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# 企业级虚拟专有网络统一认证解决方案及实战

## 0.背景

本文适用于办公以及研发环境的虚拟专有网络统一认证，适用于同时需要保障环境安全性，完整性以及可控性的情况。

内网的安全涉及到 wifi 准入，上网行为管理，网络出口防火墙等。基于 ZStack 平台私有云环境，需要一整套虚拟专有网准入以及日志审计的系统平台。

本次主要是使用 openldap 作为统一认证，Cisco ASA 作为 VPN 服务端，使用 syslog 进行日志审计。同时也提供了使用 snmp 的方式去定时轮训获取登录的用户以及 ip。

### 说明：

本文介绍的方案是新钛云服架构师在实际环境中实践总结而来，效果不错，所以整理分享出来

### 实战环境：

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## AA.zstack+ASA8.42+Anyconnect+Ldap(CiscoPerson)+Syslog

### 1.快速安装 openldap

<https://github.com/osixia/docker-openldap>

```
docker run --env LDAP_ORGANISATION="tyun" --env LDAP_DOMAIN="tyun.cn" --env  
LDAP_ADMIN_PASSWORD="ldap_passwd" --volume /data/slapd/database:/var/lib/ldap -  
-volume /data/slapd/config:/etc/ldap/slapd.d --detach -it -p 389:389 -p 636:636  
osixia/openldap:1.2.0
```

docker 快速安装（根据需要选择对应的版本，或者手工基于 dockerfile build 最新  
版本）或者手动安装，但需要加入 memberof 属性。

### 2.openldap 导入 CiscoPerson objectclass

#### 2.1 下载 cisco.schema

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wget

<https://gist.github.com/jaseywang/041f76d03e2f43579d6f6984e3358774>

cisco.schema(上面链接失效的化, 使用本处)

将 85 行改为 MUST ( uid \$ cn ), 86 行 delete 掉 telephoneNumber (否则会报错)

也可以直接使用已经修改好的

[https://raw.githubusercontent.com/qingyufei/ubuntu20tools/master/Cisco\\_ASA\\_Idap/zhuxiang/cisco.schema](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/qingyufei/ubuntu20tools/master/Cisco_ASA_Idap/zhuxiang/cisco.schema)

## 2.2 基于 cisco.schema 生成 cisco.ldif

新建配置文件以及目录

```
echo "include cisco.schema" >>cisco.conf
```

```
mkdir ldif_cisco
```

```
slaptest -f cisco.conf -F ldif_cisco
```

---

获取到 Idif 目录结构如下：

```
tree Idif
tree
.
├── cn=config
│   ├── cn=schema
│   │   └── cn={0}cisco.ldif
│   ├── cn=schema.ldif
│   ├── olcDatabase={0}config.ldif
│   └── olcDatabase={-1}frontend.ldif
└── cn=config.ldif
```

文件 `cn=config/cn=schema/cn={0}cisco.ldif` 就是生成的‘ldif’文件，编辑此文件，

前三行改为：

```
dn: cn=cisco,cn=schema,cn=config
objectClass: olcSchemaConfig
cn: cisco
```

```
root@zhuxtang:~/git/ubuntu/tools/Cisco_ASA_ldap/zhuxtang/ldif_dir/cn=config/cn=schema# cat cn=\{0\}cisco.ldif
# AUTO-GENERATED FILE - DO NOT EDIT!! Use ldapmodify.
# CRC32 081a4f5f
dn: cn=cisco,cn=schema,cn=config
objectClass: olcSchemaConfig
cn: cisco
```

---

最后注释掉最后七行:

```
#structuralObjectClass: olcSchemaConfig
#entryUUID: 0218259c-eecb-1037-994e-2b79155cb0bf
#creatorsName: cn=config
#createTimestamp: 20180518093847Z
#entryCSN: 20180518093847.498329Z#000000#000#000000
#modifiersName: cn=config
#modifyTimestamp: 20180518093847Z
```

### 2.3 将“cn={0}cisco.ldif”文件内容导入 ldap 数据库

进入对应的目录, 导入数据库(如果使用 docker 安装, 则通过 docker cp 复制配置文件到容器里执行,当然也可以安装 openldap-clients,openldap-devel, 通过-H 指定 ldap 主机):

```
cd ldif_cisco/cn=config/cn=schema
sudo ldapadd -Q -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -f cn={0}cisco.ldif
```

查看是否导入成功:

```
ldapsearch -Q -LLL -Y EXTERNAL -H ldapi:/// -b cn=schema,cn=config dn
```

直接查看生成的文件

(/etc/ldap/slapd.d/cn=config/cn=schema/cn={16}cisco.ldif):

```
root@f9497f3e05a4:/etc/ldap/slapd.d/cn=config/cn=schema# pwd
/etc/ldap/slapd.d/cn=config/cn=schema
root@f9497f3e05a4:/etc/ldap/slapd.d/cn=config/cn=schema#
root@f9497f3e05a4:/etc/ldap/slapd.d/cn=config/cn=schema# more cn=\{16\}cisco.ldif
# AUTO-GENERATED FILE - DO NOT EDIT!! Use ldapmodify.
# CRC32 b0072ac9
cn: cn={16}cisco
objectClass: olcSchemaConfig
cn: {16}cisco
olcAttributeTypes: {0}( 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.500.1.1 NAME 'CiscoBanner' DESC 'Banner Name for VPN users' EQUALITY caseIgnoreMatch ORDERING caseIgnoreOrderingMatch SUBSTR caseIgnoreSubstringsMatch SYNTAX 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.15{128} SINGLE-VALUE )
olcAttributeTypes: {1}( 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.500.1.2 NAME 'CiscoACLin' DESC 'ACL in for VPN users' EQUALITY caseIgnoreMatch ORDERING caseIgnoreOrderingMatch SUBSTR caseIgnoreSubstringsMatch SYNTAX 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.15{128} SINGLE-VALUE )
olcAttributeTypes: {2}( 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.500.1.3 NAME 'CiscoDomain' DESC 'Domain for VPN users' EQUALITY caseIgnoreMatch ORDERING caseIgnoreOrderingMatch SUBSTR caseIgnoreSubstringsMatch SYNTAX 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.15{128} SINGLE-VALUE )
```

## 3.Cisco ASA

3.1 商业购买 ASA 硬件+ Anyconnect vpn 的 liscence (推荐)

3.2 模拟器 vMware 或在 Esxi 版本的 ASA8.42(或者 ASA931 等其他版本都可以)

+Cisco ASA Keygen (网上教程比较多, 仅作为测试学习使用, 请勿商业使用。)

3.3 KVM 版本的 ASA8.42 (仅作为测试学习使用)。

解压 vmware 的 ova 文件(iso 文件为启动引导文件, qcow2 为 disk0:或者 flash 文件, 最重要的是 iso 文件, qcow2 可以重新生成):

```
convert vmware to qcow2
```

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco# tar -xvf asa842.ova
```

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WOLF-ASA842-adv.ovf

WOLF-ASA842-adv.mf

WOLF-ASA842-adv-disk1.vmdk

WOLF-ASA842-adv-file1.iso

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco# ls
```

```
asa842.ova  WOLF-ASA842-adv-disk1.vmdk  WOLF-ASA842-adv-file1.iso  WOLF-ASA842-adv.mf  WOLF-ASA842-adv.ovf
```

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco# mkdir -pv ASA_qcow2
```

```
mkdir: created directory 'ASA_qcow2'
```

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco# qemu-img convert -f vmdk -O qcow2 WOLF-ASA842-adv-disk1.vmdk ASA_qcow2/ASA842-adv-disk1.qcow2
```

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco# cp WOLF-ASA842-adv-file1.iso ASA_qcow2/ASA842-adv-file1.iso
```

最重要的是 iso 文件，每次虚拟机启动都要重 iso 启动:

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco# ls ASA_qcow2/
```

```
ASA842-adv-disk1.qcow2  ASA842-adv-file1.iso
```

查看 qcow2 文件:

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco/ASA_qcow2# virt-list-fileSystems -a ASA842-adv-disk1.qcow2
```

---

/dev/sda1

通过 guestmount 工具查看 asa 磁盘里的信息。

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco/ASA_qcow2# guestmount -a ASA842-adv-disk1.qcow2 -m /dev/sda1 /mnt
```

```
root@zhuxiang:~/cisco/ASA_qcow2# ls /mnt/
```

```
anyconnect-win-3.0.0629-k9.pkg  boot                cisco_config        rdp2-  
plugin.090211.jar  ssh-plugin.080430.jar  
asdm-645-206.bin                coredumpinfo       csd_3.6.181-k9.pkg  rdp-  
plugin.101215.jar  vnc-plugin.080130.jar
```

可以生成 kvm 系统（网卡必须选择 e1000,把 iso 作为第一启动项），或者导入 ISO ZStack，然后直接运行(导入 ASA8.42.iso，格式必须是 iso，平台是 other):



名称	镜像格式	操作	格式	状态	操作	容量	平台	所有者	创建日期
ASA8.42 ISO	ISO 1	删除	ISO	可用	删除	24.12 MB	Other	admin	2018.06.28 18:28:58

创建虚拟机，根云盘规格选择 10G，计算规格 2 核 4G 以上，网络按照需求选择，选择对应的 ASA8.42 iso 镜像。创建虚拟机成功。(Network Anti-Spoofing 功能注意关闭)



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由于 zstack2.3.2 不支持 serial 重定向, 查看 ASA8.42 所在的计算节点, 通过在宿主机上直接运行命令 `virsh console ASA8.42_domain` 进入 console 控制台, 配置基础管理功能

(其他版本 ASA 可能支持直接从页面 console 口登陆)

修改云主机启动顺序(CdRom,HardDisk):

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设置启动顺序 ×

设置启动顺序:

CdRom,HardDisk ▼

重启后生效。

设置CdRom优先启动, 重启后失效。

确定 取消

asa

```
[root@bjm8-zscns-10-0-3-16 ~]# virsh list --all
```

Id	名称	状态
-----		
6	687ba60019f04a5fa71b3f1501560d3a	running
7	3459d91402c247ca8fabf0e7d922af7b	running
9	09cab8ca969429c9505fafaf14071eb	running
34	fb4550f382fb496cbb03d77ca5f2456e	running

---

42 8af69ae1236e4827880f6684987d9438 running  
43 zstack10310 running

[root@bjm8-zscns-10-0-3-16 ~]# virsh console 8af69ae1236e4827880f6684987d9438

连接到域 8af69ae1236e4827880f6684987d9438

换码符为 ^]

ASAGW7>

ASAGW7> ena

Password:

ASAGW7# show version

Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance Software Version 8.4(2)

Device Manager Version 6.4(5)206

Compiled on Wed 15-Jun-11 18:17 by builders

System image file is "Unknown, monitor mode tftp booted image"

Config file at boot was "startup-config"

ASAGW7 up 1 day 20 hours

Hardware: ASA 5520, 3072 MB RAM, CPU Pentium II 2095 MHz

Internal ATA Compact Flash, 131072MB

BIOS Flash unknown @ 0x0, 0KB

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0: Ext: GigabitEthernet0 : address is fa1a.6c10.8800, irq 0

1: Ext: GigabitEthernet1 : address is fa03.b8ec.3001, irq 0

Licensed features for this platform:

Maximum Physical Interfaces	: Unlimited	perpetual
Maximum VLANs	: 100	perpetual
Inside Hosts	: Unlimited	perpetual
Failover	: Active/Active	perpetual
VPN-DES	: Enabled	perpetual
VPN-3DES-AES	: Enabled	perpetual
Security Contexts	: 20	perpetual
GTP/GPRS	: Enabled	perpetual
AnyConnect Premium Peers	: 10000	perpetual
AnyConnect Essentials	: 0	perpetual
Other VPN Peers	: 5000	perpetual
Total VPN Peers	: 0	perpetual
Shared License	: Enabled	perpetual
AnyConnect for Mobile	: Enabled	perpetual
AnyConnect for Cisco VPN Phone	: Enabled	perpetual
Advanced Endpoint Assessment	: Enabled	perpetual
UC Phone Proxy Sessions	: 5000	perpetual
Total UC Proxy Sessions	: 10000	perpetual
Botnet Traffic Filter	: Enabled	perpetual
Intercompany Media Engine	: Disabled	perpetual

This platform has an ASA 5520 VPN Plus license.

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## 4.AnyConnect VPN 配置

### 4.1. webvpn 配置

```
webvpn
webvpn
enable Outside
no anyconnect-essentials
anyconnect image disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0629-k9.pkg 1
anyconnect enable
tunnel-group-list enable
sysopt connection permit-vpn
```

### 4.2 aaa-server ldap 配置

```
aaa-server ldap
ASAGW7# sho running-config aaa-server
aaa-server LdapServerGroup0 protocol ldap
aaa-server LdapServerGroup0 (Inside) host XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

---

```
ldap-base-dn dc=tyun,dc=cn
ldap-scope subtree
ldap-naming-attribute uid
ldap-login-password *****
ldap-login-dn cn=admin,dc=tyun,dc=cn
server-type openldap
ldap-attribute-map LdapMapClass0
```

### 4.3 ldap attribute-map 配置

```
ldap attribute-map
ASAGW7# sho run ldap
ldap attribute-map LdapMapClass0
map-name CiscoACLin Cisco-AV-Pair
map-name CiscoBanner Banner1
map-name CiscoDNS Primary-DNS
map-name CiscoDomain IPSec-Default-Domain
map-name CiscoGroupPolicy IETF-Radius-Class
map-name CiscoIPAddress IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address
map-name CiscoIPNetmask IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Netmask
map-name CiscoSplitACL IPSec-Split-Tunnel-List
map-name CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy IPSec-Split-Tunneling-Policy
```

ldap 用户 ciscoperson objectclass 添加, 以及 ASA 关键配置

---

ciscoperson

根据需要配置 ciscoperson, 案例如下, 本次案例可以直接只使用 group-policy

```
cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=zhuxiang,ou=operations,ou=users,dc=tyun,dc=cn
cn: zhu xiang
givenName: zhuxiang
sn: zhuxiang
uid: zhuxiang
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/zhuxiang
mail: zhuxiang@tyun.cn
objectClass: top
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: shadowAccount
objectClass: inetOrgPerson
objectClass: organizationalPerson
objectClass: person
objectClass: CiscoPerson
loginShell: /bin/bash
userPassword: {CRYPT}*
CiscoBanner: This is banner 1
CiscoIPAddress: 10.1.1.1
```

---

CiscoIPNetmask: 255.255.255.128

CiscoDomain: xtstack.com

CiscoDNS: 223.5.5.5

CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.255.0.200 255.255.255.255 10.0.3.14 255.255.255.255

ip:inacl#2=permit ip 10.255.0.200 255.255.255.255 10.0.3.10 255.255.255.255

CiscoSplitACL: DefaultSplitVPNAcl0

CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1

CiscoGroupPolicy: DefaultGroupPolicy0

## ASA 上对应配置

ASAGW47# show running-config access-list

access-list DefaultSplitVPNAcl0 standard permit 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0

access-list DefaultSplitVPNAcl1 standard permit 10.0.5.0 255.255.255.0

ip local pool DefaultVPNPool0 10.255.0.11-10.255.0.64 mask 255.255.255.0

新建用户 group-policy ， 以及默认 denyall 的 group-policy

ASAGW47# sho running-config group-policy

group-policy DefaultGroupPolicy0 internal

group-policy DefaultGroupPolicy0 attributes

vpn-simultaneous-logins 10

vpn-idle-timeout 9999

vpn-session-timeout none

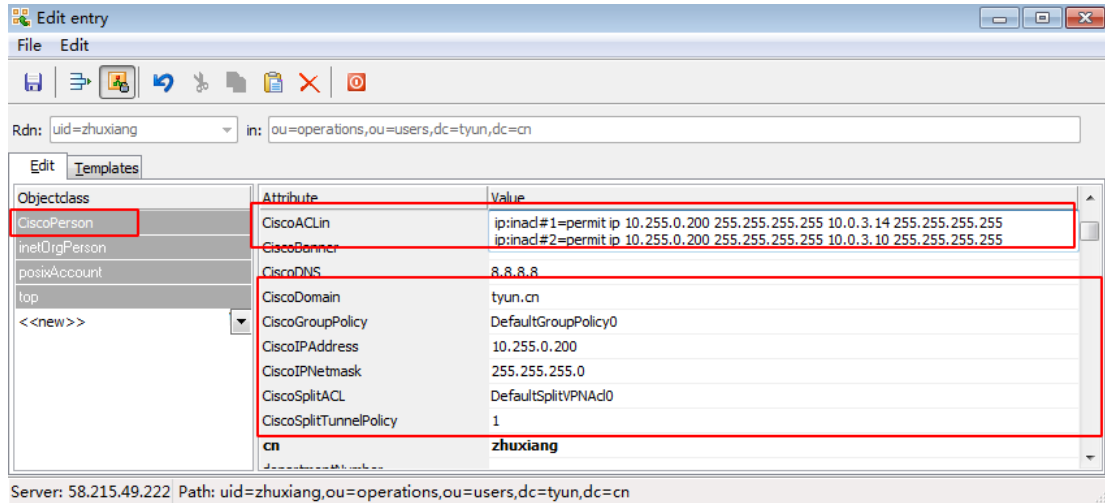
---

```
vpn-tunnel-protocol ikev1 ikev2 l2tp-ipsec ssl-client ssl-clientless
split-tunnel-policy tunnelspecified
split-tunnel-network-list value DefaultSplitVPNAcl0
default-domain value tyun.cn
address-pools value DefaultVPNPool0
group-policy NoAccessGroupPolicy internal
group-policy NoAccessGroupPolicy attributes
vpn-simultaneous-logins 0
vpn-tunnel-protocol ikev1 ikev2 l2tp-ipsec ssl-client ssl-clientless
default-domain value tyun.cn
address-pools none
```

LDAP 用户匹配上 group-policy DefaultGroupPolicy0 才可以访问, 其他用户默认  
匹配 group-policy NoAccessGroupPolicy, 该策略默认不可以访问 vpn

```
ASAGW7# sho run tunnel-group
tunnel-group DefaultTunnelGroup0 type remote-access
tunnel-group DefaultTunnelGroup0 general-attributes
authentication-server-group LdapServerGroup0
default-group-policy NoAccessGroupPolicy
tunnel-group DefaultTunnelGroup0 webvpn-attributes
group-alias OperationsAdmin enable
```





ldap objectclass ciscoperson 常见

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa90/configuration/guide/asa\\_90\\_cli\\_config/ref\\_extserver.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/asa/asa90/configuration/guide/asa_90_cli_config/ref_extserver.pdf)

IPsec-Split-Tunneling-Policy	Y	Y	Y	Integer	Single	0 = Tunnel everything 1 = Split tunneling 2 = Local LAN permitted
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## 5.log 配置

开启 ASA vpn 以及 auth log

asa syslog

logging enable

logging timestamp

logging buffer-size 1048576

logging buffered notifications

logging class vpn buffered notifications

logging class auth buffered notifications

---

日志可以查看登录用户历史记录

log

```
ASAGW7# show logging | include zhuxiang
```

```
May 23 2018 17:54:02: %ASA-4-722041: TunnelGroup <DefaultTunnelGroup0>  
GroupPolicy <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang> IP <58.215.49.222> No IPv6  
address available for SVC connection
```

```
May 23 2018 17:54:02: %ASA-5-722033: Group <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang>  
IP <58.215.49.222> First TCP SVC connection established for SVC session.
```

```
May 23 2018 17:54:02: %ASA-4-722051: Group <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang>  
IP <58.215.49.222> Address <10.255.0.13> assigned to session
```

```
May 23 2018 17:57:20: %ASA-5-722012: Group <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang>  
IP <58.215.49.222> SVC Message: 16/NOTICE: Aborted by caller.
```

```
May 23 2018 17:57:20: %ASA-5-722037: Group <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang>  
IP <58.215.49.222> SVC closing connection: User Requested.
```

```
May 23 2018 17:57:20: %ASA-4-113019: Group = DefaultTunnelGroup0, Username =  
zhuxiang, IP = 58.215.49.222, Session disconnected. Session Type: AnyConnect-Parent,  
Duration: 0h:03m:18s, Bytes xmt: 8592, Bytes rcv: 1053, Reason: User Requested
```

```
May 23 2018 18:45:44: %ASA-5-722037: Group <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang>  
IP <101.81.238.100> SVC closing connection: Transport closing.
```

```
May 23 2018 18:48:15: %ASA-5-722037: Group <DefaultGroupPolicy0> User <zhuxiang>  
IP <101.81.238.100> SVC closing connection: Transport closing.
```

通通过 snmp 获取 用户以及访问的来源 ip 地址

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asa snmp

```
[root@zabbix55 ~]# snmpwalk -v 2c -c tyun11325 10.0.5.7 enterprises.9.9.392.1.3.21.1.10
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.9.9.392.1.3.21.1.10.8.122.104.117.120.105.97.110.103.53249 =
STRING: "124.78.135.29"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.9.9.392.1.3.21.1.10.8.122.104.117.120.105.97.110.103.57345 =
STRING: "101.81.238.100"
```

重量级的 Graylog

<https://blog.csdn.net/liukuan73/article/details/52525431>

商业 kiwi syslog

## 6.后记

以下的方法是通过 ldap memberof (ldapsearch -x -h "127.0.0.1" -b dc=tyun,dc=cn -D "cn=admin,dc=tyun,dc=cn" -W '(uid=zhuxiang)' memberOf)属性映射的方式，8.4.2 没有测试成功，估计要更高的版本

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## 参考文档:

[https://www.cisco.com/c/zh\\_cn/support/docs/security/asa-5500-x-series-next-generation-firewalls/91831-mappingsvctovpn.html#anc6](https://www.cisco.com/c/zh_cn/support/docs/security/asa-5500-x-series-next-generation-firewalls/91831-mappingsvctovpn.html#anc6)

<https://www.tunnelsup.com/cisco-asa-vpn-authorize-user-based-on-ldap-group/>

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/asa-5500-x-series-next-generation-firewalls/98625-asa-ldap-authentication.html>

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拥有 OpenStack、CCIE、阿里云、ZStack 等技术认证。有上万台云主机, PB 级别分布式存储运维经验。熟悉各种虚拟化技术, 软硬件, 网络, 容器编排等技术, 拥有 python 开发经验。热爱各种开源技术。

## ZStack 是谁?

大道至简·极速部署, ZStack 致力于产品化私有云和混合云。

ZStack 是新一代创新开源的云计算 IaaS 软件, 由英特尔、微软、CloudStack 等世界上最早一批虚拟化工程师创建, 拥有 KVM、Xen、Hyper-V 等成熟的技术背景。

ZStack 创新提出了云计算 4S 理念, 即 Simple (简单)、Strong (健壮)、Smart (智能)、Scalable (弹性), 通过全异步架构, 无状态服务架构, 无锁架构等核心技术, 完美解决云

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计算执行效率低，系统不稳定，不能支撑高并发等问题，实现 HA 和轻量化管理。

ZStack 发起并维护着国内最大的自主开源 IaaS 社区——zstack.io，吸引了 6000 多名社区用户，对外公开的 API 超过 1000 个。基于这 1000 多个 API，用户可以自由组装出自己的私有云、混合云，甚至利用 ZStack 搭建公有云对外提供服务。

ZStack 拥有充足的知识产权储备，积极申报多项软著和专利，参与业内标准、白皮书的撰写，入选云计算行业方案目录，还通过了工信部云服务能力认证和信通院可信云认证。

ZStack 面向企业用户提供基于 IaaS 的私有云和混合云，是业内唯一一家实现产品化，并领先业内首家推出同时打通数据面和控制面无缝混合云的云服务商。选择 ZStack，用户可以官网直接下载、1 台 PC 也可上云、30 分钟完成从裸机的安装部署。

目前已有 1000 多家企业用户选择了 ZStack 云平台。