

Cisco Remote Management Services Ports and Protocols

Cisco® Remote Management Services (RMS) enable you to simplify the adoption and management of Cisco technologies, maximize high performance, availability and use of Cisco solutions, and realize your return on technology investments faster with continuous monitoring and management of your network. Cisco experts provide extensive experience across a broad spectrum of technologies, including Business Video, Unified Communications, Data Center, Security, and Foundation products.

Cisco Remote Management Services uses a suite of applications and protocols to successfully deliver remote monitoring and management services. These applications and protocols must be permitted between the Cisco management appliance and all customer environments under management. Please make sure that all firewalls or other packet filtering devices allow this connectivity.

The following table lists the applications, their protocols and ports, direction, and which solution groups require them. Note that all listed ports and protocols are not necessarily applicable to all deployment models or services. Consult your service delivery engineer for a final listing of required ports and protocols.

Table 1. Application, protocols, and ports for Remote Management Services

| Application | Protocol/Port | Direction | | Solution Group | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------|------------|
| | | Source | Destination | Data Center | Business Video | UC/UCC | Security | Foundation |
| PING | ICMP Type 0,3,4,8,11 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| Traceroute | 33434+ max hops | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| Telnet | TCP 23 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| SSH | TCP 22 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| RDP | TCP and UDP 3389 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | | X |
| SNMP Server | TCP and UDP 161 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| SNMP Traps | UDP 162 | Customer | Cisco | X | X | X | X | X |
| FTP | TCP 20 and 21 | Both | Both | X | X | X | X | X |
| SFTP | TCP 22 | Both | Both | X | X | X | X | X |
| Syslog | UDP 514 | Customer | Cisco | X | X | X | X | X |
| Open VPN | TCP and UDP 1194 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| HTTP | TCP 80:8080 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | | X |
| HTTPS | TCP 443:8443 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | X | X |
| VI/vSphere Client | TCP 902 and 903 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | | |
| TACACS+ | TCP 49 | Customer | Cisco | X | X | X | X | X |
| IPMI | UDP 623 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | | |
| KVM over IP | TCP 2068 | Cisco | Customer | X | X | X | | |
| RTP | UDP 16384-32768 | Cisco | Customer | | | X | | |

| Application | Protocol/Port | Direction | | Solution Group | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------|------------|
| | | Source | Destination | Data Center | Business Video | UC/UCC | Security | Foundation |
| SCCP | TCP 2000-2002 | Cisco | Customer | | | X | | |
| SIP | TCP or UDP 5060 and 5061 | Cisco | Customer | | | X | | |
| JDBC | SAP HANA Nodes TCP 3XX15* | Cisco | Customer | X | | | | |
| HANA Web Services | SAP HANA Nodes TCP 5XX13*and 5XX14* | Cisco | Customer | X | | | | |

Firewall considerations for VPN

Placing a firewall between the remote site and Cisco headend crypto/IP GRE tunnel termination routers prevents visibility to specific applications because all traffic is encrypted. IPsec ESP protocol 50 and UDP port 500 for Internet Security and Key Management Protocol (ISAKMP) must be permitted and are the only packets visible to the firewall. Additionally, since Network Area translation (NAT) is used at the remote site, NAT-T (UDP port 4500) must be permitted as well as the source interface of the remote host (outside interface) and destination addresses of the headend router.

NAT Traversal (NAT-T)

IPsec NAT Traversal introduces support for IPsec traffic to travel through NAT or Port Area Translation (PAT) points in the network by encapsulating IPsec packets in a UDP wrapper, which allows the packets to travel through NAT devices. NAT Traversal was first introduced in Cisco IOS® version 12.2(13)T and is auto-detected by VPN devices. There are no configuration steps for a Cisco IOS router running this release or later. If both VPN devices are NAT-T capable and a NAT device lies in the crypto path, NAT Traversal is auto-detected and auto-negotiated.

*These ports are only required when SAP HANA service is purchased as part of Data Center monitoring. XX is the instance created upon the SAP HANA installation, usually 00.



Americas Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.
San Jose, CA

Asia Pacific Headquarters
Cisco Systems (USA) Pte. Ltd.
Singapore

Europe Headquarters
Cisco Systems International BV Amsterdam,
The Netherlands

Cisco has more than 200 offices worldwide. Addresses, phone numbers, and fax numbers are listed on the Cisco Website at www.cisco.com/go/offices.

Cisco and the Cisco logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Cisco and/or its affiliates in the U.S. and other countries. To view a list of Cisco trademarks, go to this URL: www.cisco.com/go/trademarks. Third party trademarks mentioned are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company (1110R)