

Step 1: Define the Radius server that will be used to forward the authentication requests.
Network Resources / External Radius Server

The screenshot shows the Cisco Secure ACS web interface. The breadcrumb navigation is "Network Resources > External RADIUS Servers > Edit: 'ACS_4.x'". The left sidebar shows a tree view with "External RADIUS Servers" selected. The main content area is titled "General" and contains the following fields:

- Name:** ACS_4.x
- Description:** (empty)
- Server connection:**
 - Hostname:** 192.168.250.22
 - Shared Secret:** cisco
- Advanced Options:**
 - Authentication Port:** 1812
 - Accounting Port:** 1813
 - Server Timeout:** 5 Seconds
 - Connection Attempts:** 3

Legend: * = Required fields

Buttons: Submit, Cancel

Step 2: Create a custom condition that will verify the information contained on the username during the authentication request. You will have to define the dictionary "Radius IETF" with the attribute user-name.

You create the custom condition under "Policy Elements / Session Condition / Custom

The screenshot shows the Cisco Secure ACS web interface. The breadcrumb navigation is "Policy Elements > Session Conditions > Custom > Edit: 'proxycondition'". The left sidebar shows a tree view with "Custom" selected under "Session Conditions". The main content area is titled "General" and contains the following fields:

- Name:** proxycondition
- Description:** (empty)
- Condition:**
 - Dictionary:** RADIUS-IETF
 - Attribute:** User-Name

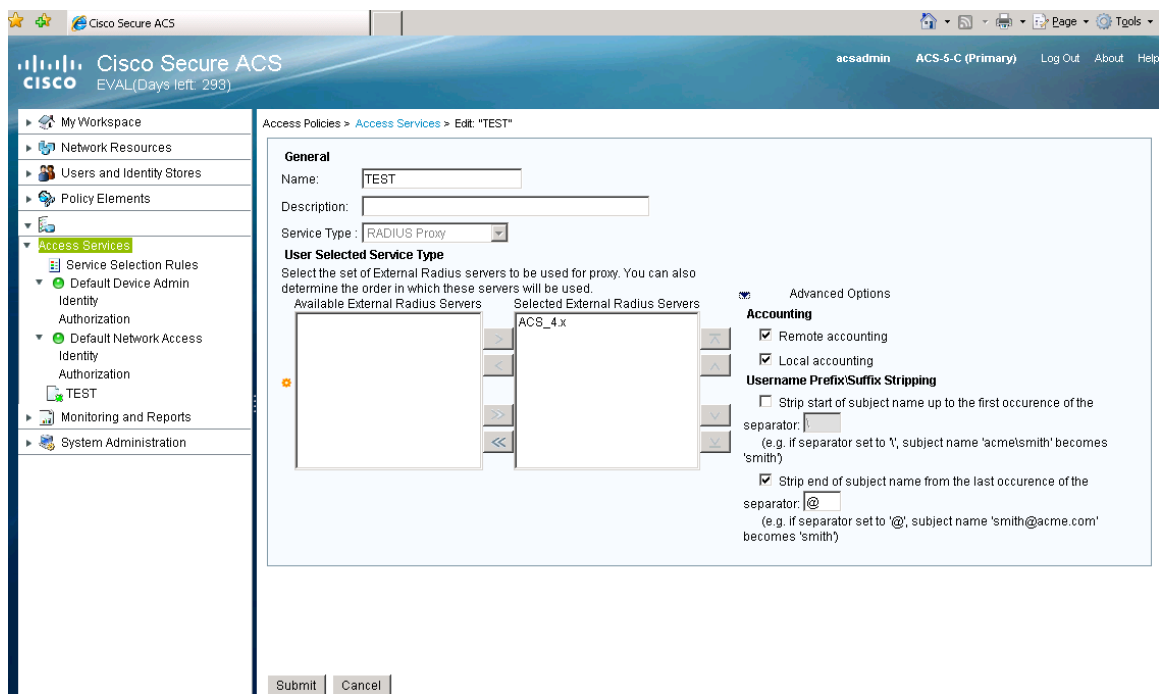
Legend: * = Required fields

Buttons: Submit, Cancel

Step 3: Create an access service that will use the Radius Proxy service that will be used to forward the authentication request to the external server

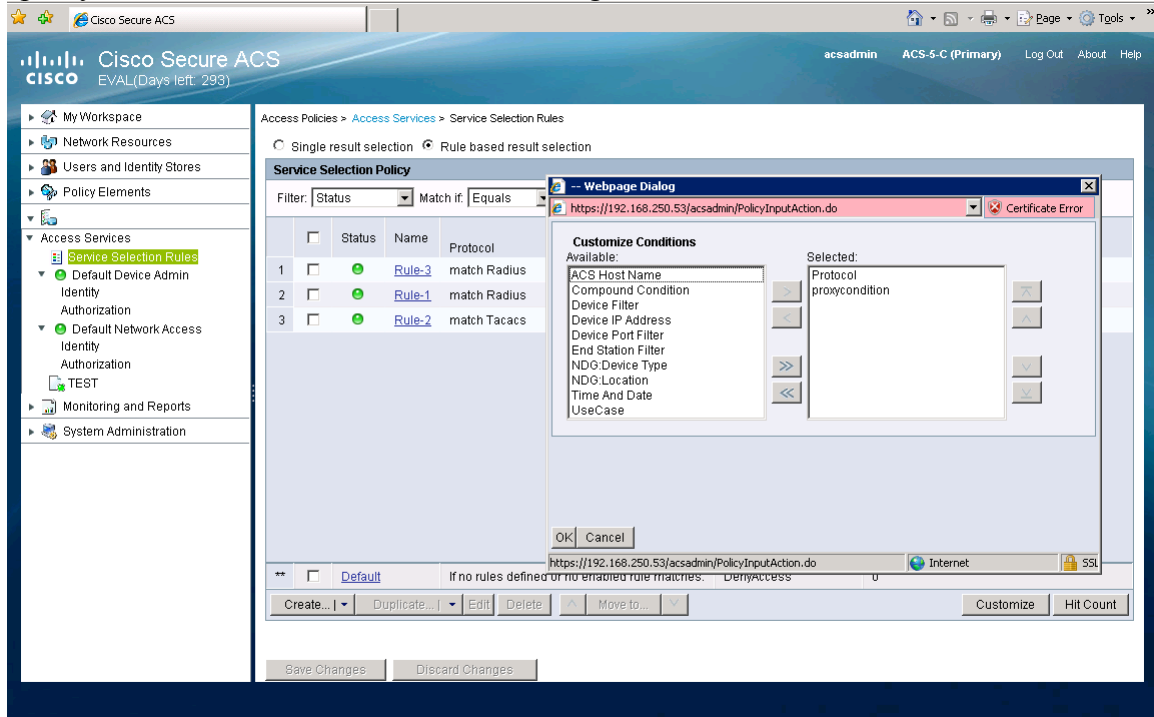
- Go into Access Policy / Access Service and hit under Create
- Define a name for the rule and move the Radius server that was created under Step 1 to the right box using the right arrow bottom
- Hit under the Advanced option and select strip option that better applies to your setup.

For this example we are using the format “[user@cisco.com](#)” so we are selecting the option *strip end of subject name* and defined the separator “@”

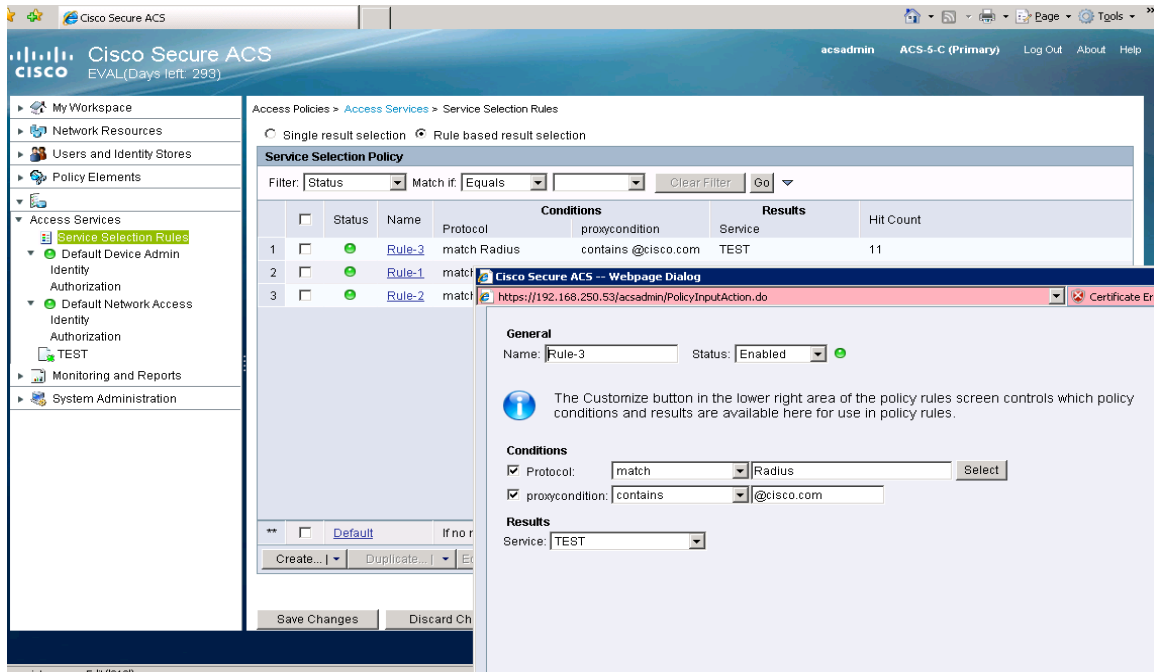


Step 4: The final step is to create a Service Selection Rule that will match with the custom condition we created previously.

Under the main screen hit the option “Customize” and add the custom condition “proxycondition” so it can be used when defining the rule.



Step 5: Create the rule and select the condition protocol for Radius and under the custom condition “proxycondition”, use the option “contains” and the domain information that you want to strip from the username information.



Step 6: Make sure to move the rule created to the top of the list in order to match the condition in case that you have default rule created just for the Radius protocol for the other devices.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Secure ACS web interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation tree with 'Service Selection Rules' highlighted. The main content area displays the 'Service Selection Policy' configuration page. At the top, there are radio buttons for 'Single result selection' and 'Rule based result selection'. Below this is a filter section with 'Status' set to 'All', 'Match if' set to 'Equals', and a 'Go' button. The main table lists three rules:

	Status	Name	Protocol	Conditions	Results	Hit Count
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rule-3	match Radius	contains @cisco.com	TEST	11
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rule-1	match Radius	-ANY-	Default Network Access	15
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rule-2	match Tacacs	-ANY-	Default Device Admin	0

At the bottom of the table, there is a 'Default' rule with a status of 'Off' and a hit count of 0. Below the table are buttons for 'Create...', 'Duplicate...', 'Edit', 'Delete', 'Move to...', 'Customize', and 'Hit Co'. At the very bottom, there are 'Save Changes' and 'Discard Changes' buttons.