



# RDP Service-Profile Translation

This appendix provides information on the translation that the RADIUS-DESS Proxy (RDP) server performs for the service-profile attributes that CDAT creates in the LDAP directory.

The content of the service profile that you create with CDAT is derived from a RADIUS service profile. When the SSG gets information about services, the SSG uses the RADIUS protocol and expects RADIUS service-profile attributes.

In an SESM system, the RDP server is a RADIUS proxy server that acts as a mediator between the SSG and the LDAP directory. For example, RDP uses the DESS programming interfaces to access service profiles in the LDAP directory. RDP translates the CDAT/DESS service-profile attributes into the RADIUS service-profile attributes that the SSG uses.

The three tables in this appendix list the CDAT-to-RADIUS translations that RDP performs for a service profile.



Note

The information in this appendix may be useful to you if you are reading SSG documentation, which discusses only RADIUS attributes, and you need to know what RADIUS attribute corresponds to each CDAT attribute in a service profile.

Table C-1 shows the CDAT attributes for a service that RDP translates into standard RADIUS attributes.

*Table C-1 Standard RADIUS Attributes*

| CDAT attribute  | Standard RADIUS Attribute Sent to the SSG   |
|-----------------|---|
| Service type    | Standard RADIUS attribute number 6. Service type. The value must be outbound.   |
| Session Timeout | Standard RADIUS attribute number 27. Maximum time, in seconds, that a host or service object can remain active in any one session.  |
| Idle Timeout    | Standard RADIUS attribute number 28. Maximum time, in seconds, that a service connection can remain idle before it is disconnected. |

Table C-2 shows the CDAT attributes for a service that RDP translates into RADIUS Service-Info attributes. Service-Info attributes are vendor-specific attributes (attribute number 26), vendor 9, subattribute 251.

Table C-2 Service-Info Attributes

| CDAT attribute  | Service-Info Attribute Sent to the SSG   |
|---|--|
| Service class   | <p><b>T</b><i>type</i></p> <p>Type of service. Valid values for <i>type</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• P—Passthrough service</li> <li>• T—Tunneled service</li> <li>• X—Proxy service</li> </ul>  |
| Access mode   | <p><b>M</b><i>mode</i></p> <p>Service mode. Valid values for <i>mode</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S—Sequential mode</li> <li>• C—Concurrent mode</li> </ul>   |
| Description   | <p><b>I</b><i>description</i></p> <p>Service description where <i>description</i> is the text string for the description.</p>  |
| Next hop gateway  | <p><b>G</b><i>key</i></p> <p>Next-hop key where <i>key</i> is the text string for the key.</p>   |
| Domain names  | <p><b>O</b><i>name1[name2]...[;nameX]</i></p> <p>Domain names where <i>name1</i>, <i>name2</i>, and so forth are the domain names.</p>   |
| Primary DNS servers<br>Secondary DNS servers  | <p><b>D</b><i>ip_address_1[;ip_address_2]</i></p> <p>The primary and secondary DNS servers for this service. <i>ip_address1</i> and <i>ipaddress2</i> are the IP addresses for, respectively, the primary and secondary DNS servers.</p>   |
| Service routes  | <p><b>R</b><i>ip_address;subnet_mask</i></p> <p>Service routes (destinations) where the service is located. <i>ip_address</i> and <i>subnet_mask</i> are the IP address and subnet mask for a destination. Multiple instances of this attribute in a single service profile specify multiple service destinations.</p>   |
| Service URL   | <p><b>U</b><i>url</i> or <b>H</b><i>url</i></p> <p>Service URL where <i>url</i> is a fully qualified URL.</p>  |
| RADIUS server<br>IP address<br>RADIUS server<br>authentication port<br>RADIUS server<br>accounting port<br>RADIUS shared secret | <p><b>S</b><i>RadiusServerAddress;authPort;acctPort;secret</i></p> <p>Remote RADIUS server information where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>RadiusServerAddress</i> is the server IP address.</li> <li>• <i>authPort</i> is the server authentication port.</li> <li>• <i>acctPort</i> is the server accounting port.</li> <li>• <i>secret</i> is the server shared secret.</li> </ul> |

Table C-3 shows the CDAT attributes for a service that RDP translates into Cisco AVPair attributes. Cisco AVPair attributes are vendor-specific attributes (attribute number 26), vendor 9, subattribute 1.

*Table C-3 Cisco AV-Pair Attributes*

| CDAT attribute    | Cisco AVPair Sent to the SSG   |
|-------------------|--|
| Tunnel identifier | <b>vpdn:tunnel-id=<i>name</i></b><br>Tunnel identifier where <i>name</i> is the name of tunnel.  |
| Tunnel IP address | <b>vpdn:ip-addresses=<i>ip_address</i></b><br>Tunnel IP address where <i>ip_address</i> is the address of the home gateway (LNS) to receive the L2TP connection. |
| Tunnel password   | <b>vpdn:l2tp-tunnel-password=<i>password</i></b><br>Tunnel password where <i>password</i> is the password for L2TP tunnel authentication.                        |
| Tunnel type       | <b>vpdn:tunnel-type=<i>type</i></b><br>Tunnel type where <i>type</i> is the l2tp (the only value allowed with SESM).   |

CDAT allows the service provider to explicitly define additional Cisco AV pairs for a service with the Local Cisco AV Pairs box in the Services and Service Groups windows. RDP sends these AV pairs to the SSG with no translation. For information on these AV pairs, see the “[RADIUS Profile](#)” section on page 2-14.

For more information on RADIUS profiles and the SSG, see the *Cisco 6400 Feature Guide* and the *Cisco Subscriber Edge Services Manager and Subscriber Policy Engine Installation and Configuration Guide*.

