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CCNP Security VPN 642-648

Howard Hooper, CCIE® No. 23470

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CCNP Security
VPN 642-648
Official Cert Guide

Howard Hooper, CCIE No. 23470
About the Author

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Dedications

I dedicate this book to my family and friends, without whom I would not be in the position that I am and have the opportunities I currently enjoy.

In particular, I want to say special thanks to the following:

My grandmother, Mary, for always taking the time to be there for others, making sure we always had what we needed and were happy, many times at her own personal sacrifice. I still miss you and miss being able to talk to you. I hope you would be proud of who I have become; one day we will meet again.

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My sister, Angela, and brother in-law, Stuart, you have always been there day and night and have helped in a way that no one could even begin to imagine. For this, I will be eternally grateful and one day I hope I can repay the many favors.

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Last, but by no means least, I want to thank my family and co-workers for their support during the writing of this book. Without that support, this would not have been possible.
Contents at a Glance

Introduction xxiii

Part I ASA Architecture and Technologies Overview
Chapter 1 Examining the Role of VPNs and the Technologies Supported by the ASA 3
Chapter 2 Configuring Policies, Inheritance, and Attributes 47

Part II Cisco Clientless Remote-Access VPN Solutions
Chapter 3 Deploying a Clientless SSL VPN Solution 71
Chapter 4 Advanced Clientless SSL VPN Settings 127
Chapter 5 Customizing the Clientless Portal 167
Chapter 6 Clientless SSL VPN Advanced Authentication and Authorization 213
Chapter 7 Clientless SSL High Availability and Performance 239

Part III Cisco AnyConnect Remote-Access VPN Solutions
Chapter 8 Deploying an AnyConnect Remote-Access VPN Solution 255
Chapter 9 Advanced Authentication and Authorization of AnyConnect VPNs 313
Chapter 10 Advanced Deployment and Management of the AnyConnect Client 371
Chapter 11 AnyConnect Advanced Authorization Using AAA and DAPs 409
Chapter 12 AnyConnect High Availability and Performance 441

Part IV Cisco Secure Desktop
Chapter 13 Cisco Secure Desktop 479
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Cisco IPsec Remote-Access Client Solutions</td>
<td>Chapter 14</td>
<td>Deploying and Managing the Cisco VPN Client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Cisco Easy VPN Solutions</td>
<td>Chapter 15</td>
<td>Deploying Easy VPN Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 16</td>
<td>Advanced Authentication and Authorization Using Easy VPN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 17</td>
<td>Advanced Easy VPN Authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 18</td>
<td>High Availability and Performance for Easy VPN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 19</td>
<td>Easy VPN Operation Using the ASA 5505 as a Hardware Client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Cisco IPsec Site-to-Site VPN Solutions</td>
<td>Chapter 20</td>
<td>Deploying IPsec Site-to-Site VPNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 21</td>
<td>High Availability and Performance Strategies for IPsec Site-to-Site VPNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Exam Preparation</td>
<td>Chapter 22</td>
<td>Final Exam Preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Appendixes</td>
<td>Appendix A</td>
<td>Answers to the “Do I Know This Already?” Quizzes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix B</td>
<td>642-648 CCNP Security VPN Exam Updates, Version 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**On the CD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Memory Tables (CD only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Memory Table Answer Key (CD only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Contents

Introduction  xxiii

## Part I  ASA Architecture and Technologies Overview

### Chapter 1  Examining the Role of VPNs and the Technologies Supported by the ASA  3

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  3

Foundation Topics  6

Introducing the Virtual Private Network  6

VPN Termination Device (ASA) Placement  10

Meet the Protocols  12

Symmetric and Asymmetric Key Algorithms  12

IPsec  14

IKEv1  15

Authentication Header and Encapsulating Security Payload  17

IKEv2  20

SSL/TLS  21

SSL Tunnel Negotiation  24

Handshake  24

DTLS  29

ASA Packet Processing  31

The Good, the Bad, and the Licensing  33

Time-Based Licenses  42

When Time-Based and Permanent Licenses Combine  42

Shared SSL VPN Licenses  43

Failover Licensing  43

Exam Preparation Tasks  44

Review All Key Topics  44

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  44

Define Key Terms  44

## Chapter 2  Configuring Policies, Inheritance, and Attributes  47

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  47

Foundation Topics  49

Policies and Their Relationships  49

Understanding Connection Profiles  52

Group URL  53

Group Alias  54
Part II  Cisco Clientless Remote-Access VPN Solutions

Chapter 3  Deploying a Clientless SSL VPN Solution  71

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  71

Foundation Topics  74

Clientless SSL VPN Overview  74

Deployment Procedures and Strategies  75

Deploying Your First Clientless SSL VPN Solution  77

IP Addressing  78

Hostname, Domain Name, and DNS  78

Become a Member of a Public Key Infrastructure  79

Adding a CA Root Certificate  80

Certificate Revocation List  81

Revocation Check  82

CRL Retrieval Policy  82

CRL Retrieval Method  82

OCSP Rules  83

Advanced  86

Enable the Relevant Interfaces for SSL  95

Create Local User Accounts for Authentication  97

Create a Connection Profile (Optional)  99

Basic Access Control  105

Bookmarks  106

HTTP and HTTPS  106

CIFS  107

FTP  107

Group Policies  111
Chapter 4  **Advanced Clientless SSL VPN Settings**  127

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  127

Foundation Topics  131

Overview of Advanced Clientless SSL VPN Settings  131

Application Access Through Port Forwarding  134

Configuring Port Forwarding  136

Application Access Using Client-Server Plug-Ins  142

Configuring Client-Server Plug-In Access  143

Application Access Through Smart Tunnels  150

Configuring Smart Tunnel Access  152

Configuring SSL/TLS Proxies  158

  Email Proxy  158

  Internal HTTP and HTTPS Proxy  159

Troubleshooting Advanced Application Access  160

  Troubleshooting Application Access  161

  ASA/VPN Termination Appliance  162

Exam Preparation Tasks  165

Review All Key Topics  165

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  165

Define Key Terms  165

Chapter 5  **Customizing the Clientless Portal**  167

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  167

Foundation Topics  170
Basic Portal Layout Configuration  170
   Logon Page Customization  172
   Portal Page Customization  174
   Logout Page Customization  175
Outside-the-Box Portal Configuration  176
Portal Language Localization  177
Getting Portal Help  182
AnyConnect Portal Integration  183
Clientless SSL VPN Advanced Authentication  185
Using an External and Internal CA for Clientless Access  187
Clientless SSL VPN Double Authentication  197
Deploying Clientless SSL VPN Single Signon  202
Troubleshooting PKI and SSO Integration  206
Exam Preparation Tasks  210
Review All Key Topics  210
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  210
Define Key Terms  210

Chapter 6  Clientless SSL VPN Advanced Authentication and Authorization  213

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  213

Foundation Topics  216
Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering  216
   Create a DAP  219
   Specify User AAA Attributes  220
   Specify Endpoint Attributes  221
   Configure Authorization Parameters  224
   Configure Authorization Parameters for the Default DAP  226
DAP Record Aggregation  227
Troubleshooting DAP Deployment  233
   ASDM Test Feature  233
   ASA Logging  235
   DAP Debugging  235
Exam Preparation Tasks  237
Review All Key Topics  237
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  237
Define Key Terms  237
Chapter 7  Clientless SSL High Availability and Performance  239

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  239

Foundation Topics  241

High-Availability Deployment Information and Common Strategies  241
  Failover  241
  Active/Active  241
  Active/Standby  241
  VPN Load Balancing (Clustering)  242
  External Load Balancing  242
  Redundant VPN Peering  243

Content Caching for Optimization  244

Clientless SSL VPN Load Sharing Using an External Load Balancer  246

Clustering Configuration for Clientless SSL VPN  247

Troubleshooting Load Balancing and Clustering  250

Exam Preparation Tasks  253

Review All Key Topics  253

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  253

Define Key Terms  253

Part III  Cisco AnyConnect Remote-Access VPN Solutions

Chapter 8  Deploying an AnyConnect Remote-Access VPN Solution  255

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  255

Foundation Topics  258

AnyConnect Full-Tunnel SSL VPN Overview  258

Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering  260
  AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client Installation  261

Deploying Your First Full-Tunnel AnyConnect SSL VPN Solution  261
  IP Addressing  262
  Enable IPv6 Access  263
  Hostname, Domain Name, and DNS  264
  Enroll with a CA and Become a Member of a PKI  265
  Add an Identity Certificate  265
  Add the Signing Root CA Certificate  269
  Enable the Interfaces for SSL/DTLS and AnyConnect Client Connections  272

Create a Connection Profile  273
Chapter 9  Advanced Authentication and Authorization of AnyConnect VPNs  313

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  313

Foundation Topics  315

Authentication Options and Strategies  315

Provisioning Certificates as a Local CA  321

Configuring Certificate Mappings  333

Certificate-to-Connection Profile Maps  334

Mapping Criteria  337

Provisioning Certificates from a Third-Party CA  339

Configure an XML Profile for Use by the AnyConnect Client  342

Configure a Dedicated Connection Profile for Enrollment  345

Enroll the AnyConnect Client into a PKI  347

Optionally, Configure Client Certificate Selection  348

Import the Issuing CA’s Certificate into the ASA  351

Create a Connection Profile Using Certificate-Based Authentication  353

Advanced PKI Deployment Strategies  355

Doubling Up on Client Authentication  359

Troubleshooting Your Advanced Configuration  366
Chapter 10  Advanced Deployment and Management of the AnyConnect Client  371

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  371

Foundation Topics  373

Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering  373

AnyConnect Installation Options  374
  Manual Predeployment  375
  Automatic Web Deployment  378

Managing AnyConnect Client Profiles  387

Advanced Profile Features  392
  Start Before Login  392
  Trusted Network Detection  394

Advanced AnyConnect Customization and Management  398

Exam Preparation Tasks  406

Review All Key Topics  406

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  406

Define Key Terms  406

Chapter 11  AnyConnect Advanced Authorization Using AAA and DAPs  409

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  409

Foundation Topics  411

Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering  411

Configuring Local and Remote Group Policies  411

Full SSL VPN Accountability  424

Authorization Through Dynamic Access Policies  432

Troubleshooting Advanced Authorization Settings  435

Exam Preparation Tasks  438

Review All Key Topics  438

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  438

Define Key Terms  438

Chapter 12  AnyConnect High Availability and Performance  441

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  441

Foundation Topics  444
Overview of High Availability and Redundancy Methods 444
  Hardware-Based Failover 444
  VPN Clustering (VPN Load Balancing) 446
  Redundant VPN Peering 446
  External Load Balancing 446
Deploying DTLS 448
Performance Assurance with QOS 450
  Basic ASDM QoS Configuration 452
  Basic CLI QoS Configuration 459
AnyConnect Redundant Peering and Failover 462
Hardware-Based Failover with VPNs 466
  Configure LAN Failover Interfaces 467
  Configure Standby Addresses on Interfaces Used for Traffic Forwarding 469
  Define Failover Criteria 470
  Configure Nondefault MAC Addresses 471
Redundancy in the VPN Core 472
  VPN Clustering 472
    Load Balancing Using an External Load Balancer 475
Exam Preparation Tasks 477
Review All Key Topics 477
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory 477
Define Key Terms 477

Part IV Cisco Secure Desktop

Chapter 13 Cisco Secure Desktop 479
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 479
Foundation Topics 481
Cisco Secure Desktop Overview and Configuration 481
  Prelogin Assessment 482
  Host Scan 484
  Secure Desktop (Vault) 484
  Cache Cleaner 485
  Keystroke Logger 486
  Integration with DAP 486
  Host Emulation Detection 486
  Windows Mobile Device Management 487
  Standalone Installation Packages 487
  CSD Manual Launch 487
CSD Order of Operations  487
  Prelogin Phase  487
  Post-Login Phase  488
  Session-Termination Phase  488
CSD Supported Browsers, Operating Systems, and Credentials  490
Enabling Cisco Secure Desktop on the ASA  493
Configure Prelogin Criteria  495
  Keystroke Logger and Safety Checks  500
  Cache Cleaner  501
  Secure Desktop (Vault) General  502
  Secure Desktop (Vault) Settings  503
  Secure Desktop (Vault) Browser  504
Host Endpoint Assessment  504
Authorization Using DAPs  506
Troubleshooting Cisco Secure Desktop  507
Exam Preparation Tasks  510
Review All Key Topics  510
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  510
Define Key Terms  510

Part V  Cisco IPsec Remote-Access Client Solutions

Chapter 14  Deploying and Managing the Cisco VPN Client  513
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  513
Foundation Topics  515
Cisco IPsec VPN Client Features  515
Cisco ASA Basic Remote IPsec Client Configuration  517
IPsec Client Software Installation and
  Basic Configuration  520
  Create New VPN Connection Entry, Main Window  525
  Authentication Tab  525
  Transport Tab  526
  Backup Servers Tab  526
  Dial-Up Tab  527
Advanced Profile Settings  528
VPN Client Software GUI Customization  536
Troubleshooting VPN Client Connectivity  537
Exam Preparation Tasks  542
Review All Key Topics  542
Part VI  Cisco Easy VPN Solutions

Chapter 15  Deploying Easy VPN Solutions  545

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  545

Foundation Topics  547

Configuration Procedures, Deployment Procedures, and Information Gathering  547

Easy VPN Basic Configuration  549

ASA IP Addresses  549
Configure Required Routing  550
Enable IPsec Connectivity  551
Configure Preferred IKEv1 and IPsec Policies  558
Client IP Address Assignment  567
VPN Client Authentication Using Pre-Shared Keys  569
Using XAUTH for VPN Client Access  573
IP Address Allocation Using the VPN Client  575
DHCP Configuration  580

Controlling Your Environment with Advanced Features  582

ACL Bypass Configuration  583
Basic Interface ACL Configuration  583
Per-Group ACL Configuration  586
Per-User ACL Configuration  587
Split-Tunneling Configuration  588

Troubleshooting a Basic Easy VPN  590

Exam Preparation Tasks  592

Review All Key Topics  592

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  592
Define Key Terms  592

Chapter 16  Advanced Authentication and Authorization Using Easy VPN  595

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz  595

Foundation Topics  597

Authentication Options and Strategies  597
Configuring PKI for Use with Easy VPN  599
Configuring Mutual/Hybrid Authentication  604
Configuring Digital Certificate Mappings  606
Provisioning Certificates from a Third-Party CA  610
Advanced PKI Deployment Strategies 616
  CRLs  616
  OCSP  617
  AAA  618
Troubleshooting Advanced Authentication for Easy VPN 618
Exam Preparation Tasks 621
Review All Key Topics 621
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory 621
Define Key Terms 621

Chapter 17  Advanced Easy VPN Authorization 623
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 623
Foundation Topics 626
Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering 626
Configuring Local and Remote Group Policies 627
  Assigning a Group Policy to a Local User Account 633
  Assigning a Group Policy to a Connection Profile 634
Accounting Methods for Operational Information 636
  NetFlow 9 640
  RADIUS VPN Accounting 643
  SNMP 644
Exam Preparation Tasks 647
Review All Key Topics 647
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory 647
Define Key Terms 647

Chapter 18  High Availability and Performance for Easy VPN 649
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 649
Foundation Topics 652
Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering 652
Easy VPN Client HA and Failover 654
Hardware-Based Failover with VPNS 656
  Configure Optional Active/Standby Failover Settings 660
Clustering Configuration for Easy VPN 663
Troubleshooting Device Failover and Clustering 666
Exam Preparation Tasks 670
Review All Key Topics 670
Configuring a Basic IKEv1 IPsec Site-to-Site VPN 702
  Configure Basic Peer Authentication 703
  Enable IKEv1 on the Interface 703
  Configure IKEv1 Policies 705
  Configure Pre-Shared Keys 706
  Configure Transmission Protection 707
  Select Transform Set and VPN Peer 707
  Define Interesting Traffic 709
Configuring a Basic IKEv2 IPsec Site-to-Site VPN 714
Configure Advanced Authentication for IKEv1
  IPsec Site-to-Site VPNs 718
Troubleshooting an IPsec Site-to-Site VPN Connection 725
  Tunnel Not Establishing: Phase 1 725
  Tunnel Not Establishing: Phase 2 726
  Traffic Not Passing Through Your Tunnel 727
Exam Preparation Tasks 729
Review All Key Topics 729
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory 729
Define Key Terms 729

Chapter 21 High Availability and Performance Strategies
  for IPsec Site-to-Site VPNs 731
“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz 731
Foundation Topics 733
Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies,
  and Information Gathering 733
High Assurance with QoS 734
  Basic QoS Configuration 736
Deploying Redundant Peering for Site-to-Site VPNs 743
Site-to-Site VPN Redundancy Using Routing 746
Hardware-Based Failover with VPNs 750
  Configure LAN Failover Interfaces 751
  Configure Standby Addresses on Interfaces Used for Traffic Forwarding 753
  Define Failover Criteria 754
  Configure Nondefault Mac Addresses 754
Troubleshooting HA Deployment 755
Exam Preparation Tasks  758
Review All Key Topics  758
Complete Tables and Lists from Memory  758
Define Key Terms  758

Part VIII  Exam Preparation

Chapter 22  Final Exam Preparation  761
Tools for Final Preparation  761
    Pearson Cert Practice Test Engine and Questions on the CD  761
    Install the Software from the CD  762
    Activate and Download the Practice Exam  762
    Activating Other Exams  763
    Premium Edition  763
    The Cisco Learning Network  763
Memory Tables  764
Suggested Plan for Final Review/Study  764
    Using the Exam Engine  765
Summary  766

Part IX  Appendixes

A  Answers to the “Do I Know This Already?” Quizzes  769
B  642-648 CCNP Security VPN Exam Updates, Version 1.0  775
    Glossary  779
    Index  785

On the CD

C  Memory Tables (CD-only)
D  Memory Tables Answer Key (CD-only)
Icons Used in This Book

- Wireless Router
- Router
- ATM/FastGb Etherswitch
- Access Point
- Switch
- Secure Switch
- Cisco IOS Firewall
- CS-MARS
- IPS
- SSL VPN Gateway
- IP Phone
- AAA Server
- Web Server
- Cisco ASA 5500
- Secure Endpoint
- Database
- PC
- File/Application Server
- Laptop
- Wireless Connection
- Network Cloud
- Ethernet Connection
Introduction

This book is designed to help you prepare for the CCNP Security VPN exam. This exam is one in a series of exams required for the Cisco Certified Network Professional - Security (CCNP - Security) certification. This exam focuses on the application of security principles with regard to Cisco IOS routers, switches, and virtual private network (VPN) devices.

Who Should Read This Book

Network security is a complex business. It is important that you have extensive experience in and an in-depth understanding of computer networking before you can begin to apply security principles. The Cisco VPN program was developed to introduce the remote-access and site-to-site VPN products associated with or integrated into the Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA) and available client software, explain how each product is applied, and explain how it can increase the security of your network. The VPN program is for network administrators, network security administrators, network architects, and experienced networking professionals who are interested in applying security principles to their networks.

How to Use This Book

The book consists of 22 chapters. Each chapter builds on the chapter that precedes it. The chapters that cover specific commands and configurations include case studies or practice configurations.

The chapters of the book cover the following topics:

- **Chapter 1, “Examining the Role of VPNs and the Technologies Supported by the ASA”:** This chapter reviews the VPN operation and ASA architecture. It is this core of understanding that provides a good base for the other chapters.

- **Chapter 2, “Configuring Policies, Inheritance, and Attributes”:** This chapter reviews the different methods used to apply policies and their contained attributes for controlling and ultimately securing our remote users. The policy inheritance model is also introduced to help network security personnel understand the results of having multiple policy types configured.

- **Chapter 3, “Deploying a Clientless SSL VPN Solution”:** This chapter introduces you to the Cisco clientless Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) VPN implementation. In addition, we look at the configuration required for a basic deployment of an SSL VPN.

- **Chapter 4, “Advanced Clientless SSL VPN Settings”:** This chapter reviews the advanced settings that are available for our clientless SSL VPN deployment and the available application access methods and their configuration.
Chapter 5, “Customizing the Clientless Portal”: This chapter reviews the available customization options we have when approaching the task of customizing our clientless SSL VPN environment for our remote users. We also discuss the implementation of public key infrastructure (PKI) and of double-authentication mechanisms.

Chapter 6, “Clientless SSL VPN Advanced Authentication and Authorization”: This chapter reviews the implementation and configuration of group policies and the available attributes contained within. We also discuss the available logging and accounting methods on the ASA.

Chapter 7, “Clientless SSL High Availability and Performance”: This chapter reviews the available HA and performance enhancements that can be deployed when working with clientless SSL VPN solutions.

Chapter 8, “Deploying an AnyConnect Remote-Access VPN Solution”: This chapter introduces you to the Cisco AnyConnect remote-access VPN configuration and client software. You learn how to configure a basic AnyConnect remote-access connection, along with the configuration required basic remote user authentication.

Chapter 9, “Advanced Authentication and Authorization of AnyConnect VPNs”: This chapter reviews the available mechanisms that can be configured to successfully authenticate your remote users. We take a closer look at PKI technology and its implementation as a standalone authentication mechanism, along with the steps required for successful deployment of PKI and username/password-based authentication (doubling up on authentication).

Chapter 10, “Advanced Deployment and Management of the AnyConnect Client”: This chapter reviews the various methods of the AnyConnect client deployment and installation available. In addition, we explore the various modules that are available and their benefits.

Chapter 11, “AnyConnect Advanced Authorization Using AAA and DAPs”: This chapter describes the role and implementation of advanced authorization, which enables us to maintain complete control over the resources our remote users can or cannot access before and during their connection to our VPN deployment. In addition, we review the role of dynamic access policies (DAP) and how their configuration can be used to enhance the authorization process.

Chapter 12, “AnyConnect High Availability and Performance”: This chapter reviews the different types of redundancy and high availability that you can deploy on the ASA device through configuration of the AnyConnect client or with external hardware.

Chapter 13, “Cisco Secure Desktop”: This chapter reviews the Cisco Secure Desktop (CSD) environment and associated modules for use with both the AnyConnect client and the clientless SSL VPN.

Chapter 14, “Deploying and Managing the Cisco VPN Client”: This chapter introduces you to the Cisco IPsec VPN client and its available methods of installation, configuration, and advanced customization.
Chapter 15, “Deploying Easy VPN Solutions”: This chapter introduces you to the Cisco Easy VPN client and server architecture. In addition, we review the configuration steps required for a basic Easy VPN deployment, XAUTH configuration, IP address assignment, and so on.

Chapter 16, “Advanced Authentication and Authorization Using Easy VPN”: This chapter covers the configuration of PKI and its subsequent implementation with Easy VPN deployments. It also covers certificate mappings and their role when used for advanced authentication purposes.

Chapter 17, “Advanced Easy VPN Authorization”: This chapter describes the implementation of group policies and the attributes that can be included to provide advanced authorization of our remote users. In addition, this chapter describes logging and accounting methods and their use with Easy VPN deployments.

Chapter 18, “High Availability and Performance for Easy VPN”: This chapter describes the mechanisms that can be put in place to provide a high-availability (HA) solution that will protect an organization from outages alongside an Easy VPN deployment.

Chapter 19, “Easy VPN Operation Using the ASA 5505 as a Hardware Client”: This chapter introduces you to the Easy VPN hardware client capabilities of the ASA 5505 device and the configuration required for successful deployment.

Chapter 20, “Deploying IPsec Site-to-Site VPNs”: This chapter introduces you to the IPsec site-to-site VPN solution available on the ASA devices and the configuration procedures required for a successful deployment.

Chapter 21, “High Availability and Performance Strategies for IPsec Site-to-Site VPNs”: This chapter examines the available HA mechanisms for use when providing hardware- and software-level redundancy with an IPsec site-to-site VPN deployment. We also review the available quality of service (QoS) mechanisms on the ASA and their associated configuration.

Chapter 22, “Final Exam Preparation”: This short chapter lists the exam preparation tools useful at this point in the study process and provides a suggested study plan now that you have completed all the earlier chapters in this book.

Appendix A, “Answers to the “Do I Know This Already?” Quizzes”: This appendix provides the answers to the “Do I Know This Already?” quizzes that you will find at the beginning of each chapter.

Appendix B, “642-648 CCNP Security VPN Exam Updates, Version 1.0”: This appendix provides you with updated information when Cisco makes minor modifications to the exam upon which this book is based. When Cisco releases an entirely new exam, the changes are usually too extensive to provide in a simple update appendix. In those cases, you need to consult the new edition of the book for the updated content. This additional content about the exam will be posted as a PDF document on this book’s companion website, at www.ciscopress.com/title/9781587204470.
Appendix C, “Memory Tables” (CD only): This appendix, which you will find in PDF form on the CD accompanying this book, provides a series of tables that highlight some of the key topics in each chapter. Each table provides some cues and clues that will enable you to complete the table and test your knowledge about the table topics.

Appendix D, “Memory Tables Answer Key” (CD only): This appendix, which you will find in PDF form on the CD accompanying this book, provides the completed memory tables from Appendix C so that you can check your answers. In addition, you can use this appendix as a standalone study tool to help you prepare for the exam.

Glossary: This glossary defines the key terms that appear at the end of each chapter, for which you should be able to provide definitions on your own in preparation for the exam.

Each chapter follows the same format and incorporates the following tools to assist you by assessing your current knowledge and emphasizing specific areas of interest within the chapter:

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz: Each chapter begins with a quiz to help you assess your current knowledge about the subject. The quiz is divided into specific areas of emphasis that enable you to best determine where to focus your efforts when working through the chapter.

Foundation Topics: The foundation topics are the core sections of each chapter. They focus on the specific protocols, concepts, or skills that you must master to successfully prepare for the examination.

Exam Preparation: Near the end of each chapter, the “Exam Preparation” section highlights the key topics from the chapter and the pages where you can find them for quick review. This section also refers you to the memory tables appendixes, and provides a list of key terms that you should be able to define in preparation for the exam. It is unlikely that you will be able to successfully complete the certification exam by just studying the key topics, memory tables, and key terms, although they are good tools for last-minute preparation just before taking the exam.

Practice exam on the CD-ROM: This book includes a CD-ROM containing an interactive practice exam. It is recommended that you continue to test your knowledge and test-taking skills by using this exam. You will find that your test-taking skills will improve by continued exposure to the test format. Remember that the potential range of exam questions is limitless. Therefore, your goal should not be to “know” every possible answer, but to have a sufficient understanding of the subject matter so that you can figure out the correct answer with the information provided. If you want to practice with additional questions, check out the Premium Edition eBook and Practice Test version of this book, which contains both eBook files and two additional practice exams. See the offer in the CD sleeve for more details.
Certification Exam and This Preparation Guide

The questions for each certification exam are a closely guarded secret. The truth is that if you had the questions and could only pass the exam, you would be in for quite an embarrassment as soon as you arrived at your first job that required these skills. The point is to know the material, not just to successfully pass the exam. We do know which topics you must know to successfully complete this exam, because they are published by Cisco. Coincidentally, these are the same topics required for you to be proficient when configuring Cisco security devices. It is also important to understand that this book is a “static” reference, whereas the exam topics are dynamic. Cisco can and does change the topics covered on certification exams often. This exam guide should not be your only reference when preparing for the certification exam. You can find a wealth of information available at Cisco.com that covers each topic in painful detail. The goal of this book is to prepare you as well as possible for the CCNP Security VPN exam. Some of this is completed by breaking a 600-page (average) implementation guide into a 30-page chapter that is easier to digest. If you think that you need more detailed information about a specific topic, feel free to surf. Table I-1 lists each exam topic along with a reference to the chapter that covers the topic.

Table I-1 VPN Exam Topics and Chapter References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exam Topic</th>
<th>Chapter Where Topic Is Covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preproduction Design</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose ASA VPN technologies to implement <em>high-level design</em> <em>(HLD)</em> based on given requirements</td>
<td>1, 3, 8, 14, 15, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose the correct ASA model and license to implement HLD based on given performance requirements</td>
<td>1, 3, 8, 14, 15, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose the correct ASA VPN features to implement HLD based on given corporate security policy and network requirements</td>
<td>1–5, 8–10, 14–16, 19, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrate ASA VPN solutions with other security technology domains <em>(CSD, ACS, device managers, cert servers, and so on)</em></td>
<td>1–5, 8–10, 14–20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Operations Support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimize ASA VPN performance, functions, and configurations</td>
<td>3–5, 7–10, 14–21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure and verify complex ASA VPN networks using features such as DAP, CSD, smart tunnels, AnyConnect SSL VPN, clientless SSL VPN, site-to-site VPN, remote-access VPNs, certificates, QoS, and so on to meet security policy requirements</td>
<td>3–10, 14–21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Create complex ASA network security rules using such features as access control lists (ACL), DAP, VPN profiles, certificates, Modular Policy Framework (MPF), and so on to meet the corporate security policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exam Topic</th>
<th>Chapter Where Topic Is Covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create complex ASA network security rules using such features as access control lists (ACL), DAP, VPN profiles, certificates, Modular Policy Framework (MPF), and so on to meet the corporate security policy</td>
<td>4–6, 10–12, 14, 16, 17, 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Troubleshooting

Perform advanced ASA VPN configuration and troubleshooting 4–6, 8, 10–12, 14–21

You will notice that not all the chapters map to a specific exam topic. This is because of the selection of evaluation topics for each version of the certification exam. Our goal is to provide the most comprehensive coverage to ensure that you are well prepared for the exam. To do this, we cover all the topics that have been addressed in different versions of this exam (past and present). Network security can (and should) be extremely complex and usually results in a series of interdependencies between systems operating in concert. This book shows you how one system (or function) relies on another, and each chapter of the book provides insight into topics in other chapters. Many of the chapters that do not specifically address exam topics provide a foundation that is necessary for a clear understanding of network security. Your short-term goal might be to pass this exam, but your overall goal is to become a qualified network security professional.

Note that because security vulnerabilities and preventive measures continue apace, Cisco Systems reserves the right to change the exam topics without notice. Although you can refer to the list of exam topics listed in Table I-1, always check the Cisco Systems website to verify the actual list of topics to ensure that you are prepared before taking an exam. Note also that, if needed, Cisco Press might post additional preparatory content on the web page associated with this book at www.ciscopress.com/title/9781587204470. It is a good idea to check the website a couple of weeks before taking your exam to be sure that you have up-to-date content.

Overview of the Cisco Certification Process

The network security market is currently in a position where the demand for qualified engineers vastly surpasses the supply. For this reason, many engineers consider migrating from routing/networking over to network security. Remember that “network security” is just “security” applied to “networks.” This sounds like an obvious concept, but it is actually an important one if you are pursuing your security certification. You must be familiar with networking before you can begin to apply the security concepts. For example, the skills required to complete the CCNP Security exam will give you a solid foundation that you can expand upon and use when working in the network security field.

The requirements for and explanation of the CCNP Security certification are outlined at the Cisco Systems website. Go to Cisco.com, hover over Training & Events, and select CCNP Security from the Certifications list.
Taking the VPN Certification Exam

As with any Cisco certification exam, it is best to be thoroughly prepared before taking the exam. There is no way to determine exactly which questions will appear on the exam, so the best way to prepare is to have a good working knowledge of all subjects covered on the exam. Schedule yourself for the exam and be sure to be rested and ready to focus when taking the exam.

The best place to find out the latest information available about Cisco training and certifications is under the Training & Events section at Cisco.com.

Tracking CCNP Security Status

You can track your certification progress by checking www.cisco.com/go/certifications/login. You must create an account the first time you log in to the site.

How to Prepare for an Exam

The best way to prepare for any certification exam is to use a combination of the preparation resources, labs, and practice tests. This guide has integrated some practice questions and labs to help you better prepare. It is encouraged that you have hands-on experience with the Cisco ASA devices. There is no substitute for experience, and it is much easier to understand the commands and concepts when you can actually work with Cisco ASA devices. If you do not have access to a Cisco ASA device, you can choose from among a variety of simulation packages available for a reasonable price. Last, but certainly not least, Cisco.com provides a wealth of information about the Cisco ASA device, all the products that operate using Cisco ASA software, and the products that interact with Cisco ASA devices. No single source can adequately prepare you for the VPN exam unless you already have extensive experience with Cisco products and a background in networking or network security. At a minimum, use this book combined with the Technical Support and Documentation site resources (www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html) to prepare for this exam.

Assessing Exam Readiness

After completing a number of certification exams, we have found that you do not actually know whether you are adequately prepared for the exam until you have completed about 30 percent of the questions. At this point, if you are not prepared, it is too late. The best way to determine your readiness is to work through the “Do I Know This Already?” quizzes at the beginning of each chapter. It is best to work your way through the entire book unless you can complete each subject without having to do any research or look up any answers.
Cisco Security Specialist in the Real World

Cisco has one of the most recognized names on the Internet. You cannot go into a data center or server room without seeing some Cisco equipment. Cisco-certified security specialists can bring quite a bit of knowledge to the table because of their deep understanding of the relationship between networking and network security. This is why the Cisco certification carries such clout. Cisco certifications demonstrate to potential employers and contract holders a certain professionalism and the dedication required to complete a goal. Face it, if these certifications were easy to acquire, everyone would have them.

Cisco ASA Software Commands

A firewall is not normally something to play with. That is, after you have it properly configured, you will tend to leave it alone until there is a problem or until you need to make some other configuration change. This is why the question mark (?) is probably the most widely used Cisco IOS and Cisco ASA software command. Unless you have constant exposure to this equipment, you might find it difficult to remember the numerous commands required to configure devices and troubleshoot problems. Most engineers remember enough to go in the right direction, but still use ? to help them use the correct syntax. This is life in the real world. Unfortunately, the question mark is not always available in the testing environment.

Rules of the Road

We have always found it confusing when different addresses are used in the examples throughout a technical publication. For this reason, we use the address space defined in RFC 1918. We understand that these addresses are not routable across the Internet and are not normally used on outside interfaces. (Even with the millions of IP addresses available on the Internet, there is a slight chance that we might have used an address that the owner did not want published in this book.)

It is our hope that this will assist you in understanding the examples and the syntax of the many commands required to configure and administer Cisco ASA devices.

Exam Registration

The VPN exam is a computer-based exam, with multiple-choice, fill-in-the-blank, list-in-order, and simulation-based questions. You can take the exam at any Pearson VUE (www.pearsonvue.com) testing center. Your testing center can tell you the exact length of the exam. Be aware that when you register for the exam, you might be told to allow a certain amount of time to take the exam that is longer than the testing time indicated by the testing software when you begin. This discrepancy is because the testing center wants you to allow for some time to get settled and take the tutorial about the test engine.
Book Content Updates

Because Cisco Systems occasionally updates exam topics without notice, Cisco Press might post additional preparatory content on the web page associated with this book at www.ciscopress.com/title/9781587204470. It is a good idea to check the website a couple of weeks before taking your exam, to review any updated content that might be posted online. We also recommend that you periodically check back to this page on the Cisco Press website to view any errata or supporting book files that may be available.

Premium Edition eBook and Practice Test

This Cert Guide contains a special offer for a 70% discount off the companion CCNP Security VPN 642-648 Official Cert Guide Premium Edition eBook and practice test. The Premium Edition combines an eBook version of the text with an enhanced Pearson IT Certification practice test. By purchasing the Premium Edition, you get access to two eBook versions of the text: a PDF version and an ePUB version for reading on your tablet, eReader, or mobile device. You also get an enhanced practice test that contains an additional two full practice tests of unique questions. In addition, all the practice test questions are linked to the PDF eBook, allowing you to get more detailed feedback on each question instantly. To take advantage of this offer, you will need the coupon code included on the paper in the CD sleeve. Just follow the purchasing instructions that accompany the code to download and start using your Premium Edition today!
This chapter covers the following subjects:

- **Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering**: This section covers what to consider when deciding whether to deploy an internal AAA server for authorization.

- **Configuring Local and Remote Group Policies**: This section discusses the differences between ASA local and remote group policies and the configuration required on the ASA for the deployment of each.

- **Accounting Methods for Operational Information**: This section reviews the accounting methods available on the ASA for connection and user information gathering.
Advanced Easy VPN Authorization

In earlier chapters, you learned how to plan for and configure the various authentication mechanisms available on the Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA) to allow remote users access into your environment. Now that you have given them access, you need to control and account for it.

The information in this chapter will enable you to prepare for the deployment of an advanced authorization scheme for your remote users, allowing you to control the level of access granted to them based on such information as their internal department, username, IP address, and so on, using the familiar local group policies that are configured on the ASA device. This chapter also introduces you to remote group policies, their configuration on the ASA, and their remote server requirements.

After the various ways to authorize remote users into your environment has been explored, the discussion moves on to review the accounting methods available on the ASA device that enable you to track the success or failure of specific authorization settings and connections.

“Do I Know This Already?” Quiz

The “Do I Know This Already?” quiz helps you determine your level of knowledge on this chapter's topics before you begin. Table 17-1 details the major topics discussed in this chapter and their corresponding quiz sections.

Table 17-1 “Do I Know This Already?” Section-to-Question Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation Topics Section</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Local and Remote Group Policies</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting methods for Operational Information</td>
<td>5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Which of the following are available group policy types on the ASA? (Choose all that apply.)
   a. Internal
   b. External
   c. Active
   d. Standby

2. Which of the following are legitimate ways to assign a group policy? (Choose all that apply.)
   a. DAP
   b. Direct user assignment
   c. Connection profile
   d. AAA

3. In what format are the attributes stored in an external group policy?
   a. Text files
   b. A/V pairs
   c. CSV files
   d. XML files

4. Which of the following remote user types are external group policy objects available on? (Choose all that apply.)
   a. LDAP
   b. TACACS+
   c. SDI
   d. RADIUS
5. By default, where is ASA syslog information stored?
   a. External syslog server
   b. Internal syslog server
   c. NetFlow collection service
   d. ASA internal buffer

6. When configuring an AAA server on the ASA, which communication protocol when configured allows for secure (SSL/TLS) communication between the AAA server and the ASA?
   a. UDP
   b. SCEP
   c. SMTP
   d. TCP

7. Which of the following are available actions used for NetFlow flow information creation? (Choose all that apply.)
   a. Created
   b. Denied
   c. Torn down
   d. Dropped
Foundation Topics

Configuration Procedures, Deployment Strategies, and Information Gathering

The role of authorization in any virtual private network (VPN) deployment is an important one. With it, you can control which of your remote users can or cannot access corporate servers, email, financial and personnel records, and even the Internet. However, not only can you control the level of access each remote user has in your corporate environment, you can also control the user’s connection experience through maximum connection times, timeout settings, simultaneous logins, portal customization, and so on.

You can restrict or allow access to specific internal resources from remote users using the available policy options on the ASA device, whether you allow full access from all remote users to all of your internal resources (really not recommended) or, as shown in Figure 17-1, you provide remote users access to only the internal resources they require. (For example, Client A can access the corporate finance server and file server but not the corporate email server, but Client B can access the corporate email server and file server but not the corporate finance server.) Specifically, this chapter focuses on the role of group policies for user authorization purposes, and as you will see in the next section, you can assign IPv4 and IPv6 access lists in group policy objects that allow or deny access to internal servers for a particular group, access hours, maximum connection time, and so on.

In addition to the available authorization attributes that can be applied by local group policies to remote users, you can extend the role of authorization to a remote (internal) authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server. After the remote user has been authenticated, the remote AAA server is queried for the authorization attributes that should be applied to their session.
Configuring Local and Remote Group Policies

Via group policies, you can assign attributes to users and groups based on their individual user account, group membership, or the connection profile used to connect to the ASA device.

Using group policy objects, you can define the following user authorization settings (and many more, as discussed momentarily):

- Set the maximum connection time applied to remote users before they are required to carry out the connection process and reauthenticate.
- Control the number of simultaneous logins that can be made using the particular user account.
- Restrict access only to the internal resources and subnets using IPv4 filters (*access control lists [ACL]*).
- Define the networks used for split tunneling.
- Control remote user access hours (the time they can and cannot log in).

Recall from the information shown in Chapter 2, “Configuring Policies, Inheritance, and Attributes,” covering group policies, you can configure two types of group policy objects. The location of the policy attributes contained in them dictates the type of policy it is:

- **Local group policies** (also known as internal group policies) are policy objects that have been configured locally on the ASA along with the attributes they contain. They are assigned either to local users directly (local user accounts configured on the ASA) or in connection profiles.

- **Remote group policies** (also known as external group policies) are applied either to remote users or groups. The attributes contained in a remote group policy are configured on a remote (typically internal) AAA server (for example, RADIUS or Lightweight Directory Access Protocol [LDAP]) in the form of *attribute/value (A/V)* pairs. However, the remote group policy container (name) must also be configured on the ASA device, even though authorization attributes are imported from the AAA server.

Local group policy and the remote group policy containers are both configured on the ASA using the **group-policy name [internal | external]** global configuration command via the command-line interface (CLI) or within Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > Group Policies if you have chosen to use the Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM) for configuration purposes. Within the ASDM, begin by clicking Add. Then, from the Add menu, choose either **Internal Group Policy** or **External Group Policy**. For this example, as shown in Figure 17-2, the Add External Group Policy option was selected.
In the Add External Group Policy window, enter the following details:

- **Name:** Enter a name for the group policy object. This is the actual username used by the ASA and configured within the RADIUS server’s database for authentication purposes between the ASA and the RADIUS server.
- **Server Group:** Choose an existing AAA server group or create a new one.
- **Password:** Enter a password to be used for authentication with the AAA servers. This is the password configured for the previously defined username also used for the group policy name.

The group policy object is then used as a container for the A/V attributes received from the internal AAA server. Example 17-1 displays the configuration of an external group policy object when working from the CLI.

**Example 17-1  External Group Policy Object Configuration**

```
CCNPSec# conf t
CCNPSec(config)# group-policy Remote_EzVPN_Policy external server-group
RADIUS password security
```

If you want to create a new AAA server group instead of selecting an existing one, you can choose **New > New RADIUS Server Group** or **New > New LDAP Server Group** in the ASDM’s Add External Group Policy window. After choosing the appropriate server group type to create, enter the following information into the Add AAA Server Group window:

- **Server Group:** Enter a name for the server group.
- **Protocol:** Uneditable. This displays either RADIUS or LDAP depending on your chosen group.
- **Accounting Mode:** Choose either Simultaneous (the ASA sends accounting data to all servers in the group) or Single (the ASA sends accounting data to only one server); this option is not available for LDAP server groups.

- **Reactivation Mode:** Choose either Depletion (servers that have failed in the group are only reactivated when all other servers in the group are inactive) or Timed (failed servers are reactivated after 30 seconds). If you choose Depletion, you can also modify the dead timer (default 10 minutes), which is time that elapses between disabling the last server in the group and the reenabling of all servers.

- **Max Failed Attempts:** Enter the maximum number of attempts that will be used to connect to a server configured in the server group until declaring it dead; the default is 3.

- **Enable Interim Accounting Update:** Choose this option to enable multisession accounting for both AnyConnect and clientless Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) VPNs.

- **Enable Active Directory Agent mode:** Not relevant for VPN configuration, but it is related to the identify firewall feature.

- **VPN3K Compatibility:** Choose Do Not Merge (to disable merging of RADIUS downloadable ACLs with received A/V pair ACLs), Place the Downloadable ACL After the Cisco AV Pair ACL, or Place the Downloadable ACL Before the Cisco AV Pair ACL.

After creating your new AAA server group, you then need to add AAA servers to it in the AAA Server Groups window (Configuration > Remote Access VPN > AAA/Local Users > AAA Server Groups), as shown in Figure 17-3. Note that for this configuration to be fully usable and valid, configurations on the remote LDAP or RADIUS servers need to be performed. (LDAP and RADIUS configuration is beyond the scope of this book.)

![Figure 17-3 AAA Server Configuration](image)
Example 17-2 displays the commands required to create a new AAA server group and add a new external server to the group.

**Example 17-2**  *Creating a New AAA Server Group and Adding an External Radius Server*

```plaintext
CCNPSec# !!First create your new AAA server group ready to add your external AAA server!!
CCNPSec# config
CCNPSec(config)# aaa-server RADIUS protocol radius
CCNPSec(config-aaa-server-group)# !!Now enter the details of your AAA server and add it to the new group!!
CCNPSec(config-aaa-server-group)# exit
CCNPSec(config)# aaa-server RADIUS (outside) host 172.30.255.5
CCNPSec(config-aaa-server-host)# key security
CCNPSec(config-aaa-server-host)# radius-common-pw security
```

When creating a new internal group policy object using the CLI, use the global configuration command `group-policy name internal from name`. The `from name` options available with the command are optional enable you to specify an existing group policy object that can be used as a template and its settings copied from. After you create the group policy object, you can enter the `group-policy name attributes` to set any specific attributes required using the commands shown in Table 17-2 in group policy attributes configuration mode.

When using the ASDM, click *Add > Add Internal Group Policy* to open the Add Internal Group Policy window, shown in Figure 17-4. As you can see, many more options are available for this configuration, because all attributes of the group policy are configured and stored on the ASA. Begin by giving the policy a name, which is the only mandatory attribute required when configuring a new policy. All other attributes are by default inherited from the default group policy object (DfltGrpPolicy).

Table 17-2 lists the General window fields and values that you can use to configure the remaining general attributes you want to set explicitly. In addition, the table includes the corresponding CLI commands in case you have chosen to configure your ASA using the CLI. Note that before configuration is possible, you must uncheck the respective field's *Inherit* option. However, you do not have to do so when you are using the CLI to configure the attributes; as soon as you configure a setting, the default inheritance is overridden.
Table 17-2  Internal Group Policy Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>CLI Commands</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banner</td>
<td>banner value enter up to 500 characters</td>
<td>Enter a banner that will be displayed to users as they attempt to connect to the VPN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCEP Forwarding URL</td>
<td>scep-forwarding-url value url</td>
<td>Enter the URL that users of this group policy will use to automatically request digital certificates (if using certificate-based authentication).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Pools</td>
<td>address-pools value enter up to 6 address pools separated by a space</td>
<td>Choose an IP address pool from the list. An IP address will be assigned to users for use during their connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Address Pools</td>
<td>ipv6-address-pools value enter up to 6 address pools separated by a space</td>
<td>Select an IPv6 address pool from the list. An IP address will be assigned to users for use during their connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunneling Protocols</td>
<td>vpn-tunnel-protocol [ikev1</td>
<td>ikev2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>CLI Commands</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 Filter</td>
<td><code>vpn-filter value acl name</code></td>
<td>Select an IPv4 ACL from the list to restrict network access during the user's connection to only the networks/hosts the user requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 Filter</td>
<td><code>ipv6-vpn-filter value ipv6 acl name</code></td>
<td>Choose an IPv6 ACL from the list to restrict network access during the user's connection to only the networks/hosts the user requires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAC Policy</td>
<td><code>nac-policy policy name</code></td>
<td>Select a Network Access Control (NAC) policy from the list of those configured. The NAC policy is used to perform posture assessment and validation for the connecting user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Hours</td>
<td><code>vpn-access-hours value time-range name</code></td>
<td>Choose a time range from those previously configured if you only allow access to this connection during specific times (for example, regular business hours).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous Logins</td>
<td><code>vpn-simultaneous-logins 0-2147483647</code></td>
<td>Enter the number of simultaneous logins that can appear for this user account. (The default is 3.) A value of 0 prevents any logins from occurring, and remote users are unable to gain VPN access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict Access to VLAN (5505 Only)</td>
<td><code>vlan vlan id</code></td>
<td>Choose the only VLAN (Inside, Outside, DMZ) you will allow this connecting user access to. The default value is None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection Profile (Tunnel Group) Lock</td>
<td><code>group-lock value connection profile</code></td>
<td>Choose the connection profile from the list. This group policy object will only be assigned to the selected connection profile. This setting basically makes the group policy usable only by a certain connection profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Connect Time</td>
<td>`vpn-session-timeout [none</td>
<td>1-4473924]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idle Timeout</td>
<td>`vpn-idle-timeout [none</td>
<td>1-35791394]`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Smart Card Removal</td>
<td>`smartcard-removal-disconnect [enable</td>
<td>disable]`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After setting the specific general attributes required in your local group policy, you can assign the policy either directly to a local user account or globally to all users of a connection in the connection profile’s properties.
Assigning a Group Policy to a Local User Account

Begin this task by entering the user attributes configuration mode using the `username-name attributes` global configuration command. Within this mode, you can apply the group policy using the `vpn-group-policy policy name` command, as shown in Example 17-3.

**Example 17-3  Assigning a Group Policy Directly to a User**

```
CCNPSec# conf t
CCNPSec(config)# username EzUser1 attributes
CCNPSec(config-username)# vpn-group-policy EasyVPN
```

When using the ASDM, start by opening your user’s account properties in Configuration > Remote Access VPN > AAA/Local Users > User Accounts. In the User Accounts window, choose the local user account to apply the group policy object to and click Edit.

As shown in Figure 17-5, in the Edit User Account window that opens, we choose VPN Policy from the menu on the left and uncheck the Inherit check box next to the Group Policy section. Using the drop-down list, we then choose the group policy object we want applied to the user account.

![Figure 17-5  Assigning a Group Policy Directly to a User](image-url)
Assigning a Group Policy to a Connection Profile

You can assign a group policy object to a connection profile using the CLI of ASDM. Via the CLI, issue the `default-group-policy policy name` command within tunnel-group general-attributes configuration mode. Alternatively, open the ASDM connection profile properties window by navigating to Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > IPsec (IKEv1) Connection Profiles. Select the connection profile to assign the group policy object to from the list and click Edit.

In the Edit IPsec Remote Access Connection Profile Name window, use the drop-down list in the Default Group Policy section of the window to select the group policy object to be applied, as shown in Figure 17-6.

![Figure 17-6  Assigning a Group Policy to a Connection Profile](image)

In addition to the more general properties that you can assign using a group policy object, you can assign advanced properties (for example, split-tunneling exceptions and rules).

The configuration in Figure 17-7 shows the split-tunneling properties located in the Advanced > Split Tunneling section of the Edit Internal Group Policy - Name window.
For this example, the domain name vpn.lab has been added as a **Domain Name System (DNS)** name, indicating to the Easy VPN clients that any requests for DNS information for hosts in this domain should be tunneled (for example, secretfiles.vpn.lab). In addition to the configuration of DNS names, the option to tunnel only the list specified in the preconfigured ACL Internal Servers by using the Policy and Network List fields has been configured. Example 17-4 displays the same configuration achieved via the CLI.

**Example 17-4  Configuring Split Tunneling**

```
CCNPSec# conf t
CCNPSec(config)# group-policy Internal-EzVPN-POLICY attributes
CCNPSec(config-group-policy)# split-tunnel-policy tunnelspecified
CCNPSec(config-group-policy)# split-tunnel-network-list value Internal_Servers
CCNPSec(config-group-policy)# default-domain value VPN.LAB
```

The configuration shown in Figure 17-7 and Example 17-4 results in DNS requests for devices in the domain name vpn.lab, or traffic matching that of the ACL Internal Servers, to be sent by Easy VPN clients through the VPN tunnel to the ASA and on to the corporate network. All other traffic (for example, the remote user device’s LAN or Internet data) travels directly to the destination rather than through the VPN tunnel.
Accounting Methods for Operational Information

You have at your disposal the following logging mechanisms on the ASA to monitor remote user activity and connection state:

- Syslog
- NetFlow 9
- RADIUS accounting
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

Syslog can provide a large amount of information for statistics-based analysis or information regarding the current ASA’s health and the status of our remote connections. In addition to being able to send syslog (debugging, informational, and so on) information to remote servers for offline inspection, you can choose to store it in a local buffer on the ASA for later viewing when working on the device.

Figure 17-8 shows the ASDM’s Logging Setup window available via Configuration > Device Management > Logging > Logging Setup. To enable logging, just check the Enable Logging check box. You can also optionally include debugging information when troubleshooting a feature/error on the ASA by checking the Send Debug Messages as Syslogs check box.

Figure 17-8 Enable Logging in the ASDM and Specify Location

In the Logging Setup window, you can also enable logging on the failover device if you are running two ASAs in a hardware failover pair, and you can select to send your syslog
information in EMBLEM format. (This is required if you are running CiscoWorks software as applications. For example, RME [Resource Manager Essentials] processes syslog information in EMBLEM format.) In addition to these options, in the Logging to Internal Buffer section of the window, you can increase or decrease the size of the internal buffer used to store the logging information (default is 4096 bytes) on the ASA. The internal buffer is a rolling log, meaning as soon as it becomes full, any new information starts to overwrite the older information in the buffer. For example, if your ASA device is logging a large amount of information while you are trying to troubleshoot an error, it is worthwhile to increase the size of the logging buffer to prevent the information you might require being overwritten before you have had a chance to look at it. In this section, you can also configure the ASA to store the buffer information in a file on the ASA’s flash device or upload it to an FTP server when it reaches a specific size. This can also prevent your valuable log information from being overwritten. In the final section of the window, you can select the amount of information that is written to the ASDM log viewer (visible on the home page). The default is 100 messages.

After you have enabled logging on the ASA device, you can navigate to Configuration > Device Management > Logging > Syslog Servers and configure the remote servers to which the ASA will send its generated syslogs.

Figure 17-9 shows the Syslog Servers window and the Add Syslog Server window that opens when you click Add. In the Add Syslog Server window, select the interface your server is available on, enter the IP address of the server, and select either TCP or UDP (default) and the port (514 by default). In addition, you can check to enable the option Log Messages in Cisco EMBLEM Format (UDP only) or the option to Enable Secure Syslog Using SSL/TLS (Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security). (This latter option is available only when using TCP for communications between the ASA and server.)

![Add Syslog Server](Image)

**Figure 17-9  Creating a New Syslog Entry**

After you have entered your syslog servers, you need to then specify the level of logging information that will be sent to our syslog server. In Configuration > Device Management > Logging > Logging Filters, you can choose from the following:
As shown in Figure 17-10, you can choose the level of logging per function on the ASA. For example, you might want to send informational messages to the console but debugging information to the ASA’s internal buffer.

And that’s it! Well... not quite. At the moment, enough options have been selected and enough information entered for the ASA to be able to log to the internal buffer, syslog, and servers. Now you can start to get really granular with the control you have over syslog information. For example, if you are interested in only a particular log message or set of messages, you can create a filter in the Event Lists window. After creating a filter, you can select this in the Logging Filters window instead of selecting a predefined logging level.
You can optionally rate limit the number of log messages sent per second per logging level, or even per log message, in the Rate Limit window. You can set up a dedicated facility per logging level, if you want to view or filter the different logging levels easily on our syslog server. And in the E-Mail Setup and SMTP windows, you can set up the parameters and options used to send syslog information to a recipient via email.

The process of configuring logging on your ASA when working from the CLI is, as you can imagine, a lot faster because you do not have to open and close all the different windows or check on uncheck any of the options. However, which method you choose to use to configure your ASA is up to you, although for the exam it is a good idea to have an understanding of the various CLI commands that are available and their corresponding ASDM locations and values.

For example, to enable informational logging to the local buffer of the ASA, you can enter the following commands in enable mode:

```
logging buffered informational
logging enable
```

For logging to become operational, the latter command must be issued.

Similarly, to set up logging to an external server, you can enter the following enable mode commands:

```
logging trap informational
logging host [nameif] {hostname | ip address} port [format emblem]
```

Again, you can use the format emblem keywords along with the command to enable the use of the EMBLEM format when working with a supported RADIUS server. When configuring logging to a destination or the local buffer, the same logging levels are available (for example, notifications, emergencies, debugging) as shown in Example 17-5. You have the choice of either entering the name of the level (for example, informational) or the corresponding severity level (6); both achieve the same result.

**Example 17-5  Available CLI Logging Severities**

```
CCNPSEC(config)# logging buffered ?

configure mode commands/options:
<0-7> Enter syslog level (0 - 7)
WORD Specify the name of logging list
alerts Immediate action needed (severity=1)
critical Critical conditions (severity=2)
debugging Debugging messages (severity=7)
emergencies System is unusable (severity=0)
errors Error conditions (severity=3)
informational Informational messages (severity=6)
notifications Normal but significant conditions (severity=5)
warnings Warning conditions (severity=4)
```
You can view logging information held in the ASA’s internal buffer in Monitoring > Logging > Log Buffer. Alternatively, you can enter the show logging command when using the CLI. Choose the logging level you are interested in viewing and click View. Figure 17-11 shows an example of the log buffer contents in the internal logging buffer viewed using the ASDM.

**Note** To clear the local buffer of all logs, enter clear logging buffer in privileged EXEC (enable) mode.

![ASA Internal Log Buffer](image)

**Figure 17-11  ASA Internal Log Buffer**

**NetFlow 9**

With NetFlow logging, you can view information on a flow-by-flow basis based on Layer 3 and Layer 4 information of a conversation. Unlike sending information to a collector in tuple format (which can lead to limitations in the amount of information sent in any one packet, like its predecessor NetFlow 5), NetFlow 9 uses a template-based method of transferring information to a server running the NetFlow collector service. The template is sent to the server at specific intervals (30 minutes) and is used to format the information it receives from the ASA.
The ASA can send NetFlow 9 information to a server running the NetFlow 9 collector service (all other versions are incompatible) based on the following packet-flow actions occurring:

- Created
- Denied (excluding flows denied by Ethertype ACLs).
- Torn down

Figure 17-12 shows the configuration of NetFlow on the ASA device using the ASDM.

![ASA NetFlow Configuration](image)

**Figure 17-12  ASA NetFlow Configuration**

In the NetFlow window (Configuration > Device Management > Logging > NetFlow), you can enter a value in minutes for the interval used to send the Version 9 template to the collection service running on your remote server (default 30). Optionally, you can choose to delay the sending of flow-creation events by a specific time you enter in seconds (which can help minimize the amount of information sent at any one time if, for example, a lot of flows are created at once on the ASA device). You also enter your flow collector's (server) IP address, the interface they are available on, and the UDP port that will be used for the communication of NetFlow information to them. After entering this information, you can then specify the type of event for which NetFlow information is sent to the servers. As shown in Figure 17-12, three events can cause the information to be sent. You can specify the event using a service policy that, if you recall from earlier chapters, you have already seen when used to create quality of service (QoS) policies on the ASA.
However, unlike QoS policies, NetFlow policies can be applied only globally, not per interface. By default, the ASA has an existing default service policy that is applied globally to the ASA. However, you cannot edit this in the ASDM, so you must create a new global service policy and either use an access list to define the IP addresses for which your NetFlow flow information will be generated or use the class-default class of your policy.

To configure NetFlow via the CLI, enter `flow-export option` global configuration command (with the exception of service policy configuration, which is shown in a moment). Table 17-3 lists the options/values available for this command. Notice how these are also the same options that are available when using the ASDM.

**Table 17-3  flow-export CLI Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLI Commands</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>flow-export delay flow-create 1-180</code></td>
<td>Enter the delay in seconds between 1 and 180 after which flow creation information will be exported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`flow-export destination [nameif] [hostname</td>
<td>ip address] port`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>flow-export template timeout-rate 1-3600</code></td>
<td>Enter the time in minutes (default 30) that template information will be re-sent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, a new global service policy is created using the class-default class to match all traffic for NetFlow flow information. Begin by opening the service policy in the ASDM Service Policy Rules window (*Configuration > Firewall > Service Policy Rules*) and clicking Add. Then choose *Add Service Policy Rule*. In the Add Service Policy Rule Wizard - Service Policy window, choose *Global - Applies to All Interfaces* and click *Next*.

On the next screen, Add Service Policy Rule Wizard - Traffic Classification Wizard, choose the *Use Class-Default as the Traffic Class* and click *Next*.

Then, in the Add Service Policy Rule Wizard - Rule Actions window, open the NetFlow tab. On this tab, click *Add*. In the new Add Flow Event window that opens, shown in Figure 17-13, choose the event that will trigger the sending of NetFlow information from the Flow Event Type drop-down box and check the box next to the host for which you want to enable this rule. Finally, click *OK* and *Finish* to apply the new rule.
Example 17-6 displays the same configuration as the earlier ASDM example, but this time configured using the CLI.

**Example 17-6**  *NetFlow Export Configuration*

```
CCNPSec(config)# flow-export destination inside 192.168.1.100 5010
CCNPSec(config)# policy-map global_policy
CCNPSec(config-pmap)# class class-default
CCNPSec(config-pmap-c)# flow-export event-type flow-create destination 192.168.1.100
```

**RADIUS VPN Accounting**

You can enable RADIUS accounting information so that your support representatives can interrogate the RADIUS logging information to see whether a VPN connection has succeeded or failed (and if failed, why).

To enable RADIUS accounting in a connection profile, as shown in Figure 17-14, navigate to **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > IPSec (IKEv1) Connection Profiles**. Choose your connection profile from the list and click **Edit**. In the Edit IPsec Remote Access Connection Profile: **Name** window, choose **Advanced > Accounting** from the menu on the left. In the Accounting window, from the drop-down list choose the RADIUS server group that contains the RADIUS servers...
to which the ASA will be sending its accounting information. You can also create a new server group by clicking Manage if no groups are currently available.

![Figure 17-14 IKEv1 Connection Profile RADIUS Accounting Configuration](image)

**Figure 17-14 IKEv1 Connection Profile RADIUS Accounting Configuration**

The CLI configuration is just as simple. You configure the accounting servers within the now familiar tunnel-group general-attributes configuration mode with `accounting-server-group name`, as shown in Example 17-7.

**Example 17-7 Connection Profile Accounting Server Configuration**

```plaintext
CCNPsec(config)# tunnel-group DefaultRAGroup general-attributes
CCNPsec(config-tunnel-general)# accounting-server-group RADIUS
```

After configuring RADIUS accounting servers in a connection profile, you can inspect the received RADIUS accounting information on your RADIUS server implementation using the various logging options that are available.

**SNMP**

The ASA can support access for device and statistical interrogation using SNMP Version 1, Version 2c, and Version 3. Many texts and books already explain the differences between these versions, so to save you from reading it all again, this discussion assumes that you know enough about SNMP already to have made the decision that if Version 3 is available on a device, you use Version 3 to access it.
You configure the various SNMP options (traps, location, global community string, and hosts) in Configuration > Device Management > Management Access > SNMP, as shown in Figure 17-15.

![ASA SNMP Configuration](Image)

**Figure 17-15  ASA SNMP Configuration**

In the SNMP window, you can configure all the familiar options for the protocol, such as the community string, contact, location, and listening port (UDP 161 by default). You can configure the criteria for trap information to be sent by clicking **Configure Traps** and choosing from the available options in the SNMP Trap Configuration window that opens.

In addition, in the SNMP window, in the SNMP Host Access List section, you can explicitly enter the addresses of your servers that will be accessing your ASA device. You can also create the users and groups that will be used for SNMPv3 access in the SNMPv3 Users section of the window.

To configure SNMP hosts, options, and attributes via the CLI, enter the `snmp-server` option global configuration mode command. Table 17-4 describes the configuration options you have for this command. Note that these are the same as those available within the ASDM SNMP window shown earlier in Figure 17-15.

**Table 17-4  snmp-server CLI Commands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLI Commands</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>snmp-server community string</code></td>
<td>Enter the community string used for authentication with SNMP versions earlier than Version 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>snmp-server contact value</code></td>
<td>Enter the contact information that will be held within the SNMP MIB object sysContact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI Commands</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>snmp-server enable traps</strong></td>
<td><strong>Option</strong> Enter the trap option that will enable the appropriate amount and detail of information you require to be sent to the SNMP server. The available options are as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>all</strong>—Enable all traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>connection-limit-reached</strong>—Enable connection limit traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cpu</strong>—Enable CPU utilization-related traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>entity</strong>—Enable ENTITY MIB notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ikev2</strong>—Enable IKEv2 traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>interface-threshold</strong>—Enable interface threshold reached traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ipsec</strong>—Enable IPSec traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>memory-threshold</strong>—Enable memory threshold reached traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>nat</strong>—Enable Network Address Translation (NAT)-related traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>remote-access</strong>—Enable remote-access traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>snmp</strong>—Enable SNMP traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>syslog</strong>—Enable syslog traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>snmp-server group</strong></td>
<td>**name v3 [auth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>hostname</strong> Enter this command to enter the location, hostname/IP address and port number of an SNMP server used to send SNMP information to/from the ASA. You can also optionally enter a community value and SNMP version, and you can use the trap keyword to send traps to only the specified host or use the poll keyword to allow polling to occur only from this host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>snmp-server listen-port</strong></td>
<td>**value Enter the port that will be used by the local SNMP engine on the ASA to listen for incoming SNMP requests (default 161).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>snmp-server location</strong></td>
<td>**value Use this command to enter the value for the MIB object sysLocation (for example, Floor1East).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>snmp-server user</strong></td>
<td>**username groupname v3 [auth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exam Preparation Tasks

As mentioned in the section “How to Use This Book” in the Introduction, you have a few choices for exam preparation: Chapter 22, “Final Exam Preparation,” Appendix C, “Memory Tables” (CD only), and the exam simulation questions on the CD.

Review All Key Topics

Review the most important topics in the chapter, noted with the Key Topic icon in the outer margin of the page. Table 17-5 lists a reference of these key topics and the page numbers on which each is found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Topic Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulleted list</td>
<td>Group policy types</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtopic</td>
<td>Assigning a group policy to a user account</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtopic</td>
<td>Assigning a group policy to a connection profile</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulleted list</td>
<td>Available accounting methods</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulleted list</td>
<td>Available logging levels</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulleted list</td>
<td>NetFlow flow-creation actions</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete Tables and Lists from Memory

Print a copy of Appendix C, “Memory Tables” (found on the CD), or at least the section for this chapter, and complete the tables and lists from memory. Appendix D, “Memory Tables Answer Key,” also on the CD, includes completed tables and lists to check your work.

Define Key Terms

Define the following key terms from this chapter, and check your answers in the glossary:

- external group policy
- internal group policy
- NetFlow
- SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)
Index

A

AAA, external servers, 65-67
access control
   DAPs, 432-435
      attributes, 217-218
      authorization parameters, configuring, 224-225
      creating, 219
      record aggregation, 227-232
      troubleshooting, 233-236
for SSL VPNs, 105-115
   bookmarks, 106
   CIFS, 107
   FTP, 107-111
   group policies, 111-115
   HTTPS, 106-107
ACL bypass, configuring Easy VPN, 583
ACLs (access control lists)
   AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, configuring, 296-299
   Easy VPN
      configuring, 583-585
      per-group ACLs, configuring, 586-587
      per-user ACLs, configuring, 587
activating practice exam, 762-763
active ASA licenses, viewing, 34
active/active failover, 241
active/standby failover, 241-242
advanced authorization settings, troubleshooting, 435-437
advanced PKI deployment strategies, 355-359
advanced profile settings, IPsec VPN client, 528-536
advanced settings, configuring Easy VPN Remote hardware client on ASA 5505, 679-687
Advanced tab (Configuration Options for CA Certificate window), 86-95
advantages
   of available ASA VPN methods, 8-9
   of HA methods, 243-244
Aggressive mode (IKEv1 Phase 1), 16
AH (Authentication Header), 17-19
antireplay, 7
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client
   ACLs, configuring, 296-299
   client IP address allocation, 285-295
   client profiles, managing, 387-390
   customizing, 396-405
   DART, 367
   full-tunnel SSL VPN, deploying, 261-278
      CA enrollment, 265
      connection profile, creating, 273-278
      identity certificates, adding, 265-269
      interfaces, enabling, 272-273
      IP addressing, 262
      IPv6 access, 263-264
      signing root CA, adding, 269-271
IKEv2 VPN, deploying, 278-285
    installing, 261
        automatic web deployment, 378-387
        manual predeployment, 375-378
    panes, 259-260
    redundant VPN peering, configuring, 462-465
    SBL, 392-394
    split tunneling, configuring, 299-303
    troubleshooting, 305-310
    Trusted Network Detection, 394-397
application access methods, SSL
    VPNs, 132-157
        client-server plug-ins, 142-149
    port forwarding, 134-141
    smart tunnels, 150-157
    troubleshooting, 160-164
Application Helper profiles, 118-119
ASA (Adaptive Security Appliance)
    Application Helper profiles, 118-119
    certificates, importing, 351-353
    Configuration Options for CA Certificate window, 81-102
        Advanced tab, 86-95
        CRL Retrieval Method tab, 82-83
        CRL Retrieval Policy tab, 82
        OSCP Rules tab, 83-86
        Revocation Check tab, 82
    CSD, enabling, 493-495
    IPsec VPN client, configuring remote IPsec client, 517-520
    licensing, 33-43
        ASA 5505, 35
        ASA 5510, 36
        ASA 5520, 37-38
        ASA 5540, 39
        ASA 5550, 40
        ASA 5580, 41
        failover licensing, 43
        time-based licensing (ASA), 42-43
        VPN-specific licensing, 37-42
    logging, 636-646
        NetFlow logging, 640-643
        RADIUS, 643-644
        SNMP, 644-646
        syslog, 637-639
    packets, order of processing, 31-33
    simultaneous VPN connections, 10
    VPN methods, advantages of, 8-9
ASA 5505
    Easy VPN hardware client, 675-677
        client mode, 675
        NEM, 676-677
    Easy VPN Remote client
        advanced settings, configuring, 679-687
        configuring, 678-679
        troubleshooting, 687-689
    licensing, 35
ASA 5510, licensing, 36
ASA 5520, licensing, 37-38
ASA 5540, licensing, 39
ASA 5550, licensing, 40
ASA 5580, licensing, 41

ASDM
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, customizing, 396-405
logging, configuring, 424-432
NTP, configuring, 320-321
QoS, configuring, 452-459

assigning

group policies
to connection profile, 634-635
to local user account (Easy VPN), 633-634
group policy objects to users, 420-422
IP addresses
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client deployment, 285-295
Easy VPN configuration, 562-568
policies, 50-52

asymmetric key algorithms, 12-14
attributes of DAPs, 217-218

authentication, 6
certificate mapping, 318-320
criteria, 337-339
certificate-based, creating connection profiles, 353-355
digital certificates, 316-318
double authentication, 358-365
for SSL VPNs, 197-202
Easy VPN, 597-599
troubleshooting, 618-619
hybrid authentication, configuring Easy VPN, 604-606
IPsec site-to-site VPN, 718-725
mutual authentication, configuring Easy VPN, 604-606
SSL VPNs, 185-187
SSO, 202-206

authorization
advanced settings, troubleshooting, 435-437
DAPs, 432-435
on CSD, 506-507
local group policies, configuring Easy VPN, 627-631
automatic web deployment,
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 378-387

B

basic Easy VPN configuration, 548-581
ASA IP addresses, configuring, 549
client authentication with preshared keys, configuring, 569-573
DHCP, configuring, 580-581
IKEv1 policies, configuring, 558-562
IP addresses
allocating, 575-580
assigning, 562-568
IPsec connectivity, configuring, 551-558
routing, configuring, 550
XAUTH, configuring, 573-575

basic layout, configuring SSL VPN portal, 170-175

bookmark lists, creating, 107-109

bookmarks
creating, 109-111
SSL VPNs, 106

C

Cache Cleaner (CSD), 485-486, 501

CAs
digital certificates, provisioning as local CA, 321-333
enrollment, 265
for SSL VPNs, configuring, 187-197

CBWFQ (class-based weighted fair queuing), 451

CCS (ChangeCypherSpec) packets, 27-28
certificate mapping, 318-320
  certificate-to-connection profile mapping, configuring, 334-337
  configuring, 326-339
  mapping criteria, 337-339

certificates
  client certificate authentication
    troubleshooting, 206-209
  provisioning as local CA, 321-333
  provisioning from third-party CA, 339-355

SSL VPNs
  troubleshooting, 123

certificates, configuring CAs for SSL VPNs, 187-197

certificate-to-connection profile mapping, 56
  configuring, 334-337

CIFS (Common Internet File System), 107

Cisco AnyConnect, SSL VPN portal integration, 183-184

Cisco Easy VPN
  ACL bypass, configuring, 583
  ACLs, configuring, 583-585
  ASA IP addresses, configuring, 549
  authentication, 597-599
    troubleshooting, 618-619
  certificates, provisioning from third-party CA, 610-616
  client authentication with preshared keys, configuring, 569-573
  DHCP, configuring, 580-581
  digital certificate mapping, configuring, 606-610

failover
  clustering, 662-665
  hardware-based, 656-663
  troubleshooting, 665-668

  group policies, assigning
    to connection profile, 634-635
    to local user account, 633-634

HA, 653-656
  hybrid authentication, configuring, 604-606
  IKEv1 policies, configuring, 558-562

  IP addresses
    allocating, 575-580
    assigning, 562-568

  IPsec connectivity, configuring, 551-558
  local group policies, configuring, 627-631
  mutual authentication, configuring, 604-606
  per-group ACLs, configuring, 586-587
  per-user ACLs, configuring, 587

PKI
  advanced deployment strategies, 616-618
    configuring, 599-604
  remote group policies, configuring, 627-631
  routing, configuring, 550
  split tunneling, configuring, 588-590
  troubleshooting, 590-591
  XAUTH, configuring, 573-575

Cisco IPsec VPN client
  advanced profile settings, 528-536
  connectivity, troubleshooting, 537-541
  features, 515-517
  general functions, 515
  GUI, customizing, 536-537
  installing, 520-524
  menu items, 524-528
  remote IPsec client
    configuring, 517-520
    supported IPsec attributes, 515
    supported Windows features, 515
    vpnclient.ini file, 530-536

Cisco Learning Network, 763

CLI
  logging, enabling, 424-432
  QoS, configuring, 459-461
client certificate authentication, troubleshooting, 206-209
client IP address allocation, AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 285-295
client profiles, managing on AnyConnect client, 387-390
client-server plug-ins for SSL VPNs, configuring, 142-149
clustering, 242, 446
    configuring, 472-475
    on Easy VPN, 662-665
    troubleshooting, 249-252
commands, show vpn-sessiondb command, 427
confidentiality, 6
Configuration Options for CA Certificate window (ASA), 81-102
    Advanced tab, 86-95
    CRL Retrieval Policy tab, 82
    OSCP Rules tab, 83-86
    Revocation Check tab, 82
configuring
    AnyConnect Secure Mobility client
        ACLs, 296-299
            redundant VPN peering, 462-465
    ASA 5505, Easy VPN Remote client, 678-679
certificate mapping
    certificate-to-connection profile mapping, 334-337
    criteria, 337-339
content caching, 244-246
DAPs, authorization parameters, 224-225
Easy VPN, 547-581
    ACL bypass, 583
    ACLs, 583-585
    ASA IP addresses, 549
    client authentication with preshared keys, 569-573
    DHCP, 580-581
digital certificate mapping, 606-610
IKEv1 policies, 558-562
IPsec connectivity, 551-558
local group policies, 627-631
mutual authentication, 604-606
per-group ACLs, 586-587
per-user ACLs, 587
PKI, 599-604
remote group policies, 627-631
routing, 550
split tunneling, 588-590
XAUTH, 573-575
external load balancing, 475-476
failover, hardware-based, 466-471
group policies
    internal group policies, 414-420
    split tunneling, 422-424
IPsec site-to-site VPN
    advanced authentication, 718-725
    IKEv1, 697-713
    IKEv2, 701-702, 714-717
IPsec VPN client, remote IPsec client, 517-520
logging, 424-432
    NetFlow logging, 640-643
    RADIUS, 643-644
    SNMP, 644-646
    syslog, 637-639
NTP (Network Time Protocol), 320-321
QoS
    with ASDM, 452-459
    with CLI, 459-461
    on IPsec site-to-site VPN, 734-743
SSL VPN portal, basic layout, 170-175
SSL VPNs
    CAs, 187-197
    client-server plug-ins, 142-149
    CRL, 81-102
    DNS, 78-79
    email proxy, 158-159
    hostname, 78-79
internal HTTP/HTTPS proxy, 159-160
port forwarding, 134-141
smart tunnels, 150-157
SSO, 202-206
user attributes, 63-65
VMAC addresses, 471
VPN load balancing, 472-475
connection profiles, 52-60
certificate-to-connection profile mapping, 56
creating for AnyConnect full-tunnel SSL VPN, 273-278
default connection profiles, 57-60
group aliases, 54-56
group policies, assigning, 634-635
Group URLs, 53
per-user connection profile lock, 56-57
SSL VPNs, 99-105
creating, 99-105
connectivity, troubleshooting IPsec VPN client, 537-541
content caching, 243-246
content transformation, SSL VPNs, 116-120
Application Helper profiles, 118-119
gateway content rewriting, 116-118
Java code signing, 120
controlling remote user access hours for AnyConnect client, 303-304
creating
bookmark lists, 107-109
DAPs, 219, 434
group policies, 62-63
external group policies, 66-67
local user accounts for SSL VPNs, 97-99
criteria
for certificate mapping, 337-339
for prelogin phase (CSD), 495-500
CRL Retrieval Method tab (Configuration Options for CA Certificate window), 82-83
CRL Retrieval Policy tab (Configuration Options for CA Certificate window), 82
CSD (Cisco Secure Desktop)
authorization with DAPs, 506-507
Cache Cleaner, 485-486, 501
enabling on ASA, 493-495
Host Emulation Detection, 486-487
host endpoint assessment, 504-505
Host Scan, 484
Keystroke Logger, 486
post-login phase, 488
Prelogin Assessment, 482-483
prelogin criteria, 495-500
prelogin phase, 487-488
session-termination phase, 488-490
supported operating systems, 490-492
troubleshooting, 506-509
Vault, 484-485, 502-504
customizing
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 396-405
IPsec VPN client GUI, 536-537
D
DAPs (dynamic access policies), 47, 432-435
AAA attributes, specifying, 220-221
attributes, 217-218
authorization parameters, configuring, 224-225
creating, 219
CSD, authorization, 506-507
record aggregation, 227-232
troubleshooting, 233-236
DART (Diagnostic AnyConnect Reporting Tool), 367
dedicated connection profile, configuring for enrollment, 343-347
default connection profiles, 57-60
deploying
AnyConnect full-tunnel SSL VPN, 261-278
  identity certificate, adding to ASA, 265-269
  interfaces, enabling, 272-273
  IP addressing, 262
  IPv6 access, 263-264
  signing root CA, adding to ASA, 269-271
DAPs, 219-225
DTLS, 447-450
PKI, 355-359
  on Easy VPN, 616-618
SSL VPNs
  access control, 105-115
  connection profiles, 99-105
  hostname, 78-79
  interfaces, enabling, 95-97
  IP addressing, 78
  local user accounts, creating, 97-99
DHCP, configuring Easy VPN, 580-581
digital certificates, 14
  authentication, 316-318
  provisioning as local CA, 321-333
disabling DTLS, 449
DNS, configuring SSL VPNs, 78-79
domain name, configuring SSL VPNs, 78-79
double authentication, 358-365
  SSL VPNs, configuring, 197-202
downloadable ACLs, configuring
  AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 296-299
downloading practice exam, 762-763
DPD (dead peer detection), configuring, 462-465
DTLS (Datagram Transport Layer Security), 29-31
deploying, 447-450

E
Easy VPN
  ACL bypass, configuring, 583
  ACLs, configuring, 583-585
  ASA IP addresses, configuring, 549
  authentication, 597-599
    troubleshooting, 618-619
  certificates, provisioning from third-party CA, 610-616
  client authentication with preshared keys, configuring, 569-573
  configuring, 547-581
  DHCP, configuring, 580-581
digital certificate mapping, configuring, 606-610
failover
  clustering, 662-665
  hardware-based, 656-663
  troubleshooting, 665-668
group policies, assigning
  to connection profile, 634-635
to local user account, 633-634
HA, 653-656
hybrid authentication, configuring, 604-606
IKEv1 policies, configuring, 558-562
IP addresses
  allocating, 575-580
  assigning, 562-568
IPsec connectivity, configuring, 551-558
local group policies, configuring, 627-631
mutual authentication, configuring, 604-606
per-group ACLs, configuring, 586-587
per-user ACLs, configuring, 587
PKI
  advanced deployment strategies, 616-618
  configuring, 599-604
remote group policies, configuring, 627-631
Remote hardware client, 675-677
    ASA 5505, configuring, 678-679
troubleshooting, 687-689
routing, configuring, 550
split tunneling, configuring, 588-590
troubleshooting, 590-591
XAUTH, configuring, 573-575
email proxy for SSL VPNs, configuring, 158-159
enabling
    CSD on ASA, 493-495
    DTLS, 449
interface health monitoring, 470
    RADIUS, 430-432
SSL VPN interfaces, 95-97
encryption
    asymmetric key algorithms, 12-14
    symmetric key algorithms, 12-14
endpoint attributes for DAPs,
specifying, 221-224
enforcing policies, hierarchical policy model, 52
enrollment
    dedicated connection profile,
    configuring, 343-347
    SCEP, 340
Epoch field (DTLS packets), 30
ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload), 17-19
external AAA servers, 65-67
external CAs for SSL VPNs,
configuring, 187-197
external group policies, 61
    creating, 66-67
    for SSL VPNs, 245-247
external load balancing, 242, 446-447
    configuring, 475-476
troubleshooting, 249-252

F

failover, 241
    active/active, 241
    active/standby, 241-242
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client,
    configuring, 462-465
    clustering, 662-665
on Easy VPN, troubleshooting,
    665-668
hardware-based, 444-445, 656-663
    configuring, 466-471
    IPsec site-to-site VPN, 750-755
flexibility in policy assignment, 50
FTP, creating bookmark lists, 107-109
full-tunnel SSL VPN, deploying,
    261-278
    CA enrollment, 265
    connection profile, creating, 273-278
    identity certificates, adding, 265-269
    IP addressing, 262
    IPv6 access, 263-264
    signing root CA, adding, 269-271

G

gateway content rewriting, SSL VPNs,
    116-118
GRE (generic routing encryption), 6
group aliases, 54-56
group policies, 61-63
    assigning
        to connection profile
        (Easy VPN), 634-635
        to local user account
        (Easy VPN), 633-634
    configuring, 412-420
    creating, 62-63
eexternal group policies, 61
    creating, 66-67
internal group policies, configuring, 414-420
local group policies, 412
    Easy VPN, configuring, 627-631
objects, 61-62
    assigning to users, 420-422
remote group policies, 412
    Easy VPN, configuring, 627-631
split tunneling, configuring, 422-424
Group URLs, 53
GUI (IPsec VPN client), customizing, 536-537

H

HA (high availability)
    clustering, 242, 446
    on Easy VPN, 653-656
external load balancing, 242, 446-447
failover, 241
    active/active, 241
    active/standby, 241-242
    hardware-based, 444-445
hardware-based failover on IPsec site-to-site VPN, 750-755
on IPsec site-to-site VPN
    troubleshooting, 755-757
IPsec site-to-site VPN, QoS, 734-743
redundant VPN peering, 243, 446
    on IPsec site-to-site VPN, 743-745
stateful, 653
stateless, 653
handshake process (SSL/TLS), 24-28
hardware-based failover, 444-445
    configuring, 466-471
    on Easy VPN, 656-663
    on IPsec site-to-site VPN, 750-755
help files, SSL VPN portal, 182-183
hierarchical policy model, 52
Host Emulation Detection (CSD), 486-487
host endpoint assessment (CSD), 504-505
Host Scan (CSD), 484
hostname, configuring SSL VPNs, 78-79
HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), 74
    internal HTTP/HTTPS proxy, configuring, 159-160
    for SSL VPNs, 106-107
hybrid authentication, configuring Easy VPN, 604-606

I

identity certificates, adding to ASA, 265-269
IKEv1, 15-17
    IPsec site-to-site VPN
        advanced authentication, configuring, 718-725
        configuring, 697-713
    Phase 1, 15
        Aggressive mode, 16
        Main mode, 16
    Phase 2, 16
IKEv2, 20-21
    AnyConnect VPN solution, deploying, 278-285
    IPsec site-to-site VPN
        configuring, 701-702, 714-717
        packet-exchange process, 20-21
importing certificates into ASA, 351-353
inheritance, 217
installing
    AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 261
        automatic web deployment, 378-387
        manual predeployment, 375-378
    IPsec VPN client, 520-524
    Pearson Cert Test Engine, 762
integrity, 7
interface health monitoring, enabling, 470
interfaces, enabling on SSL VPNs, 95-97
internal CAs for SSL VPNs, configuring, 187-197
internal group policies, configuring, 414-420
internal HTTP/HTTPS proxy for SSL VPNs, configuring, 159-160
IP addressing
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, client IP address allocation, 285-295
for full-tunnel SSL VPN, 262
SSL VPNs, deploying, 78
VIPs, 446
IPsec, 14-21
AH, 17-19
ESP, 17-19
IKEv1, 15-17
\textit{ISAKMP}, 15
\textit{Phase 1}, 15
\textit{Phase 2}, 16
IKEv2, 20-21
\textit{AnyConnect VPN solution, deploying}, 278-285
\textit{packet-exchange process}, 20-21
IPsec site-to-site VPN
HA
QoS, 734-743
\textit{redundant VPN peering}, 743-745
\textit{troubleshooting}, 755-757
hardware-based failover, 750-755
IKEv1
\textit{advanced authentication, configuring}, 718-725
\textit{configuring}, 697-713
IKEV2
\textit{configuring}, 701-702, 714-717
performance, 697
QoS, configuring, 734-743
\textit{routing}, 746-750
\textit{troubleshooting}, 725-728
IPsec VPN client
advanced profile settings, 528-536
connectivity, troubleshooting, 537-541
features, 515-517
general functions, 515
GUI, customizing, 536-537
installing, 520-524
menu items, 524-528
remote IPsec client, configuring, 517-520
supported IPsec attributes, 515
supported Windows features, 515
\textit{vpnclient.ini file}, 530-536
IPV6 access, \textit{AnyConnect full-tunnel SSL VPN}, 263-264

\textbf{J-K}

\textit{Java code signing}, 120

\textit{key exchange}
public keys, 14
symmetric key algorithms, 13
\textit{Keystroke Logger (CSD)}, 486

\textbf{L}

\textit{language localization, configuring SSL VPN portal}, 177-181
\textit{licensing}
active ASA licenses, viewing, 34
failover licensing, 43
model-specific licensing, 35-37
shared SSL VPN licenses, 43
time-based licensing, 42-43
VPN-specific licensing, 37-42
\textit{LLQ (low-latency queuing)}, 451
load balancing
  clustering for SSL VPNs, 247-249
  external load balancing, 242, 245-247, 446-447
    configuring, 475-476
  troubleshooting, 249-252
  VPN load balancing, 242
    configuring, 472-475
local CA, provisioning digital certificates, 321-333
local group policies, 412
  Easy VPN, configuring, 627-631
local user accounts
  group policies, assigning, 633-634
  for SSL VPNs, creating, 97-99
logging, 636-646
  configuring, 424-432
  NetFlow logging, 640-643
    enabling, 429-431
  RADIUS, configuring, 643-644
  SNMP, configuring, 644-646
  syslog, configuring, 637-639
login phases, 49
login URLs, 77
logon page, configuring SSL VPN portal, 172-174
logout page, configuring SSL VPN portal, 175

M
Main mode (IKEv1 Phase 1), 16
managing AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, client profiles, 387-390
manual predeployment option,
  AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 375-378
memory tables, 764
  menu items, Cisco IPsec VPN client, 524-528
model-specific licensing (ASA), 35-37
MPLS VPNs, 6
mutual authentication, configuring
  Easy VPN, 604-606

N
NAT-T (NAT Traversal), 19
NEM (Network Extension mode), 676-677
NetFlow logging, 640-643
  enabling, 429-431
NTP (Network Time Protocol), configuring, 320-321

O
Oakley, 15
objects
  AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, customizing, 396-405
  assigning to users, 420-422
  group policies, 61-62
operating systems, CSD support, 490-492
order of packet processing on ASA, 31-33
OSCP (Online Certificate Status Protocol), 355-359
OSCP Rules tab (Configuration Options for CA Certificate window), 83-86
OTPs (one-time passwords), 17
out-of-the-box configuration, SSL VPN portal, 176-177

P
Packet Tracer tool, 33
packet-exchange process (IKEv2), 20-21
packets
  ASA processing order, 31-33
  DTLS, Epoch field, 30
SSL
   ClientHello, 25-26
   Record protocol, 23-24
TLS, CCS packets, 27-28
panes, AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 259-260
passwords, OTPs, 17
PAT (Port Address Translation), 19
PCF files, 528-530
Pearson Cert Test Engine
   installing, 762
   preparing for exam, 765
performance
   content caching, 243-246
   IPsec site-to-site VPN, 697
per-group ACLs, configuring Easy VPN, 586-587
per-user connection profile lock, 56-57
per-user DTLS, enabling, 450
PFS (Perfect Forwarding Secrecy), 21
Phase 1 (IKEv1), 15
   Aggressive mode, 16
   Main mode, 16
PKI
   deploying, 355-359
      OSCP, 355-359
   Easy VPN
      advanced deployment strategies, 616-618
      configuring, 599-604
      troubleshooting, 206-209
placement of VPN termination device, 10-12
plug-ins, 76, 131-132
   application access methods for SSL VPNs, configuring, 142-149
policies
   assigning, 50-52
   connection profiles, 52-60
   certificate-to-connection profile mapping, 56
creating for AnyConnect
   full-tunnel SSL VPN, 273-278
default connection profiles, 57-60
   group aliases, 54-56
   group policies, assigning, 634-635
   Group URLs, 53
   per-user connection profile lock, 56-57
   for SSL VPNs, creating, 99-105
external AAA servers, 65-67
   group policies, 61-63
      creating, 62-63
      external group policies, 61
   internal group policies, configuring, 414-420
   objects, 61-62
   objects, assigning to users, 420-422
hierarchical policy model, 52
inheritance, 217
profiles, certificate-to-connection profile mapping, 334-337
   user attributes, configuring, 63-65
policing, 451
port forwarding, 75-76, 131
   for SSL VPNs, configuring, 134-141
portal (SSL VPN)
   AnyConnect integration, 183-184
      basic layout, configuring, 170-175
      help files, 182-183
      language localization, 177-181
      out-of-the-box configuration, 176-177
post-login phase, 49
post-login phase (CSD), 488
practice exam, downloading, 762-763
Prelogin Assessment (CSD), 482-483
prelogin phase, 49
prelogin phase (CSD), 487-488
   criteria, 495-500
Premium Edition product page, 763
preparing for exam
Pearson Cert Test Engine, 765
tools, 761-764
priority queuing, 451
provisioning
certificates as local CA, 321-333
certificates from third-party CA, 339-355, 610-616
certificate, importing into ASA, 351-353
client certificate selection, configuring, 348-351
connection profile, creating with certificate-based authentication, 353-355
dedicated connection profile, configuring for enrollment, 343-347
XML profiles, configuring for use by AnyConnect client, 342-344
public keys, 14
Q
QoS (quality of service), 450-461
configuring
with ASDM, 452-459
with CLI, 459-461
on IPsec site-to-site VPN, configuring, 734-743
LLQ, 451
policing, 451
traffic shaping, 451
queueing, 451-452
Quick mode (IKEv1 Phase 2), 17
R
RADIUS
enabling, 430-432
logging, 643-644
supported attributes on ASA, 67
record aggregation, DAPs, 227-232
Record protocol (SSL), 23-24
redundant VPN peering, 243, 446
AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, configuring, 462-465
on IPsec site-to-site VPN, 743-745
remote group policies, 412
Easy VPN, configuring, 627-631
remote IPsec client, configuring, 517-520
remote user access hours, controlling for AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, 303-304
reverse proxy, 75
Revocation Check tab
(Configuration Options for CA Certificate window), 82
routing on IPsec site-to-site VPN, 746-750
S
SBL (Start Before Login), 392-394
scalability in policy assignment, 50
SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol), 340
Secure Desktop
authorization with DAPs, 506-507
Cache Cleaner, 485-486, 501
enabling on ASA, 493-495
Host Emulation Detection, 486-487
host endpoint assessment, 504-505
Host Scan, 484
Keystroke Logger, 486
post-login phase, 488
Prelogin Assessment, 482-483
prelogin criteria, 495-500
prelogin phase, 487-488
session-termination phase, 488-490
supported operating systems, 490-492
troubleshooting, 506-509
Vault, 484-485, 502-504
security. See also antireplay
  authentication, 6
    certificate mapping, 318-320
    with digital certificates, 316-318
    double authentication, 197-202, 358-365
    Easy VPN, 597-599
    SSL VPNs, 185-187
  confidentiality, 6
  integrity, 7
session-termination phase (CSD), 488-490
shaping, 451
shared SSL VPN licenses, 43
show vpn-sessiondb command, 427
S-HTTP (Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol), 22
signing root CA, adding to ASA, 269-271
simultaneous VPN connections (ASA), 10
smart tunnels, 76, 132
  application access methods for SSL VPNs, configuring, 150-157
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), configuring, 644-646
specifying
  AAA attributes for DAPs, 220-221
  endpoint attributes for DAPs, 221-224
split tunneling
  AnyConnect Secure Mobility client, configuring, 299-303
  configuring, 422-424
  Easy VPN, configuring, 588-590
SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), 21-28
  CCS packets, 27-28
  ClientHello packet, 25-26
  handshake process, 24-28
  Record protocol, 23-24
SSL VPNs
  access control, 105-115
    bookmarks, 106
    CIFS, 107
  FTP, 107-111
    group policies, 111-115
    HTTPS, 106-107
  application access methods, 132-157
    client-server plug-ins, 142-149
    port forwarding, 134-141
    smart tunnels, 150-157
    troubleshooting, 160-164
  authentication, 185-187
  CAs, configuring, 187-197
  clustering, 247-249
    troubleshooting, 249-252
  connection profiles, creating, 99-105
  content transformation, 116-120
    Application Helper profiles, 118-119
    gateway content rewriting, 116-118
  Java code signing, 120
  CRL, configuring, 81-102
  domain name, configuring, 78-79
  double authentication, 197-202
  email proxy, configuring, 158-159
  external load balancing, 245-247
    troubleshooting, 249-252
  hostname, configuring, 78-79
  interfaces, enabling, 95-97
  internal HTTP/HTTPS proxy, configuring, 159-160
  IP addressing, deploying, 78
  local user accounts, creating, 97-99
  login URLs, 77
  plug-ins, 76, 131-132
  port forwarding, 75-76, 131
  portal, configuring
    AnyConnect integration, 183-184
      basic layout, 170-175
      help files, 182-183
      language localization, 177-181
      out-of-the-box configuration, 176-177
reverse proxy, 75
shared licenses, 43
smart tunnels, 76, 132
SSO, 75
troubleshooting, 120-123
SSO (single sign-on), 75
SSL VPNs, configuring, 202-206
troubleshooting, 206-209
stateful HA, 653
stateless HA, 653
static passwords, 186
symmetric key algorithms, 12-14
  key exchange, 13
syslog, configuring, 637-639

T

termination devices (VPNs),
  placement, 10-12
third-party CAs, provisioning
certificates, 339-355
certificate, importing into ASA,
  351-353
client certificate selection, configuring,
  348-351
connection profile, creating with
certificate-based authentication,
  353-355
dedicated connection profile,
  configuring for enrollment, 343-347
XML profiles, configuring for use by
  AnyConnect client, 342-344
time-based licensing (ASA), 42-43
TLS, 21-28
  CCS packets, 27-28
  ClientHello packet, 25-26
  handshake process, 24-28
traffic shaping, 451
triple authentication, 358-365
troubleshooting
  AnyConnect Secure Mobility
    client, 305-310
    DART, 367
    authorization, advanced settings,
      435-437
    Cisco Easy VPN, 590-591
    clustering, 249-252
    CSD, 506-509
    DAPs, 233-236
    Easy VPN, authentication, 618-619
    Easy VPN Remote client, 687-689
    failover, Easy VPN, 665-668
    IPsec site-to-site VPN, 725-728
      HA, 755-757
    IPsec VPN client connectivity, 537-541
    load balancing, 249-252
    PKI integration, 206-209
    SSL VPNs, 120-123
      application access methods,
        160-164
        SSO, 206-209
    Trusted Network Detection, 394-397
tunnel groups, 52-60
tunneling
  smart tunnels, 76, 132
    application access for SSL VPNs,
      configuring, 150-157
  split tunneling
    configuring, 422-424
    Easy VPN, configuring, 588-590
  split tunneling, configuring on
    AnyConnect Secure Mobility
      client, 299-303

U-V

user attributes, configuring, 63-65

Vault (CSD), 484-485, 502-504
viewing active ASA licenses, 34
VIP (virtual IP address), 446
VLANs, 6
VMAC (Virtual MAC) addresses,
  configuring, 471
XML profiles, configuring for AnyConnect client  799

VPN clients

AnyConnect Secure Mobility client

  automatic web deployment,  378-387
  client IP address allocation,  285-295
  client profiles, managing, 387-390
  customizing, 396-405
  manual predeployment option,  375-378
  SBL, 392-394
  troubleshooting, 305-310
  Trusted Network Detection,  394-397

ASA available methods, advantages of,  8-9

IPsec VPN client

  advanced profile settings, 528-536
  connectivity, troubleshooting,  537-541
  general functions, 515
  GUI, customizing, 536-537
  installing, 520-524
  menu items, 524-528
  remote IPsec client, configuring,  517-520
  supported IPsec attributes, 515
  supported Windows features, 515
  vpnclient.ini file, 530-536

MPLS, 6

SSL VPNs

  access control, 105-115
  application access methods,  132-157
  authentication, 185-187
  CAs, configuring, 187-197
  Cisco AnyConnect portal integration, 183-184
  clustering, 247-249

connection profiles, creating,  99-105
content transformation, 116-120
CRL, configuring, 81-102
email proxy, configuring, 158-159
local user accounts, creating, 97-99
login URLs, 77
plug-ins, 76
port forwarding, 75-76
reverse proxy, 75
smart tunnels, 76, 132
SSO, 75
troubleshooting, 120-123

termination device placement, 10-12
VLANs, 6

W-X-Y-Z

Windows operating system, supported
IPsec VPN client features, 515

XAUTH (Extended Authentication)
  Easy VPN, configuring, 573-575
XML profiles, configuring for
  AnyConnect client, 342-344