration`.
- If the password has not expired, the value of `Ascend-PW-Expiration` overrides the value of `Ascend-PW-Lifetime`.

See Also `Ascend-PW-Lifetime (208)`

Ascend-PW-Lifetime (208)

Description Specifies the number of days that a password is valid.

Usage Specify an integer. You can set the `Ascend-PW-Lifetime` attribute on any line other than the first.

Example You might make the following specification:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Ascend-PW-Expiration="November 1, 2001"
     Ascend-PW-Lifetime=30,
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If a password expires and the user resets it, the RADIUS server adds the value of `Ascend-PW-Lifetime` to the date on which the user resets the password. The resulting date becomes the new value for `Ascend-PW-Expiration`.
- If the password has not expired, the value of `Ascend-PW-Expiration` overrides the value of `Ascend-PW-Lifetime`.
- If `Ascend-PW-Lifetime` is absent, the value of `Lifetime-In-Days` determines the password duration. The `Lifetime-In-Days` value in the RADIUS dictionary is the default value for `Ascend-PW-Lifetime`. By default, `Lifetime-In-Days` is 0 (zero), which indicates that passwords do not expire.

See Also `Ascend-PW-Expiration (21)`

Ascend-PW-Warntime (207)

Description Specifies the number of days before password expiration during which a RADIUS server sends a message informing a user that his or her password will expire. The message appears when the user establishes a connection, and is carried to the TAOS unit in the `Reply-Message` attribute.

Usage Specify an integer. The default is 0 (zero), which indicates that no warning message is sent.

Example Suppose you set `Ascend-PW-Warntime` to 5. Starting 5 days before the expiration of the password, the RADIUS server sends a message telling the user the number of days until the password expires.

Dependencies Note that the user might never see a warning message, even though the RADIUS server returns the message to the TAOS unit. This situation can occur if the user is using Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) for authentication (rather than the terminal server) or using a script to exchange information with the terminal server.

See Also `Ascend-PW-Expiration (21)`, `Ascend-PW-Lifetime (208)`

Ascend-QOS-Downstream (60)

Description Specifies a quality of service (QoS) contract name for downstream traffic.

Usage Specify a string of up to 30 characters.

Example The following profile specifies `qos2` as the contract name for downstream traffic:

```
permconn-ST100-2 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-CIR,
        User-Name="James",
        Ascend-ATM-Group=225,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=33,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci=200,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group=200,
        Ascend-QOS-Upstream="qos1",
        Ascend-QOS-Downstream="qos2"
```

See Also `Ascend-QOS-Upstream (59)`

Ascend-QOS-Upstream (59)

Description Specifies a quality of service (QoS) contract name for upstream traffic.

Usage Specify a string of up to 30 characters.

Example The following profile specifies `qos1` as the contract name for upstream traffic:

```
permconn-ST100-2 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Outbound-User,
        Framed-Protocol=ATM-CIR,
        User-Name="James",
        Ascend-ATM-Group=225,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-No,
        Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Vci=33,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi=0,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci=200,
        Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group=200,
        Ascend-QOS-Upstream="qos1",
        Ascend-QOS-Downstream="qos2"
```

See Also `Ascend-QOS-Downstream (60)`

Ascend-Receive-Secret (215)

Description Specifies a value that must match the password that a calling unit sends to your TAOS unit.

Usage Specify up to 20 characters. The default value is null.

Example The following user profile enables a user called `Emma` to access an Enigma Logic server. Because the profile includes `Ascend-Receive-Secret`, the TAOS unit can authenticate additional channels through CHAP without having to use the SAFEWORD server for authentication.

```
Emma  User-Password="SAFEWORD", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Receive-Secret="b5XSAM"
```

Dependencies You can set the `Ascend-Receive-Secret` attribute for cache-token or PAP-Token-CHAP authentication only.

See Also `Ascend-Send-Secret (214)`

Ascend-Recv-Name (45)

Description Specifies a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) called device's name during outgoing calls. Because bidirectional authentication provides a way to formally authenticate the called device during an outgoing call, the name of the device must be checked against a locally defined name. The name can be the dial-out profile name, or a substituted name.

Usage Specify a string of up to 64 characters.

Example Consider the following first-tier dial-out profile, configured for bidirectional CHAP authentication:

```
user1-CA-out User-Password="ascend"
     Service-Type=Outbound-User,
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.4.8.8,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Ascend-Dial-Number=90492386067,
     Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-64K,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="passin",
     Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth=Bi-Directional-Auth-Required,
     Ascend-Recv-Name="user1-CA",
     Ascend-Route-IP=1
```

To enforce the second RADIUS lookup, the dialout profile name (`user1-CA-out` in this example) must be different from the name of the called device in the user profile. The `Ascend-Recv-Name` attribute specifies the name of the called device, in this case `user1-CA`. In the following second-tier user profile, the called party's name is `user1-CA` and the receive-password is `pass`.

```
user1-CA User-Password="pass"
         Service-Type=Framed-User,
         Ascend-Route-IP=1"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- The value you specify for `Ascend-Recv-Name` is used only during outgoing calls that use bidirectional authentication.
- If you accept the default of null for `Ascend-Recv-Name`, the name of the called device is checked against the dialout profile name.
- Because `Ascend-Recv-Name` represents the called device's real name, it is sent in RADIUS accounting Start and Stop messages.

See Also `Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth (46)`

Ascend-Redirect-Number (93)

Description Indicates the redirected number extracted from the redirect number information element in an ISDN frame. If the information element is present, this number is sent to the RADIUS server for each Start and Stop accounting request. If the information element is not present in the frame, the attribute is not sent to the RADIUS server.

Usage You can use the redirect number information element in an ISDN frame to bill dial-in clients according to the original called number. This information element is generated by a public switched telephone network (PSTN) switch when the telephone number dialed by a customer has been redirected to an another number.

Example `Ascend-Redirect-Number="8005555555"`

See Also `Called-Station-Id (30)`

Ascend-Remote-Addr (154)

Description Specifies the IP address of a numbered interface at the remote end of a link.

Usage Specify the IP address of the numbered interface in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0.

Example The following user profile specifies IP address 2.20.20.1 for the numbered interface at the remote end of the connection:

```
tgt1 User-Password="ascend"
        Service-Type=Framed-User,
        Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-64K,
        Ascend-Dial-Number="76969",
        User-Name=tgt1,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
        Ascend-Send-Passwd="ascend",
        Ascend-Authen-Alias="calr1",
        Ascend-Callback=Callback-Yes,
        Ascend-Callback-Delay=5,
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Framed-Route="4.4.4.1/32 2.20.20.1 1 n",
        Ascend-PPP-Address=2.30.30.1,
        Ascend-IF-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
        Ascend-Remote-Addr=2.20.20.1,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

Dependencies For `Ascend-Remote-Addr` to apply, you must enable IP for the user profile by setting `Ascend-Route-IP` to `Route-IP-Yes`.

See Also `Ascend-IF-Netmask (153)`, `Ascend-PPP-Address (253)`, `Ascend-Route-IP (228)`

Ascend-Remote-FW (110)

Description Specifies the name of a firewall to download to a remote system.

Usage Specify the name of the firewall file.

Example `Ascend-Remote-FW="company.com"`

See Also `Ascend-FCP-Parameter (119)`

Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241)

Description Specifies the number of seconds that average line utilization (ALU) for transmitted data must fall below the `Ascend-Target-Util` threshold before a TAOS unit begins removing bandwidth from a session. The TAOS unit determines the ALU for a session by means of the `Ascend-History-Weigh-Type` algorithm.

When utilization falls below the threshold for a period of time greater than the value of the `Ascend-Remove-Seconds` attribute, the TAOS unit attempts to remove the number of channels specified by the `Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count` attribute. Using the `Ascend-Remove-Seconds` attribute prevents the system from continually subtracting bandwidth, and can slow down the process of removing bandwidth.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 300. The default value is 10.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including `Ascend-Remove-Seconds`:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- One channel must be up at all times.
- Removing bandwidth cannot cause the ALU to exceed the threshold specified by the `Ascend-Target-Util` attribute.
- The number of channels remaining cannot fall below the amount specified by the `Ascend-Minimum-Channels` attribute.

- Ascend-Add-Seconds and Ascend-Remove-Seconds have little or no effect on a system with a high Ascend-Seconds-Of-History value. If the value of Ascend-Seconds-Of-History is low, the Ascend-Add-Seconds and Ascend-Remove-Seconds attributes provide an alternative way to ensure that spikes must persist for a certain period of time before the system responds.

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234), Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Require-Auth (201)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit requires additional authentication after calling-line ID (CLID) or called-number authentication.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Not-Require-Auth (0) specifies that the TAOS unit does not require additional authentication. Not-Require-Auth is the default.
- Require-Auth (1) specifies that the TAOS unit requires additional authentication.

Example The following example shows a two-tiered approach to using the Ascend-Require-Auth attribute. The first user profile specifies CLID authentication, and indicates that additional authentication will follow. The second user profile sets up other attributes for the call.

```
5551212   User-Password="Ascend-CLID"
          Ascend-Require-Auth=Require-Auth

Emma   User-Password="pwd", Calling-Station-Id="5551212",
Service-Type=Framed-User
       Framed-Protocol=PPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=200.11.12.10,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
       Ascend-Send-Secret="pwd"
```

Dependencies When you set Ascend-Require-Auth to Require-Auth, do not include any other attributes in the user profile. You must specify the characteristics of the call in another user profile.

See Also Calling-Station-Id (31)

Ascend-Route-Appletalk (118)

Description Specifies whether AppleTalk routing is allowed for a user profile.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Route-AppleTalk-No (0)` disables AppleTalk routing for the profile. This setting is the default.
- `Route-AppleTalk-Yes (1)` enables AppleTalk routing for the profile.

Example The following user profile specifies AppleTalk routing for the connection:

```
ppp-atalk User-Password="localpw"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Ascend-Route-Appletalk=Route-Appletalk-Yes,
    Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode=Appletalk-Peer-Dialin
```

See Also `Ascend-ARA-PW (181)`

Ascend-Route-IP (228)

Description Specifies whether IP routing is allowed for a user profile.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Route-IP-No (0)` disables IP routing for the profile.
- `Route-IP-Yes (1)` enables IP routing for the profile. `Route-IP-Yes` is the default.

Example The following user profile specifies IP routing for the connection:

```
Emma User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.9.1.213,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252
```

See Also `Framed-Route (22)`

Ascend-Route-IPX (229)

Description Specifies whether IPX routing is allowed for a user profile.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Route-IPX-No (0)` disables IPX routing. `Route-IPX-No` is the default.
- `Route-IPX-Yes (1)` enables IPX routing.

Example The following user profile specifies IPX routing for the connection:

```
sitebgw User-Password="sitebpw"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=MPP,
   Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
   Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Router
```

Dependencies For Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) and Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) calls, both ends of the connection must have matching settings to route IPX.

See Also Ascend-IPX-Alias (224), Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode (216), Ascend-IPX-Route (174)

Ascend-Route-Preference (126)

Description Specifies the preference for a route defined by the Framed-IP-Address attribute in a user profile. Every RADIUS user profile that specifies an explicit IP address using the Framed-IP-Address attribute indicates a static route.

Usage Specify an integer. The default value is 60. In most cases, accept the default.

Example The following user profile specifies a route preference of 60 for the static route defined by Framed-IP-Address:

```
Unit1 User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
       Framed-Protocol=PPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=10.0.200.225,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
       Framed-Route-Preference=60,
       Framed-Routing=None
```

Dependencies Make sure that more desirable routes have a lower preference number. In particular, make sure that routes for connections that are down have a higher preference number than routes for connections that are up.

See Also Framed-IP-Address (8)

Ascend-RTP-Port-Range (265)

Description Specifies a range of UDP port numbers that the packet UDP source port must match for it to be a high priority packet.

Usage Specify a minimum and maximum port number, from 0 through 65535. The default is 0 (zero).

Example The following user profile specifies a port range from 1000 to 2000:

```
vam-23  User-Password ="ascend"
        Service-Type = Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol = MP,
        Framed-IP-Address = 2.2.2.2,
        Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Framed-Route="23.0.0.0/8 2.2.2.2 1 n",
        Ascend-PPP-Address = 3.3.3.3,
        Ascend-IF-Netmask = 255.0.0.0,
        Ascend-Priority-For-PPP = Enable,
        Ascend-Max-RTP-Delay = 50,
        Ascend-Packet-Classification = UDP_PORT_RANGE,
        Ascend-RTP-Port-Range = "1000 2000"
```

Dependencies Ascend-RTP-Port-Range is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent (130)

Description Specifies the secondary Home Agent that a Foreign Agent tries to reach when the primary Home Agent specified by `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint` times out, or when the Foreign Agent receives an error code in an ATMP Register Reply or Challenge Request message. The attribute also specifies the UDP port that the Foreign Agent uses for the link.

Usage Specify the secondary Home Agent using the following format:

`Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent="`*`hostname`* | *`ip_address`* [`:`*`udp_port`*]"

Table 4-18 lists each element of the syntax.

Table 4-18. `Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent` *syntax*

Syntax element	Specifies
`hostname`	Home Agent's symbolic hostname.
`ip_address`	Home Agent's IP address in dotted decimal notation. Specify an IP address if a DNS server is not set up for the Home Agent. You can specify a hostname or an IP address, but not both. The Home Agent IP address must be the system address, not the IP address of the interface on which the Home Agent receives tunneled data.
`udp_port`	UDP port on which the Foreign Agent communicates with the Home Agent. The default value is 5150.
`:` (colon)	Separator between the hostname (or IP address) and the UDP port.

Example To specify `taos.home.com` at IP address 10.0.0.2 as the secondary Home Agent, and to indicate that the Foreign Agent uses UDP port 6002, enter one of the following lines in the RADIUS user profile:

```
Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent="taos.home.com:6002"
```

```
Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent="10.0.0.2:6002"
```

To specify a primary Home Agent and a secondary Home Agent, enter the following lines in the RADIUS user profile:

```
Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="taos1.home.com:6001"
```

```
Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent="taos2.home.com:6002"
```

The Foreign Agent first tries `taos1.home.com` on UDP port `6001`. If the name cannot be resolved, or if `taos1.home.com` does not respond, the Foreign Agent then tries `taos2.home.com` on UDP port `6002`.

Dependencies If you specify the Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port attribute on the line immediately following the Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent attribute, you need not specify a value for *udp_port*. By the same token, if you specify a value for the *udp_port* argument of Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent, or if you accept the default of 5150, you need not specify the Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port attribute.

See Also Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port (186), Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185), Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67), Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)

Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238)

Description Specifies the number of seconds a TAOS unit uses as a sample for calculating average line utilization (ALU) of transmitted data. The TAOS unit arrives at this average by using the algorithm specified by the Ascend-History-Weigh-Type attribute.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 300. The default value is 15 seconds. The number of seconds you specify depends on your device's traffic patterns. For example, if you want to average spikes with normal traffic flow, you might want the TAOS unit to use a longer time period. If, on the other hand, traffic patterns consist of many spikes that are short in duration, you might want to specify a shorter period of time. Doing so assigns less weight to the short spikes.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including Ascend-Seconds-Of-History:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Ascend-Seconds-Of-History applies only to Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) calls.
- If you specify a small value for the Ascend-Seconds-Of-History attribute, and increase the values of the Ascend-Add-Seconds and Ascend-Remove-Seconds attributes, the system becomes less responsive to quick spikes.
- The easiest way to determine the values for all the attributes is to observe usage patterns.

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Target-Util (234), Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Send-Auth (231)

Description Specifies the authentication protocol that a TAOS unit requests when initiating a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) or Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) connection. The answering side of the connection determines which authentication protocol, if any, the connection uses.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Send-Auth-None (0) specifies that the TAOS unit does not request an authentication protocol for outgoing calls. Send-Auth-None is the default.
- Send-Auth-PAP (1) specifies that the TAOS unit requests Password Authentication Protocol (PAP). The TAOS unit requests PAP authentication, but uses CHAP authentication if the called unit requires CHAP. To send your password unencrypted, choose this setting.
- Send-Auth-CHAP (2) specifies that the TAOS unit requests Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP). The remote device must support CHAP. To send an encrypted password, choose this setting or Send-Auth-MS-CHAP.
- Send-Auth-MS-CHAP (3) specifies that the TAOS unit requests Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MS-CHAP). The remote device must support CHAP. To send an encrypted password, choose this setting or Send-Auth-CHAP.

Example For requesting CHAP, the profile must include values for the Ascend-Send-Auth and Ascend-Send-Secret attributes. You might configure the profile as follows:

```
TAOS-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="TAOS",
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
        Ascend-Send-Secret="passwrd1",
        Ascend-Dial-Number="31",
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
        Ascend-Metric=2,
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Framed-Route="10.5.0.0/24 10.0.100.1 1"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Ascend-Send-Auth applies only to outgoing user profiles in RADIUS.
- The link must use PPP or MP+ encapsulation.
- If you request PAP or CHAP authentication, you must also specify a password with Ascend-Send-Secret or Ascend-Send-Passwd.
- You must set Ascend-Send-Auth to Send-Auth-None for a Callback Control Protocol (CBCP) application.

See Also Ascend-Send-Passwd (232), Ascend-Send-Secret (214)

Ascend-Send-Passwd (232)

Description Specifies the password that a RADIUS server sends to the remote end of a connection on an outgoing call. It is not encrypted when passed between the RADIUS server and a TAOS unit.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 20 characters. The default value is null.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit's password is passwrd1:

```
TAOS-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="TAOS",
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
        Ascend-Send-Passwd="passwrd1",
        Ascend-Dial-Number="31",
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
        Ascend-Metric=2,
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Framed-Route="10.5.0.0/24 10.0.100.1 1"
```

Dependencies In a user profile, you can specify either Ascend-Send-Passwd or Ascend-Send-Secret, but not both. Use Ascend-Send-Passwd only if your version of the TAOS unit does not support Ascend-Send-Secret.

See Also Ascend-Send-Auth (231), Ascend-Send-Secret (214)

Ascend-Send-Secret (214)

Description Specifies the password that a RADIUS server sends to the remote end of a connection on an outgoing call. It is encrypted when passed between the RADIUS server and a TAOS unit.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 20 characters. The default value is null.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit's password is passwrd1:

```
TAOS-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="TAOS",
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-CHAP,
        Ascend-Send-Secret="passwrd1",
        Ascend-Dial-Number="31",
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
        Ascend-Metric=2,
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Framed-Route="10.5.0.0/24 10.0.100.1 1"
```

Dependencies In a user profile, you can specify either Ascend-Send-Passwd or Ascend-Send-Secret, but not both. Use Ascend-Send-Passwd only if your version of the TAOS unit does not support Ascend-Send-Secret.

See Also Ascend-Send-Auth (231), Ascend-Send-Passwd (232)

Ascend-Session-Svr-Key (151)

Description Enables a TAOS unit to match a user session with a client request to perform certain operations, such as disconnecting a session or changing a session's filters.

Usage Specify up to 16 characters. The default value is null.

Example Ascend-Session-Svr-Key=15

Dependencies Consider the following:

- The client sends Ascend-Session-Svr-Key to the RADIUS server in a Disconnect Request or Change Filter Request packet when it initiates an operation.
- The Ascend-Session-Svr-Key attribute appears in a RADIUS Accounting Start packet when a session starts.

Ascend-Shared-Profile-Enable (128)

Description Specifies whether multiple incoming callers can share a single RADIUS user profile.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Shared-Profile-No (0) specifies that multiple incoming callers cannot share the RADIUS user profile. Shared-Profile-No is the default.
- Shared-Profile-Yes (1) specifies that multiple incoming callers can share the RADIUS user profile.

Example The following user profile can be shared by multiple callers whose username is Emma:

```
Emma User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.9.1.213,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.252,
   Ascend-Shared-Profile-Enable=Shared-Profile-Yes
```

Dependencies For the Ascend-Shared-Profile-Enable attribute to apply, you must disable shared profiles for the TAOS unit.

See Also User-Name (1)

Ascend-Source-Auth (103)

Description Specifies a source IP address and associated billing code. RADIUS can look up a billing code on the basis of the source IP address of a packet. When a TAOS unit places a call on behalf of a packet with the specified source address, it also sends the associated billing code to the network switch. This feature is referred to as *Source Auth*. Because looking up an IP address resembles a route lookup, this feature uses some of the same mechanisms as static routes. For example, Source Auth entries are retrieved from RADIUS when the router is initialized and the Source Auth information is cached for later use.

Usage In a user or pseudo-user profile, make your specification in the following format:

Ascend-Source-Auth="*address/mask – authcode*"

Replace *address/mask* with the source address and subnet mask, and *authcode* with the billing code conveyed to the switch when a call is placed on behalf of a packet from the given source address. As with static routes, you can indicate the subnet mask with any desired level of specificity, and the most specific entry prevails in case of conflict. The maximum length of an *authcode* is the same as the maximum for Ascend-Billing-Number: 24 digits. The hyphen (-) delimiter is reserved for future capabilities.

Example The following profile specifies that all addresses on the 10.150.0.0 network have the billing code 5105551212, but the particular 32-bit address 10.150.0.1 has the billing code 5105551234:

```
authcode-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Ascend-Source-Auth="10.150.0.0/16 - 5105551212",
    Ascend-Source-Auth="10.150.0.1/32 - 5105551234"
```

When you use a profile like the one in the following example, the unit retrieves the Source Auth information from RADIUS each time it retrieves the user profile for an incoming call:

```
clarap50 User-Password="pwd" Service-Type=Framed-User
    Ascend-Dial-Number=555-1213,
    Framed-Route="10.22.22.0/24 200.1.2.3",
    Framed-Protocol=MPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.156.5.40/24,
    Ascend-Source-Auth="10.156.5.40/24 - 5105551212",
    Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
    Ascend-Send-Passwd="test"
```

See Also Ascend-Billing-Number (249)

Ascend-Source-IP-Check (96)

Description Enables or disables antispoofing for the session.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Source-IP-Check-No (0) disables antispoofing. This setting is the default.
- Source-IP-Check-Yes (1) specifies that the system checks all packets received on this interface to ensure that the source IP address in the packets matches the far-end remote address or the address agreed upon in IPCP negotiation. If the addresses do not match, the system discards the packet.

Example In the following RADIUS user profile, antispoofing is enabled:

```
ed-mc1-p75 User-Password="localpw", Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.7.8.200,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Source-IP-Check=Source-IP-Check-Yes
```

See Also Framed-IP-Address (8)

Ascend-SVC-Enabled (17)

Description Specifies whether a frame relay switched virtual circuit (SVC) is enabled.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Ascend-SVC-Enabled-No (0) specifies that the SVC is not enabled.
- Ascend-SVC-Enabled-Yes (1) specifies that the SVC is enabled.

Example The following profile specifies that the SVC is enabled, and indicates its telephone number:

```
frdlink-test-1 User-Password="ascend"
   Service-Type=Outbound-User,
   Framed-Protocol=FR,
   Ascend-FR-Profile-Name="svca",
   Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
   Ascend-FR-Nailed-Grp=21,
   Ascend-FR-Link-Mgt=Ascend-FR-T1-617D,
   Ascend-Data-Svc=Switched-64K,
   Ascend-SVC-Enabled=Ascend-SVC-Enabled-Yes,
   Ascend-FR-SVC-Addr="2225552222"
```

See Also `Ascend-Ckt-Type (16)`

Ascend-Target-Util (234)

Description Specifies the percentage of bandwidth use at which a TAOS unit adds or subtracts bandwidth.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 100. The default value is 70. With a value of 70%, the device adds bandwidth when it exceeds a 70% utilization rate, and subtracts bandwidth when it falls below that number.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including `Ascend-Target-Util`:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies When choosing a target utilization rate, consider the following:

- Monitor how the application behaves when using different bandwidths. For example, an application might be able to use 88% of a 64Kbps link, but only 70% of a 256Kbps link.
- Monitor the application at different loads.
- `Ascend-Target-Util` applies only if the link is using Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) encapsulation.

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238),Port-Limit (62)

Ascend-Telnet-Profile (91)

Description Specifies the name of the Security or user profile to use for an authenticated Telnet session. Only RADIUS profiles that specify a value for Ascend-Telnet-Profile can be used to authenticate a Telnet login to the TAOS interface.

Usage Specify the name of a Security or user profile.

Example Following is a sample profile that enables Telnet access to a TAOS unit with administrator permissions:

```
admin User-Password="secret-pw"
    Service-Type=Administrative-User,
    Ascend-Telnet-Profile="admin"
```

See Also Ascend-Host-Info (252), Login-IP-Host (14)

Ascend-Third-Prompt (213)

Description Indicates the value entered at the third login prompt.

Usage The Ascend-Third-Prompt attribute can contain up to 80 characters. It does not appear in a user profile. If the user enters more than 80 characters at the third prompt, a TAOS unit truncates the input to 80. If the user does not enter any characters, the TAOS unit sets the attribute to null.

Example Ascend-Third-Prompt="mypw"

See Also Ascend-Menu-Selector (205)

Ascend-Token-Expiry (204)

Description Specifies the lifetime (in minutes) of a cached token.

Usage On the first line of a user profile, specify an integer representing the number of minutes in the lifetime of the cached token. The default value is 0 (zero). If you accept the default, the TAOS unit rejects subsequent cache-token requests from the same user.

Example The following example shows how to set up cache-token authentication with a 90-minute token cache. Notice that the Ascend-Token-Expiry attribute must appear on the first line of the profile, along with the username and password.

```
Connor  User-Password="ACE", Ascend-Token-Expiry=90
        Ascend-Receive-Secret="shared-secret",
        Service-Type=Framed-User,
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0
```

See Also Ascend-Token-Idle (199), Ascend-Token-Immediate (200)

Ascend-Token-Idle (199)

Description Specifies the maximum length of time in minutes a cached token can remain valid between authentications.

Usage On the first line of the user profile, specify an integer representing the maximum length of time in minutes that a cached token can remain valid. The default value is 0 (zero). If you accept the default, the cached token remains valid until the value of the Ascend-Token-Expiry attribute causes it to expire.

Example The following example shows how to set up cache-token authentication with a 90-minute token cache and an 80-minute idle limit. Notice that the Ascend-Token-Idle attribute must appear on the first line of the profile.

```
Jim  User-Password="ACE", Ascend-Token-Expiry=90, Ascend-Token-Idle=80
     Ascend-Receive-Secret="shared secret",
     Service-Type=Framed-User,
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0
```

Dependencies Typically, the value of Ascend-Token-Idle is lower than the value of Ascend-Token-Expiry.

See Also Ascend-Token-Expiry (204), Ascend-Token-Immediate (200)

Ascend-Token-Immediate (200)

Description Specifies how RADIUS treats the password it receives when a user profile specifies a token-card server. Use this attribute in an ACE or SAFEWORD user profile in which Service-Type is set to Login-User.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- Tok-Imm-No (0) specifies that the TAOS unit ignores the password it receives from the user. Choose this value for a security server that requires a user to enter a token-card challenge before the server derives a password. Tok-Imm-No is the default.
- Tok-Imm-Yes (1) specifies that the TAOS unit sends the password to the token-card server for authentication.

Example To specify that the TAOS unit must send the password it receives from the login user to the ACE server, you would configure the user profile as follows:

```
Connor  User-Password="ACE", Ascend-Token-Immediate=Tok-Imm-Yes
        Ascend-Receive-Secret="shared-secret",
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Login-Service=TCP-Clear,
        Login-IP-Host=10.10.10.1,
        Login-TCP-Port=23
```

Dependencies The Ascend-Token-Immediate attribute does not work with CHAP authentication.

See Also Ascend-Token-Expiry (204), Ascend-Token-Idle (199)

Ascend-TOS-Copying(266)

Description Specifies whether the type of service (TOS) byte is copied.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Ascend-TOS-Copying-Yes(1) specifies that the unit copies the TOS byte from the inner IP header.
- Ascend-TOS-Copying-No(0) specifies that the unit does not copy the TOS byte from the inner IP header, but sets the TOS byte in the outer IP header to 000.

Example The following user profile specifies that the TOS byte is copied:

```
marcoshelflocal  User-Password="123"
        Tunnel-Type=L2TP,
        Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=10.5.6.10,
        Ascend-TOS-Copying = Ascend-TOS-Copying-Yes
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- TOS copying might not be possible if the connection uses compression, encryption, MP, or MP+.
- Ascend-TOS-Copying is a 16-bit vendor-specific attribute (VSA) that appears in Access Accept packets.

Ascend-Traffic-Shaper (51)

Description Specifies the traffic shaper assigned to the virtual circuit.

Usage Specify a number from 1 to 15. The default is 16, which specifies a nonconfigurable internal shaper. Traffic shaper 16 specifies no bandwidth limitation.

Example The following profile specifies traffic shaper 1:

```
permconn-Yossi-1 User-Password="ascend"
         Service-Type=Outbound-User,
         Framed-Protocol=ATM-1483,
         User-Name="nailed-atm",
         Framed-Routing=None,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
         Framed-IP-Address=222.222.2.1,
         Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
         Ascend-Call-Type=Nailed,
         Ascend-Group="10",
         Ascend-ATM-Vpi=0,
         Ascend-ATM-Vci=50,
         Ascend-Traffic-Shaper=1
```

See Also Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group (63), Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci (62), Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi (61), Ascend-ATM-Direct (76), Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile (77), Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management (14), Ascend-ATM-Group (64), Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss (15), Ascend-ATM-Vci (95), Ascend-ATM-Vpi (94)

Ascend-Transit-Number (251)

Description Specifies the U.S. Interexchange Carrier (IEC) you use for long-distance calls over a T1 PRI line.

Usage Specify the same digits you use to prefix a telephone number that you dial over a T1 access line or voice interface:

- 288 selects AT&T.
- 222 selects MCI.
- 333 selects Sprint.

The default value is null. If you accept the default, the TAOS unit uses any available IEC for long-distance calls.

Example The following pseudo-user profile specifies AT&T as the IEC for long-distance calls:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="Homer",
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-3131,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=National-Number,
     Ascend-Transit-Number=288,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="password1"
```

See Also Ascend-PRI-Number-Type (226)

Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit (169)

Description Specifies the number of seconds that a terminal-server connection must be idle before a TAOS unit disconnects the session.

Usage Specify a value from 0 to 65535. The default value is 120. A setting of 0 (zero) specifies that the line can be idle indefinitely.

Example To specify that the user must be idle for 90 seconds before the TAOS unit disconnects the session, you could configure a user profile as follows:

```
Default User-Password="UNIX", Service-Type=Login-User
       Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit=90,
       Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode=TS-Idle-Input
```

Dependencies `Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit` does not apply if you are using a frame relay or raw TCP connection, or if `Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode` is set to `TS-Idle-None`.

See Also `Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode (170)`

Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode (170)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit uses a terminal-server idle timer and, if so, whether both the user and host must be idle before the TAOS unit disconnects the session.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `TS-Idle-None (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit does not disconnect the session no matter how long the line is idle. This setting disables the idle timer.
- `TS-Idle-Input (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit disconnects the session if the user is idle for a length of time greater than the value of the `Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit` attribute. `TS-Idle-Input` is the default.
- `TS-Idle-Input-Output (2)` specifies that the TAOS unit disconnects the session if both the user and the host are idle for a length of time greater than the value of the `Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit` attribute.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit disconnects the session if the user is idle for more than 1 minute:

```
smith User-Password="xyzzy"
   Service-Type=Login-User,
   Login-Service=Telnet,
   Login-IP-Host=10.10.10.1,
   Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode=TS-Idle-Input,
   Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit=60,
   Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration=120
```

Dependencies `Ascend-TS-Idle-Mode` does not apply if you are using a frame relay or raw TCP connection.

See Also `Ascend-TS-Idle-Limit (169)`

Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name (31)

Description Specifies the name of a virtual router (VRouter) to use for establishing an Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP), Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnel.

Usage Specify the name of a VRouter used for establishing a tunnel. The specified VRouter must exist on the TAOS unit. If you do not specify a value for `Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name`, the unit uses the global VRouter.

Example The following profile specifies an L2TP session that belongs to a VRouter named `XYZ`:

```
l2tp-vrouter User-Password="localpw"
    Service-Type=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=3.1.1.1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1",
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP,
    Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name="XYZ"
```

Dependencies The `Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name` attribute supports tagging. All specified attribute sets are used.

See Also `Ascend-VRouter-Name (102)`

Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142)

Description Specifies whether the numeric base of a RADIUS `Acct-Session-ID` attribute is 10 or 16.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `Base-10` (the default) specifies that the numeric base is 10.
- `Base-16` specifies that the numeric base is 16.

Example When you set `Ascend-User-Acct-Base` to `Base-10`, the TAOS unit presents a typical session ID to the accounting server in the following way:

```
"1234567890"
```

When you set `Ascend-User-Acct-Base` to `Base-16`, the TAOS unit presents the same session ID in the following way:

```
"499602D2"
```

Dependencies Changing the value of `Ascend-User-Acct-Base` while sessions are active results in inconsistent reporting between the Start and Stop records.

See Also `Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)`

Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139)

Description Specifies the IP address of the RADIUS accounting server for a connection.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0.

Example The following user profile specifies the RADIUS accounting server at IP address 200.250.56.10:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Type=Ascend-User-Acct-User,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Host=200.250.56.10,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Port=1645,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Key="mypassword"
```

See Also Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142), Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141), Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140), Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143), Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)

Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141)

Description Specifies a RADIUS client's password.

Usage Specify a text string. The default value is null.

Example The following user profile specifies the RADIUS client password as mypassword:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Type=Ascend-User-Acct-User,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Host=200.250.56.10,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Port=1645,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Key="mypassword"
```

See Also Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142), Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139), Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140), Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143), Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)

Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140)

Description Specifies a UDP port number for the connection between a user and a RADIUS accounting server.

Usage Specify the UDP port number you indicated for the authentication process of the daemon. You can specify a number from 1 to 32767.

Example The following user profile specifies UDP port 1645 for the connection between the user Emma and the RADIUS accounting server:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Type=Ascend-User-Acct-User,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Host=200.250.56.10,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Port=1645,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Key="mypassword"
```

See Also Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142), Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139), Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141), Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143), Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)

Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143)

Description Specifies the number of seconds a TAOS unit waits for a response to a RADIUS accounting request for a connection.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 10. The default value is 0 (zero).

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit waits 5 seconds for a response to a RADIUS accounting request:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Type=Ascend-User-Acct-User,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Host=200.250.56.10,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Port=1645,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Key="mypassword",
     Ascend-User-Acct-Time=5
```

See Also Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142), Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139), Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141), Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140), Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)

Ascend-User-Acct-Type (138)

Description Specifies the RADIUS accounting server(s) to use for a connection.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- `Ascend-User-Acct-None (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit sends accounting information to the RADIUS server specified at the local configuration interface. This server is known as the *default server*. `Ascend-User-Acct-None` is the default.
- `Ascend-User-Acct-User (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit sends accounting information to the RADIUS server specified by the `Ascend-User-Acct-Host` attribute in the RADIUS user profile.
- `Ascend-User-Acct-User-Default (2)` specifies that the TAOS unit sends accounting information both to the RADIUS server specified by the `Ascend-User-Acct-Host` attribute in the RADIUS user profile, and to the default server.

Example The following user profile specifies that the unit sends accounting information to the RADIUS server at 200.250.56.10:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Type=Ascend-User-Acct-User,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Host=200.250.56.10,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Port=1645,
     Ascend-User-Acct-Key="mypassword",
     Ascend-User-Acct-Time=5
```

See Also `Ascend-User-Acct-Base (142)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Host (139)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Key (141)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Port (140)`, `Ascend-User-Acct-Time (143)`

Ascend-User-Priority (8)

Description Specifies the priority level of a connection on a frame relay or Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Normal-Priority` (the default) specifies that the connection has normal priority and that the data being transmitted is not treated differently from data on other normal connection. This value is primarily used with data traffic.
- `High-Priority` specifies that the connection has a higher-than-normal priority. For frame relay connections, high-priority packets are transmitted before normal-priority packets. For ATM, the CLP bit is set to 0 (zero).

Example `Ascend-User-Priority=High-Priority`

See Also `Ascend-IP-TOS-Precedence (88)`

Ascend-UU-Info (7)

Description Indicates the contents of the ISDN user-user information element in the setup message for an incoming call.

Usage The Ascend-UU-Info attribute appears in Access Request, Accounting Request, and Checkpoint packets. The maximum amount of information assigned to the attribute is 240 bytes, and the data is encoded in hexadecimal format.

Example Following is an Accounting Start record that contains the Ascend-UU-Info attribute:

```
Mon Apr 10 00:46:12 2000
  User-Name = "shobhapipe"
  NAS-IP-Address = 200.110.110.19
  Vendor-Specific = vAscend-560600000000
  NAS-Port = 17216
  Vendor-Specific = vAscend-0d0600000002
  NAS-Port-Type = Sync
  Service-Type = Framed
  Acct-Status-Type = Start
  Calling-Station-Id = "53057"
  Ascend-Calling-Subaddress = "6566"
  Ascend-UU-Info = "AABBCCDD"
```

Following is an Accounting Stop record that contains the Ascend-UU-Info attribute:

```
Mon Apr 10 00:46:31 2000
  User-Name = "shobhapipe"
  NAS-IP-Address = 200.110.110.19
  Vendor-Specific = vAscend-560600000000
  NAS-Port = 11
  Vendor-Specific = vAscend-0d0600000002
  NAS-Port-Type = Sync
  Service-Type = Framed
  Acct-Status-Type = Stop
  Calling-Station-Id = "53057"
  Ascend-Calling-Subaddress = "6566"
  Ascend-UU-Info = "AABBCCDD"
```

Dependencies Ascend-UU-Info is a vendor-specific attribute (VSA).

Ascend-VRouter-Name (102)

Description Specifies the name of a defined virtual router (VRouter). Specifying the VRouter name in a RADIUS user profile groups the WAN interfaces with the VRouter.

Usage Specify the name of a VRouter. The default is null, which specifies that the global VRouter is in use.

Example The following user profile specifies a VRouter called Corpa:

```
bob User-Password="bob", Service-Type=Framed-User
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Ascend-VRouter-Name="Corpa"
```

See Also Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition (217), Framed-Route (22)

Ascend-X25-Cug (35)

Description Specifies a closed user group (CUG) selection facility.

Usage Specify up to 2 integers.

Example The following user profile specifies CUG selection facility 23:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021",
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Cug=23
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Nui (40), Ascend-X25-Rpoa (41)

Ascend-X25-Nui (40)

Description Specifies a network user identification (NUI) facility.

Usage Specify up to 15 integers.

Example The following user profile specifies the NUI facility 5678:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021",
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-Nui=5678,
        Ascend-X25-Rpoa=1234
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Cug (35), Ascend-X25-Rpoa (41)

Ascend-X25-Nui-Password-Prompt (34)

Description Specifies the prompt at which a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) user enters a network user identification (NUI) password. The NUI password is placed in the call user data (CUD) field of the outgoing X.25 Call-Request packet.

Usage Specify up to 20 characters.

Example The following user profile specifies a customized prompt for both the NUI facility and the NUI password:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-Nui-Prompt="NUI-Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Nui-Password-Prompt="NUI-PW-Prompt> "
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Nui-Prompt (33)

Ascend-X25-Nui-Prompt (33)

Description Specifies the prompt at which a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) user enters a valid network user identification (NUI) facility.

Usage Specify up to 15 characters.

Example The following user profile specifies a customized prompt for both the NUI facility and the NUI password:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-Nui-Prompt="NUI-Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Nui-Password-Prompt="NUI-PW-Prompt> "
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Nui-Password-Prompt (34)

Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-1 (36)

Description Specifies an alias for packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) commands.

Usage Specify up to 40 characters.

Example Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-1=callisp/call 12345678901231

The string to the left of the slash character (/) is substituted for the string to the right of the slash character. In this example, typing `callisp` at the PAD prompt is identical to typing `call 12345678901231`.

See Also Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-2 (37), Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-3 (38)

Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-2 (37)

Description Specifies a second packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) command alias.

Usage Specify up to 40 characters.

Example `Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-2=callisp/call 12345678901232`

The string to the left of the slash character (/) is substituted for the string to the right of the slash character. In this example, typing `callisp` at the PAD prompt is identical to typing `call 12345678901232`.

See Also `Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-1 (36), Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-3 (38)`

Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-3 (38)

Description Specifies a third packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) command alias.

Usage Specify up to 40 characters.

Example `Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-3=callisp/call 12345678901233`

The string to the left of the slash character (/) is substituted for the string to the right of the slash character. In this example, typing `callisp` at the PAD prompt is identical to typing `call 12345678901233`.

See Also `Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-1 (36), Ascend-X25-Pad-Alias-2 (37)`

Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner (43)

Description Specifies a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) banner message.

Usage Specify up to 32 characters.

Example The following user profile specifies a customized PAD prompt and banner:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner"
```

See Also `Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt (42)`

Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt (42)

Description Specifies the prompt a packet assembler/disassembler (PAD) user receives.

Usage Specify up to 12 characters.

Example The following user profile specifies a customized PAD prompt and banner:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner"
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner (43)

Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Parameters (30)

Description Specifies the string containing X.3 parameters for a user.

Usage Specify up to 127 characters in the form *ref.val*, where *ref* is an integer from 1 through 22 and *val* is an X.3 parameter value. (Not all values are valid for all references.) Each pair of *ref:val* is separated by a comma in the string. To allow a short form of the string, *ref* is not mandatory in the *ref:val* field. If omitted, *ref* is always incremented by 1 after a comma. Any break in the sequence must be followed by a *ref:val* pair to reinitialize the *ref* value.

Example The following strings are equivalent:

```
1:1,2:0,3:2,8:0,9:0,11:0,12:1,13:4,14:0,18:18,19:2,20:0,21:3,22:0

1,0,2,8:0,0,11:0,1,4,0,18:18,2,0,3,0

1:1,0,2,8:0,0,11:0,1,4,0,18:18,2,0,3,0
```

Dependencies The Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Parameters attribute has no effect unless you set Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Profile to CUSTOM. If you specify the CUSTOM profile, and you set Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Parameters, a TAOS unit builds up the X.3 parameters by using the local CUSTOM profile from the TAOS unit as a template and using the values defined in Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Parameters to override the values specified by the local CUSTOM profile. This feature allows you to define the X.3 parameters you want to change from the defaults or user-specified values.

See Also Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Profile (29)

Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Profile (29)

Description Specifies the X.3 parameter profile associated with a user.

Usage Specify one of the following values (up to 8 characters).

CRT (0)

INFONET (1)

DEFAULT (2)

SCEN (3)

CC_SSP (4)

CC_TSP (5)

HARDCOPY (6)

HDX (7)

SHARK (8)

POS (9)

NULL (10)

CUSTOM (11)

Example The following user profile specifies the CUSTOM X.3 parameter profile:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Profile=CUSTOM,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Parameters (30)

Ascend-X25-Profile-Name (44)

Description Specifies the locally defined X.25 profile associated with the user.

Usage Specify up to 15 characters.

Example The following user profile specifies that system uses the `x25prof` profile to connect to the remote X.25 network:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Cug=23
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Profile (29)

Ascend-X25-Reverse-Charging (32)

Description Specifies whether the person accepting the call pays for it, or whether the person making the call pays for it.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Reverse-Charging-No (0)` specifies that the person making the call is charged.
- `Reverse-Charging-Yes (1)` specifies that the person accepting the call is charged. Note that even if the user requests that reverse charging be used, the accepting end is not likely to allow it.

Example The following user profile specifies that the person accepting the call is charged:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-Reverse-Charging=Reverse-Charging-Yes
```

Ascend-X25-Rpoa (41)

Description Specifies a recognized private operating agency (RPOA) facility.

Usage Specify a number of up to 4 integers.

Example The following user profile specifies the RPOA facility 1234:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-Nui=5678,
        Ascend-X25-Rpoa=1234
```

See Also `Ascend-X25-Cug (35)`, `Ascend-X25-Nui (40)`

Ascend-X25-X121-Address (39)

Description Specifies the address to be automatically called when a users dials in.

Usage Specify up to 48 digits.

Example The following user profile specifies the X.121 address 1234:

```
1218021 User-Password="Ascend-DNIS", Calling-Station-ID="1218021"
        Service-Type=Login-User,
        Framed-Protocol=X25PAD,
        Ascend-X25-Profile-Name=x25prof,
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Prompt="New Prompt> ",
        Ascend-X25-Pad-Banner="Company Banner",
        Ascend-X25-X121-Address=1234
```

See Also Ascend-X25-Pad-X3-Parameters (30)

Ascend-Xmit-Rate (255)

Description Specifies the rate of data transmitted on a connection in bits per second. For ISDN calls, Ascend-Xmit-Rate indicates the transmit data rate. For analog calls, this attribute indicates the negotiated transmit modem baud rate at the time of the initial connection.

Usage Ascend-Xmit-Rate does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0 (zero).

Example Ascend-Xmit-Rate=48000

Dependencies At the end of a session, a TAOS unit sends the Ascend-Xmit-Rate attribute in Accounting Request packets that have Acct-Status-Type set to Stop, whether the unit authenticates the connection or not. The TAOS unit also includes Ascend-Xmit-Rate in an Access Request packet unless you authenticate with calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS).

See Also Ascend-Data-Rate (197)

Called-Station-Id (30)

Description Specifies the called-party number for Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) authentication, indicating the called number for an incoming call. Or, specifies a virtual path identifier-virtual channel identifier (VPI-VCI) pair on incoming Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) over ATM calls and virtual PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE) calls.

Usage For a called-party number, specify a telephone number, limiting your specification to the following characters:

```
1234567890()[]!z-*#|
```

You can specify up to 18 characters. The default value is null. Typically, the telephone numbers different callers can use to reach the TAOS unit share a group of digits. For example, a local caller might dial 555-1234, while a long distance caller would dial 1-415-555-1234. In such cases, you need only specify the rightmost digits the calls have in common. In this example, you would specify only 1234.

For a VPI-VCI pair, specify a value in the format *vpi* | *vci*. For *vpi*, specify an integer from 0 to 255. For *vci*, specify an integer from 32 to 32767. If the user profile on the RADIUS server includes the Called-Station-Id attribute, and the value matches the one provided by the TAOS unit, the user is authenticated.

Example To set up called-number authentication in addition to name and password authentication, you could configure the user profile as follows:

```
Clara-p50 User-Password="ascend", Called-Station-Id=1234
     Service-Type=Framed-User,
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.10.11.12,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248
```

See Also `Calling-Station-Id (31)`

Calling-Station-Id (31)

Description Specifies the calling-party number for calling-line ID (CLID) authentication, indicating the telephone number of a user that wants to connect to a TAOS unit.

Usage Specify a telephone number of up to 37 characters, limited to the following:

`1234567890()[]!z-*#|`

The default value is null.

Example To set up CLID authentication with a name, password, and caller ID, you could configure a user profile as follows:

```
Emma  User-Password="test", Calling-Station-Id="123456789"
      Service-Type=Framed-User,
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=255.255.255.254,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
      Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

See Also `Called-Station-Id (30)`

Change-Password (17)

Description Enables a TAOS unit to change an expired password. When a user specifies an expired password, RADIUS prompts the user for a new password. When the user enters the new password, the TAOS unit sends an Access Password Request packet containing both the old password (as the value of the `Change-Password` attribute), and the new password (as the value of the `User-Password` attribute).

Usage `Change-Password` does not appear in a user profile and has no default value.

Example `Change-Password="oldpw"`

See Also `CHAP-Password (3)`

CHAP-Password (3)

Description Specifies the value that a Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) user provides in response to the password challenge.

Usage The TAOS unit sends the `CHAP-Password` value in an Access Request packet. The default value is null.

Example `CHAP-Password="xx54fhy"`

See Also `Change-Password (17)`

Class (25)

Description Enables you to classify user sessions for purposes such as billing users on the basis of the service option they choose. Keep in mind that accounting entries specify the class on a per-user and per-session basis. The `Ascend-Number-Sessions` attribute reports the number of current user sessions of each class.

Usage Specify an alphanumeric text string of up to 253 characters. The default value is null.

Example `Class="Option1"`

Dependencies If you include the `Class` attribute in the RADIUS user profile, the RADIUS server sends it to the TAOS unit in the Access Accept packet when the session begins. The TAOS unit then includes `Class` in Accounting Request packets it sends to the RADIUS accounting server under the following conditions:

- Whenever a session starts
- Whenever a session stops

In addition, suppose the TAOS unit starts calling-line ID (CLID) authentication by sending an Access Request packet, and receives the `Class` attribute in an Access Accept packet. If the TAOS unit requires further authentication, it includes `Class` in the Access Request packet

See Also `Ascend-Number-Sessions (202)`

Event-Timestamp (55)

Description Specifies the time that a connection is established as the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 00:00:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Usage The `Event-Timestamp` attribute appears in the following Accounting Request packets:

- Accounting Start
- Accounting Stop
- Accounting Checkpoint
- Accounting On
- Accounting Off

Example `Event-Timestamp = 998395067`

Dependencies The Event-Timestamp attribute can be used to calculate call duration. However, it does not affect accounting servers that use either the arrival time of the packets or the Acct-Session-Time attribute in the Stop packet to calculate call duration.

See Also Acct-Session-Time (46)

Filter-ID (11)

Description Specifies the name of a local or remote filter profile associated with the connection. The next time a TAOS unit accesses the RADIUS user profile in which the Filter-ID attribute appears, the specified filter is applied to the connection.

Usage Specify a text string. The default is null. If the TAOS unit supports multiple filter profiles with similar names, it uses the first filter profile as a data filter, the second as a call filter, and the third as a type of service (TOS) filter.

Example The following user profile specifies that the session uses the filter profile called filter-c:

```
p50-v2 User-Password="my-password" Service-Type=Framed-User
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=10.1.1.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.0.0.0,
    Filter-ID="filter-c",
    Ascend-Filter-Required=Required-Yes
```

Dependencies Filter-ID does not apply to call filters or firewalls.

See Also Ascend-Data-Filter (242)

Framed-Compression (13)

Description Turns TCP/IP header compression on or off.

Usage To turn on TCP/IP header compression, specify Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP (1). This setting applies only to packets in TCP applications, such as Telnet, and turns on header compression for both sides of the link. By default, the Framed-Compression attribute does not turn on header compression.

Example The following user profile specifies that TCP/IP header compression is turned on:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2
```

Dependencies Turning on header compression is most effective in reducing overhead when the data portion of the packet is small.

See Also Ascend-Link-Compression (233)

Framed-IP-Address (8)

Description Specifies the IP address of a caller. RADIUS can authenticate an incoming caller by matching the user's IP address to the one specified in the user profile.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0. An answering user profile with the default setting matches all IP addresses.

Example The following user profile specifies the caller's IP address as 10.8.9.10:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Every connection profile and RADIUS user profile that specifies an explicit IP address is a static route.
- In a stacked configuration, `Framed-IP-Address` shows the address of the caller if the accounting record belongs to the bundle owner. If the accounting record belongs to a stack peer, the IP address is 0.0.0.0.

See Also `Framed-IP-Netmask (9)`

Framed-IP-Netmask (9)

Description Specifies a subnet mask for the caller at `Framed-IP-Address`.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0.0.0, which specifies that the TAOS unit assumes a default subnet mask on the basis of the class of the address (as shown in Table 4-19).

Table 4-19. IP address classes and default subnet masks

Class	Address range	Network bits
Class A	0.0.0.0 -> 127.255.255.255	8
Class B	128.0.0.0 -> 191.255.255.255	16
Class C	192.0.0.0 -> 223.255.255.255	24
Class D	224.0.0.0 -> 239.255.255.255	N/A
Class E (reserved)	240.0.0.0 -> 247.255.255.255	N/A

Example The following user profile specifies the caller's subnet mask as 255.255.255.255:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.8.9.10,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP
```

See Also Framed-IP-Address (8)

Framed-IPX-Network (23)

Description Specifies a virtual IPX network number assigned to dial-in clients to enable the Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP) Home Agent to route IPX packets to the mobile client. When specified in a user profile, the Framed-IPX-Network attribute instructs the answering unit to advertise an additional IPX route.

Usage Specify the IPX network number of the IPX router at the remote end of the connection. A value of 0xFFFFFFFE specifies that the TAOS unit selects an IPX network number from the pool that the unit maintains.

Example The following profile specifies the IPX network number as 109255736:

```
ipx-o User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        User-Name="cs",
        Ascend-Dial-Number="96135494",
        Framed-Protocol=PPP,
        Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
        Framed-IP-Address=10.10.10.11,
        Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
        Framed-Routing=None,
        Ascend-Bridge=Bridge-No,
        Ascend-Route-IPX=Route-IPX-Yes,
        Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode=IPX-Peer-Router,
        Framed-IPX-Network=109255736,
        Ascend-IPX-Alias=0,
        Ascend-Netware-timeout=10,
        Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-None,
        Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-None,
        Ascend-Metric=2
```

Dependencies RADIUS requires that Framed-IPX-Network have a decimal value (base 10), but IPX network numbers generally appear as hexadecimal values (base 16). To give this attribute a value, you must convert the hexadecimal IPX network number to decimal format for use in the user profile. For example, if the IPX network number is 00001387, you must convert it to the decimal 00004999. This requirement does not apply for the IPX node address, which appears as a 12-digit string enclosed in double quotation marks.

See Also Ascend-IPX-Node-Addr (182)

Framed-MTU (12)

Description Specifies the maximum transfer unit (MTU)—the maximum number of bytes a TAOS unit can receive in a single packet on a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Multilink PPP (MP), Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+), or frame relay link.

Usage The default value is 1524. Accept the default unless the device at the remote end of the link cannot support it. If the administrator of the remote network determines that you must change the value, specify a number from 1 to 1524 (for a PPP, MP, or MP+ link) or from 128 to 1600 (for a frame relay link).

Example The following user profile specifies an MTU of 1520 bytes:

```
Emma User-Password="m2dan", Service-Type=Framed-User
     Framed-Protocol=PPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
     Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
     Framed-Compression=Van-Jacobson-TCP-IP,
     Framed-MTU=1520,
     Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
     Ascend-Metric=2
```

Framed-Protocol (7)

Description In an Access Request or Access Accept packet, specifies the type of framed protocol a link can use. In an Accounting packet, the `Framed-Protocol` attribute specifies the type of framed protocol in use. When you set this attribute, the link cannot use any other type of framed protocol.

Usage Table 4-20 lists the values for `Framed-Protocol`. By default, a TAOS unit does not limit the protocols a link can access.

Table 4-20. `Framed-Protocol` settings (page 1 of 2)

Setting	Description
`PPP (1)`	A user requesting access can dial in with Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+), Multilink PPP (MP), or Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) framing. A user requesting access can also dial in unframed, and then change to PPP, MP, or MP+ framing. If the user dials in with any other type of framing, the TAOS unit rejects the call.
`SLIP (2)`	A user requesting access can dial in unframed and change to SLIP framing.
`ARA (255)`	Specifies an AppleTalk Remote Access (ARA) connection.
`MPP (256)`	Specifies MP+ encapsulation.
`EURAW (257)`	Specifies EU-RAW encapsulation.
`EUUI (258)`	Specifies EU-UI encapsulation.

Table 4-20. Framed-Protocol settings (page 2 of 2)

Setting	Description
X25 (259)	Specifies an X.25 link.
COMB(260)	Specifies a Combinet bridging link.
FR (261)	Specifies frame relay encapsulation.
MP (262)	Specifies a Multilink Protocol (MP) link.
FR-CIR (263)	Specifies a frame relay circuit.
ATM-1483 (264)	Specifies ATM AAL5 encapsulation (defined in RFC 1483).
ATM-FR-CIR (265)	Enables frame relay-to-ATM switching by converting frame relay encapsulation (defined in RFC 1490) to ATM AAL5 encapsulation (defined in RFC 1483). The conversion is described in the Frame Relay Forum FRF-5 implementation agreement.
ATM-CIR (266)	Specifies an ATM circuit.
X25PAD (267)	Specifies an X.25/PAD link.

Example The following user profile specifies that a dial-in user can use only PPP, MP, or MP+, and cannot use the terminal server:

```
Unit1 User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
       Framed-Protocol=PPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=10.0.200.225,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
       Ascend-Metric=2,
       Framed-Routing=None,
       Framed-Route="10.0.220.0 10.0.200.225 1"
```

Dependencies Framed-Protocol can appear in both Access Request and Access Accept packets. What Framed-Protocol does depends on how you set Service-Type:

- If Service-Type is set to Framed-User or is unspecified, a user requesting access can dial in with the framing specified by Framed-Protocol. The TAOS unit rejects other types of framing. A user requesting access can also dial in without a framed protocol, and then change to the framing specified by Framed-Protocol.
- If Service-Type is set to Framed-User or is unspecified, and Framed-Protocol has no specified value, the operator can use any framed protocol.
- If Service-Type is set to Login-User, the user cannot use a framed protocol.
- If Service-Type is set to Outbound-User, Framed-Protocol specifies the type of framing allowed on the outgoing call.

When Framed-Protocol is set to ATM-1483 or ATM-FR-CIR, you must specify a value for Ascend-ATM-Vpi and Ascend-ATM-Vci.

See Also Ascend-ATM-Vci (95), Ascend-ATM-Vpi (94), Service-Type (6)

Framed-Route (22)

Description Enables you to add static IP routes to a TAOS unit's routing table.

Usage The Framed-Route attribute has the following format:

Framed-Route="*host_ipaddr*[/*subnet_mask*] *router_ipaddr metric* [*private*] [*profile_name*][*preference*][*vrouter_name*]"

Table 4-21 describes each Framed-Route argument.

Table 4-21. Framed-Route arguments

Syntax element	Specifies
host_ipaddr [/*subnet_mask*]	IP address of the destination host or subnet reached by the route. The default value is 0.0.0.0/0, which represents the default route (the destination to which the TAOS unit forwards packets when no route to the packet's destination exists). If the address includes a subnet mask, the remote router specified by *router_ipaddr* is a router to that subnet, rather than to a whole remote network. To specify the entire remote network, do not specify a subnet mask.
router_ipaddr	IP address of the router the TAOS unit uses to reach the target destination. The default value is 0.0.0.0. The 0.0.0.0 address is a wildcard entry that the TAOS unit replaces with the caller's IP address.When RADIUS authenticates a caller and sends the TAOS unit an Access Accept message with a value of 0.0.0.0 for *router_ipaddr*, the TAOS unit updates its routing tables with the Framed-Route value, but substitutes the caller's IP address for the router. This setting is especially useful when the TAOS unit assigns an IP address from an address pool and RADIUS cannot identify the IP address of the caller.
metric	Metric for the route. If the TAOS unit has more than one possible route to a destination network, it chooses the one with the lower metric. The default value is 8.
private	Value y if the route is private, or n if it is not private. If you specify that the route is private, the TAOS unit does not disclose the existence of the route when queried by RIP or another routing protocol. The default value is n.
profile_name	Name of the outgoing user profile that uses the route. The default value is null.
preference	Preference for the route.
vrouter_name	Virtual router (VRouter) whose routing table contains the static IP route.

Example The following RADIUS pseudo-user profiles define global static IP routes:

```
route-1   User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Route="10.0.200.33/29 10.0.200.37 1 n lala-gw-out ",
   Framed-Route="10.0.200.50/29 10.0.200.37 1 n lala-gw-out ",
   Framed-Route="10.0.200.47/29 10.0.200.49 1 n nana-gw-out "

route-2   User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Framed-Route="11.0.200.33/29 11.0.200.37 1 n zzz-gw-out ",
   Framed-Route="12.0.200.47/29 11.0.200.49 1 n kk-gw-out "
```

Dependencies The maximum number of static routes that you can specify in a pseudo-user profile is imposed by the RADIUS protocol, and varies with the exact content of the routes. However, 25 routes per profile is the recommended maximum.

See Also `Ascend-Route-IP (228)`

Framed-Routing (10)

Description Specifies whether a TAOS unit sends Routing Information Protocol (RIP) packets, receives RIP packets, or both.

If you enable RIP to both send and receive updates on the WAN interface, the TAOS unit broadcasts its routing table to the remote network and listens for RIP updates from that network. Gradually, all routers on both networks have consistent routing tables (all of which can become quite large).

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `None (0)` specifies that the TAOS unit does not send or receive RIP updates. `None` is the default.
- `Broadcast (1)` specifies that the TAOS unit sends RIP version 1 updates, but does not receive them.
- `Listen (2)` specifies that the TAOS unit receives RIP version 1 updates, but does not send them.
- `Broadcast-Listen (3)` specifies that the TAOS unit both sends and receives RIP version 1 updates.
- `Broadcast-v2 (4)` specifies that the TAOS unit sends RIP version 2 updates, but does not receive them.
- `Listen-v2 (5)` specifies that the TAOS unit receives RIP version 2 updates, but does not send them.
- `Broadcast-Listen-v2 (6)` specifies that the TAOS unit both sends and receives RIP version 2 updates.

Example The following pseudo-user profile specifies that the unit does not send or receive RIP updates:

```
Homer-Out User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
     User-Name="Homer",
     Ascend-Dial-Number=555-3131,
     Framed-Protocol=MPP,
     Framed-IP-Address=10.0.100.1,
     Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
     Ascend-Metric=2,
     Framed-Routing=None,
     Ascend-PRI-Number-Type=National-Number,
     Ascend-Send-Auth=Send-Auth-PAP,
     Ascend-Send-Secret="password1"
```

Dependencies If you set `Framed-Routing` to `None`, the TAOS unit must rely on static routes you specify with `Framed-Route`.

See Also `Ascend-Route-IP (228)`

Idle-Timeout (28)

Description Specifies the maximum number of consecutive seconds of idle connection allowed to a user before termination of a session or prompt.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 65535. If you specify 0 (zero), a TAOS unit always clears a call when a session is inactive. The default value is 120 seconds.

Example The following user profile sets the idle timer to 60 seconds:

```
smith User-Password="xyzzy"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.0.200.225,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Idle-Timeout=60,
   Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration=120
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If the time set by the `Idle-Timeout` expires, the call disconnects whether or not bandwidth utilization falls below the `Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent` setting.
- When bandwidth utilization falls below the `Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent` setting, the call disconnects regardless of whether the time specified by the `Idle-Timeout` attribute has expired.
- Because the `Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent` attribute is dependent on traffic levels on both sides of the connection, use the `Idle-Timeout` attribute instead.
- The `Idle-Timeout` attribute does not apply to dedicated links.
- For Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) calls, any data packet is considered activity, including LCP Echo packets or other PPP link-level packets.

See Also `Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent (254)`, `Ascend-Preempt-Limit (245)`

Login-IP-Host (14)

Description Specifies the IP host to which a user automatically connects when you set Service-Type to Login-User and specify a value for Login-Service. Access begins immediately after login.

Usage Specify an IP address in dotted decimal notation. The default value is 0.0. 0.0, which specifies that the Login-User does not automatically connect to a particular host.

Example The following user profile specifies a TCP-Clear connection on TCP port 23 to a host at 10.10.10.1, or on TCP port 125 to a host at 10.10.10.2:

```
tcpapp1 User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Login-User,
   Login-Service=TCP-Clear,
   Login-IP-Host=10.10.10.1,
   Login-TCP-Port=23,
   Login-IP-Host =10.10.10.2,
   Login-TCP-Port=125
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If you do not specify a value for the Login-IP-Host attribute, the user can access any remote host through the Telnet or raw TCP commands of the terminal-server command-line interface. (When the operator uses the menu-driven terminal-server interface, access to remote hosts is limited to the hosts listed by the Ascend-Host-Info attribute.)
- Closing the remote terminal-server session also automatically closes the session with Login-IP-Host.
- When Service-Type is set to Framed-User, RADIUS ignores the Login-IP-Host attribute.
- You can configure up to four login host and port destinations for a TCP-Clear connection. While the TCP-Clear session is being established, if the TCP connection to the first specified host-port combination fails, the system attempts to connect to the next specified host, and so forth. If all connection attempts fail, the session terminates and the TAOS unit returns a TCP connection error to the dial-in client.
- TCP-Clear connections are managed on a per-router basis.

See Also Login-Service (15), Service-Type (6)

Login-Service (15)

Description Specifies the type of terminal-server connection a dial-in user makes to the IP host on your local network. The user makes the connection immediately after authentication, and never sees the terminal-server interface.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `Telnet (0)` specifies that the user immediately establishes a Telnet session with the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`.
- `Rlogin (1)` specifies that the user immediately establishes an `rlogin` session with the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`.
- `TCP-Clear (2)` specifies that the user immediately establishes a TCP session between the TAOS unit and the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`. The TCP/IP connection cannot use the Telnet protocol. The user can run an application specified by `Login-TCP-Port`.
- `PortMaster (3)` specifies that the user immediately establishes a PortMaster® session with the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`.
- `X25-Pad (5)` specifies that the user immediately establishes an X.25/PAD session with the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`.
- `X25-T3Pos (6)` specifies that the user immediately establishes an X.25/T3POS session with the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`.
- `TCP-Clear-Quiet (256)` enables the terminal-server software to suppress status messages sent out to IP hosts upon establishment of a `TCP-Clear` connection.

By default, the TAOS unit does not grant immediate access to an IP host.

Example When you specify the following settings, a raw TCP session starts automatically for anyone who enters the `Greg` username and the `test1` password:

```
# The following profile causes an auto-TCP to 4.2.3.1 port 9
upon login.
Greg   User-Password="test1", Service-Type=Login-User
       Login-Service=TCP-Clear,
       Login-IP-Host=4.2.3.1,
       Login-TCP-Port=9
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If you specify both `Login-Service` and `Login-IP-Host`, the TAOS unit automatically connects the `Login-User` to the host specified by `Login-IP-Host`.
- If you do not specify `Login-Service` or `Login-IP-Host`, the user sees either the TAOS unit's terminal-server command-line interface or the terminal-server menu interface, depending upon how you configure the TAOS unit.

See Also `Login-IP-Host (14)`, `Login-TCP-Port (16)`

Login-TCP-Port (16)

Description Specifies the port number to which a TCP session connects when Login-Service is set to TCP-Clear.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to 65535. The default value is 23.

Example The following user profile specifies a TCP-Clear connection on TCP port 23 to a host at 10.10.10.1, or on TCP port 125 to a host at 10.10.10.2:

```
tcpapp1 User-Password="localpw"
   Service-Type=Login-User,
   Login-Service=TCP-Clear,
   Login-IP-Host=10.10.10.1,
   Login-TCP-Port=23,
   Login-IP-Host =10.10.10.2,
   Login-TCP-Port=125
```

Dependencies You can configure up to four login host and port destinations for a TCP-Clear connection. While the TCP-Clear session is being established, if the TCP connection to the first specified host-port combination fails, the system attempts to connect to the next specified host, and so forth. If all connection attempts fail, the session terminates and the TAOS unit returns a TCP connection error to the dial-in client.

See Also Login-IP-Host (14), Login-Service (15), Login-TCP-Port (16)

MS-CHAP-Challenge

Description Contains the challenge sent by a network access server (NAS) to an MS-CHAP user.

Usage The value of MS-CHAP-Challenge is a string that can appear in an Access Request and Access Challenge packet. For further details, refer to RFC 2548.

Example MS-CHAP-Challenge="ax33dk4"

See Also MS-CHAP-Response

MS-CHAP-Response

Description Contains the response value provided by a Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) MS-CHAP user in response to the challenge indicated by MS-CHAP-Challenge.

Usage The value of MS-CHAP-Response is a string that appears only in an Access Request packet. For further details, refer to RFC 2548.

Example MS-CHAP-Response="ax33dk4"

Usage MS-CHAP-Challenge

NAS-Identifier (32)

Description Indicates the system name and domain name.

Usage The NAS-Identifier attribute appears in Access Request and Accounting Request packets.

- At the command-line interface, the value of the NAS-Identifier attribute is the value of the name parameter in the system profile plus the value of the domain-name parameter in the ip-global profile.
- At the VT100 interface, the value of the NAS-Identifier attribute is the value of the System > Sys Config > Name parameter plus the value of the Ethernet > Mod Config > DNS > Domain Name parameter.

If a system name is not specified, the NAS-Identifier attribute is set to the string noname.

Example If the system name is MARCMAX1 but no domain name is configured, the NAS-Identifier value is the following:

```
NAS-Identifier = "MARCMAX1"
```

If the system name is MARCMAX1 and the domain name is sophia.eng.com, the NAS-Identifier value is the following:

```
NAS-Identifier = "MARCMAX1.sophia.eng.com"
```

If the domain name is sophia.eng.com, but no system name is specified, the NAS-Identifier value is the following:

```
NAS-Identifier = "noname.sophia.eng.com"
```

If there is neither a system name nor a domain name specified, the NAS-Identifier value is the following:

```
NAS-Identifier = "noname"
```

NAS-IP-Address (4)

Description Indicates the IP address of a TAOS unit.

Usage NAS-IP-Address does not appear in a user profile. Its default value is 0.0.0.0.

Example NAS-IP-Address=10.10.10.10

See Also NAS-Port (5)

NAS-Port (5)

Description Indicates the shelf, slot, line, and channel number on which a TAOS unit receives a call. The TAOS unit sends NAS-Port to the RADIUS server in an Accounting Request packet. If you specify NAS-Port on the first line of a user profile, the TAOS unit sends the value you specify to the RADIUS server in an Access Request packet.

Usage The format of the NAS-Port value is indicated by the Ascend-NAS-Port-Format (13) value in an Accounting Request packet. The NAS-Port attribute can have a value from 0 through 4294967296.

Example NAS-Port = 17216

See Also Ascend-NAS-Port-Format (13)

NAS-Port-Type (61)

Description Specifies the type of service in use for a session. Some ISPs offer different levels of service on the basis of connection type. To prevent a client from using a capability to which he or she has not subscribed, set the NAS-Port-Type attribute to an appropriate value.

Usage Specify one of the following settings:

- Async (0) indicates a call routed to a digital modem.
- Sync (1) indicates a non-ISDN synchronous connection, such as a Switched-56 connection.
- ISDN-Sync (2) indicates a synchronous ISDN connection.
- ISDN-Async-V120 (3) indicates an ISDN connection using V.120 asynchronous rate adaption.
- ISDN-Async-V110 (4) indicates an ISDN connection using V.110 asynchronous rate adaption.
- Virtual (5) indicates a connection to the TAOS unit using a transport protocol instead of a physical port.
- PIAFS (6) indicates a connection using the Personal Internet Access Forum Standard (PIAFS), a protocol that handles connection negotiation, data transfer, and error correction for the Personal Handyphone System (PHS).

Example The following user profile specifies that the client is restricted to a synchronous ISDN connection:

```
Tom User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User, NAS-Port-Type=ISDN-Sync
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address=200.250.55.9,
    Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.248,
    Ascend-Link-Compression=Link-Comp-Stac-Draft-9,
    Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes,
    Ascend-Metric=2
```

See Also NAS-Port (5)

Port-Limit (62)

Description Specifies the maximum number of channels allowed on a Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+) call.

Usage Specify an integer from 1 to the maximum number of channels your system supports. The default value is 1, which prevents a client from establishing a multichannel call.

Example The following user profile contains all the RADIUS attributes necessary for configuring Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation (DBA), including Port-Limit:

```
John  User-Password="4yr66", Service-Type=Framed-User
      Framed-Protocol=PPP,
      Framed-IP-Address=200.0.5.1,
      Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
      Ascend-Target-Util=80,
      Ascend-History-Weigh-Type=History-Constant,
      Ascend-Seconds-Of-History=90,
      Ascend-Base-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Add-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Remove-Seconds=30,
      Ascend-Minimum-Channels=2,
      Port-Limit=10,
      Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count=2,
      Ascend-DBA-Monitor=DBA-Transmit-Recv
```

Dependencies The Port-Limit attribute applies only to MP+ calls.

See Also Ascend-Add-Seconds (240), Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172), Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171), Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237), Ascend-History-Weigh-Type (239), Ascend-Inc-Channel-Count (236), Ascend-Minimum-Channels (173), Ascend-Remove-Seconds (241), Ascend-Seconds-Of-History (238), Ascend-Target-Util (234)

Reply-Message (18)

Description Carries message text from a RADIUS server to a RADIUS client (such as a TAOS unit). In a pseudo-user profile that configures message text and a list of IP hosts, the Reply-Message attribute specifies text that appears to the terminal-server operator at the menu-driven interface. In addition, if the RADIUS server determines that the TAOS unit must terminate the session, it sends an Access Terminate Session packet containing the Reply-Message attribute.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 80 characters. The default value is null. You can specify up to 16 Reply-Message attributes in a pseudo-user profile.

Example To set up message text for a TAOS unit named Cal, you could configure a pseudo-user profile as follows:

```
banner-Cal User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Reply-Message="Up to 16 lines of up to 80 characters each",
    Reply-Message="will be accepted. ",
    Reply-Message="Additional lines will be ignored.",
    Reply-Message="",
    Ascend-Host-Info="1.2.3.4 Berkeley",
    Ascend-Host-Info="1.2.3.5 Alameda",
    Ascend-Host-Info="1.2.36 San Francisco"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- An Access Terminate Session packet is a RADIUS packet identified by the code number 31. Only RADIUS daemons you customize to support this packet code can send an Access Terminate Session packet.
- If you do not specify a `Reply-Message` attribute in a user profile that authenticates callers, and the RADIUS server sends an Access Accept packet, no message appears.
- If the RADIUS server sends an Access Reject packet and you do not specify a `Reply-Message` attribute in a customized RADIUS daemon, the following message appears:

  ```
  ** Bad Password
  ```

- If the RADIUS server sends an Access Terminate Session packet and you do not specify a `Reply-Message` attribute in a customized RADIUS daemon, the TAOS unit displays the following message to the terminal-server user:

  ```
  ** Session Terminated
  ```

See Also `Ascend-Host-Info (252)`

Service-Type (6)

Description Specifies the type of services a link can use.

Usage The `Service-Type` attribute appears in Access Request, Access Accept, Accounting Start, and Accounting Stop packets. You can specify one of the following values:

- `Login-User (1)` specifies that the caller can use an asynchronous connection to log into the terminal server. The caller can start Telnet, `rlogin`, or raw TCP sessions. The TAOS unit rejects incoming framed calls.
- `Framed-User (2)` specifies that incoming calls must use a framed protocol. If they do not, the TAOS unit rejects them.
- `Callback-Login-User (3)` specifies that the unit must call back the calling device before establishing an asynchronous link that enables the device to log into the terminal server.
- `Callback-Framed-User (4)` specifies that the unit must call back the calling device and establish a framed connection.
- `Outbound-User (5)` specifies that the unit can use the profile only for outgoing calls.
- `Administrative-User (6)` specifies that the user should be granted administrative privileges.
- `Call-Check (10)` specifies that calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) must be in use. This value applies only when the unit is operating in vendor-specific attribute (VSA) compatibility mode.

By default, a TAOS unit does not limit the services a link can access. The following conditions must be met for the Service-Type value to appear in accounting records:

- External authentication must be enabled and configured as RADIUS.
- RADIUS accounting must be enabled.
- RADIUS compatibility must be set to vendor specific.
- The RADIUS user profile must contain a Service-Type return attribute, and the connection must be authenticated by means of the RADIUS profile. (A connection authenticated by means of a local profile does not report the Service-Type value.)

Example To specify that a dial-in user can use only framed protocols, you can configure a user profile as follows:

```
Unit1 User-Password="mypw", Service-Type=Framed-User
       Framed-Protocol=PPP,
       Framed-IP-Address=10.0.200.225,
       Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
       Ascend-Metric=2,
       Framed-Routing=None,
       Framed-Route="10.0.220.0 10.0.200.225 1"
```

Following is an example of a RADIUS Start Record, with a sample Service-Type value:

```
User-Name = "jimtest"
  NAS-IP-Address = 200.168.21.90
  NAS-Port = 17216
  NAS-Port-Type = Sync
  Service-Type = Framed
  Class = "testclass"
  Acct-Status-Type = Start
  Acct-Delay-Time = 0
  Acct-Session-Id = "317839070"
  Acct-Authentic = RADIUS
  Ascend-Multilink-ID = 358219783
  Ascend-Num-In-Multilink = 0
  Ascend-Modem-PortNo = 3
  Ascend-Modem-SlotNo = 2
  Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo = 1
  Framed-Protocol = MPP
  Framed-IP-Address = 200.168.21.93
```

Dependencies When you specify the Login-User or Callback-Login-User setting, the caller must have an asynchronous means of reaching the TAOS unit. The TAOS unit must have digital modems, or the call must be V.120 encapsulated.

Session-Timeout (27)

Description Specifies the maximum number of seconds of service to be provided to a user before termination of a session or prompt.

Usage Specify a number from 0 to 4,294,967,295. The default value is 0 (zero), which specifies that the TAOS unit does not enforce a time limit.

Example The following user profile specifies that the user has a maximum limit of 1 hour of service:

```
smith User-Password="xyzzy"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Framed-Protocol=PPP,
   Framed-IP-Address=10.0.200.225,
   Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.0,
   Session-Timeout=3600
```

Dependencies For Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) calls, the `Session-Timeout` and `Ascend-Maximum-Call-Duration` attributes work identically.

See Also `Ascend-MPP-Idle-Percent (254)`, `Ascend-Preempt-Limit (245)`

State (24)

Description Indicates a value sent by a RADIUS server to a TAOS unit in an Access Challenge or Access Accept packet. The TAOS unit can also send the `State` value to the server in an Access Request packet.

Usage The `State` attribute does not appear in a user profile.

Example `State="cookie12345"`

See Also `CHAP-Password (3)`

Tunnel-Assignment-ID (82)

Description Specifies a string that enables the system to group user sessions into different Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnels. The `Tunnel-Assignment-ID` attribute can appear in an Access Accept packet or an Accounting Stop record, and can be specified in a user profile. The value has local significance only. It is not transmitted to the remote tunnel end point.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 31 characters.

Example In this example, a TAOS unit is configured to perform tunnel authentication for L2TP tunnels. Two Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) clients are configured to use different tunnels (`modem-taid` and `isdn-taid`) to the L2TP network server (LNS) on the basis of their tunnel assignment IDs. (The same clients can be configured to use the same multiplexed tunnel if their tunnel assignment IDs are set to the same string.)

The following profiles are configured for the two mobile clients:

```
modemuser Password="test"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Idle-Timeout=0,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP :1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=1.1.1.1 :1,
    Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID=taos-unit: 1,
    Tunnel-Password=shared,
    Tunnel-Assignment-ID=modem-taid:1

isdnuser Password="test"
    User-Service=Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol=PPP,
    Idle-Timeout=0,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP :1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=1.1.1.1 :1,
    Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID=taos-unit: 1,
    Tunnel-Password=shared,
    Tunnel-Assignment-ID=isdn-taid:1
```

In the following Accounting Stop record, the `Tunnel-Assignment-ID` attribute specifies the ID assigned to the user session:

```
Tue May 2 15:58:08 2000
        User-Name="modemuser"
        NAS-Identifier=2.2.2.2
        NAS-Port=17216
        NAS-Port-Type=Async
        Acct-Status-Type=Stop
        Acct-Delay-Time=0
        Acct-Session-Id="317658341"
        Acct-Authentic=Local
        Acct-Session-Time=112
        Acct-Input-Octets=2155
        Acct-Output-Octets=513
        Acct-Input-Packets=23
        Acct-Output-Packets=14
        Ascend-Disconnect-Cause=185
        Ascend-Connect-Progress=60
        Ascend-Xmit-Rate=28800
        Ascend-Data-Rate=33600
        Ascend-PreSession-Time=19
        Ascend-Pre-Input-Octets=0
        Ascend-Pre-Output-Octets=0
        Ascend-Pre-Input-Packets=0
        Ascend-Pre-Output-Packets=0
        Ascend-Modem-PortNo=1
        Ascend-Modem-SlotNo=7
        Ascend-Modem-ShelfNo=1
        Caller-Id="1119855510"
        Client-Port-DNIS="3826"
        Tunnel-Type=L2TP
        Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1"
```

```
Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID="taos-unit"
Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID="max6k-lns"
Tunnel-Assignment-ID="modem-taid"
```

See Also `Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID (90)`, `Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID (91)`, `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, `Tunnel-Type (64)`

Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID (90)

Description Specifies the name of a Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) or Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) tunnel initiator. The name is sent to the tunnel end point during tunnel authentication.

Usage Specify a text string.

Example The following user profile specifies a tunnel to a home gateway (1.1.1.1) and calling-line ID (CLID) authentication:

```
5551000 User-Password="Ascend-CLID", Service-Type=Outbound-User
    Tunnel-Client-ID-Auth="SanFran",
    Tunnel-Type=L2F,
    Tunnel-Medium-Type=IP,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1",
    Tunnel-Password="shared_secret"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- The value of `Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID` overrides any L2F or L2TP system name configured locally.
- `Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID` supports tagging.

See Also `Tunnel-Medium-Type (65)`, `Tunnel-Password (69)`, `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, `Tunnel-Type (64)`

Tunnel-Client-Endpoint (66)

Description Specifies a string assigned by RADIUS that specifies the name for the unit placing a call. This value is used by RADIUS accounting for tracking the session.

Usage `Tunnel-Client-Endpoint` does not appear in a user profile.

Example `Tunnel-Client-Endpoint="Dallas"`

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) or calling-line ID (CLID) authentication must be enabled.
- The TAOS unit must have RADIUS user entries that specify DNIS or CLID.

See Also `Called-Station-Id (30)`

Tunnel-Medium-Type (65)

Description Specifies the medium to be used for a tunnel.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `IP (1)` specifies an Internet Protocol (IP) link.
- `X25 (2)` specifies an X.25 link.
- `ATM (3)` specifies an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) link.

Example The following profile specifies that the unit opens a tunnel to an L2TP network server (LNS) at IP address 1.1.1.1 after verifying the caller ID:

```
5551000 User-Password="Ascend-CLID", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Tunnel-Type=L2TP,
   Tunnel-Medium-Type=IP,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) or calling-line ID (CLID) authentication must be enabled.
- The TAOS unit must have RADIUS user entries that specify DNIS or CLID.
- The `Tunnel-Medium-Type` attribute supports tagging.

See Also `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, `Tunnel-Type (64)`

Tunnel-Password (69)

Description Specifies the password that a Foreign Agent sends to a Home Agent during Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP) operation, or that a TAOS unit uses for authenticating Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnels.

Usage Specify a text string of up to 20 characters.

Example The following user profile specifies the password that the ATMP Foreign Agent sends to the Home Agent:

```
mobile-client User-Password="my-password"
   Service-Type=Framed-User,
   Tunnel-Type=ATMP,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3:8877",
   Tunnel-Password="tunnel-password"
```

Following is a sample profile that specifies three attribute sets, tagged 1, 2, and 3:

```
joe User-Password="murphy"
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1" : 1,
    Tunnel-Password="loloaqic" : 1,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 3,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3" : 3,
    Tunnel-Password="i82qb4ip" : 3,
    Tunnel-Type=L2F : 2,
```

```
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="2.2.2.2" : 2,
    Tunnel-Password="itsAsecret" : 2
```

This profile specifies that the TAOS unit first attempts to establish an L2TP tunnel to the L2TP network server (LNS) at 1.1.1.1. If that attempt fails, the system tries to bring up an L2F tunnel to a server at 2.2.2.2. If that attempt also fails, the system tries an L2TP tunnel to 3.3.3.3.

Dependencies Consider the following:

- Under ATMP operation, all mobile clients accessing a single Home Agent must specify the same password.
- If you specify tagging for L2TP and L2F tunnels, all specified attribute sets are used. For ATMP, only the two sets with the highest priority are used. Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference` value or by tag order.

If you are using RADIUS to authenticate L2F tunnels with distinct passwords, make sure of the following:

- The client's RADIUS user profile contains a `Tunnel-Password` attribute with the password that the TAOS unit uses to authenticate the tunnel to the home gateway.
- The home gateway has a RADIUS user profile. Because this user profile is not for interactive access, set `Service-Type` to `Outbound-User`.

The following examples show a client's RADIUS profile and a home gateway's RADIUS profile that use for distinct secrets for tunnel authentication:

```
dialup-client User-Password="client-pw"
    Tunnel-Type=L2F,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1",
    Tunnel-Password="nas-secret"

hg-name User-Password="hg-secret", Service-Type=Outbound
    Reply-Message=""
```

See Also `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`

Tunnel-Preference (83)

Description Specifies the numeric preference value for an attribute set.

Usage Specify a value from 255255255 (the lowest priority) to 000000 (the highest priority).

Example In the following example, the user profile specifies that the TAOS unit first attempts to establish a Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnel with an end point named `l2f-hgw`, then attempts to establish a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) tunnel with an L2TP network server (LNS) named `l2tp-lns`, and finally attempts to establish an L2TP tunnel with the end point at the IP address 200.168.121.1:

```
joebloggs User-Password="murphy"
   Tunnel-Type=L2TP:1,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=l2tp-123.acme.com:1,
   Tunnel-Password=loloaqic:1,
   Tunnel-Type=L2TP:3,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=200.168.121.1:3,
```

```
   Tunnel-Password=i82qb4ip:3,
   Tunnel-Type=L2F:2,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=l2f-456.acme.com:2,
   Tunnel-Password=itsAsecret:2,
   Tunnel-Preference=200:1,
   Tunnel-Preference=100:2
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If more than one set of tunneling attributes is returned by the RADIUS server to the TAOS unit, the `Tunnel-Preference` attribute can be included in a set to indicate its relative preference, with the lowest preference value designating the most preferred set.
- If no `Tunnel-Preference` is included in any of the attribute sets, the sets are processed in the order of their respective tag numbers.
- If some but not all attribute sets contain a `Tunnel-Preference` value, the attribute sets without a `Tunnel-Preference` are designated as the least preferred sets.
- Attribute sets with identical preferences are processed in random order.
- The following RADIUS attributes support tagging: `Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name`, `Tunnel-Medium-Type`, `Tunnel-Password`, `Tunnel-Preference`, `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint`, and `Tunnel-Type`.
- For L2TP and L2F, all specified attribute sets are used.
- For Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), only the attribute set with the highest priority is used. Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference` value or by tag order.
- For ATMP, only the two sets with the highest priority are used. From the second attribute set, only the `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint` value is used. Other values can be omitted. Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference` value or by tag order.

See Also `Ascend-Tunnel-VRouter-Name (31), Tunnel-Medium-Type (65), Tunnel-Password (69), Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67), Tunnel-Type (64)`

Tunnel-Private-Group-ID (81)

Description Specifies the name of the connection profile that defines the link on which an Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP) Home Agent or L2TP access concentrator (LAC) transmits packets it receives from a mobile client.

Usage Specify the name of the connection profile.

Example The following user profile specifies a connection profile called `MyHomeNet`:

```
UL3 User-Password="example"
   Tunnel-Type=ATMP :1,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=HA-a.example.com :1,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=HA-b.example.com :2,
   Tunnel-Password=HApassword :1,
   Tunnel-Private-Group-ID=MyHomeNet :1
```

Dependencies Tunnel-Private-Group-ID applies only if the Home Agent is in gateway mode. For an alternative setting, use Ascend-Home-Network-Name.

See Also Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185)

Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID (91)

Description Specifies the name used by the Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) or Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) tunnel end point during authentication. Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID can appear in an Access Accept packet and in an Accounting Stop record.

Usage Specify a string.

Example The following user profile specifies the tunnel end point BigLNS:

```
AllMyLACs  User-Password="", Service-Type=Outbound-User
           Tunnel-Password="tunpass",
           Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID="BigLNS"
```

See Also Tunnel-Client-Endpoint (66)

Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)

Description Specifies the IP address or hostname of an Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol (ATMP) primary Home Agent, L2TP network server (LNS) end point, PPTP network server (PNS) end point, Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) home gateway end point, or the destination that decapsulates IP packets under IP-in-IP encapsulation.

Usage Make your specification in the following format:

Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="*hostname* | *ip_address* [:*udp_port*]"

You can specify up to 253 characters. Table 4-22 lists each element of the syntax.

Table 4-22. Tunnel-Server-Endpoint syntax

Syntax element	Specifies
hostname	Symbolic hostname.
ip_address	IP address in dotted decimal notation. Specify an IP address if a DNS server is not set up. You can specify a hostname or an IP address, but not both. The IP address must be the system address, not the IP address of the interface on which the unit receives tunneled data.
udp_port	UDP port on which the Foreign Agent communicates with the Home Agent. The default value is 5150.
: (colon)	Separator between the hostname (or IP address) and the UDP port.

Example To specify the Home Agent `taos.home.com` at IP address 10.0.0.1, and indicate that the Foreign Agent uses UDP port 6001, enter one of the following lines in a RADIUS user profile:

```
Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="taos.home.com:6001"
```

```
Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="10.0.0.1:6001"
```

Following is a sample profile that specifies three attribute sets, tagged 1, 2, and 3:

```
joe User-Password="murphy"
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1" : 1,
    Tunnel-Password="loloaqic" : 1,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 3,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3" : 3,
    Tunnel-Password="i82qb4ip" : 3,
    Tunnel-Type=L2F : 2,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="2.2.2.2" : 2,
    Tunnel-Password="itsAsecret" : 2
```

This profile specifies that the TAOS unit first attempts to establish a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) tunnel to the LNS at 1.1.1.1. If that attempt fails, the system tries to bring up an L2F tunnel to a server at 2.2.2.2. If that attempt also fails, the system tries an L2TP tunnel to 3.3.3.3.

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If you specify the `Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port` attribute on the line immediately following the `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint` attribute, you need not specify a value for *`udp_port`*.
- If you specify a value for the *`udp_port`* argument of `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint`, or if you accept the default of 5150, you need not specify the `Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port` attribute.
- Use `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint` instead of the `Ascend-Primary-Home-Agent` attribute.
- To specify a secondary Home Agent for use if the primary Home Agent is unavailable, enter a value for the `Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent` attribute.

If you specify tagging, keep the following information in mind:

- For L2TP and L2F, all specified attribute sets are used.
- For Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), only the attribute set with the highest priority is used. Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference` value or by tag order.
- For ATMP, only the two sets with the highest priority are used. From the second attribute set, only the `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint` value is used. Other values can be omitted. Priority is defined by the `Tunnel-Preference` value or by tag order.

See Also `Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port (186), Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185), Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent (130), Tunnel-Medium-Type (65), Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67), Tunnel-Type (64)`

Tunnel-Type (64)

Description Specifies the tunneling protocol to use.

Usage Specify one of the following values:

- `PPTP (1)` specifies Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol.
- `L2F (2)` specifies Layer 2 Forwarding.
- `L2TP (3)` specifies Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol.
- `ATMP (4)` specifies Ascend Tunnel Management Protocol.
- `VTP (5)` specifies Virtual Tunneling Protocol.
- `IP-in-IP (7)` specifies that IP packets are encapsulated in IP.

Example The following user profile specifies calling-line ID (CLID) authentication for an L2TP tunnel to an L2TP network server (LNS) at 200.10.10.1:

```
5551000 User-Password="Ascend-CLID", Service-Type=Outbound-User
   Tunnel-Type=L2TP,
   Tunnel-Medium-Type=IP,
   Tunnel-Server-Endpoint=200.10.10.1
```

Following is a sample profile that specifies three attribute sets, tagged 1, 2, and 3:

```
joe User-Password="murphy"
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 1,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="1.1.1.1" : 1,
    Tunnel-Password="loloaqic" : 1,
    Tunnel-Type=L2TP : 3,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="3.3.3.3" : 3,
    Tunnel-Password="i82qb4ip" : 3,
    Tunnel-Type=L2F : 2,
    Tunnel-Server-Endpoint="2.2.2.2" : 2,
    Tunnel-Password="itsAsecret" : 2
```

This profile specifies that the TAOS unit first attempts to establish an L2TP tunnel to the LNS at 1.1.1.1. If that attempt fails, the system tries to bring up an L2F tunnel to a server at 2.2.2.2. If that attempt also fails, the system tries an L2TP tunnel to 3.3.3.3.

Dependencies Only L2F and L2TP currently operate with full tunnel attribute and tag support. For L2TP and L2F, all specified attribute sets are used.

See Also `Tunnel-Medium-Type (65)`, `Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`

User-Name (1)

Description Specifies one of the following:

- The name of a calling device or dial-in user
- The keyword `Default`
- The incoming telephone number (for CLID authentication)
- The called-party number (for called-number authentication)
- The name of a pseudo-user profile

Usage Specify an alphanumeric string from 1 to 252 characters. The username must be the first word in a user profile. You need not specify the name of the attribute.

Example Suppose you enter the following first line of a user profile for a user named `Emma`:

```
Emma User-Password="pwd", Ascend-PW-Expiration="Dec 31 2001"
```

The RADIUS server tests the user's name and password against the values the user provides when making a request for access. If the RADIUS server does not find a match, it denies the request for access.

To use calling-line ID (CLID) authentication with the incoming telephone number as the `User-Name`, you could configure a user profile as follows:

```
5551212  User-Password="Ascend-CLID"
         Ascend-Require-Auth=Not-Require-Auth,
         Service-Type=Framed-User,
         Framed-Protocol=PPP,
         Framed-IP-Address=255.255.255.254,
         Framed-IP-Netmask=255.255.255.255,
         Ascend-Route-IP=Route-IP-Yes
```

Finally, the following example shows how you would enter `User-Name` in a pseudo-user profile for a static route:

```
route-1 User-Password="ascend", Service-Type=Outbound-User
        Framed-Route="10.4.5.0/22 10.9.8.10 1 n inu-out"
```

Dependencies Consider the following:

- If the system performs only first-tier Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS) authentication, and the RADIUS user profile specifies a value for `User-Name`, the RADIUS server returns the value of the `User-Name` attribute in its DNIS Auth reply. The `User-Name` value then appears in SNMP `serviceChanged` events and the session table, in `syslog` messages, and in RADIUS Start and Stop records.
- When a dial-in client uses `rlogin`, the TAOS unit can use the value of `User-Name` in the user's RADIUS profile as the UNIX login name. If the user's profile does not specify a `User-Name` value, the user is still required to enter the UNIX username on the `rlogin` command line. However, if the user's profile does specify a `User-Name` value, all subsequent logins use that name as the default name for `rlogin` commands.
- On some RADIUS servers, the maximum number of characters can be fewer than 252. For details, check the documentation that came with your RADIUS server.

See Also `User-Password (2)`

User-Password (2)

Description Specifies the password of a calling device or dial-in user.

Usage Specify an alphanumeric string of up to 128 characters. The `User-Password` attribute must appear on the first line of the user profile.

Example Suppose you enter the following first line of a user profile for a user named `Emma`:

```
Emma User-Password="pwd", Ascend-PW-Expiration="Dec 31 2001"
```

The RADIUS server tests the user's name and password against the values the user provides when making a request for access. If the RADIUS server does not find a match, it denies the request for access.

Dependencies Some RADIUS servers may permit you to enter a password containing more than 128 characters. For details, check the documentation that came with your RADIUS server.

See Also `User-Name (1)`

Vendor-Specific (26)

Description Encapsulates attributes introduced by vendors. Vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support is a feature that enables companies to extend RADIUS operations without leading to possible collisions of two attributes with the same type number but different meanings.

RFC 2138, *Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)*, specifies methods of handling vendor extensions and of encrypting and decrypting the `User-Password` value. The Ascend-legacy implementation of these functions does not conform to the RFC-defined methods. In the past, Ascend extended RADIUS operations by adding Ascend vendor attributes, such as `Ascend-Xmit-Rate`, and used its own Ascend algorithm for `User-Password` encryption.

The current TAOS software ensures RADIUS RFC compliance with support for VSAs and the RFC-defined `User-Password` encryption algorithm. Lucent Technologies maintains backward compatibility by making VSA compatibility mode configurable. However, new attributes (attributes of Type 91 or lower) are available only in VSA compatibility mode. Earlier attributes (attributes of Type 92 or higher) are available in both VSA compatibility mode and the default mode, which is compatible with older implementations.

All standard RFC 2138 attributes use the following format.

```
0                   1                   2

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-

| Attr Type     |   Length      |  Value ...

+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-
```

If the `Attr Type` is not `Vendor-Specific`, the system uses the standard RFC format to decode the attribute.

When you use the 8-bit VSA format, `Attr Type` is set to `Vendor-Specific (26)` and `Vendor-Id` is set to `Ascend-Vendor-Id (529)`. Following is the 8-bit VSA format:

```
0                   1                   2                   3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
| Attr Type     |   Length      |           Vendor-Id
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|     Vendor-Id (cont)          | Vendor Type(8)|  Vendor length|
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
| Vendor-value......
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Free-RADIUS attributes and their RFC equivalents

Free RADIUS, the Ascend RADIUS server, is not supported after TAOS release 7.0.0 and is not recommended for use with an APX™ unit. The free-RADIUS dictionary is not RFC compliant, nor does it provide vendor-specific attribute (VSA) support.

Some standard RFC 2138 attributes have free-RADIUS equivalents that use different names. Table 4-23 contains a list of free-RADIUS attributes and their RFC 2138 equivalents.

Table 4-23. Free-RADIUS attributes and their RFC 2138 equivalents (page 1 of 2)

Free-RADIUS attribute	RFC 2138 equivalent
`Ascend-Home-Agent-IP-Addr`	`Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, first instance
`Ascend-Home-Network-Name (185)`	`Tunnel-Private-Group-ID (81)`
`Ascend-Home-Agent-Password (184)`	`Tunnel-Password (69)`
`Ascend-Home-Agent-UDP-Port (186)`	`Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, embedded in the string
`Ascend-Idle-Limit (244)`	`Idle-Timeout (28)`
`Ascend-Maximum-Channels (235)`	`Port-Limit (62)`
`Ascend-Primary-Home-Agent (129)`	`Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, first instance
`Ascend-Secondary-Home-Agent (130)`	`Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)`, second instance
`Caller-Id (31)`	`Calling-Station-Id (31)`

Table 4-23. Free-RADIUS attributes and their RFC 2138 equivalents (page 2 of 2)

Free-RADIUS attribute	RFC 2138 equivalent
Challenge-Response (3)	CHAP-Password (3)
Client-Port-DNIS (30)	Called-Station-Id (30)
Framed-Address (8)	Framed-IP-Address (8)
Framed-Netmask (9)	Framed-IP-Netmask (9)
Login-Host (14)	Login-IP-Host (14)
NAS-Identifier (4)	NAS-IP-Address (4)
Password (2)	User-Password (2)
Tunneling-Protocol	Tunnel-Type (64). Note that the Tunnel-Type and Tunneling-Protocol attributes use different settings.
User-Service (6)	Service-Type (6)

As indicated by Table 4-23, the free-RADIUS User-Service attribute has been replaced by the RFC-compliant Service-Type attribute. Table 4-24 lists the User-Service settings and their Service-Type equivalents.

Table 4-24. User-Service settings and their Service-Type equivalents

User-Service setting	Service-Type setting
Login-User (1)	Login-User (1)
Framed-User (2)	Framed-User (2)
Dialback-Login-User (3)	Callback-Login-User (3)
Dialback-Framed-User (4)	Callback-Framed-User (4)
Dialout-Framed-User (5)	Outbound-User (5)

RFC-standard attributes not supported by TAOS

Table 4-25 lists the RFC-standard attributes that are not supported by TAOS, and TAOS equivalents (where applicable).

Table 4-25. RFC-standard attributes not supported by TAOS

RFC-standard attribute	TAOS equivalent
`Callback-ID (20)`	`User-Name (1)` provides identical functionality.
`Callback-Number (19)`	`Ascend-Dial-Number (227)` provides identical functionality.
`Proxy-State (33)`	N/A
`Framed-AppleTalk-Link (37)`	`Ascend-Appletalk-Route (116)` provides similar (but not identical) functionality.
`Framed-AppleTalk-Network (38)`	`Ascend-Appletalk-Route (116)` provides similar (but not identical) functionality.
`Framed-AppleTalk-Zone (39)`	`Ascend-Appletalk-Route (116)` provides similar (but not identical) functionality.
`Framed-Filter (11)`	`Filter-ID (11)`
`Login-LAT-Group (36)`	N/A
`Login-LAT-Node (35)`	N/A
`Login-LAT-Port (63)`	N/A
`Login-LAT-Service (34)`	N/A
`CHAP-Challenge (60)`	N/A

Unused attributes

The following attributes are currently unused:

- `Ascend-CBCP-Delay (114)`
- `Ascend-FR-LinkUp (157)`

Outdated attributes

Table 4-26 lists old attributes that have been replaced by new ones.

Table 4-26. Outdated RADIUS attributes

Old attribute	Replaced by
Ascend-Encaps	Framed-Protocol
Ascend-IF-Addr	Ascend-PPP-Address
Ascend-IP-Address	Framed-IP-Address
Ascend-IPX-Network	Framed-IPX-Network
Ascend-Maximum-Time	Session-Timeout
Ascend-MRU	Framed-MTU
Ascend-Netmask	Framed-IP-Netmask
Ascend-RIP	Framed-Routing
Ascend-Station	User-Name
Ascend-Terminal-Banner	Reply-Message
Ascend-VJ-Compression	Framed-Compression

Non-Accounting RADIUS Packets

A

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This appendix lists the packets and RADIUS attributes associated with authentication, connection setup, and user sessions. For information about attributes associated with accounting, see Chapter 3, "Understanding RADIUS Accounting."

Overview of RADIUS packet formats

Each RADIUS packet consists of the fields listed in Table A-1.

Table A-1. RADIUS packet fields

Element	Description
`Code` (8 bits)	Specifies the packet type. For a list of packet types, see Table A-2 on page A-3.
`Identifier` (8 bits)	Enables RADIUS to match requests with responses. Each new request has a unique identifier. Each response carries the identifier of the corresponding request.
`Length` (16 bits)	Indicates the total packet size in bytes.
`Authenticator` (16 bytes)	Authenticates packets between a TAOS unit and an authentication server. The TAOS unit and the authentication server share a secret that the system uses, along with the authenticator field, to provide password encryption and packet authentication. The TAOS unit checks all authentication and accounting packets to ensure that they come from known sources. The check makes use of the shared secret, the authenticator field, and MD5 encoding. In addition, all passwords that the TAOS unit sends are encrypted with message-digest algorithm 5 (MD5), Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP), or Data Encryption Standard (DES). Passwords that the authentication server sends can be encrypted with MD5.
`Attribute list` (variable length)	Consists of zero or more attributes. Each attribute consists of the following fields: `ID` (8 bits) `length` (8 bits)—This field shows the combined length of the `ID`, `length`, and `value` fields. `value` (variable length)—The length and format of this value depend on the attribute type.

Table A-2 lists the packet types that can appear in the `Code` field.

Table A-2. `Code` field packet types (page 1 of 3)

Number	Name	Description
1	Access Request	Access request that a TAOS unit sends to a RADIUS server on behalf of a client attempting to establish a connection.
2	Access Accept	Packet sent by a RADIUS server to inform a TAOS unit that a client's request for access has been granted.
3	Access Reject	Packet a RADIUS server sends to inform a TAOS unit that it has not granted a client's request for access. The RADIUS server sends this packet if the user does any of the following: ■ `Enters an unknown username` ■ `Fails to enter the correct password` ■ `Enters an expired password`
4	Accounting Request	Request for accounting information that a TAOS unit sends to a RADIUS accounting server. For more information, see Chapter 3, "Understanding RADIUS Accounting."
5	Accounting Response	Packet containing accounting information that a RADIUS accounting server sends to a TAOS unit. For more information, see Chapter 3, "Understanding RADIUS Accounting."
7	Access Password Request	Password-change request that a TAOS unit sends to a RADIUS server.
8	Access Password Ack	Response from a RADIUS server informing a TAOS unit that a new password has been accepted.
9	Access Password Reject	Response from a RADIUS server informing a TAOS unit that a new password has been rejected.

Table A-2. `Code` field packet types (page 2 of 3)

Number	Name	Description
11	Access Challenge	Request for a user to enter a password with a hand-held token card. The authentication server sends this packet through a RADIUS server and a TAOS unit to the user.
26	Vendor Specific	Encapsulates attributes introduced by vendors.
29	Ascend Access Next Code	Response from a RADIUS server informing a TAOS unit that it must request access again, but with the next password in the sequence. This packet type applies only to ACE authentication, and is deprecated.
30	Ascend Access New Pin	Response from a RADIUS server informing a TAOS unit that it must request access again, but with the next personal identification number (PIN) in the sequence. This packet type applies only to ACE authentication, and is deprecated.
31	Ascend Password Terminate Session	Packet a RADIUS server sends to inform a TAOS unit that it has not granted a client's request for access. This packet type is deprecated.
32	Ascend Password Expired	Response from a RADIUS server to a TAOS unit indicating that the password a user entered matches the one in the user profile, but has expired. (That is, the Access Request packet sent a valid but expired password.) When a user specifies an expired password, RADIUS prompts the user for a new password. When the user enters the new password, the unit sends an Access Password Request packet that contains both the old password (as the value of the `Change-Password` attribute), and the new password (as the value of the `User-Password` attribute).

Table A-2. `Code` field packet types (page 3 of 3)

Number	Name	Description
33	Ascend Access Event Request	Packet containing a notification that a TAOS unit has started up, or a request for a RADIUS server to record the number of open sessions.
34	Ascend Access Event Response	Response from a RADIUS server reporting that a TAOS unit has started up, or specifying the number of sessions, and informing the TAOS unit that the server has received and recorded the unit's ID.
40	Ascend Disconnect Request	Message from a client of a TAOS unit, asking it to disconnect the session.
41	Ascend Disconnect Request ACK	Message that a TAOS unit sends to a client if it found at least one session to disconnect.
42	Ascend Disconnect Request NAK	Message that a unit sends to a client if it could not find a session to disconnect.
43	Ascend Change Filter Request	Request to change the filters for a routing session.
44	Ascend Change Filter Request ACK	Message that a TAOS unit sends if it found at least one routing session for which filters could be changed.
45	Ascend Change Filter Request NAK	Message that a TAOS unit sends if it could not find a routing session for which filters could be changed.

Access Request (1)

By default, when it receives an incoming call, a TAOS unit first checks its local connection profiles. If it does not find a connection profile for the call, and you have configured the TAOS unit to communicate with RADIUS, the TAOS unit sends an Access Request packet to the RADIUS server. The Access Request packet includes the caller's name and password, and might also include the other attributes listed here:

- `Ascend-Calling-Id-Numbering-Plan (67)`
- `Ascend-Calling-Id-Presentation (68)`
- `Ascend-Calling-Id-Screening (69)`
- `Ascend-Calling-Id-Type-Of-Number (66)`
- `Ascend-Calling-Subaddress (107)`

- Ascend-Data-Rate (197)—only when the connection is *not* authenticated by means of calling-line ID (CLID) or Dialed Number Information Service (DNIS)
- Ascend-Endpoint-Disc (109)
- Ascend-NAS-Port-Format (13)
- Ascend-Send-Passwd (232)
- Ascend-Send-Secret (214)
- Ascend-UU-Info (7)
- Ascend-Xmit-Rate (255)—only when the connection is *not* authenticated by means of CLID or DNIS
- Called-Station-Id (30)
- Calling-Station-Id (31)
- CHAP-Password (3)
- Class (25)
- Framed-Protocol (7)
- MS-CHAP-Challenge
- MS-CHAP-Response
- NAS-Identifier (32)
- NAS-IP-Address (4)
- NAS-Port (5)
- NAS-Port-Type (61)
- Service-Type (6)
- State (24)
- User-Name (1)
- User-Password (2)

Access Accept (2)

If the attribute values that a TAOS unit submits to RADIUS match the attribute values in a user profile, the RADIUS server authenticates the call and returns an Access Accept packet containing a list of attributes characterizing that user. Following are the Access-Accept attributes:

- Ascend-Add-Seconds (240)
- Ascend-Appletalk-Peer-Mode (117)
- Ascend-Appletalk-Route (116)
- Ascend-ARA-PW (181)
- Ascend-Assign-IP-Client (144)
- Ascend-Assign-IP-Global-Pool (146)
- Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool (218)
- Ascend-Assign-IP-Server (145)
- Ascend-ATM-Connect-Group (63)
- Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vci (62)

- Ascend-ATM-Connect-Vpi (61)
- Ascend-ATM-Direct (76)
- Ascend-ATM-Direct-Profile (77)
- Ascend-ATM-Fault-Management (14)
- Ascend-ATM-Group (64)
- Ascend-ATM-Loopback-Cell-Loss (15)
- Ascend-ATM-Vci (95)
- Ascend-ATM-Vpi (94)
- Ascend-Authen-Alias (203)
- Ascend-Auth-Type (81)
- Ascend-Backup (176)
- Ascend-BACP-Enable (133)
- Ascend-Base-Channel-Count (172)
- Ascend-Bi-Directional-Auth (46)
- Ascend-Billing-Number (249)
- Ascend-BIR-Bridge-Group (72)
- Ascend-BIR-Enable (70)
- Ascend-BIR-Proxy (71)
- Ascend-Bridge (230)
- Ascend-Bridge-Address (168)
- Ascend-Bridge-Non-PPPoE (75)
- Ascend-Cache-Time (57)
- Ascend-Cache-Refresh (56)
- Ascend-Call-Attempt-Limit (123
- Ascend-Callback (246)
- Ascend-Callback-Delay (108)
- Ascend-Call-Block-Duration (124)
- Ascend-Call-By-Call (250)
- Ascend-Call-Filter (243)
- Ascend-Call-Type (177)
- Ascend-CBCP-Enable (112)
- Ascend-CBCP-Mode (113)
- Ascend-CBCP-Trunk-Group (115)
- Ascend-CIR-Timer (9)
- Ascend-Ckt-Type (16)
- Ascend-Client-Assign-DNS (137)
- Ascend-Client-Assign-WINS (80)
- Ascend-Client-Primary-DNS (135)
- Ascend-Client-Primary-WINS (78)

- Ascend-Client-Secondary-DNS (136)
- Ascend-Client-Secondary-WINS (79)
- Ascend-Data-Filter (242)
- Ascend-Data-Svc (247)
- Ascend-DBA-Monitor (171)
- Ascend-Dec-Channel-Count (237)
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- Calling-Station-Id (31)
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- Filter-ID (11)
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- Framed-IP-Address (8)
- Framed-IP-Netmask (9)
- Framed-IPX-Network (23)
- Framed-MTU (12)
- Framed-Protocol (7)
- Framed-Route (22)
- Framed-Routing (10)
- Idle-Timeout (28)
- Login-IP-Host (14)
- Login-Service (15)
- Login-TCP-Port (16)
- Port-Limit (62)
- Service-Type (6)
- Session-Timeout (27)
- State (24)
- Tunnel-Assignment-ID (82)
- Tunnel-Client-Auth-ID (90)
- Tunnel-Medium-Type (65)
- Tunnel-Password (69)
- Tunnel-Preference (83)
- Tunnel-Private-Group-ID (81)
- Tunnel-Server-Auth-ID (91)
- Tunnel-Server-Endpoint (67)
- Tunnel-Type (64)
- User-Name (1)
- Vendor-Specific (26)

Access Reject (3)

If the attribute values submitted to RADIUS do not match the attribute values in the user profile, the RADIUS server does not authenticate the call. It returns an Access Reject packet containing one or more of the following values:

- Login-TCP-Port (16)
- Reply-Message (18)

Access Password Request (7)

The following attributes appear in an Access Password Request packet:

- `Change-Password (17)`
- `User-Name (1)`
- `User-Password (2)`

Access Password Ack (8)

An Access Password Ack packet contains no attributes. A RADIUS server sends it to a TAOS unit to signal that a new password has been accepted.

Access Password Reject (9)

An Access Password Reject packet contains the `Reply-Message (18)` attribute.

Access Challenge (11)

An Access Challenge packet can contain the following attributes:

- `MS-CHAP-Challenge`
- `Reply-Message (18)`
- `State (24)`

Vendor Specific (26)

A Vendor Specific packet encapsulates any attributes introduced by vendors.

Ascend Access Next Code (29)

An Ascend Access Next Code packet can contain the following attributes:

- `Reply-Message (18)`
- `State (24)`

The Ascend Access Next Code packet is deprecated.

Ascend Access New Pin (30)

An Ascend Access New Pin packet can contain the following attributes:

- `Reply-Message (18)`
- `State (24)`

The Ascend Access New Pin packet is deprecated.

Ascend Password Terminate Session (31)

This packet type requires no attributes and is deprecated.

Access Password Expired (32)

An Access Password Expired packet contains the `Reply-Message (18)` attribute.

Ascend Access Event Request (33)

A TAOS unit can report the number of sessions by class to a RADIUS authentication server and to a RADIUS accounting server. The TAOS unit reports the number of sessions by sending an Ascend Access Event Request (33) packet type at a user-defined interval. Following are the attributes in an Ascend Access Event Request packet:

- `NAS-IP-Address (4) (authentication and accounting requests)`
- `User-Password (2) (authentication requests only)`
- `Ascend-Event-Type (150) (authentication and accounting requests)`
- `Ascend-Number-Sessions (202) (authentication and accounting requests)`

Ascend Access Event Response (34)

Following are the attributes in an Ascend Access Event Response packet:

- `NAS-IP-Address (4) (authentication and accounting responses)`
- `Ascend-Event-Type (150) (authentication and accounting responses)`
- `Ascend-Number-Sessions (202) (authentication and accounting responses)`

Ascend Disconnect Request (40)

Following are the attributes in an Ascend Disconnect Request packet:

- `User-Name (1)`
- `Framed-IP-Address (8)`
- `Acct-Session-Id (44)`
- `Ascend-Session-Svr-Key (151)`

Ascend Disconnect Request ACK (41)

If RADIUS finds at least one session it can disconnect, the response code is 41. RADIUS does not return any attributes in the response.

Ascend Disconnect Request NAK (42)

If RADIUS does not find at least one session it can disconnect, the response code is 42 (Disconnect Request NAK). RADIUS does not return any attributes in the response.

Ascend Change Filter Request (43)

In a Change Filter Request packet, the following attributes control filter changes:

- `User-Name (1)`
- `Framed-IP-Address (8)`
- `Acct-Session-Id (44)`
- `Ascend-Data-Filter (242)`
- `Ascend-Call-Filter (243)`
- `Ascend-Session-Svr-Key (151)`

Ascend Change Filter Request ACK (44)

If RADIUS finds at least one routing session whose filters it can change, the response code is 44. RADIUS does not return any attributes in the response.

Ascend Change Filter Request NAK (45)

If RADIUS does not find at least one routing session whose filters it can change, the response code is 45.

Sample RADIUS Users File

B

This appendix contains an example of how you might set up a RADIUS users file. If you plan to use this example as a template, be sure to properly modify any site-specific settings before you use the file.

```
#   S A M P L E   R A D I U S   U S E R S   F I L E
#
#   This file contains security and configuration information
#   for each user. The first field is the user's name,
#   followed (on the same line) with the list of authentication
#   requirements for the user. These can include password, username,
#   and an expiration date for the user's password. When an
#   authentication request is received from the unit, these values
#   are tested. A special user named "DEFAULT" can be created (and
#   must be placed at the end of the users file) to specify what to do
#   with users not contained in the users file. A special password of
#   "UNIX" can be specified to notify the authentication server to use
#   UNIX password (/etc/passwd) authentication for the user.
#
#   Line indented by means of the Tab character following the first
#   line indicate the configuration values to be passed back to
#   the unit to allow the initiation of a user session.
#   These can include things like the PPP configuration values.
#
#   Sample users file entries follow:

#   The following profile can only be used for PPP sessions.
#   It uses a local password.
#
test User-Password = "test"
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = MPP,
```

```
    Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool = 1,
    Framed-Routing = None

#   The following profile uses the UNIX password file so that
#   the password does not have to be stored locally.
#
Unit2 User-Password = "UNIX"
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.2.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0

#   The following profile provides authentication by means of the
#   Enigma Logic SafeWord dynamic password library.
#
Unit3 User-Password = "SAFEWORD"
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.3.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0

#   The following profile provides authentication, by means of the
#   Enigma Logic SafeWord dynamic password library, with token caching
#   for 90 minutes.
#
Unit4 User-Password = "SAFEWORD", Ascend-Token-Expiry = 90
    Ascend-Receive-Secret = "shared secret",
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.3.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0

#   The following profile provides authentication by means of the
#   Security Dynamics ACE dynamic password library, with token caching
#   for 540 minutes (9 hours) and an idle time of 80 minutes. "Idle"
#   means without a new call authentication, *not* without a call being
#   up. This example specifies that tokens must be cached all day and
#   allows a break as long as it doesn't exceed 80 minutes.
#
```

```
Unit5 User-Password = "ACE", Ascend-Token-Expiry = 540, Ascend-Token-Idle =
80
    Ascend-Receive-Secret = "shared secret",
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.3.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0

#   The following profile provides authentication by means of the
#   Security Dynamics ACE dynamic password library, with no challenge.
#   The dynamic password is entered in place of the usual "static"
#   password. The profile is useful only for modem dial-in calls.
#
Unit6 User-Password = "ACE", Ascend-Token-Immediate = Tok-Imm-Yes
    Service-Type = Login-User,
    Login-Service = Telnet,
    Login-IP-Host = 10.0.4.1

#   The following profile provides authentication by means of the
#   Enigma Logic SafeWord dynamic password library, with no challenge.
#   The dynamic password is entered in place of the usual "static"
#   password. The profile is useful only for modem dial-in calls.
#
Unit7 User-Password = "SAFEWORD", Ascend-Token-Immediate = Tok-Imm-Yes
    Service-Type = Login-User,
    Login-Service = Telnet,
    Login-IP-Host = 10.0.4.1

#
#
#   An ACE entry might be used to authenticate multiple users behind a
#   single remote router, such as a Pipeline unit. The following entry
#   uses the Pipeline unit's name, and the password is set to ACE.
#   However, when the user enters the password, he or she specifies
#   <password><.><realname> instead of just <password>. In this case,
#   <realname> will be presented to the ACE server, rather than the
#   Pipeline unit's name. Token caching will still function normally.
#   All users will share the same profile, and all accounting will use
#   the Pipeline unit's name, not the real username.
#
```

```
#   The following profile can only be used for PPP sessions. An
#   address will be assigned from address pool 1. A route to 10.0.0.1
#   is added with the user's address as the gateway.
#
UnitA User-Password = "pipeline"
    Service-Type = Framed-User,
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-Routing = None,
    Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool = 1,
    Framed-Route = "10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0 1"

#   The following profile causes the unit to start an auto-Telnet
#   to 10.0.4.1 upon login.
#
user User-Password = "xyzzy"
    Service-Type = Login-User,
    Login-Service = Telnet,
    Login-IP-Host = 10.0.4.1

#   The following profile causes the password to expire on 99/01/30.
#   If the password is changed remotely, the new password will have
#   a duration of 180 days.
#
usera User-Password = "ageing", Ascend-PW-Expiration = "Jan 1 1999"
    Service-Type = Login-User,
    Login-Service = Telnet,
    Ascend-PW-Lifetime = 180

#   Use the following profile as a template for ARA user access.
#   NOTE: The password and Ascend-Send-Secret MUST be
#   identical
#
userxyz User-Password = "abcdef"
    Framed-Protocol = ARA,
    Ascend-Send-Secret = "abcdef"

#   The following profile causes the unit to start a raw TCP connection
#   to 10.0.5.1, port 23.
#
```

```
test1 User-Password = "test1"
    Login-Service = TCP-Clear,
    Login-IP-Host = 10.0.5.1,
    Login-TCP-Port = 23

#   The following profile causes the unit to start a raw TCP connection
#   to 10.0.6.1, port 7.
#
test2 User-Password = "test2"
    Login-Service = TCP-Clear,
    Login-IP-Host = 10.0.6.1,
    Login-TCP-Port = 7

#   The following profile causes the unit to start a Telnet connection
#   to 10.0.7.1, port 25.
#
test3 User-Password = "test3"
    Login-Service = Telnet,
    Login-IP-Host = 10.0.7.1,
    Login-TCP-Port = 25

#   The following profile specifies a unit on a subnet dialing in
#   across a T1/PRI link, using a maximum of 23 channels.
#
max  User-Password = "max"
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.8.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Metric = 1,
    Port-Limit = 23,
    Ascend-Link-Compression = Link-Comp-None,
    Idle-Timeout = 30

#   The following profile specifies a Pipeline unit performing IPX
#   routing only.
#
ipxtest User-Password = "netware"
    Ascend-Route-IPX = Route-IPX-Yes,
    Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-No,
    Ascend-IPX-Peer-Mode = Peer-Mode-Router
```

```
#   P S E U D O-U S E R S
#
#   These 'users' exist to store information that the unit can query.
#   The profiles are not intended for real login users. The
#   password for pseudo-users is always "ascend". Each pseudo-user
#   profile includes a "Service-Type" attribute of Outbound-User
#   so that it cannot be used for user authentication.
#
#   Following are the pseudo-users you can specify:
#
#   banner: Storage of the terminal-server menu mode,
#           login banner, and table of host addresses
#           with descriptive text for the login menu.
#
#   pools-xxx: Definitions of address pools used by the
#           unit named xxx. The unit can support
#           several address pools. Two can be defined
#           in the unit. Those two can be overridden
#           and more defined from RADIUS.
#
#   route-n: A series of pseudo-users fetched by the
#           unit to initialize its routing table.
#           The unit queries route-1, then route-2,
#           then route-3, and so on, until it receives an
#           authentication reject from RADIUS. Each entry
#           must be limited to about 25 routes.
#           (25 routes @ 50 char/route = 1250 characters.
#           Add RADIUS overhead and each entry will still fit
#           into one Ethernet packet.)
#
#   outdial users: The static routes specified in the route-n entries
#           can contain a name. The name is used to look up
#           a RADIUS pseudo-user to obtain out-dial information.
#           At this time separate entries are required for
#           both in-dial and out-dial users.
#           It is recommended (but not required) that user
#           X have an out-dial entry named X-out. See the
#           examples below.
```

```
#   B A N N E R   P S E U D O - U S E R
#
banner User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Reply-Message = "Up to 16 lines of up to 80 characters each",
    Reply-Message = "will be accepted. Long lines will be truncated",
    Reply-Message = "Additional lines will be ignored",
    Reply-Message = " ",
    Reply-Message = "There can be up to 10 Ascend-Host-Info entries",
    Reply-Message = "in this profile. Each entry contains an IP address",
    Reply-Message = "to Telnet to and up to 31 characters of text",
    Reply-Message = "describing the host. The text will be assigned",
    Reply-Message = "a number. When the number is selected a telnet",
    Reply-Message = "session to the ip address will be initiated.",
    Ascend-Host-Info = "1.2.3.4 a host name or phrase",
    Ascend-Host-Info = "1.2.3.5 another host",
    Ascend-Host-Info = "5.4.3.2 the last host"

#   A D D R E S S - P O O L S   P S E U D O - U S E R S
#
#   The user pools-xxx (where xxx is the name of the requesting
#   unit) returns the pools assigned to that unit.
#
#   The Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition attribute is used to define
#   an address pool. The format of the attribute is a string
#   containing:
#
#       x h.h.h.h n
#   where:
#
#       x   Pool number. A pool is selected in a user
#           profile by putting its pool number in an
#           Ascend-Assign-IP-Pool attribute.
#
#       h.h.h.hBase ip address. This is the first address in
#           the pool.
#
#       n   Maximum number of entries from the pool.
#
```

```
pools-xxx User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition = "1 10.1.0.1 7",
    Ascend-IP-Pool-Definition = "2 10.2.0.1 48"

#   R O U T E - n   P S E U D O - U S E R S
#
#   The format of a route entry is a string containing
#
#       h.h.h.h/nn g.g.g.g m p name
#
#   where:
#
#       h.h.h.hIP address of destination host or network
#       /nn    Optional netmask indicator.
#       g.g.g.gIP address of the gateway
#       m      Metric (number of hops) for this route.
#       p      Optional Y or Yes if route is private
#       name   Optional route name (required if dialing out)
#
#   The presence of an optional field requires ALL previous fields
#   to be present. Routes are ignored if there is no place to store
#   them in the passed information structure.
#
route-1 User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Framed-Route = "10.0.100.0/24 10.0.100.1 1 n homer-out"

route-2 User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Framed-Route = "10.0.200.0/24 10.0.200.1 1 n inu-out"

#   O U T D I A L   P S E U D O - U S E R S
#
#   These profiles represent standard RADIUS
#   users, but contain extra attributes associated with outgoing
#   calls. Be sure that each is protected by adding the
#   Service-Type attribute on the password line.
#
```

```
permconn-k-1 User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol = FR,
    Framed-IP-Address = 200.5.249.46,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.240,
    Framed-Routing = None,
    Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-Yes,
    Ascend-Metric = 7,
    Ascend-FR-DLCI = 109,
    Ascend-FR-Profile-Name = "fr1",
    Idle-Timeout = 130,
    Framed-MTU = 1524,
    Ascend-PRI-Number-Type = National-Number,
    Ascend-Force-56 = Force-56-No,
    Ascend-Data-Svc = Switched-56KR,
    Ascend-Call-Type = Nailed

permconn-k-2 User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol = FR,
    Framed-IP-Address = 200.5.249.164,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.240,
    Framed-Routing = None,
    Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-Yes,
    Ascend-Metric = 7,
    Ascend-FR-DLCI = 105,
    Ascend-FR-Profile-Name = "fr1",
    Idle-Timeout = 130,
    Framed-MTU = 1524,
    Ascend-PRI-Number-Type = National-Number,
    Ascend-Force-56 = Force-56-No,
    Ascend-Data-Svc = Switched-56KR,
    Ascend-Call-Type = Nailed

permconn-k-3 User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    Framed-Protocol = FR,
    Framed-IP-Address = 199.6.43.141,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0,
    Framed-Routing = None,
    Ascend-Route-IP = Route-IP-Yes,
    Ascend-Metric = 7,
```

```
    Ascend-FR-DLCI = 114,
    Ascend-FR-Profile-Name = "fr1",
    Idle-Timeout = 130,
    Framed-MTU = 1524,
    Ascend-PRI-Number-Type = National-Number,
    Ascend-Force-56 = Force-56-No,
    Ascend-Data-Svc = Switched-56KR,
    Ascend-Call-Type = Nailed

homer-out User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    User-Name = "homer",
    Ascend-Dial-Number = "31",
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.100.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Metric = 2,
    Framed-Routing = None,
    Framed-Route = "10.5.0.0/24 10.0.100.1 1",
    Idle-Timeout = 30,
    Ascend-Send-Auth = Send-Auth-PAP,
    Ascend-Send-Secret = "passwrd1"

#   Filters
#
#   Two string fields have been defined in the RADIUS dictionary,
#   Ascend-Data-Filter and Ascend-Call-Filter. The Ascend-Data-Filter
#   defines a data/routing filter. An Ascend-Call-Filter defines a
#   "place a call and/or keep a call active" filter.
#
#   Keywords are not case sensitive. In the following definitions
#   [ ... ] indicates an optional element.
#
#   IP Filters:
#
#   "ip dir action [ dstip n.n.n.n/nn ] [ srcip n.n.n.n/nn ]
#       [ proto [ dstport cmp value ] [ srcport cmp value ] [ est ] ]"
#
```

```
#   where:
#
#   ip:     The keyword ip. This keyword indicates an IP filter.
#
#   dir:    Filter direction, either IN or OUT.
#           IN filters packets coming into the TAOS unit.
#           OUT filters packets going out of the TAOS unit.
#
#   action: What to do with a packet that matches the filter,
#           either FORWARD or DROP.
#
#   dstip:  The optional destination IP. If it is not present, the
#           filter will match any IP address. If a netmask
#           portion (/nn) of the address is present, the unit will
#           only compare the masked bits. The keyword "dstip"
#           must proceed the IP address.
#
#   srcip:  The optional source IP. If it is not present, the
#           filter will match any IP address. If a netmask
#           portion (/nn) of the address is present, the unit will
#           only compare the masked bits. The keyword "srcip"
#           must proceed the IP address.
#
#
#   proto: The optional protocol. It can be specified as either
#           a name or a number. The supported names are
#           icmp(1), tcp(6), udp(17), ospf(89).
#
#   dstport: Only valid when proto is tcp(6) or udp(17). 'cmp'
#           can have the value '<', '=', '>', or '!='. The
#           value can be entered as a number or a name.
#           Supported names are ftp-data(20), ftp(21),
#           telnet(23), smpt(25), nameserver(42), domain(53),
#           tftp(69), gopher(70), finger(79), www(80),
#           kerberos(88), hostname(101), nntp(119), ntp(123),
#           exec(512), login(513), cmd(514), and talk(517).
#           The field matches any port when not present. The keyword
#           "dstport" must proceed 'cmp'.
#
```

```
#   srcport: Only valid when proto is tcp(6) or udp(17). 'cmp'
#          can have the value '<', '=', '>', or '!='. The
#          value can be entered as a number or a name.
#          Supported names are ftp-data(20), ftp(21),
#          telnet(23), smpt(25), nameserver(42), domain(53),
#          tftp(69), gopher(70), finger(79), www(80),
#          kerberos(88), hostname(101), nntp(119), ntp(123),
#          exec(512), login(513), cmd(514), and talk(517).
#          The field matches any port when not present. The keyword
#          "srcport" must proceed 'cmp'.
#
#   est:   The optional keyword EST. It is only valid when the proto
#          field is tcp(6).
#
#   GENERIC filters:
#
#
#   "generic dir action offset mask value [ more ]"
#
#   where:
#
#   generic: The keyword "generic". This keyword is used to indicate a
#               generic filter.
#
#   dir:   Filter direction, either IN or OUT.
#          IN filters packets coming into the TAOS unit.
#          OUT filters packets going out of the TAOS unit.
#
#   action: What to do with a packet that matches the filter.
#          (either FORWARD or DROP).
#   offset: A number that specifies an offset into a frame.
#
#   mask:  A hexadecimal mask of bits to compare. A one bit
#          in the mask indicates a bit to compare. Zero bits
#          are ignored. The length of the mask specifies the
#          length of the comparison. The mask cannot exceed
#          6 bytes (12 hexadecimal digits).
#
```

```
#   value: The value to compare with the masked data at the offset
#          in the packet. Note: The length of the value must
#          be the same as the mask or the entry will be
#          ignored.
#
#   comparison:'==' or '!=', for Equal or NotEqual. No
#          comparison field means Equal.
#
#   more:  The optional keyword MORE. If present, the keyword
#          specifies that the next filter entry is to be applied to
#          the current packet. The <dir> and <action> of the
#          next entry must be the same as the <dir> and <action>
#          of the current entry or the MORE flag will be
#          ignored.
#
#   In the following example, the profile allows IP and ARP output,
#   but drop all other packets.
#
inu-out User-Password = "ascend", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    User-Name = "inu",
    Ascend-Dial-Number = 555-1234,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.0.200.1,
    Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0,
    Ascend-Metric = 1,
    Framed-Routing = None,
    Idle-Timeout = 20,
    Ascend-Send-Auth = Send-Auth-CHAP,
    Ascend-Send-Secret = "kuro",
    Ascend-Data-Filter = "ip out forward",
    Ascend-Data-Filter = "generic out forward 12 ffff 0806",
    Ascend-Data-Filter = "generic out drop 0 0 0"
#   C L I D   A U T H E N T I C A T I O N
#
#   CLID entries have a "name" set to the incoming telephone number and
#   and a constant password of "Ascend-CLID". The real name must
#   be placed in the profile.
#
```

```
5551212 User-Password = "Ascend-CLID", Service-Type = Outbound-User
    User-Name = "real-user-name",
    Framed-Protocol = PPP,
    Framed-IP-Address = 10.10.0.1,
    Framed-IP-Address = 255.255.255.0


#   D E F A U L T S
#
#   Note: Only one of these can be used, and it must be
#   the last entry in the file.
#
#   The following entry allows a terminal-server user to log in using a
#   UNIX account name and password.
#
DEFAULT User-Password = "UNIX"
    Service-Type = Login-User,
    Login-Service = Telnet

#   The following entry allows a PPP user to log in using an account
#   name and SafeWord dynamic password.
#
# DEFAULT User-Password = "SAFEWORD"
#   Service-Type = Framed-User,
#   Framed-Protocol = PPP,
#   Framed-IP-Address = 10.20.0.1,
#   Framed-IP-Netmask = 255.255.255.0
```

Disconnect-Progress Code Combinations

C

A TAOS unit applies a disconnect cause code and progress code to each call. Table C-1 provides a partial list of code combinations and their possible causes. For a complete list of disconnect cause codes, see "Ascend-Disconnect-Cause (195)" on page 4-65. For a complete list of progress codes, see "Ascend-Connect-Progress (196)" on page 4-47.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 1 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
1	10	The TAOS unit detected and accepted the call, but the call was not completed. A disconnect-cause code 1 is typical in accounting checkpoint records. In any other case, contact Lucent OnLine Customer Support at `http://www.lucent.com/support` if a TAOS unit displays disconnect-cause code 1.
2	2	Disconnect cause code 2 and progress code 2 are default values that mean *unknown*. The unit displays 2 for disconnect and progress events for which it has no definitions.
4	101	Before the call was answered, it failed to provide a calling-line ID (CLID) configured on a TAOS unit.
10	31	A TAOS unit's modem detected a training failure before the telephone line disconnected. The cause might be one of the following: ■ During modem training, the TAOS unit waited for the Data Carrier Detect (DCD) signal from the user's modem, but never detected the signal because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local central office (CO), the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. ■ A user tested the availability of the TAOS unit by dialing into the TAOS unit, and then hanging up during modem training. ■ There might be an incompatibility between the modems.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 2 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
11	30	During modem training, a TAOS unit's modem detected DCD but lost the modem carrier signal, usually because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
11	40	During an active terminal-server session, a TAOS unit lost the carrier signal from a user's modem. The call could have ended normally, or the modems might have had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
11	43	During an active raw TCP session, a TAOS unit's modem lost the carrier signal that a modem connection requires. The call could have ended normally, or the modems might have had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
11	60	While the session was active, a TAOS unit's modem lost the carrier signal that a modem connection requires. Some client applications do not close PPP connections gracefully, so this combination might be a normal end to a customer call. Or, the modems might have had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
11	65	During PPP negotiation, a TAOS unit's modem lost the carrier signal that a modem connection requires. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 3 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
11	66	After successfully negotiating PPP Compression Control Protocol (CCP), the TAOS unit's modem lost the carrier signal that a modem connection requires. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.
21	40	During a terminal-server session, a TAOS unit disconnected the call because its terminal server timed out waiting for a response from the dial-in user.
22	40	During an active terminal-server session, the user forced a disconnect from the client's terminal-server application when exiting a Telnet session. Typically, the call was established successfully.
24	43	During an active raw TCP session, a TAOS unit received a forced disconnect from the dial-in client's terminal-server application. Typically, the session was successful.
25	40	During an active terminal-server session, a user failed to log in successfully within the maximum number of attempts.
27	40	During an active terminal-server session, a user pressed the Ctrl key, then the Enter key, manually ending the terminal-server session and the connection. Typically, the session was successful.
35	60	During an active session, a TAOS unit stopped receiving the MP+ management packets that indicate that the line is active but idle. Typically, this code combination indicates that there was a problem with the MP+ connection.
39	60	The TAOS unit closed an active PPP session because all active Network Control Protocol (NCP) sessions were closed. During a PPP session, the units must negotiate successful NCPs, either Bridging Network Control Protocol (BNCP), IP Control Protocol (IPCP), IPX Control Protocol (IPXCP), or some other NCP. If either unit closes all open NCPs, the other unit closes the PPP session. Typically, the call was established successfully.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 4 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
40	75	During Link Control Protocol (LCP) negotiation, a TAOS unit disconnected a call because the dial-in client stopped sending LCP configuration frames. Some PPP applications require a user to press a key to continue LCP negotiation. If the user does not press a key to continue, the negotiation stops.
42	65	A dial-in client and a TAOS unit successfully negotiated LCP. The dial-in client's PPP application (or the user) supplied an incorrect username or password during Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) authentication.
42	200	A dial-in client connected successfully to a TAOS unit, but the authentication server was not available to process the request from the TAOS unit. The authentication server might be disabled or turned off.
43	65	A TAOS unit and a dial-in client had negotiated CHAP authentication. The TAOS unit disconnected the call when the user (or the dial-in client's PPP application) supplied an incorrect username or password.
45	60	While the session was active, a TAOS unit received a Terminate Request message from a user's PPP application. Typically, the session was successful, and the user disconnected the session from the dial-in client's PPP application.
45	63	After successfully completing LCP negotiation and authentication, a TAOS unit received a Terminate Request message from a dial-in client's PPP application. For an IP-routed connection, there might be an IP address assignment misconfiguration. If you configure the TAOS unit to supply an IP address and the dial-in client does not accept the assignment, the connection clears.
45	65	Before the initial connection was active (during PPP negotiation), a TAOS unit received a Terminate Request from a user's PPP application. Typically, the user has manually disconnected the call from the dial-in client before the PPP negotiation had completed between the dial-in client and the TAOS unit.
45	66	After successfully negotiating PPP CCP, a TAOS unit received a Terminate Request from a user's PPP application. Typically, the user has disconnected the session from the dial-in client's PPP application.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 5 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
45	67	Before a PPP session was completely established, the units began negotiating the IP NCP. The TAOS unit received a Terminate Request packet from the client application, requesting that the PPP negotiations stop. The TAOS unit complied with the request.
46	60	During an active PPP session, a TAOS unit received a Close Request from a dial-in client, resulting in a graceful disconnect. Typically, the session was successful.
47	60	Both a TAOS unit and a dial-in client successfully negotiated PPP, but no NCPs were successfully negotiated. Both the TAOS unit and the dial-in client must be configured to successfully negotiate at least one NCP.
47	63	A TAOS unit successfully completed LCP negotiation and authentication. The configuration of the user's PPP application did not match the TAOS unit's PPP configuration. The two devices could not successfully negotiate any NCPs. Both the TAOS unit and the dial-in client must be configured to successfully negotiate at least one NCP.
100	60	While a session was active, a TAOS unit disconnected the call because of a configured session time-out parameter. Typically, the session was successful.
100	65	During PPP negotiation, a TAOS unit disconnected the call because of a configured session time-out parameter.
101	67	A TAOS unit successfully negotiated LCP and authentication with a dial-in client. The TAOS unit disconnected the call during IP routing (IPCP) negotiation, which typically occurs because a) the computer's IP address (configured on the TAOS unit) does not match the configuration of the IP address of the dial-in client, or b) the TAOS unit has no available IP address from its pool to assign to dial-in client.
106	60	During an active session, a TAOS unit disconnected the call because of a Multilink PPP (MP) session time-out.
120	30	A TAOS unit received a call and allocated a modem to answer it. The dial-in client requested a protocol that is either disabled or unsupported on the TAOS unit or its modem.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 6 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
181	10	A TAOS unit received and answered an incoming call. Because of inferior line quality or modem incompatibilities, the TAOS unit disconnected the call. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO.
181	66	During PPP negotiation, the TAOS unit and client application successfully negotiated PPP CCP. Because of inferior line quality or modem incompatibilities, the TAOS unit disconnected the call. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO.
185	2	Shortly after answering the call, the TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the computer's modem. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.
185	10	Shortly after answering a call, a TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the computer's modem, probably because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	30	A TAOS unit received a user's modem call and allocated a modem to answer the call. Before completing modem negotiation, the TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the user's computer modem, probably because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 7 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
185	31	Rather than indicating that a TAOS unit's modem detected a training failure, this code combination indicates that the phone line disconnected *before* the TAOS unit's modem could detect the training failure. Typically, the problem occurred because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	32	Shortly after answering the call, while the TAOS unit's modem was awaiting result codes from the client's modem, the unit could not detect any signal from the computer's modem. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.
185	40	During an active terminal-server session, the user probably turned off the computer or manually disconnected the WAN line from the computer's modem, resulting in an ungraceful disconnect. Typically, the session was successful. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	43	During an active raw TCP session, the user probably turned off the computer or manually disconnected the WAN line from the computer's modem, resulting in an ungraceful disconnect. Typically, the session was successful. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	44	Shortly after making a successful connection to the Telnet host, the TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the computer's modem. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 8 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
185	47	During a terminal-server session, the TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the user's modem. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.
185	60	Instead of disconnecting a call from within the PPP application, the user probably turned off the computer or manually disconnected the WAN line from the computer, resulting in an ungraceful disconnect. Typically, the session was successful. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	63	Typically caused when a TAOS unit does not have an available IP address to assign to the dial-in client.
185	65	Before an initial connection was active, a TAOS unit received an ungraceful disconnect from the user's computer during PPP negotiation. The user probably turned off the computer or manually disconnected the WAN line from the computer before PPP negotiations had completed. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	66	The TAOS unit and client application successfully negotiated PPP CCP. During PPP negotiation, the TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the user's modem. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.
185	67	The TAOS unit successfully negotiated LCP and authentication with the dial-in client. During IPCP negotiation, the unit could not detect any signal from the user's modem. Typically, the modems had marginal line quality. This problem usually results from poor line quality between the user's modem and its local central office CO, because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to the CO. Or the modems might be incompatible.

Table C-1. Disconnect-Progress code combinations (page 9 of 9)

Disconnect code	Progress code	Possible cause
185	75	After having sent an LCP request, a TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the user's computer's modem, probably because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	77	A TAOS unit successfully completed LCP negotiation. Before beginning the authentication phase of PPP negotiation, the TAOS unit could not detect any signal from the user's computer's modem, probably because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
185	203	A TAOS unit could not detect any signal from a computer's modem during authentication, probably because the modems had marginal line quality. Because the TAOS unit's modem has a digital connection to its local CO, the poor line quality occurred between the user's modem and its local CO. The problem might also have been caused by an incompatibility between the modems.
210	60	During an active session, a TAOS unit's modem slot card stopped working.

RADIUS Troubleshooting

D

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Summary of troubleshooting commands

The following commands can help you troubleshoot problems in RADIUS operation:

- The `radauth` command tests a new user or general client connectivity.
- The `diag radif` command displays RADIUS server messages.
- The `radstats` command displays RADIUS authentication and accounting statistics.
- The `userstat` command displays user session status.
- The `pppif` command displays Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connection-related messages.
- The `radacct` command displays RADIUS accounting information.
- The `radsessdump` command displays the state of all RADIUS accounting sessions.

Testing new users and client connectivity

You can use the `radauth` command to test a new user, or to test general client connectivity to the RADIUS server. Enter the command in the following format:

```
admin> radauth username password
```

Specify the username and password of a user whose connectivity you want to test. (User profiles with check items other than a username and password cannot be tested by means of `radauth`.) The system returns one of three possible values:

```
radauth: 2 success
radauth: 4 invalid user or password
radauth: 6 failure to communicate with the radius server
```

Displaying messages sent and received by the server

The `diag radif` command displays the RADIUS messages that a TAOS unit sends and receives. Output from `diag radif` provides information that can help you clarify issues relating to user authentication. You can also validate the IP port that you have configured and the username being sent by the client.

Before you use `diag radif`, you must open a diagnostic session with the slot card in question. For example, if you want to debug calls coming into a Hybrid Access III card in slot 7, you can enter the following commands:

```
admin> open 1 7
hdlc2-1/7> debug on
hdlc2-1/7> diag radif
```

Using the `diag radif` command

The `diag radif` command accepts a *`level`* option. The *`level`* option enables or disables different types of information by using the following bitwise operands:

Level	Displays
1	General `diag radif` progress messages
2	Incoming RADIUS attributes
4	Outgoing RADIUS attributes

You can combine the bitwise operands by simply adding the values together. For example, to display progress messages and incoming RADIUS attributes, enter

```
admin> diag radif 3
```

To display all messages, enter

```
admin> diag radif 7
```

To disable all messages, enter

```
admin> diag radif 0
```

When you enter `diag radif` without the *`level`* option, you can use the command as a simple on/off toggle switch that defaults to level 1. Note that level 1 does not include incoming RADIUS attributes. You must specify `diag radif 3` to display incoming RADIUS attributes.

Attribute display

When you use the `diag radif` command, the system displays both incoming and outgoing attributes. For example, information for an incoming attribute might look like the following:

```
RADIF: vendor 0 attr 25, len 11, 54 65 73 74
```

The information includes the vendor ID, the attribute ID, the attribute length, and the first four octets of the attribute data.

Outgoing attributes are displayed in one of three formats, depending on the type of data the attribute contains:

Value type	Format	Example
Integer	`RADIF: Vendor` *num1*`, Attribute` *num2*`, Value=`*num3*	`RADIF: Vendor 529, Attribute 255, value=28800`
IP address	`RADIF: Vendor` *num1*`, Attribute` *num2*`, Value=`*ip_address*	`RADIF: Vendor 0, Attribute 4, Value=192.168.21.85`
String	`RADIF: Vendor` *num1*`, Attribute` *num2*`, Value=0x## 0x## 0x## 0x## 0x## ... [len=`*num3*`]` **Note** The `0x##` value denotes a hexadecimal number. The `len=`*num3* value indicates the length of the data and appears only if the string is longer than five octets.	`:RADIF: Vendor 0, Attribute 1, Value=0x6a 0x69 0x6d 0x74 0x65 ... [len=7]`

Displaying RADIUS statistics

The `radstats` command displays a compilation of RADIUS authentication and accounting statistics. Enter the command in the following format:

```
admin> radstats
```

The sections that follow describe the types of information displayed by the `radstats` command.

IP address of the RADIUS server

In the following message, the IP address of the RADIUS server is 1.1.1.1 and the `curServerFlag` indicates whether or not this RADIUS server is the current authentication server:

```
IpAddress 1.1.1.1, curServerFlag 1
```

Number of authentication requests and responses

In the following message, `A` denotes *Authentication*. `O` denotes *Other*. The message indicates that 612 authentication requests were sent and 612 authentication responses were received:

```
O sent[A,O]=[612,15], rcv[A,O]=[612,8]
```

The following message informs you that 602 connections were authenticated successfully and 18 were not:

```
timeout[A,O]=[O,6], unexp=0, bad=18, authOK=602
```

You can have several configured RADIUS servers, but only one is current at any one time. A value of 0 (zero) indicates that the server is not current. A value of 1 indicates that the server is current.

Number of accounting requests and responses

The following output indicates that a TAOS unit sent 1557 accounting packets and received 1555 responses (ACKs) from the accounting server. As a result, the `unexp` field displays 2.

```
O sent=1557, rcv=1555, timout=0, unexp=2, bad=0
```

This output is not necessarily an indication of a problem, but might be the result of the TAOS unit timing out a particular session before receiving an ACK from the RADIUS server. Momentary traffic load might cause this condition. The `bad` field indicates packets that were formatted incorrectly by either the TAOS unit or the RADIUS server.

Evidence of traffic congestion or invalid packet formatting

You can use the messages described in this section to look for traffic congestion problems or incorrectly formatted accounting packets. Under typical conditions, you might see a few packets whose acknowledgments fail.

The following type of message reports whether any RADIUS requests have been dropped by the TAOS unit. Dropped packets indicate traffic congestion.

```
nSent[OK,fail]=[1557,O], nRcv=1557, nDrop[QFull,Other]=[O,O]
```

In this case, no requests were dropped, and 1557 were sent successfully.

The following type of message reports whether any RADIUS responses were not received and whether responses were received that do not match any expected responses. Responses not received cause a TAOS unit to time out a session.

```
nRsp[TimOut,NoMatch]=[O,1], nBackoff[new,norsp]=[O,O]
```

A TAOS unit keeps a list of sent requests and expects a response to each request. In this example, one response was received from the RADIUS server that did not match any requests that the TAOS unit had sent out. This situation might be caused by a corrupted response packet, or because the TAOS unit timed out the session before the response was received.

Summary of RADIUS server statistics

The following messages display a summarized list of RADIUS server statistics:

```
Local Rad Serv Stats:
unkClient=O
index O #Sent = O, #SendFail=O badAuthRcv = O, badPktRcv = O
```

Displaying RADIUS user session status

The `userstat` command displays user session status. You can use this command to display the status of a particular RADIUS session. You enter the command in the following format:

`userstat [-s|-l|-d|-k` *`sessionid`* `| -a` *`ipaddr`* `| -u` *`username`* `| -o [`*`format`*`]]`

Syntax element	Description
`-s`	Shows session information in an 80-character-wide format (the default).
`-l`	Shows enhanced status information in a 140-character-wide format.
`-d`	Dumps the output to the display, rather than show it one page at a time.
`-k` *`sessionid`*	Terminates a user session that uses Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), Serial Line IP (SLIP), Multilink Protocol Plus (MP+), Telnet, Telnet binary, Raw TCP, or the terminal server. The `-k` option does not terminate frame relay or DTPT service types.
`-a` *`ipaddr`*	Shows session information for a specified IP address.
`-u` *`username`*	Shows session information for a specified username.
`-o [`*`format`*`]`	Restricts the output to specified fields. You can enter one or more of the following formats: `%i` (Session ID) `%l` (Line/Channel) `%s` (Slot:Item) `%r` (Transmit Rate/Receive Rate) `%d` (Type of Service) `%a` (IP Address) `%u` (Username) `%c` (Connection Time) `%t` (Idle Time) `%n` (Dialed Number) The default is `%i %l %s %r %d %a %u %c %t %n`.

To display user session status:

```
admin> userstat
SessionID  Line/Chan   Slot:Item   Tx/Rx Rate  Svc Address    Username
288532030  1.01.01/012 1:03:01/002 56000/56000 PPP 1.1.1.238  net1
<end user list>  1 active user(s)
```

Use the **`-a`** option to display information related to a known IP address. For example:

```
admin> userstat -a 1.1.1.238
SessionID  Line/Chan   Slot:Item   Tx/Rx Rate  Svc Address    Username
288532030  1.01.01/012  1:03:01/002 56000/56000  PPP 1.1.1.238  net1
<end user list>  1 active user(s)
```

Use the `-u` option to display information related to a known username. For example:

```
admin> userstat -u net1
SessionID  Line/Chan   Slot:Item   Tx/Rx Rate  Svc Address    Username
288532030  1.01.01/012  1:03:01/002 56000/56000  PPP 1.1.1.238  net1
<end user list>  1 active user(s)
```

The output contains the following fields:

Field	Description
`SessionID`	Unique ID assigned to the session.
`Line/Chan`	Physical address (*`shelf.slot.line/channel`*) of the network port on which the connection was established, such as a T1 line/channel. The shelf number is always 1.
`Slot:Item`	*`Shelf:slot:item/logical-item`* of the host port to which the call was routed. The shelf number is always 1.
`Tx/Rx Rate`	Transmit and receive rates.
`Svc`	Type of service in use for the session. Following are the possible values: `---` (The service is being negotiated.) `PPP` (Point-to-Point Protocol) `SLP` (Serial Line IP) `MPP` (Multilink Protocol Plus) `MP` (Multilink Protocol) `FRY` (frame relay) `TLN` (Telnet) `BTN` (binary Telnet) `TCP` (raw TCP) `TRM` (Terminal Server) `VCN` (Virtual Connect) `DTP` (DTPT)
`Address`	IP address of the user.
`Username`	Name of the user.
`Dialed#` (displays only with `-l` option)	The number dialed to initiate this session.
`ConnTime` (displays only with `-l` option)	The amount of time (in *`hours:minutes:seconds`* format) since the session was established.
`IdleTime` (displays only with `-l` option)	The amount of time (in *`hours:minutes:seconds`* format) since data was last transmitted across the connection.

Displaying PPP connection-related messages

The `pppif` command displays Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) connection-related messages. This command is particularly useful in troubleshooting negotiation failures.

Before you use `pppif`, you must open a diagnostic session with the slot card in question. For example, if you want to debug calls coming into a Hybrid Access III card in slot 7, you can enter the following commands:

```
admin> open 1 7
hdlc2-1/7> debug on
hdlc2-1/7> pppif
PPPIF debug is ON
PPPIF: open: routeid 285, incoming YES
```

The sections that follow describe the types of information displayed by the `pppif` command.

Modem call information

The following message indicates a modem call:

```
PPPIF-110: ASYNC mode
```

LCP negotiation information

The following message indicates that Link Compression Protocol (LCP) is negotiated:

```
VJ Header compression is enabled.
PPPIF-110: vj comp on
```

PAP authentication information

The following messages indicate that Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) authentication is configured on a TAOS unit and is required for access.

```
PPPIF-110: _initAuthentication
PPPIF-110: auth mode 1
PPPIF-110: PAP auth, incoming
PPPIF-110: bypassing async layer
```

The following messages indicate that LCP has been successfully negotiated and established, and that authentication will occur next:

```
PPPIF-110: Link Is up.
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 0
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 0
PPPIF-110: LCP Opened, local 'Answer', remote ''
PPPIF-110: _openAuthentication
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 1
PPPIF-110: Auth Opened
PPPIF-110: Remote hostName is 'my_name'
```

The following messages indicates that PAP authentication was successful, and that Compression Control Protocol (CCP) is negotiated next, along with IP Network Control Protocol (IPNCP):

```
PPPIF-110: opening CCP
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegTimeout layer 6
```

IP address and pool information

The following messages indicate that a user is given the address 1.1.1.1 from pool 0 (zero):

```
PPPIF-110: using address from pool 0
PPPIF-110: Allocated address [1.1.1.1]
PPPIF-110: opening IPNCP:
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegTimeout layer 4
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 6
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 4
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 4
PPPIF-110: IPNCP Opened to
PPPIF-110: pppMpSendNeg Pkt
PPPIF-110: pppMpNegUntimeout last 0 layer 6
PPPIF-110: CCP Opened
```

IPNCP and CCP have been successfully negotiated. The PPP session has been completely established.

Displaying RADIUS accounting information

Two commands enable you to display RADIUS accounting information:

- `radacct`
- `radsessdump`

Using the `radacct` command

The `radacct` command displays RADIUS accounting information. The output displays very few messages if RADIUS accounting is functioning correctly. The `radacct` command is a toggle that alternately enables and disables the debug display.

To enable the debug display:

```
admin> radacct
RADACCT debug display is ON
```

When a user hangs up and a stop record is generated, the following message appears:

```
RADACCT-147:stopRadAcct
```

The following message indicates that some load is occurring on the network, and the sending of a stop record is delayed:

```
RADACCT-147:_endRadAcct: STOP was delayed
```

This message does not necessarily indicate a problem.

Using the radsessdump command

The radsessdump command displays the state of all RADIUS accounting sessions. Enter the command in the following format:

```
admin> radsessdump
```

The following type of information is displayed:

```
RadActSess: state route sessID    nasPort authM  evTime
            START 00033 227745759 020106  RADIUS 47030
```

The output contains the following fields:

Field	Description
state	Type of record displayed. Stop records are not displayed.
route	Internal route ID.
sessID	Session ID.
nasPort	The value of the NAS-Port attribute. For information about interpreting the data in this field, see "Ascend-NAS-Port-Format (13)" on page 4-129.
authM	Method of authentication.
evTime	Event time. This field displays a time stamp.

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