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# Cisco TrustSec How-To Guide: Segmenting Clients and Servers in the Data Center Using the Cisco Nexus 1000V Series Switches

Guide

Guide

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#### Introduction

The goal of this guide is to provide you with the basic configurations required to test the features of Cisco TrustSec<sup>®</sup> technology in the 4.2(1)SV2(1.1) release of the Cisco Nexus<sup>®</sup> 1000V Series Switches. This guide will provide you with the configuration details for the Cisco<sup>®</sup> Identity Services Engine, Cisco ASA 5500 Adaptive Security Appliance, Cisco CiscoNexus 7000, and Cisco Nexus 1000V platforms. Once you are familiar with the concepts of Cisco TrustSec, you should be able to refer to the Cisco Secure Access how-to guides and expand your pilot environment to include platforms running Cisco IOS<sup>®</sup> Software. Examples include Cisco Catalyst<sup>®</sup> 6000, Catalyst 4000, and Catalyst 3000 Series Switches, and Cisco Wireless LAN Controllers.

In this document you will learn the necessary steps to enable data center segmentation. The data center segmentation includes, but is not limited to, server-server segmentation between both physical and virtual servers. The campus-to-data center segmentation includes, but is not limited to, users accessing data center resources either directly from the campus or through a virtual desktop environment. While there are multiple ways to enforce such polices, we will primarily focus on the use of Security Group Access Control Lists (SGACLs) and Security Group Firewalling (SGFW).

After readingthis guide, you should be able to:

- Configure basic TrustSec-based classification of end users and devices in the campus access layer as well as classification for servers and virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) sessions within the data centers
- Demonstrate and test SGACL enforcement on the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch by propagating SGT information from the Cisco Nexus 1000V
- Demonstrate and test SGFW on the Cisco ASA 5500 Adaptive Security Appliance
- Understand how Cisco Nexus 1000V interacts with the VMware vCenter and VMview components
- Configure each component in the Cisco TrustSec solution to build a strong access control and policy enforcement environment

#### Cisco TrustSec Overview

Cisco TrustSec uses the device and user identity information, as well as other attributes acquired during authentication and access layer handling, for classifying, or coloring the packets as they enter the network. This is called Cisco Secure Access. This packet classification is maintained by tagging packets on ingress to the Cisco TrustSec network or communicating the tag to other elements using a control plane protocol called Security Group eXchange Protocol (SXP). These two transport mechanisms for the tag allow for the user or device to be properly identified for the purpose of applying security and other policy criteria along the data path. The tag, also called the security group tag (SGT), allows the network to enforce the access control policy by helping to enable the endpoint device to act upon the SGT to filter traffic consistently, regardless of the underlying IP topology.

For additional information about Cisco TrustSec, see http://www.cisco.com/go/trustsec.

Additionally, specific design and implementation guidance is available for implementing the basic TrustSec functions (802.1X, MAB, WebAuth) that are a baseline for testing SGFW.

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns744/landing\_DesignZone\_TrustSec.html.

# **Topology Overview**

Figure 1 shows a simple reference topology of the TrustSec solution. Since the scope of this document is limited to the TrustSec features on the Cisco Nexus 1000V platform, other components of the solution have been intentionally omitted. It is assumed that the user is already familiar with the other components of the solution. Please refer to the following links for additional information:

TrustSec 3.0 product bulletin: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns170/ns896/ns1051/trustsec\_matrix.html.

TrustSec3.0 how-to guides:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns744/landing\_DesignZone\_TrustSec.html.

For the scope of this document the topology includes two instances of a Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch (distribution and end of row), the Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance, and the Cisco Nexus 1000V. The topology also consists of the Cisco Identity Services Engine, a Microsoft Active Directory environment, and a VMware View virtual desktop environment built on the Cisco UCS<sup>®</sup> platform running VMware ESXi 5.1. There are also a number of virtual and physical servers used to highlight the segmentation capabilities as each use case is outlined.

A number of SXP connections are setup between the various network devices to allow the flow of SGT tags. The use of SGACL enforcement on the Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch and security group firewalling on the Cisco ASA will be highlighted. Since the Nexus 1000V currently supports SGT Exchange Protocol (SXP) speaker mode only, the SXP connection design and choice of enforcement points are designed specifically for the purpose of this document.



Figure 1. Reference Topology of the TrustSec Solution

The reference topology consists of several components. Table 1 outlines required components, and Table 2 details optional ones.

#### Table 1.Required Topology Components

Platform (Supervisor)	TrustSec Feature	Version	Requirement
Cisco Nexus 1000V	SXP	Cisco NX-OS Software 4.2(1)SV2(1.1)	Required; Cisco Nexus 1000V sends SXP information to the upstream TrustSec- aware device
Cisco Nexus 7000	SXP, SGT assignment, SGACL	Cisco NX-OS Software 5.2(4), 6.1(1) or later release image required	Required as an enforcement point for data center segmentation use case
Cisco ASA 5500 Adaptive Security Appliance	SGFW, SXP	Cisco ASA 9.0.1, Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM) 7.0(1); SGFW functionality is required	Mandatory as an enforcement point for campus-to-data center use case as well as data center segmentation use case
Cisco ISE 1.1.x	Policy manager	1.1.1	Required
VMware vCenter		ESXi5.x	Virtual infrastructure manager (required)
Web SVMware View		VMview 5.1	VDI manager (optional)
Microsoft Server		Server 2003, Server 2008	AD, DHCP, DNS, CA
Cisco Unified Computing Servers <sup>™</sup>		Cisco UCS B-Series blade servers and UCS C-Series rack servers	Servers to run ESXi on

#### Table 2.Optional Components

Platform (Supervisor)	TrustSec Feature	OS Version	Requirement
Cisco Catalyst 4900 Series	SXP	Cisco IOS Software 15.0(2)SG2 Release	Optional as access switch for campus-to-
Switch		or later	data center use case
Cisco Catalyst 4500E Switch	SXP	Cisco IOS Software Release 15.0(2)SG2	Optional as access switch for campus-to-
with Supervisor 6L-E or 6-E		or later	data center use case
Cisco Catalyst 4500E Switch with Supervisor 7L-E or 7-E	SXP	Cisco IOS Software Release 3.2.1SG or later	Optional as access switch for campus-to- data center use case
Cisco Catalyst 3750 or 3560	SXP	Cisco IOS Software Release 12.2 (53) SE	Optional as access switch for campus-to-
Series Switches		or later; IP Base image required	data center use case
Cisco Wireless LAN Controller	SXP	Cisco Software Release 7.2 or later	Optional as access switch for campus-to- data center use case

The Cisco TrustSec architecture is based on several key features described in Table 3.

#### Table 3. Features of Cisco TrustSec Architecture

Feature	Description
Secure Access	Cisco Secure Access is an authentication process for an endpoint user or a device connecting to the TrustSec domain. Usually the process takes place at an access layer switch. Successful authentication and authorization in the process results in SGT assignment for the user or device.
Security Group Tag (SGT)	SGT is a 16-bit single label indicating the classification of a source in the TrustSec domain, appended to an Ethernet frame or IP packet. There are several methods in which to assign SGT to network entities, such as in an authorization process of successful 802.1X authentication or MAC Authentication Bypass. A SGT can be assigned statically to a particular IP address or to a switch interface.
Security Association Protocol	Security Association Protocol (SAP) for IEEE 802.1AE-based link encryption.
SGT Exchange Protocol	SGT Exchange Protocol (SXP) for IP to SGT mapping.
Security Group Firewall	Security Group Firewalling (SGFW) for firewall traffic enforcement.

# **Use Case Overview**

#### **Data-Center Segmentation**

This use case will cover the following types of segmentation:

1. Virtual server - physical server segmentation using SGFW (Figure 2).

For this use case, we will deny all network traffic between the engineering server connected to the Cisco Nexus 7000 distribution switch and the virtual servers hosted behind the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch. While SGFW is the chosen enforcement device, it is also possible to use SGACLs on the Nexus 7000 platforms. The Cisco ASA will receive the IP-SGT mapping for all the servers from the Cisco Nexus 7000 distribution switch and the Cisco Nexus 1000V using SXP.



Figure 2. Physical Server Segmentation Using SGFW

 Virtual server - virtual server segmentation using SGACL enforcement on the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch (Figure 3).

For this use case, we will allow only SQL traffic between the web and database servers. This is done by applying a SGACL on the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch. The Cisco Nexus 1000V will assign the SGTs defined as a part of the port-profiles and notify the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch of the IP-SGT mappings through SXP.

	SRC\DST	DB_Svrs	Web_Svrs
xxxxx	Web_Svrs	SQL_Only	Permit
	DB_Svrs	Permit	SQL_Only
Web Servers DB Servers		P	'ermit tcp dst eq 14 Deny ip

3. VDI client to server segmentation (Figure 4)

For this use case, we will allow users to access the web servers from the hosted virtual desktop pools. However, we will not allow users to access the database servers. We will use SGACL-based enforcement on the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch. The Cisco Nexus 1000V will assign the SGTs defined as a part of the port-profiles and notify the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch of the IP-SGT mappings using SXP.

Figure 4. VDI Client to Server Segmentation



#### **Campus to Data Center Segmentation**

The implementation of campus to datacenter segmentation builds upon the segmentation use cases already covered in this guide. Once you have completed the server-to-SGT mapping, the next step is to enable your network for dynamic SGT assignment at the access layer. This can be achieved by enabling user authentication mechanisms like 802.1X, MAB or WebAuth. This is covered in great detail in the TrustSec how-to guides: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns744/landing\_DesignZone\_TrustSec.html">http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns744/landing\_DesignZone\_TrustSec.html</a>.

# Configuration

In this section we will cover the configurations of Cisco ISE 1.1, Nexus 7000 switches, Nexus 1000V, and Cisco ASA.

It is assumed that the reader is familiar with the:

- 1. Installation and setup of Cisco Identity Services Engine
- 2. Installation and setup of Cisco Nexus 1000V
- 3. Installation and setup of Windows Active Directory services, VMware View, and VMware vCenter

#### **Configure Cisco ISE 1.1 for Security Group Access**

In this section we will define Security Group tags for the different groups of servers and users. We will also define the related SGACL polices.

#### Procedure 1 Creating Security Group Tags in ISE 1.1

Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to Policy → Policy Elements → Results → Security Group Access → Security Groups.

Step 2. Click on Add to create a new Security Group.

Security	Groups				
/ Edit	<b>-∯</b> Add	<b>E</b> Import	Export 👻	🗙 Delete 👻	Push

Step 3. Create a security group for the engineering team called SGT\_Engineering and hit Save.

**Note:** The SGT value is auto-generated by ISE. In this case, the SGT value for the engineering group is 5. This value may be different on your setup.

Security Groups I	List > SGT_Engineering	
occurry of	5425	
* Name	SGT Engineering	Generation Id: 3
Description		
Security Gro	up Tag (Dec / Hex): 5 / 0005	
Save	eset	

Step 4. Repeat steps 1-3 to create Security Groups for web servers and database servers. The SGT values used in this guide are listed in Table 4.

**Table 4.**Security Group Tag values

Security Group Name	Security Group Tag
SGT_Engineering	5
SGT_DB_Server	10
SGT_WEB_Server	12
SGT_Eng_Server	4

#### Procedure 2 Creating Manual IP-SGT Mappings

Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to Policy → Policy Elements → Results → Security Group Access → Security Group Mappings and click Add.

Define a security group mapping for the physical server connected to the Cisco Nexus 7000 distribution switch.

Security Group Mappings List > Ne	ew Security Group Ma	apping	
Security Group Mappin	igs		
Security Group to Host	Mapping		
This page allows the mapp	ing between a Sec *Security Group	urity Group and a host to be defined SGT_Engg_Server	Select
The host may be entered Security Group Mapping list	as a hostname or a t Page may subsequ	fixed IP. If a hostname is used, the	n it will be resolved to an IP address w esolution.
Specify Host by:			
	O Hostname		_
	IP Address	10.1.200.20	(Example: 255.255.255.255)
Submit Cancel			-

#### Step 2. Hit Submit.

Step 3. Once you have completed the configuration of the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switches, come back to this screen and hit the deploy button to push out the IP-SGT mappings.

Security Group M	appings				
/ Edit 🕂 Add	neassign Groups	Deploy	Check Status	XDelete	
Security Group	•	Hostname		IP Address	
SGT_Engg_Serv	/er			10.1.200.20	

# Procedure 3 Creating Security Group-Based ACLs on ISE (SGACLs)

Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to Policy → Policy Elements → Results → Security Group Access → Security Group ACLs.

Step 2.	Click on <b>Add</b> to create a new SGACL.
---------	--------------------------------------------

Security Groups ACLs									
/ Edit	<b>-</b> ∱ Add		🗙 Delete 👻	Push					
Name		<ul> <li>Description</li> </ul>		IP Version					

Step 3. Create an Allow\_DB SGACL to allow communication over SQL ports only. Hit Save.

Security Groups ACLs List > Allow_DB Security Group ACLs		
* Name	Allow DB	eneration ID: 2
Description	SG ACL To Allow Communication Over SQL	Ports Only
IP Version	● IPv4 ○ IPv6 ○ Agnostic	
* Security Group ACL content	permit t <u>cp dst eg</u> 1433 deny j <u>p</u>	
Save Reset	L	_

Step 4. Repeat steps 1-3 to create an Allow\_WEB SGACL

 Table 5.
 SGACL to Allow Web Access Only

Allow_WEB
permittcpdsteq 80
permittcpdst port 443
permiticmp
denyip

Procedure 4 Defining the Egress Policy Based on SGACL

Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to Policy → Security Group Access → Egress Policy.

Step 2. Click on Add under the Source Tree view.

Egress Policy	Network Device Authorization							
Source Tree	Destination Tree Matrix							
Egress Policy	y (Source Tree View)							
/ Edit	Add XClear Mapping - 🏠 Configure - OPush Monitor All							

Step 3. Create an egress policy defining the level of access engineering has to the web servers. We set the **Source Security Group to SGT\_Engineering**. The Destination Security Group is set to **SGT\_WEB\_Server**. Select the **Allow\_WEB SGACL**. For cases where you would like to permit or deny all traffic, you could use the final option to define either a "Permit IP" or "Deny IP" rule.

f	
Create Security Group ACL Mapping	x
Source Security Group:	
SGT_Engineering	>
Destination Security Group:	=
SGT WEB Server	
Status Enabled 💌	
Description	
	.11
Assigned Security Group ACLs	
Allow_WEB	2
Final Catch All Rule None 🔻	
Save	Cancel

SGT Engineering (5 / 0005)								
	Source Inner Table							
	Status Destination Security Group Security Group ACL							
		Enabled	Deny IP					
		Enabled	Allow_WEB					
□ ▼ SGT_DB_Server (10 / 000A)								
	Source Inner Table							
	Status Destination Security Group Security Group ACLs							
	□ ■ Enabled SGT_Engineering (5/0005) Deny IP							
		Enabled	Permit IP					
□ ▼ SGT_WEB_Server (12 / 000C)								
	So	urce Inner Table						
	Status Destination Security Group Security Group A							
		Enabled	SGT_DB_Server (10/000A)	Allow_DB				
		Enabled	SGT_Engineering (5/0005)	Permit IP				

#### Step 4. Follow Steps 2-3 to create additional egress policies.

#### Procedure 5 Adding a Network Access Device to ISE

In this section, we will define a list of network devices that will use ISE to process RADIUS requests and receive access policy from ISE. For the purpose of this document, the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch will be the network device used.

- Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to Administration → Network Resources → Network Devices.
- Step 2. Click on Add and fill in the details for the Cisco Nexus 7000 end-of-row switch.

Step 3. Repeat the steps and add the Cisco Nexus 7000 distribution switch.

Network Devices List > N7K-ToR  Network Devices  * Name N7K-EoR  The name here should match the hostname of the switch
* IP Address: 10.1.201.2 / 32 The IP address here should be the one that the switch will use for RADIUS comunication with ISE
Model Name   Software Version
* Network Device Group
Location       All Locations       Set To Default         Device Type       SGA Device Group       Set To Default





# Configuring the Cisco Nexus 7000 End-of-Row Switch Procedure 1 Enable RADIUS and Related Configurations

Step 1. Type in the following commands.

```
feature dot1x
radius-server host 10.1.100.3 key 7 fewhg123 pac authentication accounting
aaa authentication dot1x default group ise-radius
aaa accounting dot1x default group ise-radius
aaa authorization cts default group ise-radius
ip radius source-interface Vlan201
```

**Note:** fewhg123 is the encrypted version of cisco123, the shared secret value used while adding the Nexus 7000 to ISE.

#### Procedure 2 Enable CTS, SXP, and SGACL-Based Enforcement

Step 2. Enable CTS using the following commands.

```
feature cts
cts device-id N7K-EoR password 7 wnyxlszh123
```

**Note:** The device-id N7K-ToR should exactly match the name used while adding the network device to ISE. Also, wnyxlszh123 is the encrypted version of trustsec123, the password used for SGA notification and updates configuration.

Step 3. Enable SXP and define SXP peer connections using the following commands.

```
cts sxp enable
cts sxp default password 7 fewhg123
cts sxp connection peer 10.1.201.3 source 10.1.201.2 password default mode
speaker
```

The ctssxp connection is used to define SXP peer connections. For the purpose of this document, we will establish an SXP peer relationship between the Nexus 1000V (10.1.201.3) and the Cisco Nexus 7000 (10.1.201.2). The ctssxp default password command sets the default password value to be used for all SXP connections. In this case, the password value is set to cisco123 (encrypted as fewhg123).

Step 4. Enable the Cisco Nexus 7000 to begin enforcing policies based on security group tags using the following command.

cts role-based enforcement

#### Procedure 3 Verify ISE and Nexus 7000 End-of-Row Connectivity

Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to **Operations** → **Authentications** and look for a message indicating that the PAC has been provisioned to the Cisco Nexus 7000.

Live Authentications											
🍰 Add or Remove Columns 👻	🛞 Ref	resh							Refresh Every 1	minute 💌	Show Latest 100
Time	Status	Details	Identity N7K-EoR	Endpoint ID	IP Address	Network Device	Device Port	Authorization Profiles	Identity Group	Posture Status	Event
Oct 16,12 02:58:21.760 AM		ò	N7K-EoR			N7K-EoR					PAC provisioned

Step 2. On the Cisco Nexus 7000, type the following commands for the correct output.

N7K-EoR# show cts environment-data								
CTS Environment Data								
Current State	:	CTS_ENV_DNLD_ST_ENV_DOWNLOAD_DONE						
Last Status	:	CTS_ENV_SUCCESS						
Local Device SGT	:	0x0002						
Transport Type	:	CTS_ENV_TRANSPORT_DIRECT						
Data loaded from cache	:	FALSE						
Env Data Lifetime	:	86400 seconds after last update						
Last Update Time	:	Tue Oct 16 07:47:46 2012						
Server List	:	CTSServerList1						
AID:fcb3077b3fd73ae4	5e	Ocef38447641c9 IP:10.1.100.3 Port:1812						

```
N7K-EoR# show cts pacs
PAC Info :
_____
  PAC Type
                     : Trustsec
                     : fcb3077b3fd73ae45e0cef38447641c9
 AID
  I-ID
                     : N7K-ToR
 AID Info
                     : ISE
  Credential Lifetime : Mon Jan 14 02:58:21 2013
                     : 000200b00003000100040010fcb3077b3fd73ae45e0cef38447641c9
  PAC Opaque
00060094000301004e1b0535f50c1626be8112a9339832ca00000013507c704b00093a8069494074
177b846d3da36aa7c7f3d01ddedbe07d77ec70ccaa9146d903718fad483d960a1426acdc6542ba0f
81e052ee5ad28a2e336206b4704e10dd4de54477de745e4aa1422ef605f13826ebe24c202a9fb253
321b1696830ddc66890cf6dccaa907a4eb5885c20250ad9e2d1ff16707e21bbd
```

**Note:** Repeat the above steps to configure the Nexus 7000 distribution switch. Once you have completed the configuration, remember to deploy the manually-defined IP-SGT mappings from ISE.

# Configure the Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch Procedure 4 License Configuration

The Advance Edition license is necessary for TrustSec functionality on the Cisco Nexus 1000V.

Step 1. Follow the license installation instructions located here: <u>http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus1000/sw/4 2 1 s v 1 4/license/configuratio</u> <u>n/guide/n1000v license 2install cfg.html</u>.

Step 2. Step 2 From the command line interface (CLI), type the following command:

svd switch edition advanced

#### Procedure 5 Configuring and Mapping Port-Profiles to VMs

In this section we will configure port-profiles for the web server, database servers, and the virtual desktop clients. Port-profiles include the security group tag value. The port-profiles will be mapped to the virtual interfaces of each of the machines using VMware vCenter. Once the appropriate port-profile is mapped to the VM, every time the VM is powered up, the Cisco Nexus 1000V applies the appropriate port-profile and informs the upstream Cisco Nexus 7000 of the IP to SGT mapping using SXP. Once the Cisco Nexus 7000 learns of the new IP-SGT mappings, it queries ISE for the associated SGACLs, which it then uses for the SGT-based enforcement.

Step 1. Configure port-profiles. Use the following commands to define port-profiles with SGT mappings for the various VMs. Since these port-profiles are going to be applied to VM virtual interfaces, we define them as type **vethernet**.

```
port-profile type vethernet DB-Servers
    vmware port-group
    switchport mode access
    switchport access vlan 202
cts sgt 10
    no shutdown
    state enabled
```

```
port-profile type vethernet WEB-Servers
  vmware port-group
  switchport mode access
  switchport access vlan 202
cts sgt 12
  no shutdown
  state enabled
```

```
port-profile type vethernet VDI-Employee
vmware port-group
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 203
cts sgt 5
no shutdown
state enabled
```

Step 2. Define the port-profiles for the physical interfaces that will carry the VM data traffic. For the purpose of this document, we will configure the uplink interfaces as access ports. All the traffic from the servers will be carried over VLAN 202 and traffic from the VDI clients will be carried over VLAN 203. Since these port-profiles will be applied to physical interfaces, we define them as type **ethernet**.

```
port-profile type ethernet VDI-uplink
vmware port-group
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 203
no shutdown
state enabled
port-profile type ethernet Server-Uplink
vmware port-group
switchport mode access
switchport access vlan 202
no shutdown
state enabled
```

Step 3. Verify that the port-profiles are now available in vCenter. Log into vCenter and navigate to **Home** → **Inventory** → **Networking**. You should see the newly created port-profiles available.



Step 4. Now assign the various port-profiles to the appropriate interfaces. Right-click on your Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch in vCenter and choose the manage hosts options.



Step 5. Next, choose the host and map the physical interface to the uplink port-profiles. In this case, vmnic6 has been chosen as the physical uplink interface to carry traffic from the servers.

Manage Hosts Select Physical Adapters Select physical adapters to add	to this vSphere distributed switch or des	elect the check boxes to ren	nove adapters.	
Select Hosts Select Physical Adapters Network Connectivity Virtual Machine Networking Ready to Complete	Host/Physical adapters  Host/Physical adapters  Figure 172.25.73.32  Select physical adapters  Figure wmnic0  Figure wmnic1  Figure wmnic2  Figure wmnic3  Figure wmnic6  Figure wmnic6  Figure wmnic8  Figure wmnic8  Figure wmnic9  F	In use by switch N1KV-Switch N1KV-Switch vSwitch0 vSwitch1	Physical adapter details         View Details	Uplink port group Select an uplink port gr Select an uplink port gr
Help			< Back N	ext > Cancel

Step 6. Click **Next**. You will be given the option to select ports for distributed switch connectivity. Assuming you have already completed this step during the Cisco Nexus 1000V installation, no changes will be made here. Click **Next** again.

Step 7. You will now have the option to migrate the VM to the new port-profiles. Once you are done mapping the VMs to the appropriate port-profiles, hit **Next** and then **Finish**.

Select virtual machines or netw	ork adapters to migrate to the vSphere distri	buted switch.	
Select Hosts	Migrate virtual machine networking	3	
Select Physical Adapters	Assign VMs or network adapters to	a destination port group to migrate the	n. Ctrl+dick to multi-select.
Virtual Machine Networking	Host/Virtual machine/Network adapt	ter NIC count Source port group	Destination port group
Ready to Complete	IT2.25.73.32		
	🕀 🔂 DB servers	1	Do notmigrate
	🛨 🔂 Engineering Server	1	Do notmigrate
	🕀 🔂 HR Server	1	Do notmigrate
	🗉 🔂 ISE1.1	4	Do notmigrate
		4	Do notmigrate
	🗉 🔂 N1KV-primary	3	Do notmigrate
	🗉 🔂 N1KV-standby	3	Do notmigrate
	🗉 🔂 Sales Server	1	Do notmigrate
	🕀 🔂 Web Server	1	Do notmigrate
	🖃 👘 Web/APP-email Server	1	Do notmigrate
	Network adapter 1	WEB-Servers	WEB-Servers
		2	Donotmigrate
	Network adapter details		Assign port group
	Network adapter 1		
	MAC address: 00:50:5	56:87:00:1c	
	Adapter type: E1000		
	Port group: WEB-Se	ervers	

Step 8. Repeat the previous steps to map port-profiles for the VDI clients and the physical interface that will carry the VDI traffic. Once you have completed the configuration, you can verify settings in vCenter.

E 🛃 WIN-VR6JNM2415C	N1KN Curito	s.							
E Nexus1KV	NIKV-SWIC								
🕀 🎁 N1KV-1	Getting Star	ted Summary Ne	tworks Ports Configurat	tion Virtual Machines	Hosts Tasks & Event	Alarms Permiss	ions		
N1KV-Switch	Time since las	st refresh: 00:23							
E C N1KV-Switch									
data-uplink									
📇 mgmt-uplink	Port ID	Name	Connectee	Runtime MAC address	Port group	DirectPath I/O	State		VLAN ID 🤝
Server-Uplink	416		Win7-VDI-2	00:50:56:9f:06:e7	VDI-Contrator	Inactive	0	Link Up	VLAN access : 203
Unused_Or_Quarantine_Uplink	448		Win7-VDI-1	00:50:56:9f:06:e6	VDI-Employee	Inactive	0	Link Up	VLAN access : 203
DB-Servers	128	UpLink00	172.25.73.32 - vmni	-	Server-Uplink		0	Link Up	VLAN access : 202
Iniky-I3	352		DB servers	00:50:56:87:00:29	DB-Servers	Inactive	0	Link Up	VLAN access : 202
Unused_Or_Quarantine_Veth	384		Web/APP-email Serv	00:50:56:87:00:1c	WEB-Servers	Inactive		Link Up	VLAN access : 202
VDI-Contrator	513	UpLink01	172.25.73.33 - vmni	-	VDI-uplink			Link Up	VLAN access : 202
VDI-Employee	129	UpLink01	172.25.73.32 - vmni	-	mgmt-uplink			Link Up	VLAN access : 201
Sector vsm-control-packet	256		N1KV-primary	00:50:56:9f:06:df	vsm-mgmt0	Inactive	0	Link Up	VLAN access : 201
vsm-mgmt0	257		N1KV-standby	00:50:56:9f:06:e2	vsm-mgmt0	Inactive		Link Up	VLAN access : 201
WEB-Servers	512	UpLink00	172.25.73.33 - vmni	-	mgmt-uplink	-		Link Up	VLAN access : 201
172net     Access	224		N1KV-primary	00:50:56:9f:06:de	vsm-control-packet	Inactive		Link Up	VLAN access : 1
AccessNetwork	225		N1KV-primary	00:50:56:9f:06:e0	vsm-control-packet	Inactive		Link Up	VLAN access : 1
ServerVLAN	226		N1KV-standby	00:50:56:9f:06:e1	vsm-control-packet	Inactive		Link Up	VLAN access : 1
ServiceVLAN	227		N1KV-standby	00:50:56:9f:06:e3	vsm-control-packet	Inactive		Link Up	VLAN access : 1
🧕 VM Network	160		172.25.73.32 - vmk3	00:50:56:7c:92:1b	n1ky-l3		0	Link Up	VLAN access : 0
	162		172.25.73.33 - vmk2	00:50:56:7b:65:db	n1ky-l3		0	Link Up	VLAN access : 0
	2	-		-	Unused_Or_Quarant_		-		-



N1KV-Sw	itch# show in	t brief			
 Port	VRF	Status	s IP Address	Speed	MTU
mgmt0		up	10.1.201.3	1000	1500

Ethernet Interface	VLAN	Туре М	lode Stat	us Reason	Speed	Port Ch :
Eth3/7	202	eth a	ccess up	none	1000	
Eth3/8	201	eth a	ccess up	none	1000	
Eth4/7	203	eth a	ccess up	none	1000	
Eth4/8	201	eth a	ccess up	none	1000	
Port-channe Interface	l VLAN	Type Mod	le Status	Reason	Speed Pro	toco
	1	eth pvl	an down	No operational members	auto(I)	non
Po2	1	eth pvl	an down	No operational members	auto(I)	non
Vethernet	VLAN	Туре М	lode Stat	us Reason	Speed	
Veth1	201	virt a	.ccess up	none	auto	
Veth2	1	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth3	201	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth4	1	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth5	202	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth6	202	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth7	1	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth8	201	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth9	1	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth11	203	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth12	203	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth13	201	virt a	ccess up	none	auto	
Veth128	1	virt a	ccess down	nonParticipating	auto	
Port VR		 Statu	s IP Addre	ss	Speed	MTU
control0		 up			1000	150

N1KV-Switch# show interface virtual					
Port	Adapter	Owner	Mod	Host	
Veth1	vmk3	VMware VMkernel	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth2	Net Adapter 1	N1KV-active	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth3	Net Adapter 2	N1KV-active	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth4	Net Adapter 3	N1KV-active	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth5	Net Adapter 1	DB servers	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth6	Net Adapter 1	Email Server	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth7	Net Adapter 1	N1KV-standby	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth8	Net Adapter 2	N1KV-standby	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth9	Net Adapter 3	N1KV-standby	3	172.25.73.32	
Veth11	Net Adapter 1	Win7-VDI-1	4	172.25.73.33	
Veth12	Net Adapter 1	Win7-VDI-2	4	172.25.73.33	
Veth13	vmk2	VMware VMkernel	4	172.25.73.33	

#### Procedure 6 Configuring SXP on the Nexus 1000V Switch

In this section, we will enable SXP on the Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch. We will also configure it as an SXP speaker so it can communicate SGT-IP mappings to the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch.

Step 1. Use the following commands to enable and configure CTS on the Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch.

```
feature CTS
cts device tracking
cts interface delete-hold 60
```

Note: If you cannot enable the *feature CTS* command, use the svs switch edition advanced command first.

Step 2. Next, configure SXP on the Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch using the following commands.

```
cts sxp enable
cts sxp default password 7 fewhg123
cts sxp connection peer 10.1.201.2 source 10.1.201.3 password default mode
listener vrf management
```

Step 3. The SXP connection to the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch should now be connected. Verify it using the following command.

N1KV-Switch# show c	ts sxp connection		
PEER_IP_ADDR VRF	PEER_SXP_M	ODE SELF_SXP_MODE	CONNECTION STATE
10.1.201.2 man	agement listener	speaker	connected
N7K-EoR# show cts s	xp connection		
PEER_IP_ADDR VRF	PEER_SXP_M	ODE SELF_SXP_MODE	CONNECTION STATE
10.1.201.3 def	ault speaker	listener	connected

Step 4. If the VMs are powered up and the port-profiles are being used, the Cisco Nexus 1000V Switch will be aware of the SGT mappings. The IP SGT mapping will also be shared with the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch. Verify it using the following commands.

N1KV-Switch# show	cts role-based	sgt-map	
IP ADDRESS	SGT	VRF/VLAN	SGT CONFIGURATION
10.1.202.10	10	vlan:202	Learned on interface:Vethernet5
10.1.202.20	12	vlan:202	Learned on interface:Vethernet6
10.1.203.10 interface:Vethern	5 et11	vlan:203	Learned on
10.1.203.20 interface:Vethern	13 et12	vlan:203	Learned on
N7K-EoR# show cts	role-based sgt-	map VRF/VLAN	SGT CONFIGURATION
10.1.202.10 peer:10.1.201.3	10	vrf:1	Learned from SXP
10.1.202.20 peer:10.1.201.3	12	vrf:1	Learned from SXP
10.1.203.10 peer:10.1.201.3	5	vrf:1	Learned from SXP
10.1.203.20 peer:10.1.201.3	13	vrf:1	Learned from SXP

Step 5. Since the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch has learned the SGT-IP mappings, it will query ISE and download policies for each tag it knows. You will see multiple CTS requests in the ISE Live authentication log.

Time	Status	Details	Identity	Endpoint ID	IP Address	Network Device	Device Port	Authorization Profiles	Identity Group	Posture Status	Event
Oct 16,12 04:55:25.688 AM		ò	#CTSREQUEST#			N7K-ToR			1		CTS Data Dow
Oct 16,12 04:55:25.684 AM		ò	#CTSREQUEST#			N7K-ToR					CTS Data Dow
Oct 16,12 04:55:25.682 AM		à	#CTSREQUEST#			N7K-ToR					CTS Data Dow
Oct 16,12 04:55:25.680 AM		à	#CTSREQUEST#			N7K-ToR					CTS Data Dow
Oct 16,12 04:55:25.679 AM		ò	#CTSREQUEST#			N7K-ToR					CTS Data Dow

```
N7K-EoR# show cts role-based policy
sgt:5
dgt:10 rbacl:Deny IP
        deny ip
sgt:5
dgt:12 rbacl:Allow_WEB
        permit tcp dst eq 80
        permit tcp dst eq 443
        permit icmp
        deny ip
sgt:7
dgt:10 rbacl:Permit IP
        permit ip
sgt:8
dgt:10 rbacl:Permit IP
        permit ip
sgt:10
dgt:5
       rbacl:Deny IP
        deny ip
.
.
.
```

Step 6. Verify the successful download of policies on the Cisco Nexus 7000 Switch using the following commands.

Step 7. The enforcement of SGACLs can be tracked using the commands below.

```
N7K-EoR(config) # cts role-based counters enable
N7K-EoR# show cts role-based counters
RBACL policy counters enabled
Counters last cleared: 10/16/2012 at 12:12:02 PM
sgt:5 dgt:10
             [2]
rbacl:Deny IP
       deny ip [2]
sgt:5 dgt:12
             [3]
rbacl:Allow WEB
       permit tcp dst eq 80
                              [0]
       permit tcp dst eq 443
                              [0]
       permit icmp
                      [3]
       deny ip [0]
sgt:7 dgt:10
             [0]
rbacl:Permit IP
       permit ip
                     [0]
sgt:8 dgt:10
             [0]
rbacl:Permit IP
       permit ip
                    [0]
sgt:10 dgt:5
             [6]
rbacl:Deny IP
       deny ip [6]
sgt:10 dgt:12
              [0]
rbacl:Permit IP
       permit ip
                    [0]
sgt:12 dgt:5
             [3]
rbacl:Permit IP
       permit ip
                      [3]
```

#### Configure the Cisco ASA 5500 Adaptive Security Appliance

#### Procedure 7 Adding the Cisco ASA to ISE as a NAD and Generating a PAC

Step 1. From the ISE dashboard, navigate to Administration → Network Resources → Network Devices.

Step 2. Click the Add button.

Step 3. In the Network Devices screen fill in the text boxes for Name.

**Note:** Match the hostname on the CLI or Cisco Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM) of the ASA with this name. This name is used to validate the SGT Name Table download requests.

Step 4.	Fill in the IP	Address of	the ASA	interface with	the best i	route to ISE.
---------	----------------	------------	---------	----------------	------------	---------------

Network Devices List > JB-ASA
Network Devices
* Name ASA Description
* IP Address: 10.1.101.1 / 32
Model Name 📃 👻
Software Version 🔹
* Network Device Group
Location All Locations Set To Default
Device Type All Device Types 📀 Set To Default

- Step 5. Select the SGA Attributes checkbox. This expands the SGA attributes of the Network Device definition. Select Use Device ID for SGA Identification if the Name above matches the hostname in the CLI or ASDM of the ASA.
- Step 6. Enter the shared secret used for SGA communications in **Password**. This will match the RADIUS shared secret in the ASDM and ASA definitions.
- Step 7. Scroll to the bottom of the Network Device screen, expand the **Out of Band PAC (OOB) SGA PAC** section, and click the button, **Generate PAC**.
- Step 8. Fill in the text boxes for Identity, Encryption Key, and PAC Time to Live.
- Step 9. Generate the PAC and save the file.

Step 10. Click Save.

✓ SGA Attributes		
<ul> <li>SGA Notifications and Updates</li> </ul>		
		Cisco122
Use Device ID for SGA	Identification	
	Device Id ASA	
	* Password	Show
* Download environme	ent data every 1	Days 🔻
<ul> <li>Download peer authorization</li> </ul>	on policy every 1	Days 🔻
* Reauther	ntication every 1	Days 💌 (i)
* Download SG	ACL lists every 1	Days 🔻
Other SGA devices to tr	ust this device 🔽	
Notify this device about SGA	changes	
Device Configuration Deployment      Out Of Band (OOB) SCA PAC		
	Issue Date	23 Oct 2012 05:58:45 GMT
	Expiration Date	23 Oct 2013 05:58:45 GM1
	Issued By	admin
		Generate PAC
		×
Generate PAC		
The Identity field specifies the Device ID of an S If the Identity string entered here does not ma	GA network device and is p tch that Device ID, authent	provided an initiator id by the EAP-FAST protocol. ication will fail.
* Identity	ASA	
* Encryption Key	•••••	Cisco123
* PAC Time to Live	1	Years V

Expiration Date 26 Oct 2013 07:17:52 GMT

Generate PAC

Cancel

# Procedure 8 Add ISE as a RADIUS server and Import PAC using ASDM

Step 1. Navigate in the ASDM to Configuration  $\rightarrow$  Firewall  $\rightarrow$  Identity by TrustSec.

Step 2. Click the Manage button in the Server Group Setup area.

Step 3. Under AAA Server Groups click the Add button.

Step 4. In pop-up form fill in the text box for AAA Server Group with ISE1.1 and click OK.

Home Configuration → Moni Device List → P × Add Delete S Connect Find: Go 10.1.110.1 172.25.73.48 atw-tme-asa01	Server Group Setup Server Group Name: Hone Selected Manage Refresh Environment Data Import PAC	
Firewall  Access Rules NAT Rules	Configure AAA Server Groups	
G. Service Policy Rules     Service Policy Rules     Police Servers     Public Servers     ThL Filtering Servers     Threat Detection     Velosity-Options     Genitity by TrustSec     Enclose	AAA C Add AAA Server Group Set Add AAA Server Group: ISE 1.1 10 3 Protocol: RADIUS  Accounting Mode: Simultaneous Single Reactivation Mode: Depletion Timed	Add Edit Delete
Regular Expressions	Serv       Dead Time:       10 minutes         Serv       Max Failed Attempts:       3         Image: Enable Interim accounting update       Image: Enable Active Directory Agent mode	Add Edit Delete
TCP Maps Tme Ranges Co. Unified Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communications Communicatio	VPN3K Compatibility Option  CK Cancel Help Eind: CM CM Cancel Match Case	Move Down Test
Firewall	LDAP Attribute Map OK Cancel Help	8

- Step 5. Highlight ISE 1.1 in AAA Server Groups list, then go to the Servers in the selected group box and select Add.
- Step 6. Define the Server Name or IP address of the ISE server.
- Step 7. Define the **Server Secret Key** and the **Common Password** in the panel. This should match the shared secret key used earlier to define the ASA in ISE.

Step 8. Click OK for the Add AAA Server panel.

🔁 Configure AAA Sen	ver Groups					23
AAA Server Groups						
Server Group	Protocol	Accounting Mode	Reactivation Mode	Dead Time	Max Failed Attempts	Add
ISE1.1	RADIUS	Single	Depletion	10	3	Edit
	LOUNE					Delete
Edit AAA Sen	ver					
Server Group:	ISE1.1					
s Interface Name:		•				
Timeout:	10.1.10	econds			L	Add
Timeout.		contas				Edit
Server Authen	ters					Delete
Server Account	nting Port: 1813					Move Up
Retry Interval	: 10 se	conds	•			Move Down
Server Secret	Key:	••••	C	isco123		Test
Common Pass	word:	••••				
ACL Netmask	Convert: Stand	lard	-			$\otimes$
Microsoft CHA	Pv2 Capable: 🔽			Help		
SDI Messages -						
Message T	able		8			
	ОК Са	ncel Help				

- Step 9. Click OK for the Configure AAA Server Groups panel.
- Step 10. Select Import PAC.
- Step 11. Select the SGA PAC file from the previous steps. Enter or confirm the password that was referred to as **Encryption Key** in the ISE SGA PAC creation.

Reconcile Timer: 120 seconds	Import PAC		x
Server Group Setup	Filename:	C:\Users\jbhansal\Downloads\JB-ASA.pac	Browse
Server Group Name: ISE1.1   Manage	Password:	•••••	
Refresh Environment Data	Confirm Password:	••••••	
		Import Cancel Help	

Step 12. Verify that the PAC information has been successfully imported.

ASA# show cts pac	c
PAC-Info:	
Valid until:	Oct 23 2013 05:58:45
AID:	fcb3077b3fd73ae45e0cef38447641c9

	I-ID:	JB-ASA
	A-ID-Info:	ISE
	PAC-type:	Cisco Trustsec
PZ	AC-Opaque:	
	000200b00003	000100040010fcb3077b3fd73ae45e0cef38447641c900060094000301
	004abb7d1f18	620591b2eda99927ce200600000135085aacb00093a8014f446f86b97
	e2279581984fl	008ff08ceba93836783d73c7a7c576560373ea0fa5db3f199c4c3cce9b
	7ddfade9d8d6	e3172032a61fd8d4602fc6043f199e83be12c1b4d839d73c2c9839ac02
	d02b3840c94f	124163eb46ef6e88b981e868fa8598d3a04e3902398eeaf2527608d833
	bc95c099f0	

#### ASA# show cts environment-data

CTS Environment Data	
Status:	Active
Last download attempt:	Successful
Environment Data Lifetime:	86400 secs
Last update time:	20:51:27 UTC Oct 25 2012
Env-data expires in:	0:21:28:07 (dd:hr:mm:sec)
Env-data refreshes in:	0:21:18:07 (dd:hr:mm:sec)

# Step 13. Verify the successful download of the SGT Table using the ASA CLI. This can also be verified from ASDM by navigating to **Monitoring →Firewall →Identity by TrustSec → Environmental Data**.

ASA# show cts environment-d	ata sg-table	
Security Group Table:		
Valid until: 20:51:27 UTC O	ct 26 2012	
Showing 14 of 14 entries		
SG Name	SG Tag	Туре
ANY	65535	unicast
SGT_DB_Server	10	unicast
SGT_Device	2	unicast
SGT_Engg_Server	4	unicast
SGT_WEB_Server	12	unicast
Unknown	0	unicast

# Procedure 9 Configure SXP on the Cisco ASA

Step 1. On the ASDM, navigate to **Configuration**  $\rightarrow$  **Firewall**  $\rightarrow$  **Identity by TrustSec**.

Step 2. Click the checkbox for Enable SGT Exchange Protocol (SXP).

Step 3. Click the Add button under Connection Peers.

Step 4. Define the Cisco Nexus 1000V IP address, and set the Mode as Local and Role as Listener.

Step 5. Click OK.



Configuratio	on > Fi	rewall > Identity	by TrustSe	<u>c</u>		
C Enable	SGT Ex	change Protocol (SXP	)			
Connection	Deerc		1			
Connection	Peers					
Filter: Pee	r IP Ad	dress 👻				
Peer IP Ad	dress	Source IP Address	Password	Mode	Role	
10.1.201.3	3	10.1.201.1	Default	Local	Listener	
		D.C. II	Default	Local	Linkson	

Step 7. Define the Cisco ASA as an SXP peer on the Cisco Nexus 1000V and the Cisco Nexus 7000 using the commands below.

```
N1KV-Switcth(config)#cts sxp connection peer 10.1.201.1 source 10.1.201.3
password default mode listener vrf management
N7K-DIST(config)#cts sxp connection peer 10.1.101.2 source 10.1.101.1 password
```

Step 8. Verify that both SXP connections have been established from the Cisco ASA CLI using the commands below. You can also verify from ASDM by navigating to Monitoring → Properties → Identity by TrustSec → SXP Connections.

```
ASA# show cts sxp connections brief
SXP
            : Enabled
Highest version : 2
Default password : Set
Default local IP : 10.1.101.2
Reconcile period : 120 secs
Retry open period : 120 secs
Retry open timer : Not Running
Total number of SXP connections: 2
Total number of SXP connections shown: 2
_____
Peer IP
            Local IP
                        Conn Status
                                     Duration (dd:hr:mm:sec)
_____
10.1.101.1
           10.1.101.2
                      On
                                     1:14:54:46
10.1.201.3
           10.1.201.1 On
                                     3:09:38:19
```

#### Procedure 10 Configure the SGFW policy through ASDM

- Step 1. From the ASDM dashboard, navigate to Configuration  $\rightarrow$  Firewall  $\rightarrow$  Access Rules.
- Step 2. Select the Inside interface and right-click Add Access Rule.
- Step 3. Under Source Criteria select the Security Group inspector box. This brings up a Browse Security Group dialogue.
- Step 4. Scroll the bottom list of SGT names and numbers from ISE and select the **SGT\_WEB\_Server**. Select the **Add** button in the middle of the page. Similarly, add the **SGT\_DB\_Server**.
- Step 5. Select OK to return to the Add Access Rule dialogue.
- Step 6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 for the Destination Criteria and use the SGT\_Engg\_Server for the destination.
- Step 7. For simplicity of setup leave the destination service of ip for this example.
- Step 8. Click **OK** to finish the access rule.

default mode listener

Step 9. Click **Apply** to add this configuration to the ASA.

Step 10. Repeat steps 1-9 for the combinations of SGT/DGT and SGT/IP shown below.

Step 11. Example SGFW Access Rules Goals.

Sour	ce Grou	up		Destination Group/IP		Permission		
SGT	WEB_S	Server, SGT_D	B_Server	SGT_Engg_Server		Deny		
SGT_Engg_Server				SGT_WEB_Server, SGT_DB_Server		Deny	Deny	
Add	🔽 🗹 Edit	î Delete   🛧 🗲	👗 🛍 📲 - 🛛 🖓 Find 🖭 Di	agram 調 Export 🝷 😚 Clear Hits	🗐 Show Log 🥰 Packet Tr	ace		
#	Enabled	Source Criteria:	User	Security Group	Destination Criteri	security Group	Service	Action
# 8 🐴 i	Enabled	Source Criteria: Source	User	Security Group	Destination Criterio	Security Group	Service	Action
#	Enabled nside (1 outg	Source Criteria: Source going rule) (2) any	User	Security Group	Destination Criteri	a: Security Group	Service	Action © Deny
#	Enabled nside (1 outg v nside2 (1 out	Source Criteria: Source going rule) ( any tgoing rule)	User	Security Group	Destination Criteri	a: Security Group	Service	Action

Step 12. Verify enforcement of the SGFW rules.

```
ASA# show access-list
---OUTPUT MODIFIED---
access-list inside_access_out line 1 extended deny ip security-group name
SGT_
WEB_Server(tag=12) any4 security-group name SGT_Engg_Server(tag=4) any4
(hitcnt= 28628)
Oxd0de40a1
```

### For More Information

Cisco TrustSec How-To Guides:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/solutions/ns340/ns414/ns742/ns744/landing\_DesignZone\_TrustSec.html.

Cisco ISE 1.1.1 User Guide: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/ise/1.1.1/user\_guide/ise\_admin.html.

Cisco Nexus 1000V Series:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9902/tsd\_products\_support\_series\_home.html.

Cisco Nexus 7000 Series: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps9402/tsd\_products\_support\_series\_home.html.

VMware View 5.1: http://www.vmware.com/support/pubs/view\_pubs.html.



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