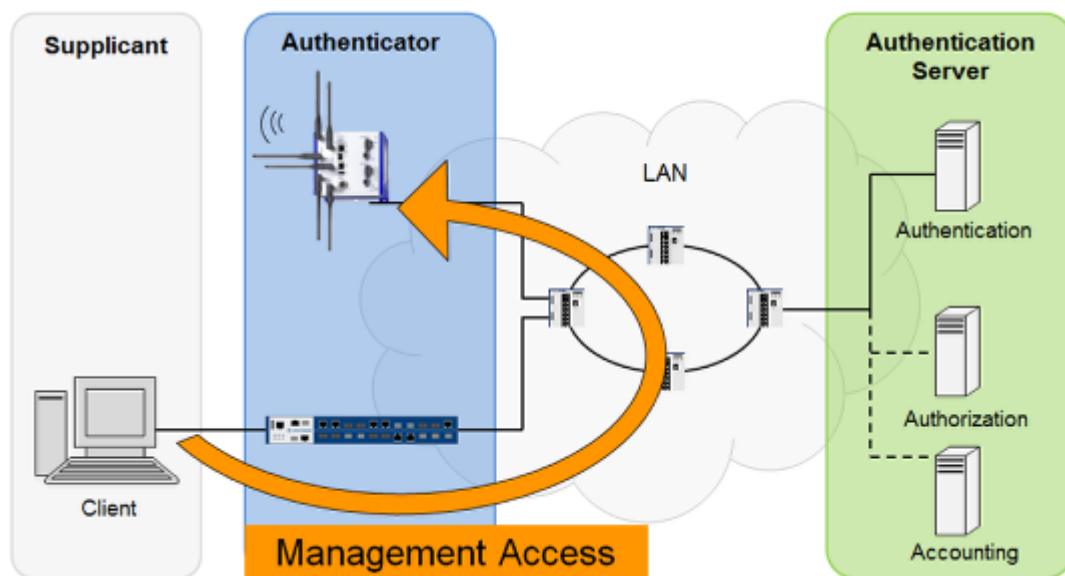


## How to use Radius to access the BAT's agent

- 2018-02-21 - BAT, WLC (HiLCOS)

### General information



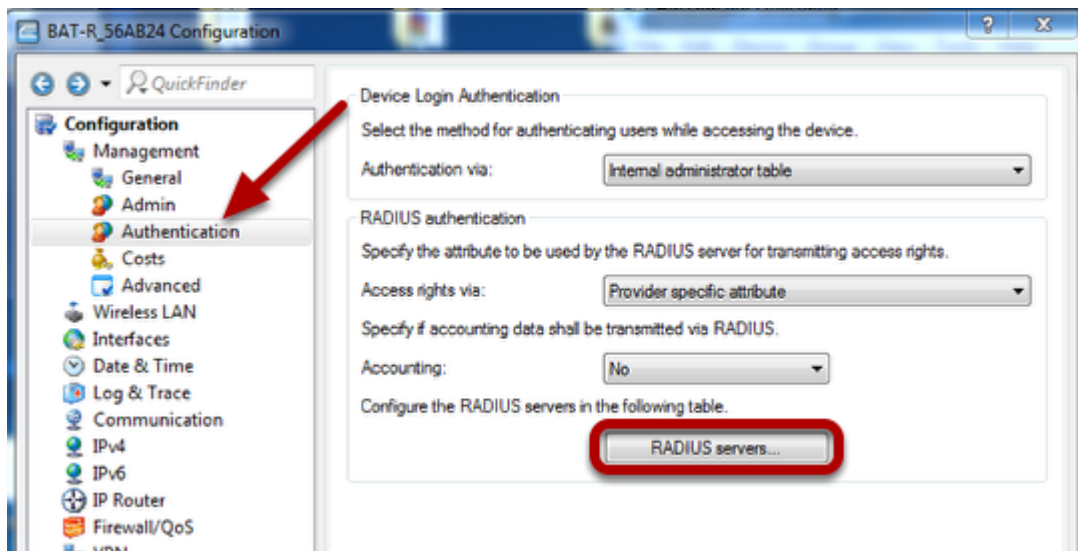
BAT uses so named ""**Privilege Levels**"" to define different access rights of a user to the agent. Those levels are defined as:

- 1: User, read-only
- 3: User, write-only
- 5: Admin, read only, no trace rights
- 7: Admin, read and write, no trace rights
- 9: Admin, read-only
- 11: Admin, read and write
- 15: Supervisor

All other values are mapped to ""no access"".

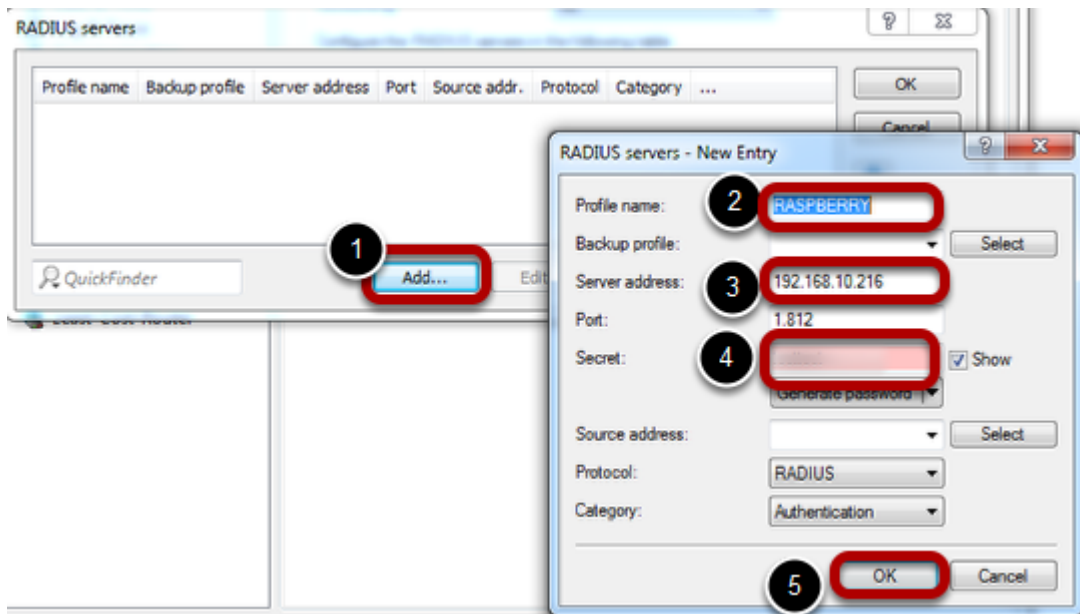
Additional to the ""Privilege Levels"" you can define so named ""**Functional Rights**"". A functional right could be e.g. the right to use a specific wizard within WEB-interface.

### Open LANconfig configuration dialog



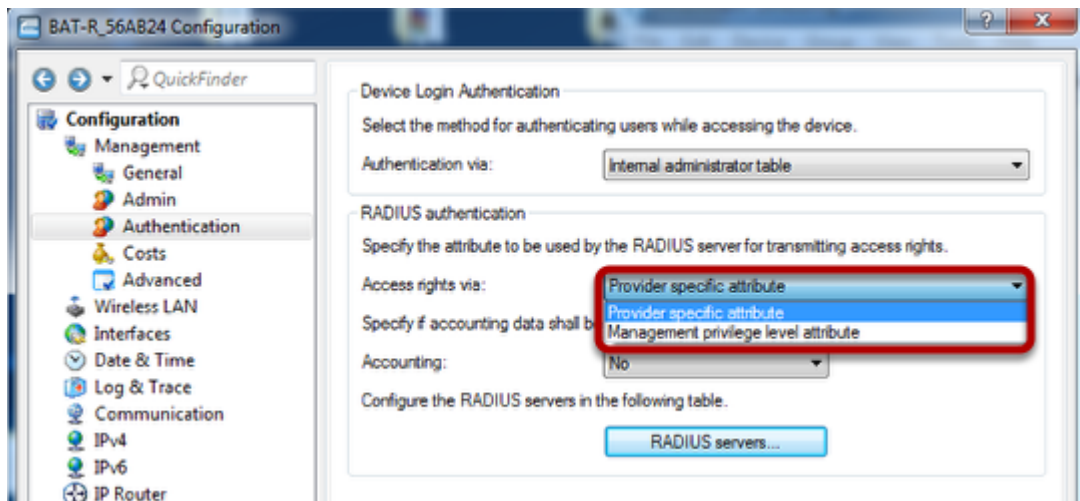
- Open LANconfig dialog
- Click on ""Configuration - Management - Authentication"" in the left hand menu
- Click on ""RADIUS servers..."" to configure the Radius servers.

## Configure Radius Servers



1. Press ""Add.."" to open the Radius Servers dialog.
2. Enter Profile name
3. Enter IP-address of your Radius server
4. Enter shared secret defines on your Radius server
5. Press ""OK""

### **Specify the Radius Attribute to be used**



### Management privilege level attribute

Use **Management privilege level attribute** if you don't want to assign functional access rights to any user and you don't use Radius attribute 136 for other devices in the network.

If you use **Management privilege level attribute**, configuration of Radius server is more easy cause you then can use standard Radius attribute 136 (Management-Privilege-Level).

Here is an example of freeradius users file:

```
testuser Cleartext-Password := "testpassword"
User-name == "testuser",
Service-Type := NAS-Prompt-User,
Service-Type := Administrative-User,
Management-Privilege-Level := "15"
```

This testuser will have supervisor rights because of Management-Privilege-Level 15.

### Provider specific attribute

If you use Radius attribute 136 for other devices in the network or you want to assign functional access rights to a user then choose **Provider specific attribute**. This is the default value.

In this case you have to use two vendor-specific Radius attributes using **vendor ID 2356**.

Access rights ID: 11

Function rights ID: 12

For freeradius these vendor-specific attributes have to be defined in a file which has to be included in /etc/freeradius/dictionary. In the following example the file is named **/etc/freeradius/dictionary.hirschmann**. In this case please add the red line into **/etc/freeradius/dictionary**. It should then look like:

```
.....
#
```

```
# The filename given here should be an absolute path.  
#  
$INCLUDE /usr/share/freeradius/dictionary  
$INCLUDE /etc/freeradius/dictionary.hirschmann  
.....
```

The file **/etc/freeradius/dictionary.hirschmann** file should look like:

```
# -*- text -*-  
#  
# dictionary.hirschmann  
#  
# originally by  
# "J.S." <>  
#  
  
VENDOR Hirschmann 2356  
  
BEGIN-VENDOR Hirschmann  
  
# Attributes  
ATTRIBUTE Hirschmann-Access-Rights 11 integer  
ATTRIBUTE Hirschmann-Function-Rights 12 integer  
  
END-VENDOR Hirschmann
```

An example for a users file could be:

```
network Cleartext-Password := "hirschmann"  
User-name == "network",  
Hirschmann-Access-Rights := "1",  
Hirschmann-Function-rights := "67",
```

This is how the values for "Hirschmann-Functional-Rights" can be calculated:

1. Open the console of the BAT.
2. Change to the directory **Setup > Config > Admins**.
3. The command set? shows you the current mapping of the function rights to the corresponding hexadecimal code (e.g. Device-Search (0x80)).
4. To combine function rights, you add their hex values together.
5. Convert the hexadecimal value to a decimal number.
6. By using this decimal value in the function rights ID, you can transfer the corresponding rights.

In above example the user "network" gets functional rights for

Basic-Wizard (0x1)

Security-Wizard (0x2)

Time-Setting (0x40)

Sum: 43 (HEX) = 67 (DEZ)