

Table of Contents

Installing IAS.....	1
Configuring IAS to act as a university radius server in Eduroam hierarchy.....	5
Configuring IAS for accesspoints and upstream proxies.....	5
Configuring Connection Request Processing Policy.....	7
Configuring policy for local realm.....	7
Configuring policy for upstream radius proxy server.....	9
Configuring remote Radius servers.....	11
Configuring Domain Users to be able to use the Eduroam with their credentials to Windows Domain.....	14
Configuration of Authentication methods.....	15
Troubleshooting.....	17
References.....	18

Using Microsoft Internet Authentication Service server as a Radius server

Internet Authentication Service (IAS) in Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition; Windows Server 2003, Enterprise Edition; and Windows Server 2003, Datacenter Edition is the Microsoft implementation of a Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service (RADIUS) server and proxy. You can configure IAS in Windows Server 2003, Standard Edition, with a maximum of 50 RADIUS clients and a maximum of 2 remote RADIUS server groups. You can define a RADIUS client using a fully qualified domain name or an IP address, but you cannot define groups of RADIUS clients by specifying an IP address range. In the Enterprise and Datacenter Edition of Windows Server 2003 these limitations are not existing.

Installing IAS

Windows Server 2003 does not install IAS in the default installation. The IAS must be installed separately later from windows components under the **Networking Services**:



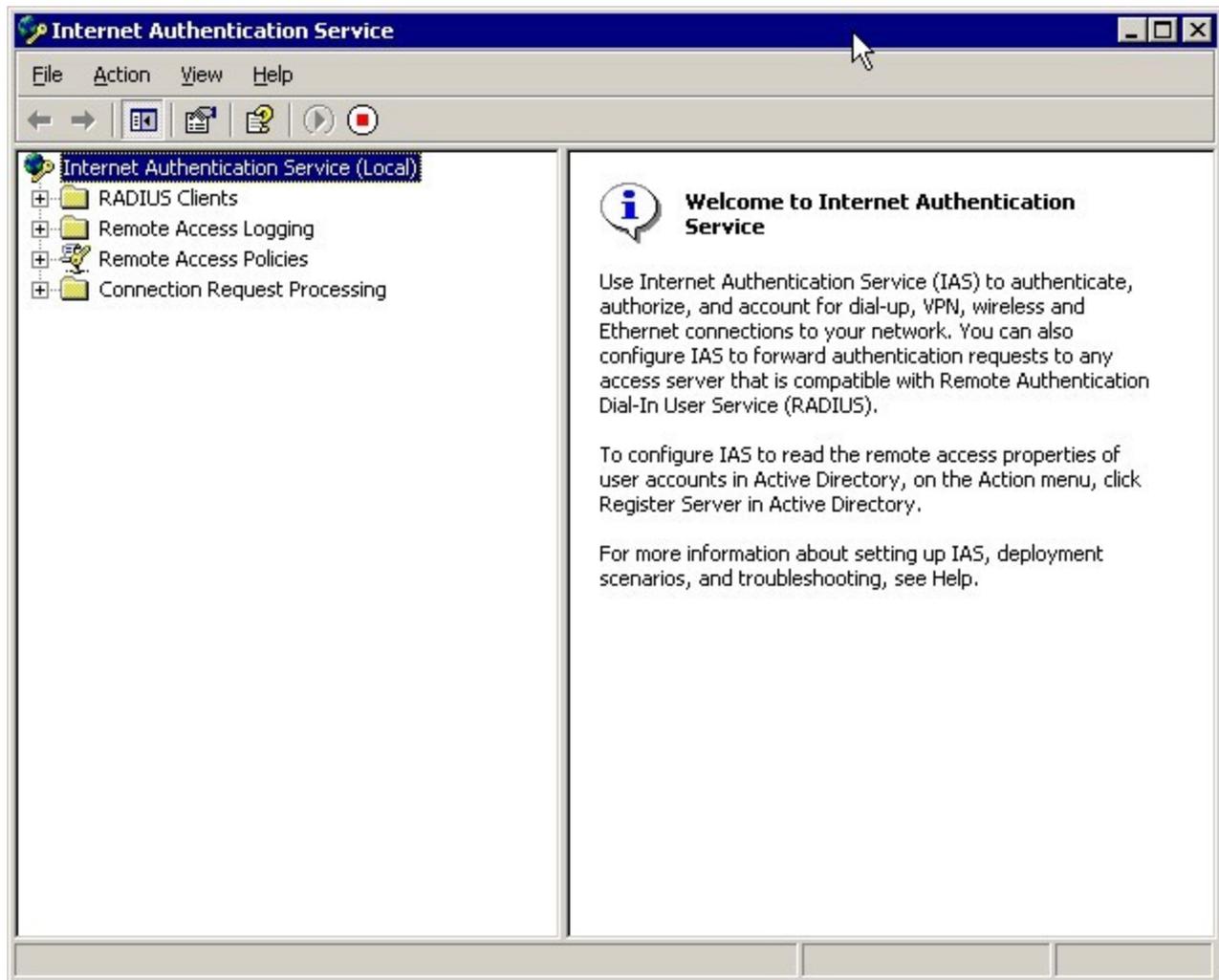
The **Internet Authentication Service** must be selected:



And wait for the installation to be finished. The IAS administrative console can be found under the **Administrative Tools**:



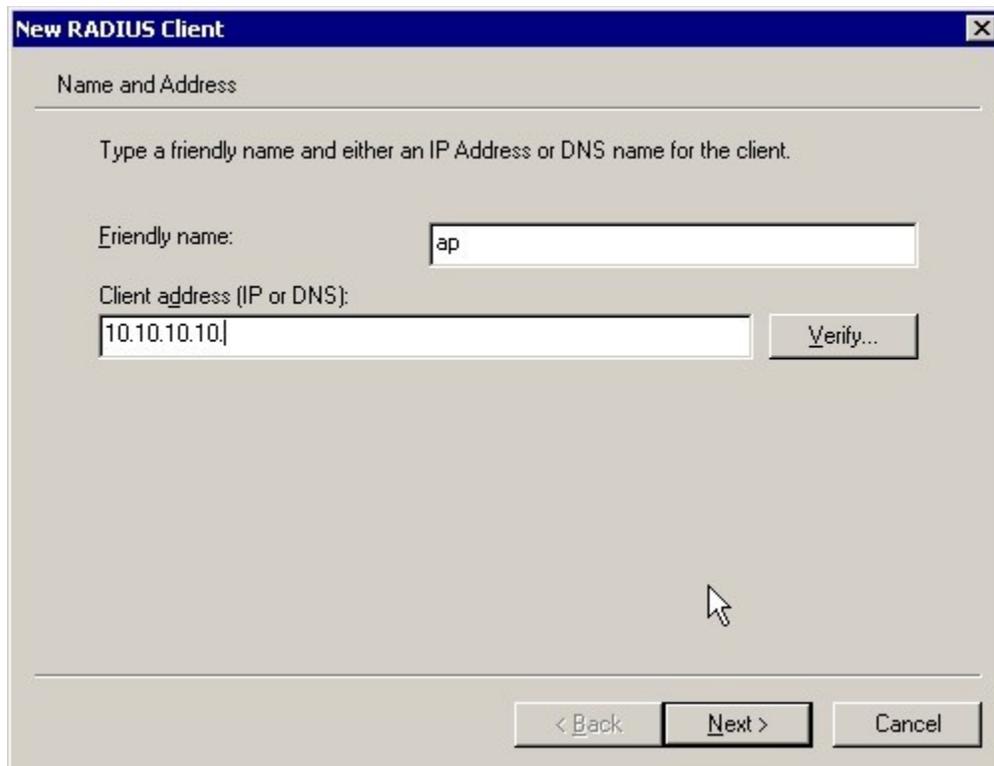
Clicking the Internet Authentication Service menu the IAS console will start:



Configuring IAS to act as a university radius server in Eduroam hierarchy

Configuring IAS for accesspoints and upstream proxies

For each access point and upstream proxies (i.e national eduroam Radius server) the Radius Clients parameter must be configured. When you add a new access point a wizard will start asking the name and IP address of the radius client (i.e. Access Point, switch, or upstream radius proxy).



New RADIUS Client [X]

Name and Address

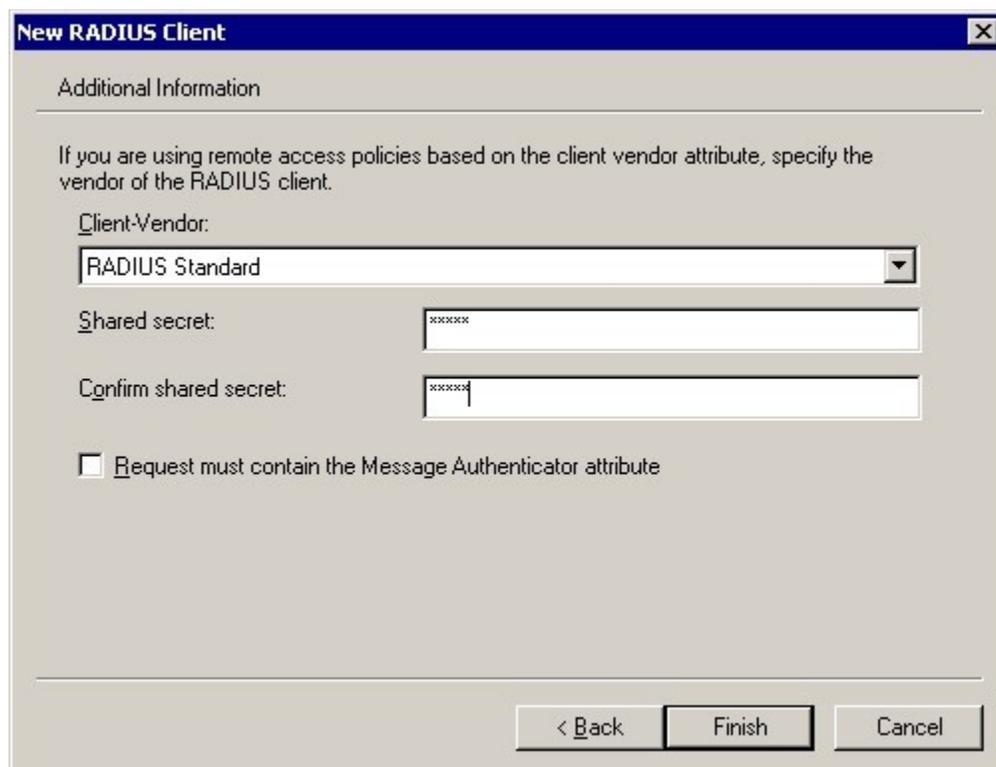
Type a friendly name and either an IP Address or DNS name for the client.

Friendly name:

Client address (IP or DNS):

< Back Next > Cancel

Then you have to specify the shared secret between the radius client and your radius server (IAS):



New RADIUS Client [X]

Additional Information

If you are using remote access policies based on the client vendor attribute, specify the vendor of the RADIUS client.

Client-Vendor:

Shared secret:

Confirm shared secret:

Request must contain the Message Authenticator attribute

< Back Finish Cancel

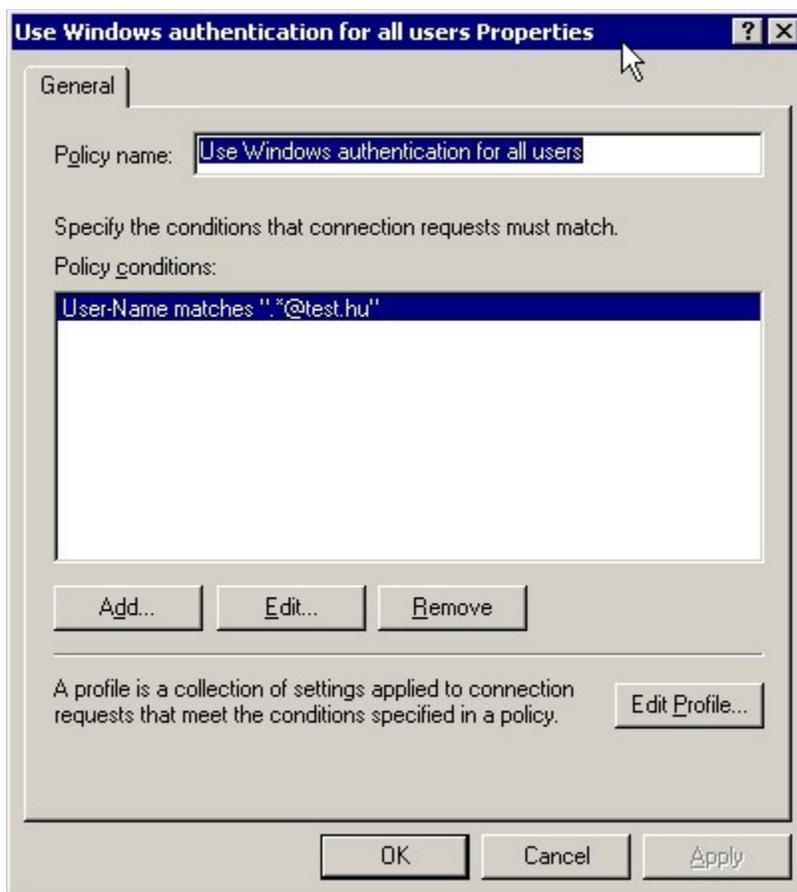
You can select various vendor of Radius clients, but most of the case you should use **Radius Standard**.

Configuring Connection Request Processing Policy

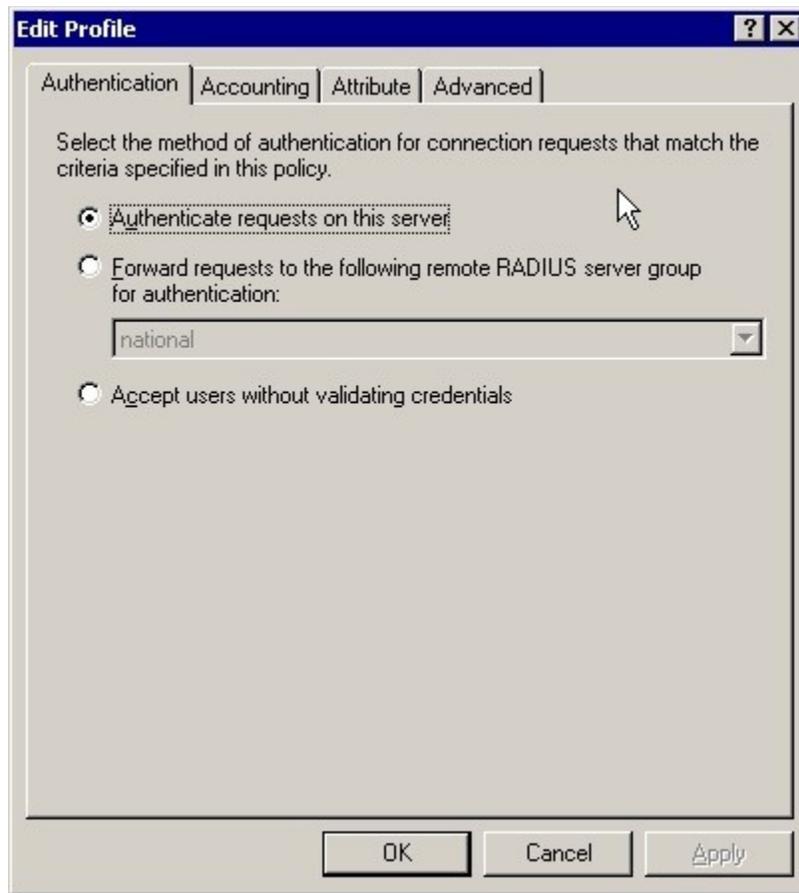
The realm processing should be heavily configured to be properly used in the Eduroam hierarchy. First you have to configure a policy to catch local realms, then configure policy that forward rest of the request to your upstream proxy server.

Configuring policy for local realm

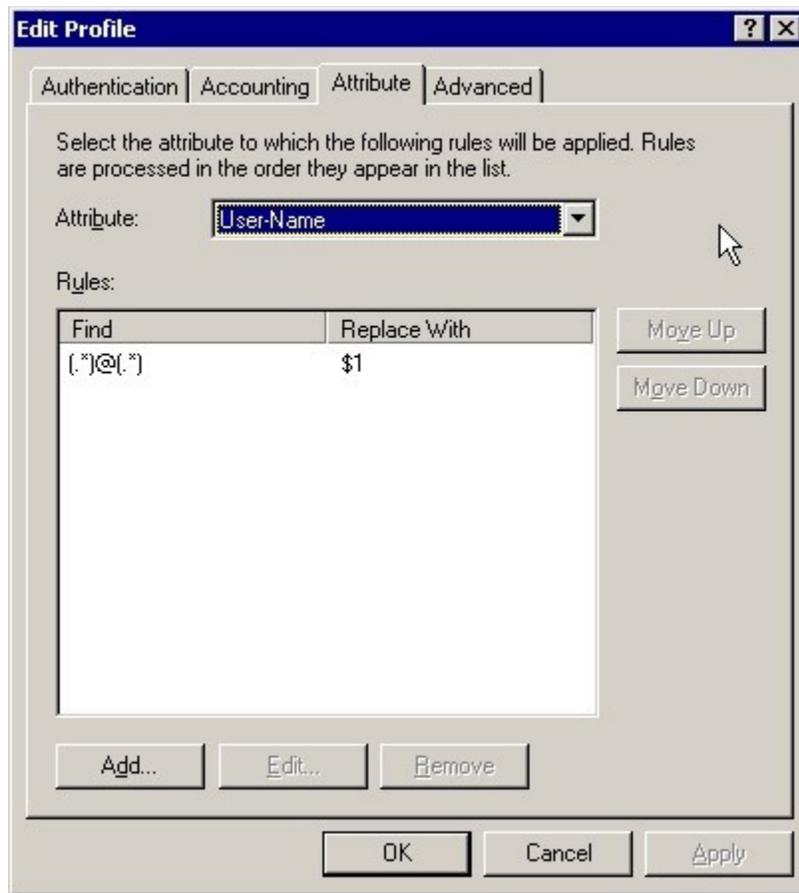
You should configure a Connection Request Processing Policy, that captures all the User-Name-s that is used for access to local realms with policy condition “.*@yourrealm.cc”.



In this case the profile will be more complicated. The authentication should happen on the local server:

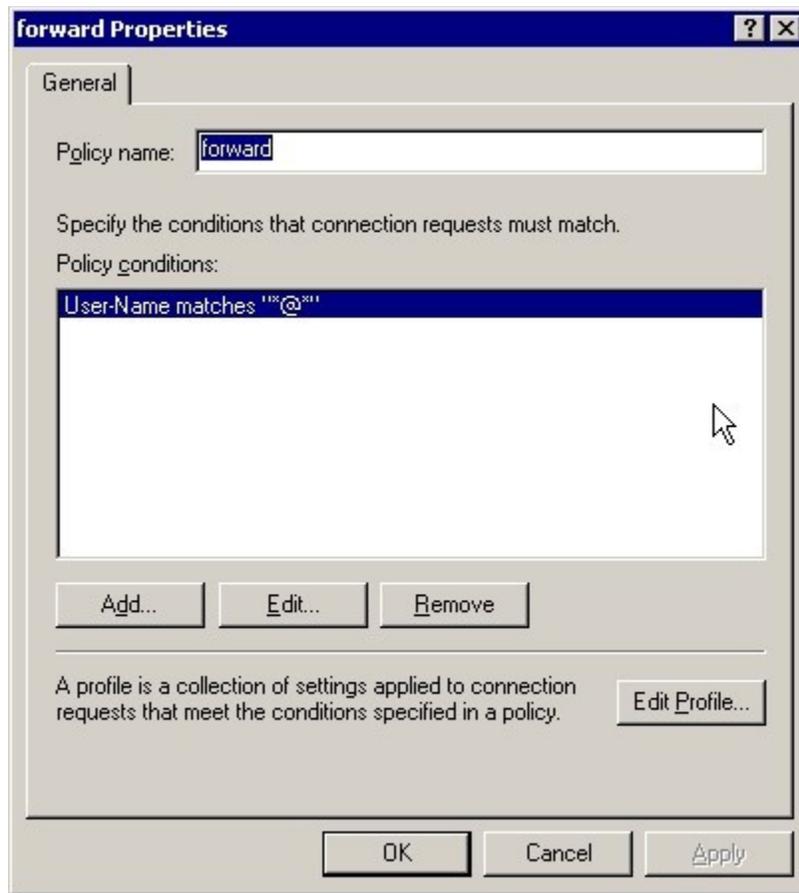


But the Radius attributes must be processed. In the case of matching realm name the realm name must be stripped off:

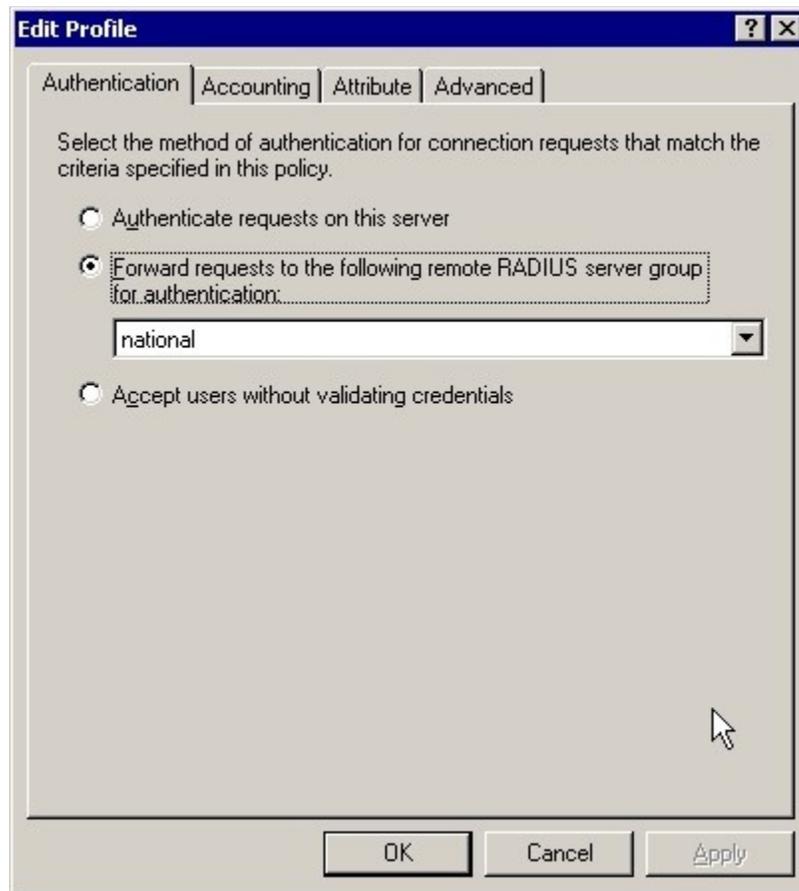


Configuring policy for upstream radius proxy server

You should configure a Connection Request Processing Policy, that captures all the User-Name-s that is potentially used for roaming with policy condition “.*@.*”.



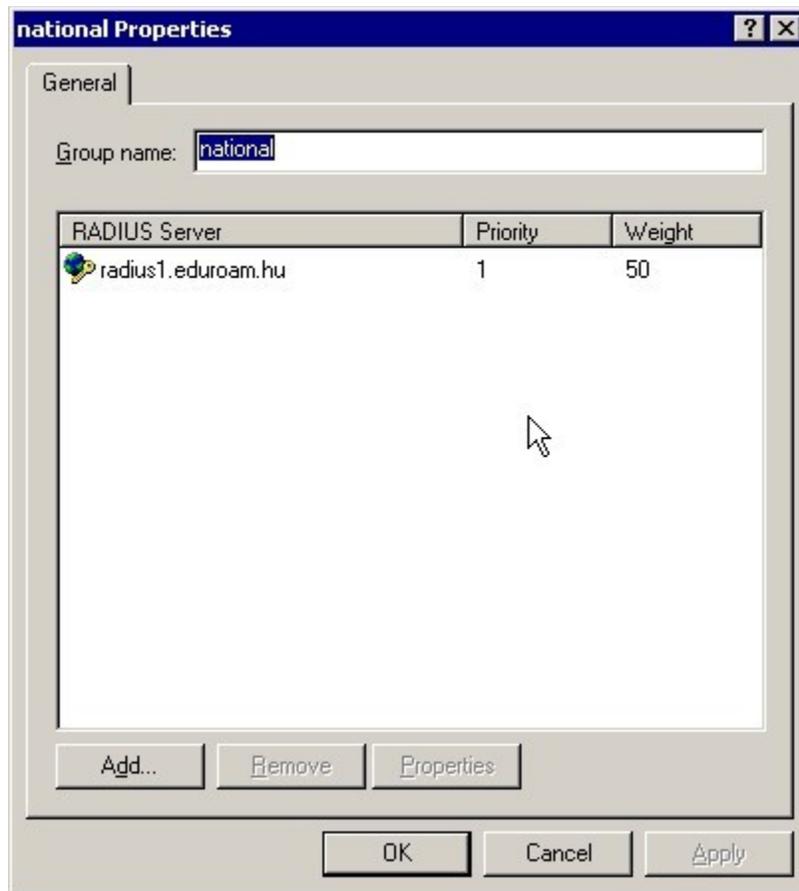
Then you should edit the profile to be forwarded to the national proxy server:



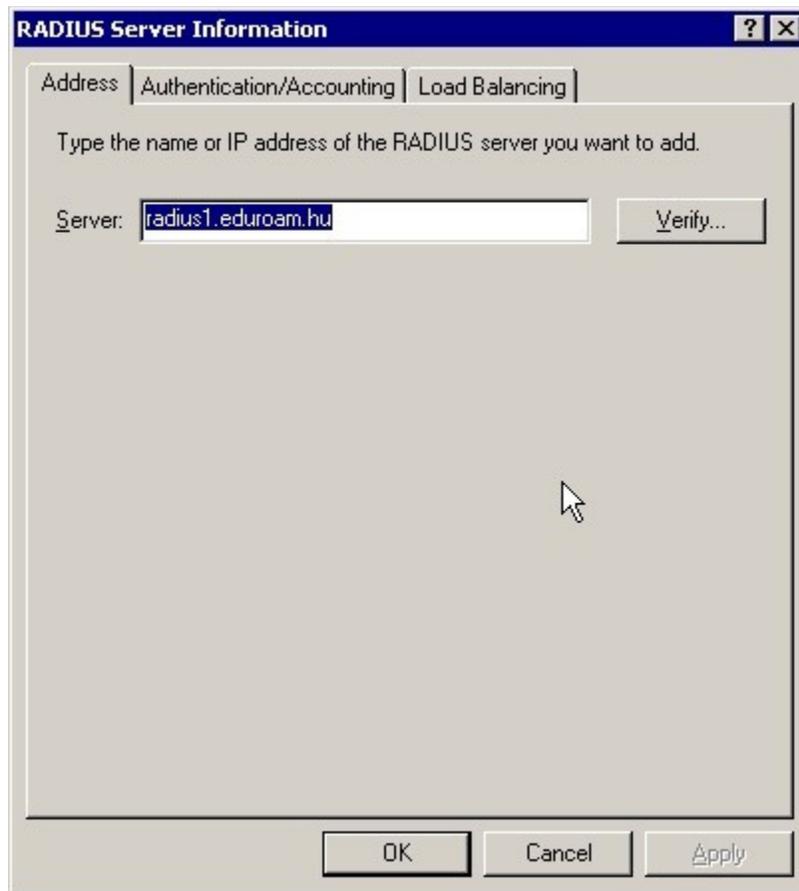
You should configure first the remote radius server group first in order to be able to select from the list.

Configuring remote Radius servers

The national radius proxy server must be added to the remote radius server:



The remote radius server address must be specified:



with the radius server authentication port (usually 1812) and shared secret to remote radius proxy server and the remote radius server accounting port. You can specify different accounting shared secret if you wish:

RADIUS Server Information [?] [X]

Address | **Authentication/Accounting** | Load Balancing

Authentication

Authentication port: 1812

Shared secret: [XXXXXXXXXX]

Confirm shared secret: [XXXXXXXXXX]

Accounting

Accounting port: 1813

Use the same shared secret for authentication and accounting.

Shared secret: [XXXXXXXXXX]

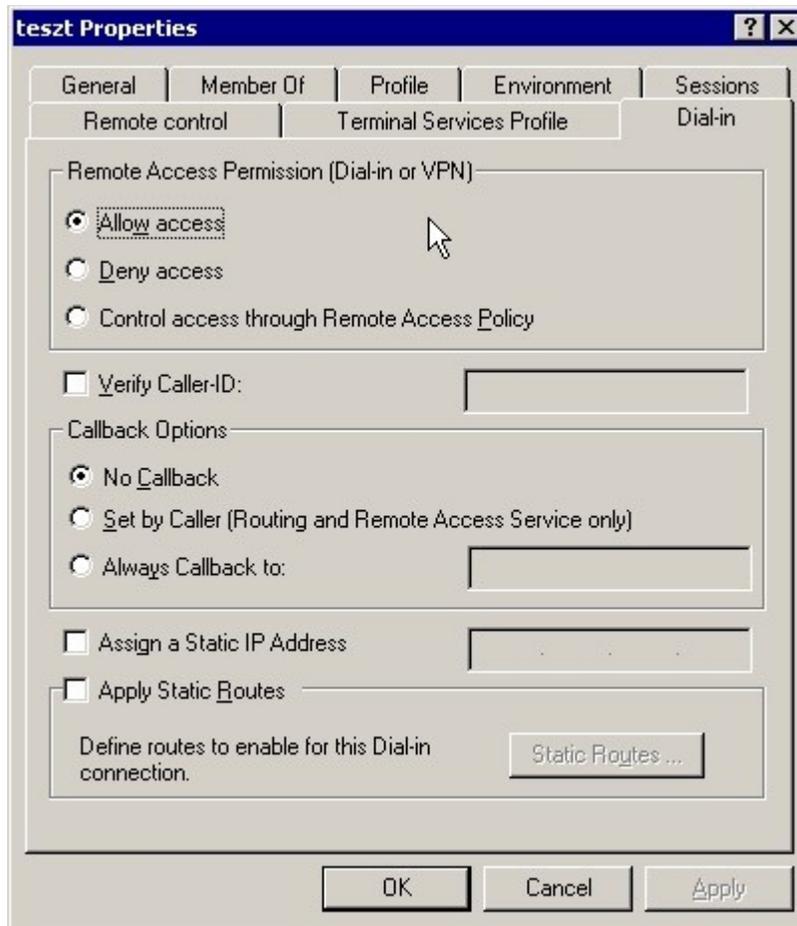
Confirm shared secret: [XXXXXXXXXX]

Forward network access server start and stop notifications to this server

OK Cancel Apply

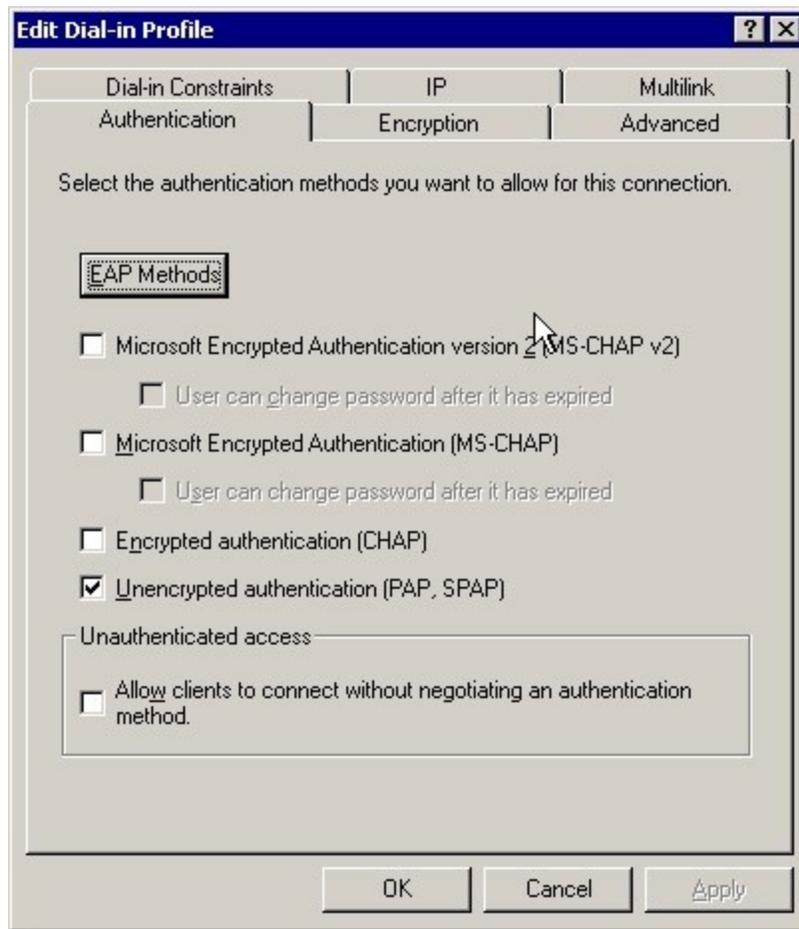
Configuring Domain Users to be able to use the Eduroam with their credentials to Windows Domain

By default the users configured in the Windows Domain are not able to use their Windows Domain username and password to authenticate against IAS. This should be enabled in the Domain to allow access to Remote Access Permission. This can be done via User Management interface or Domain Manager interface with a policy:

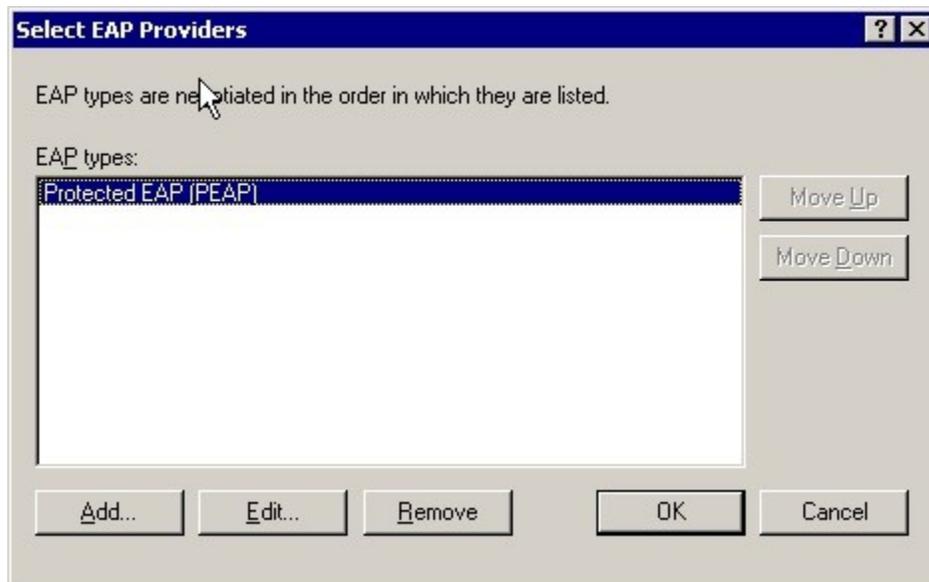


Configuration of Authentication methods

The authentication methods should be configured in the **Remote Access Policies** under the **Profile** settings. The absolut minimum that must be enabled the PEAP under the EAP methods, but it is useful to have PAP also for debugging purpose – at least for certain accounts (e.g. For test accounts):

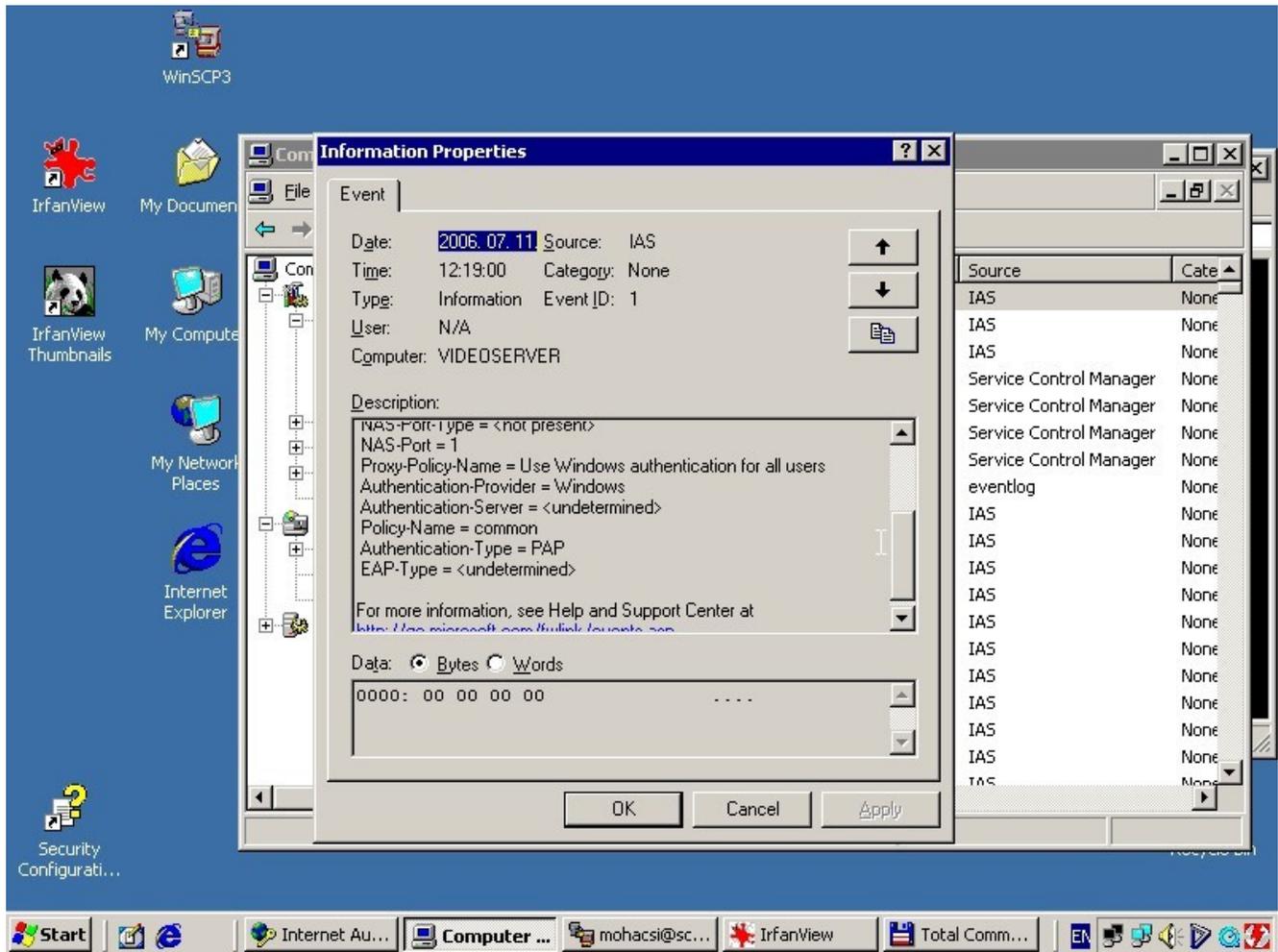


The PEAP is the easiest to deploy Eduroam authentication method under Windows. Deploying EAP-TLS can be labour-intensive:

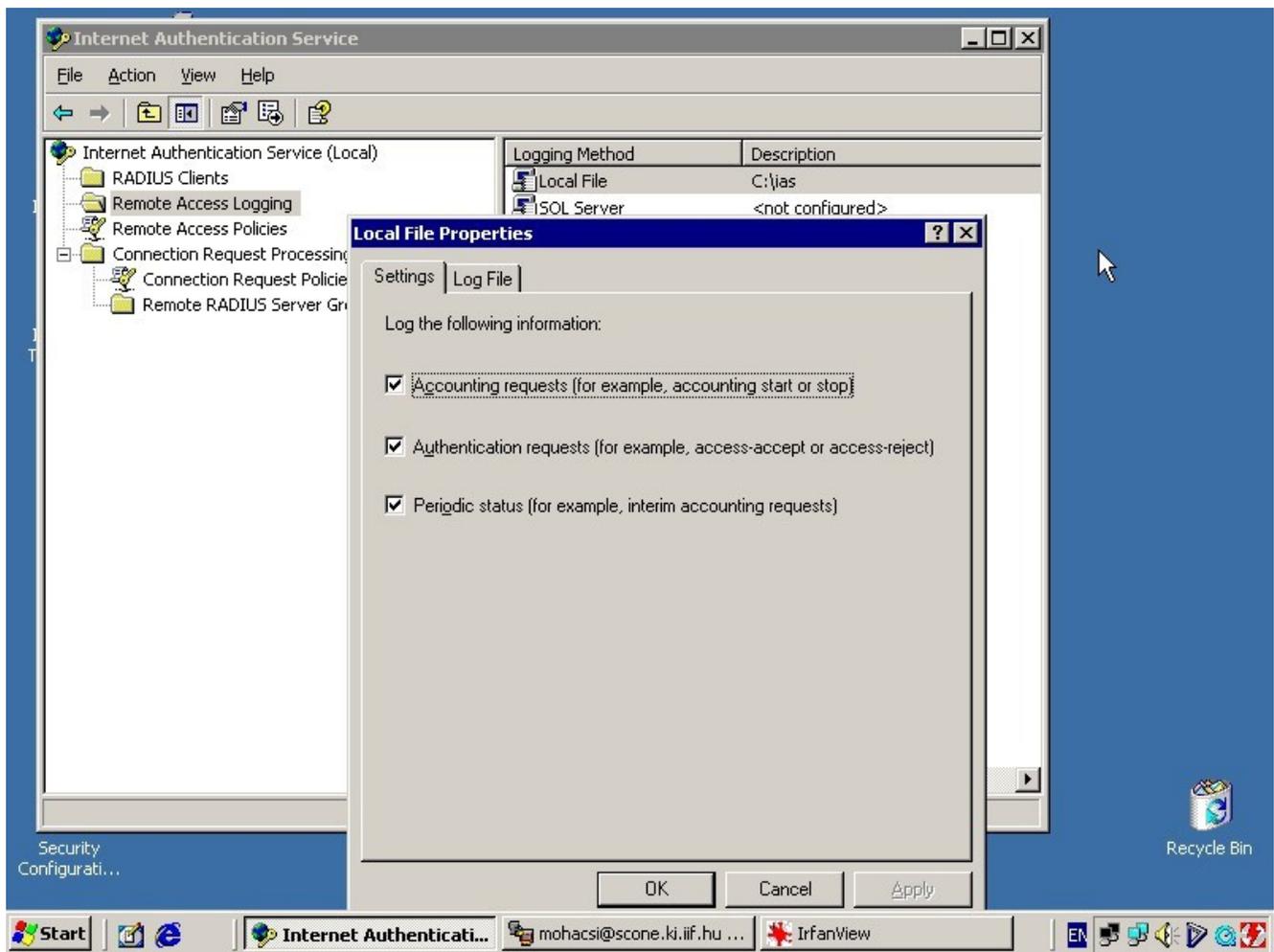


Troubleshooting

The most useful information can be extracted from the Eventviewer:



But you can obtain also from the log files:



References

IAS Resources: <http://technet2.microsoft.com/WindowsServer/en/Library/f6985d5d-d4c5-49e2-bbc7-385e105bfe281033.msp?mfr=true>

Internet Authentication Service <http://technet2.microsoft.com/WindowsServer/en/Library/d98eb914-258c-4f0b-ad04-dc4db9e4ee631033.msp?mfr=true>

IAS Pattern matching syntax: <http://technet2.microsoft.com/WindowsServer/en/Library/6e5ce48d-e662-435c-a74e-0dce305914ce1033.msp?mfr=true>