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# 7 L3-Connected BRAS configuration checklist

## Diagnostic Procedure for L3-Connected BRAS

- Check whether authorization is enabled in the `fastdpi.conf` file
- Is there traffic generated by local subscribers? Remember that authorization is carried out only when packet from a local subscriber has been received.
- If FastDPI and FastPCRF are installed on different servers, first you should check the firewall settings: whether the FastPCRF configured to grant access from the FastDPI server according to the `fastDPI → fastPCRF` connection (by default TCP port 29002 is used) . Similarly, in order to enable two-way communication, the FastDPI server should be configured to grant access from the FastPCRF to the TCP control port (be default 29000 is used).
- Check whether there is a `fastDPI → fastPCRF` connection alive. If the connection was suddenly broken, then the following message will be written to the `fastdpi_ap0.log`:

```
[INFO ][2018/06/09-19:46:58:603824] auth_server::close_socket: client socket fd=27 closed
```

When establishing a connection, the following message is logged:

```
[INFO ][2018/06/09-19:45:46:843710] auth_server::accept: accepted client connection from 127.0.0.1:53498, fd=27, slot=1
```

- Check whether there is a connection with the RADIUS server. The following messages in `fastdpi_ap2.log` indicates communication issues with the RADIUS server:

```
[ERROR ][2018/06/09-19:57:44:168053] rad_auth[0]::on_conn_error: fd=24, port=54189: errno=111 'Connection refused'  
[INFO ][2018/06/09-19:57:44:168062] rad_auth[0]::close_connection: fd=24, port=54189, reqs=1
```

Also, multiple entries about re-sending requests to the RADIUS server can be considered as an indicator of communication issues. When establishing a connection with the RADIUS server, you will see similar entries in the `fastpcrf_ap2.log`:

```
[INFO ][2018/06/09-20:01:44:190499] rad_auth[0]::init_connection: new connection to X.X.X.X%eth0:1812, fd=18, port=40510, connection count=1
```

- Check your RADIUS server: whether requests from FastPCRF reach it (a possible reason could be that the firewall is closed to RADIUS UDP ports), along with whether the RADIUS secret is specified correctly

`radius_unknown_user` parameter is the string, username in case the real user login is unknown to `fastdpi`. Default value is `VasExperts.FastDPI.unknownUser`. This is the value of the User-Name attribute of the Access-Request request in case the `radius_user_name_ip` equals to zero and the user login is unknown. It is assumed that the RADIUS server will provide the real user login within the Access-Accept response and will send the `VasExperts.FastDPI.unknownUser`. The real user login will be identified by its IP address extracted from the Framed-IP-Address attribute and send `VasExperts.FastDPI.unknownUser`. You can see the `User-Name=ip` in the packets parsed by Wireshark, the same thing can be seen in logs:

```
[TRACE ][2018/07/04-15:10:34:011126] auth_server::process: auth request:  
user IP=10.12.0.146, login='<n/a>', vlan-count=0
```

Starting from the VAS Experts DPI version 7.4 a newer radius\_user\_name\_auth parameter appears, to see detailed info follow the [Integration with RADIUS Server](#) link along with that an IP appears withing the User-Name. If you specify it as radius\_user\_name\_auth=login then in case the login is missed the VasExperts.FastDPI.unknownUser will be used instead.