


More From Your Network

# Identity Driven Management (IDM) (3E04)

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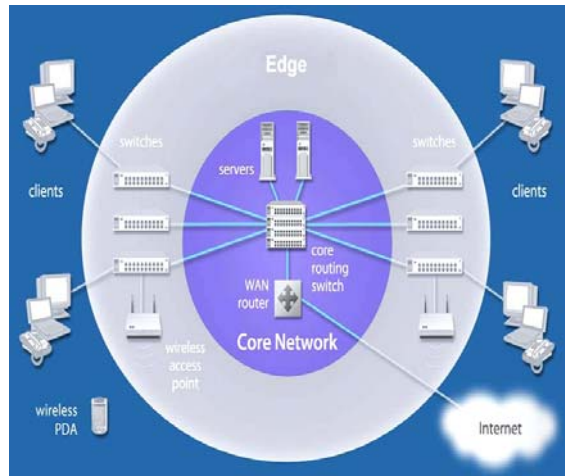


# IDM Overview

What is it and why should I care?

## Core Centric Networks

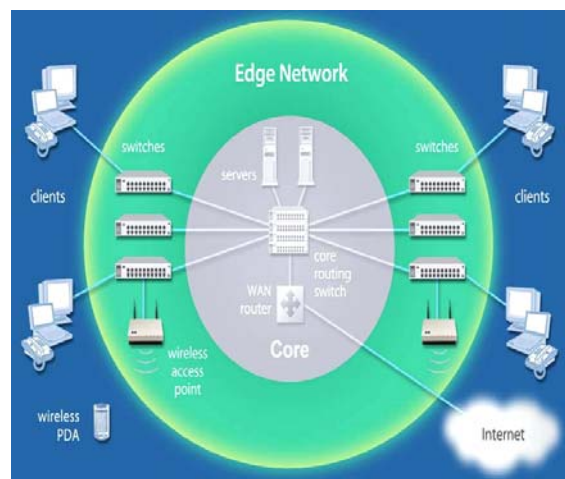
- Adding more at the edge increases “decision making” in the core – **constrained scalability**
- Cost/performance for core switches is not linear – **expensive and constrained scalability**
- Many decision functions CANNOT be deferred to the core – **can't meet emerging application needs**



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## Edge Centric Networks

- Every EDGE switch adds “decision making” capacity – **linear scalability and meets all emerging application needs**
- EDGE switches are standardized volume components – **affordable scalability**
- A simple high-bandwidth core is sufficient – **reduced cost and complexity**



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### The Problem with Intelligent Edges...

Rich functionality at the EDGE ...

... requires Command from the Center

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### The Two Key Principles

Adaptive EDGE Architecture:  
A business driven network that behaves uniquely and appropriately for every user

Command from the Center


Automates the configuration of the EDGE features to provide the unique behavior

Control to the EDGE  
The switch and access point features that allow the correct decisions to be implemented at the EDGE

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Command from the Center  
Managing the Adaptive Edge



**Framework**

**Today**

**Network Centric**

- Deploy
- Discover
- Map
- Monitor
- Troubleshoot
- Device Configuration

**Traditional Device Management**

**New**


**Business Centric**

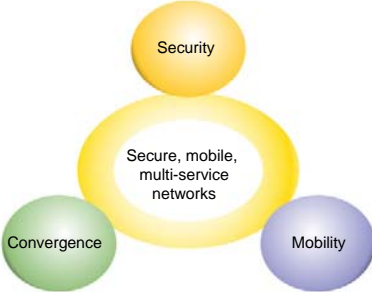
- Access triggered
- Auto-configures network
  - Location and media independent
  - Match business needs
  - Identity, location, time and compliance based

**Identity Driven Management**

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Command from the Center  
Identity Driven Management





A flexible network for a constantly changing business world

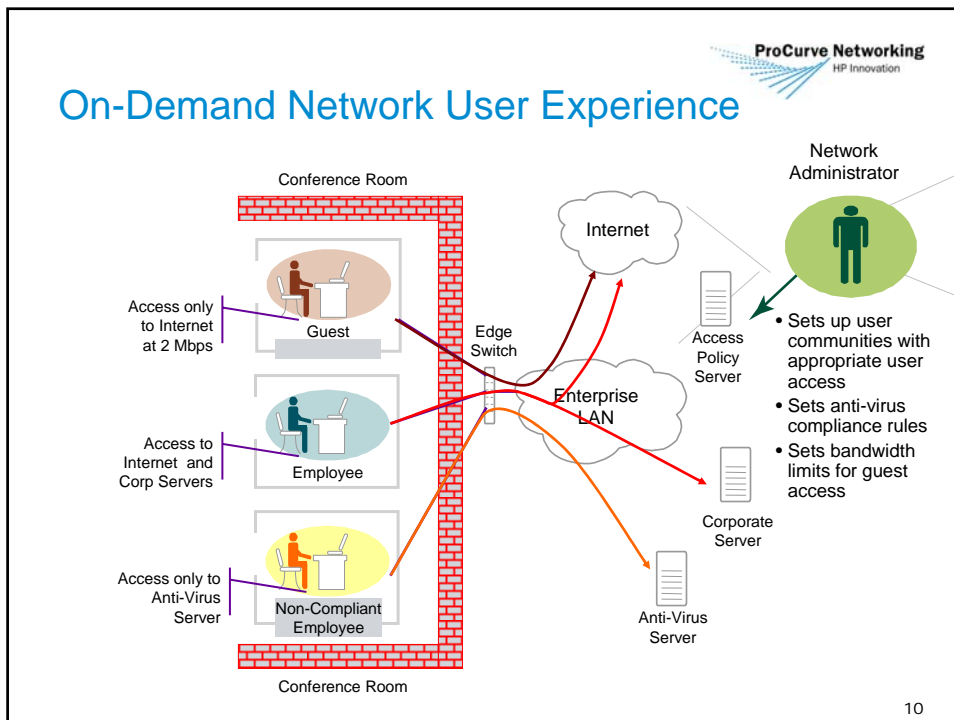
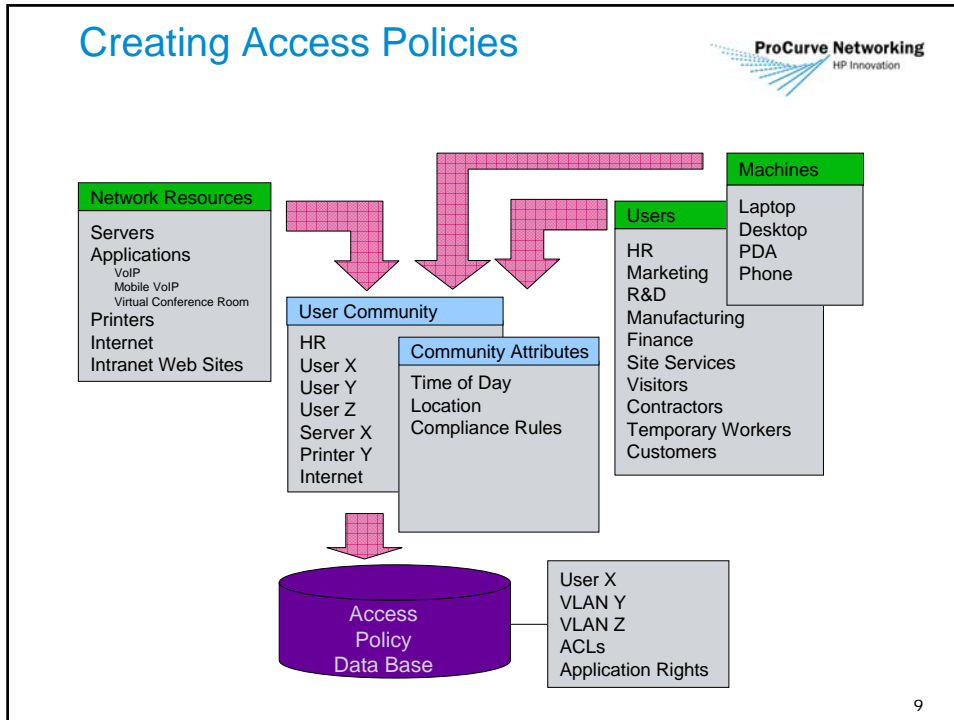
Easily create user profiles using access communities

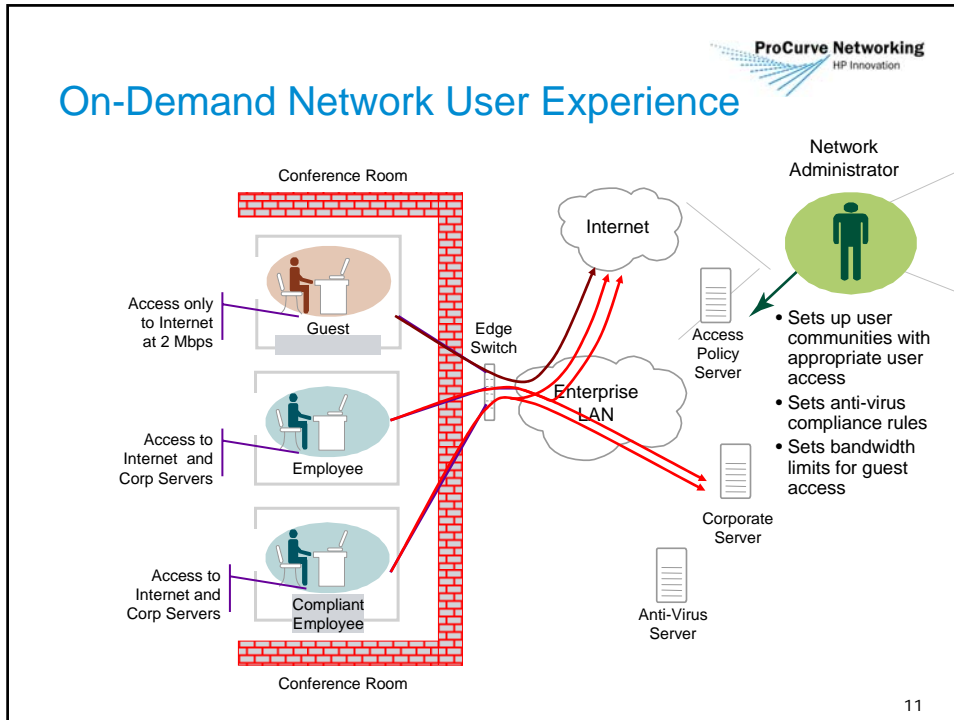
- communities contain resources and users
- communities can have their own attributes (time, location, etc.)
- automatically creates configuration parameters and stores in database

Network adapts itself to each users' unique needs

- triggered by user authentication (like 802.1X)
- pushes configuration information out to the EDGE
- easily adjust resources, users and community attributes configured and enforced at next login

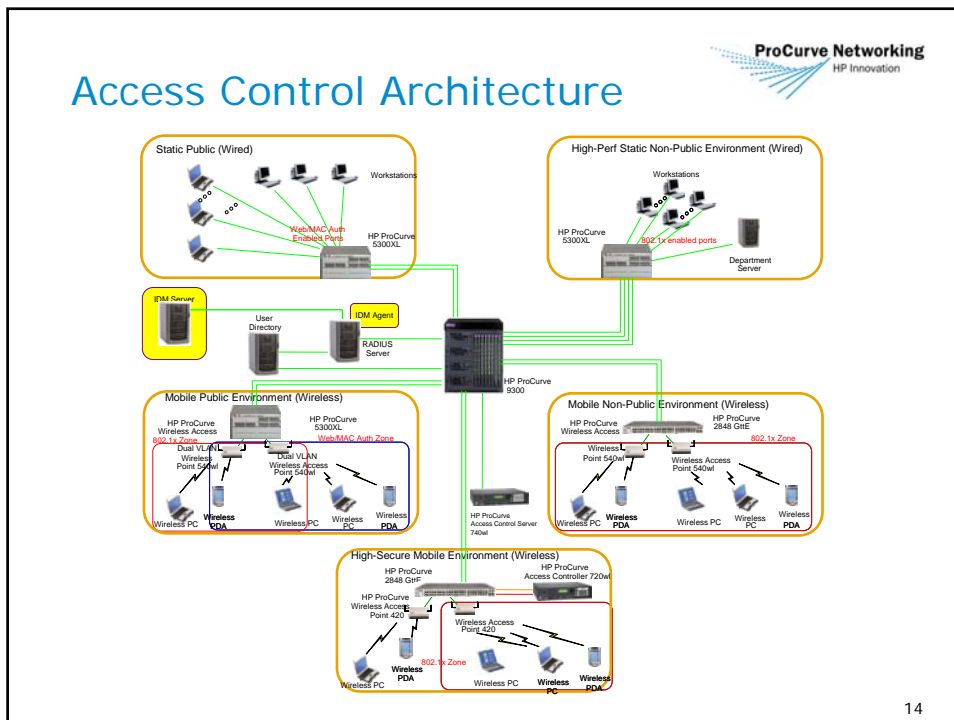
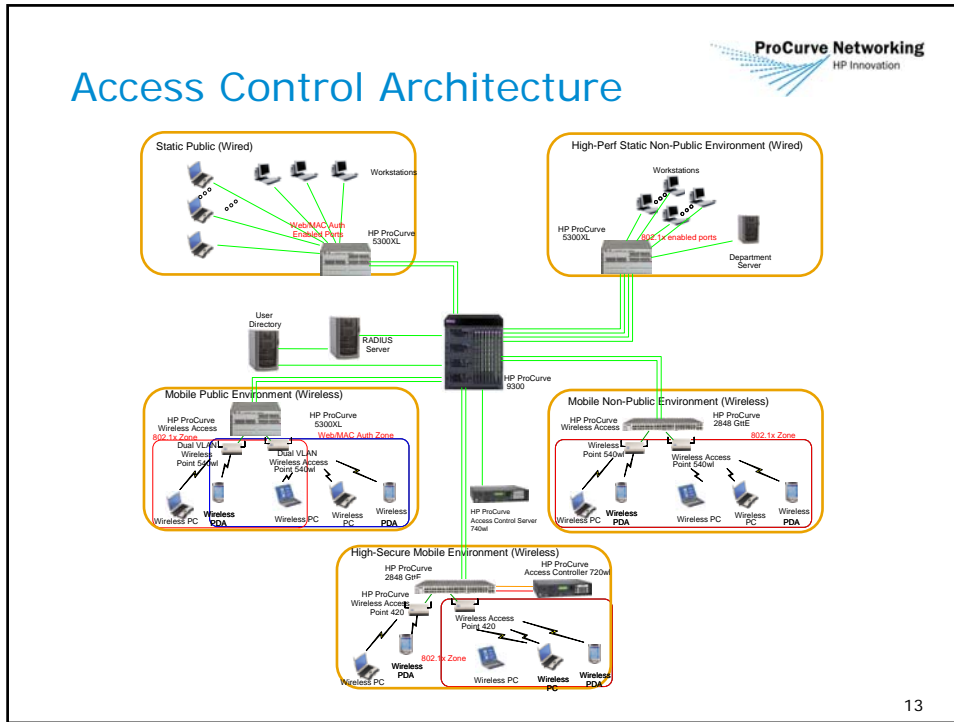
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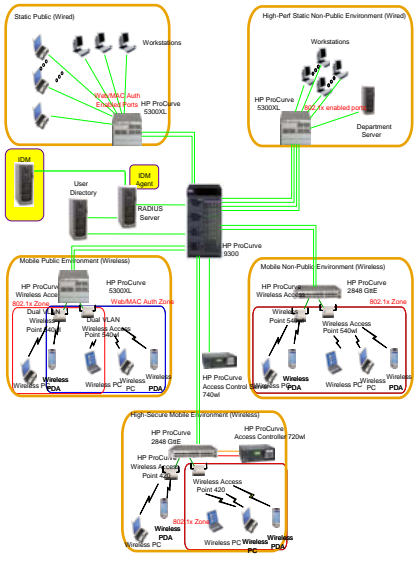


# IDM Architecture

Where does it fit and how does it work?



## Access Control Architecture

**IDM 1.0**


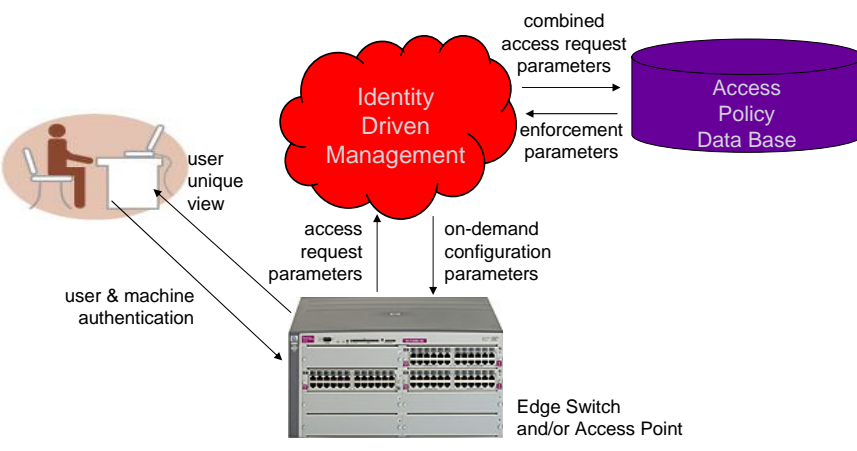
- ✓ Built on existing Access Control Architecture
- ✓ Adjusts VLAN, QoS, and BW at the edge (depending on device capabilities)
- ✓ Works in wired and wireless environments
- ✓ Works with existing user/enterprise directories
- ✓ Works in a redundant RADIUS environment

**Future**

- IDM is designed to support future functionality such as ACLs and roaming.

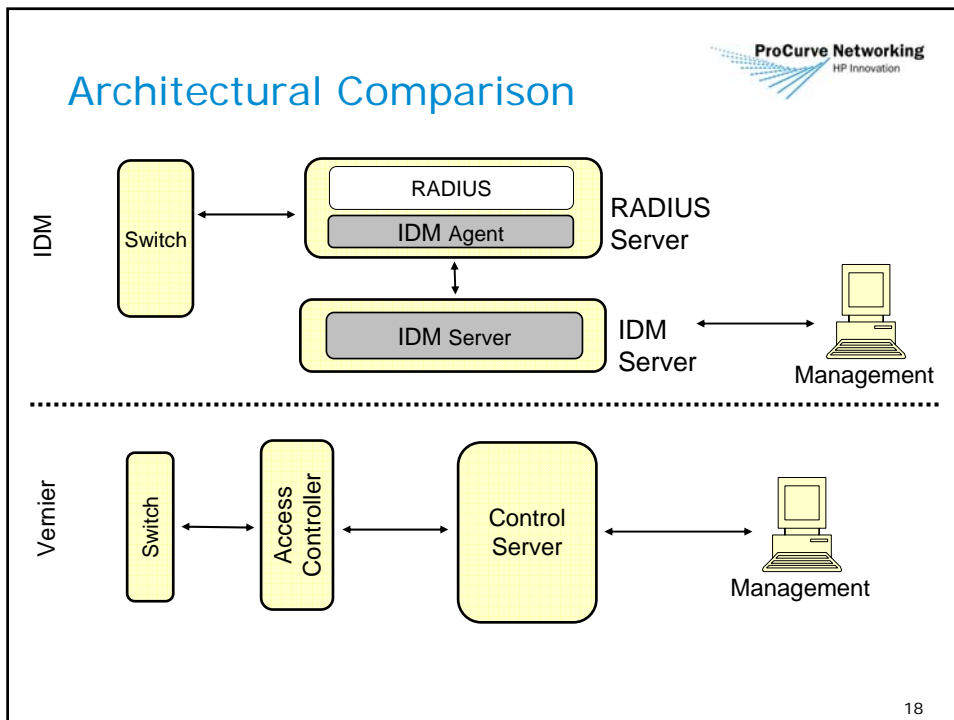
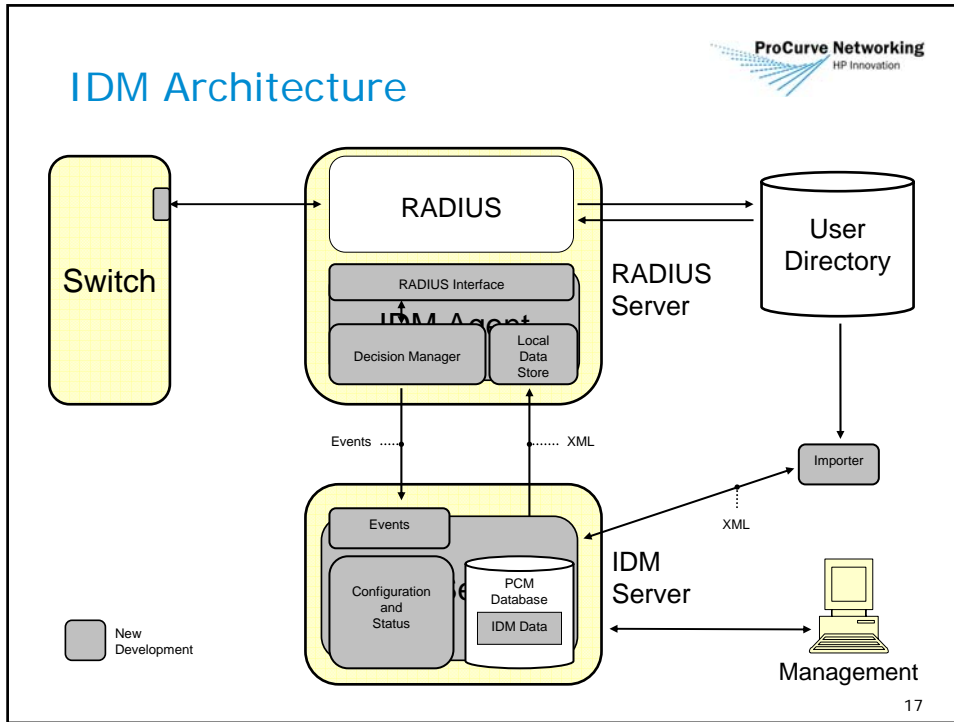
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## Deploying Access Rights

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## Architectural Benefits

Diagram illustrating the Architectural Benefits of the ProCurve Networking IDM solution. The architecture shows a Switch connected to a RADIUS Server (containing RADIUS and IDM Agent components), which is connected to an IDM Server, which is connected to Management.

- Minimize impact on switch firmware
- Minimize cost of switches
- Support multiple types of RADIUS servers
- Support future RADIUS standards
- Single, integrated point of management

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## Some IDM Use Cases

- Guest VLAN, Lobby Access, Conference Room, Classrooms, Contractors
- Automatic separation of user groups (e.g. faculty and students, finance and everybody else)
- Automatic prioritization for VoIP phones
- Access rights for mobile users that follow them wherever they plug into the network
- Remediation VLAN for unregistered users

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# IDM Configuration Model

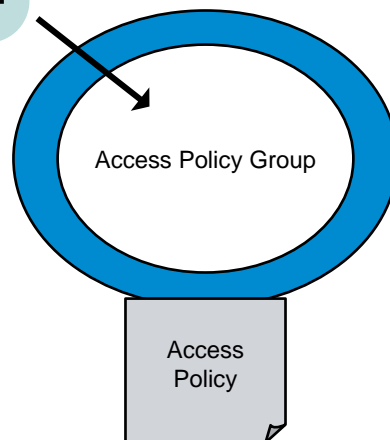
How do I put it together?

## Configuration: Users and Access Policy Groups



A **User** belongs to an **Access Policy Group**

An **Access Policy Group** defines the access policy rules which determine the access rights of the connecting user.



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**Configuration:**  
**Access Policies**

An Access Policy specifies the input conditions used to determine the access rights of the user.

The input conditions:

- Time
- Location
- System

The output access rights are defined in the Access Profile

```

    graph TD
      Time --> D{ }
      Location --> D
      System --> D
      D --> AP[Access Profile]
  
```

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**Configuration:**  
**Access Policy Rules**

The **Access Policy** is defined in terms of a set of **Access Policy Rules**

The rules are evaluated in order until a match is found

<b>AccessPolicyGroup: PNB Guest</b>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>System</u>	<u>Access Profile</u>
R3Lobby	Working Hours	<any>	Internet Only
<any>	<any>	<any>	Deny Access

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### Configuration: Access Profile

An **Access Profile** defines a set of access rights to the network, including:

- VLAN
- QoS
- Bandwidth Limits

**AccessProfile:**

**Guest Level Access**

VLAN ID: 14  
QoS: Normal  
BW Limit 5Mbps

### Configuration: Putting It All Together

- The user logs in to the network.
- IDM determines the *Access Policy Group* for the user.
- IDM processes the *Access Policy*, analyzing the *Policy Rules* and determining the appropriate *Access Profile*.
- IDM sends the access rights defined in the *Access Profile* to the authenticating switch in the form of RADIUS attributes.
- The switch applies the access rights.

