

ASA 8.x: AnyConnect VPN Client for Public Internet VPN on a Stick Configuration Example

Document ID: 100918

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Introduction

This document describes how to set up an Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA) 8.0.2 to perform SSL VPN on a stick with Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client. This setup applies to a specific case where the ASA does not allow split tunneling, and users connect directly to the ASA before they are permitted to go to the Internet.

Note: In order to avoid an overlap of IP addresses in the network, assign a completely different pool of IP addresses to the VPN Client (for example, 10.x.x.x , 172.16.x.x, and 192.168.x.x). This IP addressing scheme is helpful in order to troubleshoot your network.

Hairpinning or U-turn

This feature is useful for VPN traffic that enters an interface but is then routed out of that same interface. For example, if you have a hub-and-spoke VPN network where the security appliance is the hub and the remote VPN networks are spokes, in order for one spoke to communicate with another spoke, traffic must go to the security appliance and then out again to the other spoke.

Use the **same-security-traffic** command in order to allow traffic to enter and exit the same interface.

```
securityappliance(config)#same-security-traffic permit intra-interface
```

Prerequisites

Requirements

Ensure that you meet these requirements before you attempt this configuration:

- The hub ASA Security Appliance needs to run version 8.x.
- Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client 2.x

Note: Download the AnyConnect VPN Client package (anyconnect-win*.pkg) from the Cisco Software Download (registered customers only). Copy the AnyConnect VPN client to the ASA's flash memory, which is to be downloaded to the remote user computers in order to establish the SSL VPN connection with the ASA. Refer to the Installing the AnyConnect Client section of the ASA configuration guide for more information.

Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- Cisco 5500 Series ASA that runs software version 8.0(2)
- Cisco AnyConnect SSL VPN Client version for Windows 2.0.0343
- PC which runs Microsoft Vista, Windows XP or Windows 2000 Professional
- Cisco Adaptive Security Device Manager (ASDM) version 6.0(2)

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Conventions

Refer to the Cisco Technical Tips Conventions for more information on document conventions.

Background Information

The Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client provides secure SSL connections to the security appliance for remote users. Without a previously installed client, remote users enter the IP address in their browser of an interface configured to accept SSL VPN connections. Unless the security appliance is configured to redirect http:// requests to https://, users must enter the URL in the form https://<address>.

After entering the URL, the browser connects to that interface and displays the login screen. If the user satisfies the login and authentication, and the security appliance identifies the user as requiring the client, it downloads the client that matches the operating system of the remote computer. After downloading, the client installs and configures itself, establishes a secure SSL connection and either remains or uninstalls itself (depending on the security appliance configuration) when the connection terminates.

In the case of a previously installed client, when the user authenticates, the security appliance examines the revision of the client and upgrades the client as necessary.

When the client negotiates an SSL VPN connection with the security appliance, it connects using Transport Layer Security (TLS), and optionally, Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS). DTLS avoids latency and bandwidth problems associated with some SSL connections, and improves the performance of real-time applications that are sensitive to packet delays.

The AnyConnect client can be downloaded from the security appliance, or it can be installed manually on the remote PC by the system administrator. For more information about installing the client manually, refer to the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client Administrator Guide.

The security appliance downloads the client based on the group policy or username attributes of the user establishing the connection. You can configure the security appliance to automatically download the client, or you can configure it to prompt the remote user about whether to download the client. In the latter case, if the user does not respond, you can configure the security appliance to either download the client after a timeout period or present the login page.

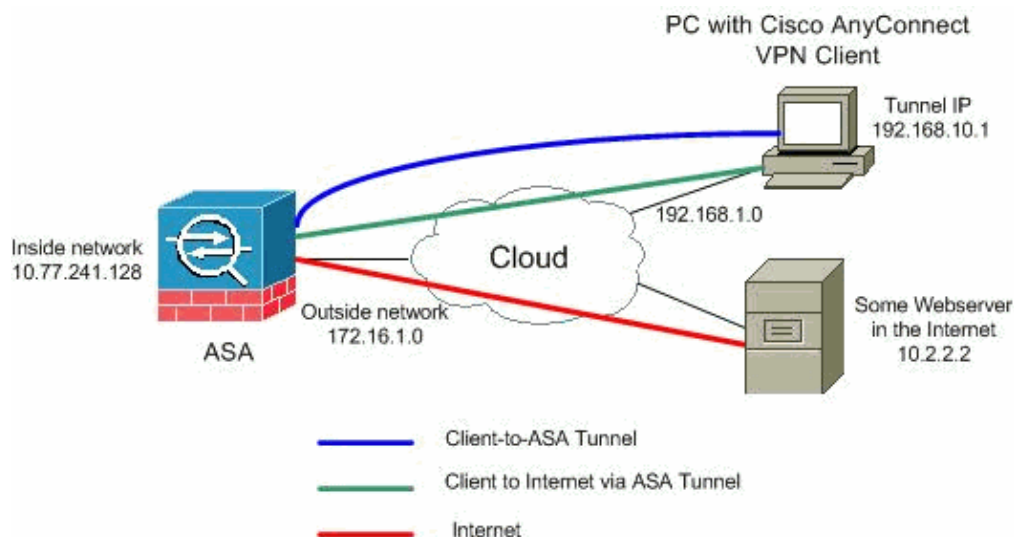
Configure

In this section, you are presented with the information to configure the features described in this document.

Note: Use the Command Lookup Tool (registered customers only) to obtain more information on the commands used in this section.

Network Diagram

This document uses this network setup:



Note: The IP addressing schemes used in this configuration are not legally routable on the Internet. They are RFC 1918 addresses which have been used in a lab environment.

ASA 8.0(2) Configurations Using ASDM 6.0(2)

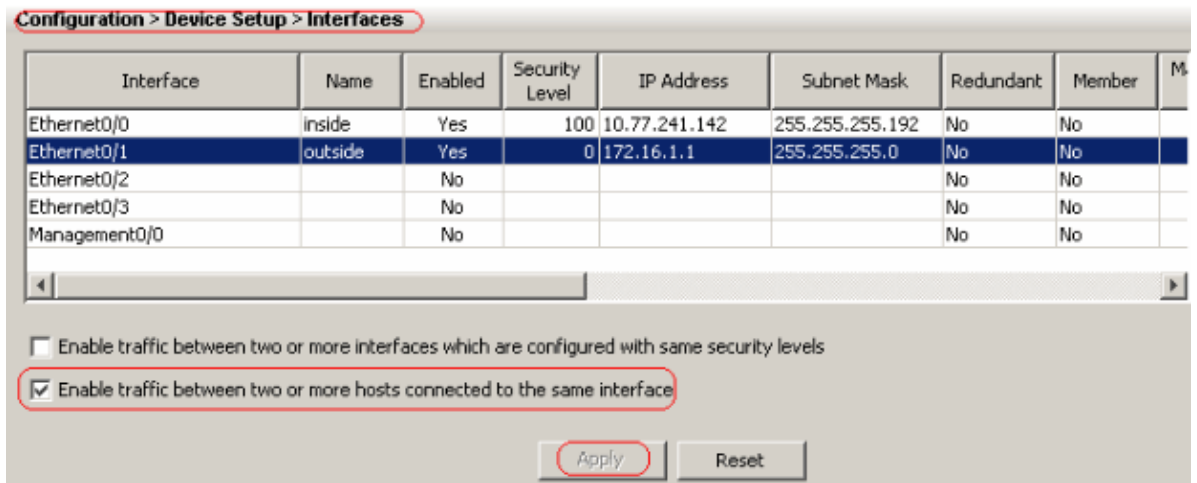
This document assumes that the basic configuration, such as interface configuration, is already made and works properly.

Note: Refer to Allowing HTTPS Access for ASDM in order to allow the ASA to be configured by the ASDM.

Note: Beginning with version 8.0(2), the ASA supports both clientless SSL VPN (WebVPN) sessions and ASDM administrative sessions simultaneously on Port 443 of the outside interface. In versions before 8.0(2) WebVPN and ASDM cannot be enabled on the same ASA interface unless you change the port numbers. Refer to ASDM and WebVPN Enabled on the Same Interface of ASA for more information.

Complete these steps in order to configure the SSL VPN on a stick in ASA:

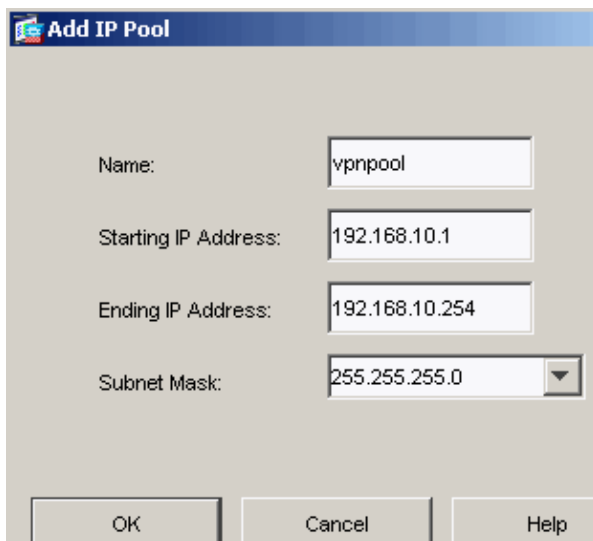
1. Choose **Configuration > Device Setup > Interfaces** and check **Enable traffic between two or more hosts connected to the same interface** check box in order to allow SSL VPN traffic to enter and exit the same interface. Click **Apply**.



Equivalent CLI Configuration:

```
Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#same-security-traffic permit intra-interface
```

2. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > Address Management > Address Pools > Add** in order to create an IP address pool **vpnpool**.



3. Click **Apply**.

Equivalent CLI Configuration:

```
Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#ip local pool vpnpool 192.168.10.1-192.168.10.254 mask 255.255.255.0
```

4. Enable WebVPN.

- a. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > SSL VPN Connection Profiles** and under **Access Interfaces**, click the check boxes **Allow Access** and **Enable DTLS** for the outside interface. Also, check the **Enable Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client or legacy SSL VPN Client access on the interface** selected in the table below check box in order to enable SSL VPN on the outside interface.

Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > SSL VPN Connection Profiles

The security appliance automatically deploys the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client or legacy SSL VPN Client to client deployment requires end-user administrative rights. The Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client supports the Layer Security (DTLS) tunneling options.

(More client-related parameters, such as client images and client profiles, can be found at [Client Settings](#))

Access Interfaces

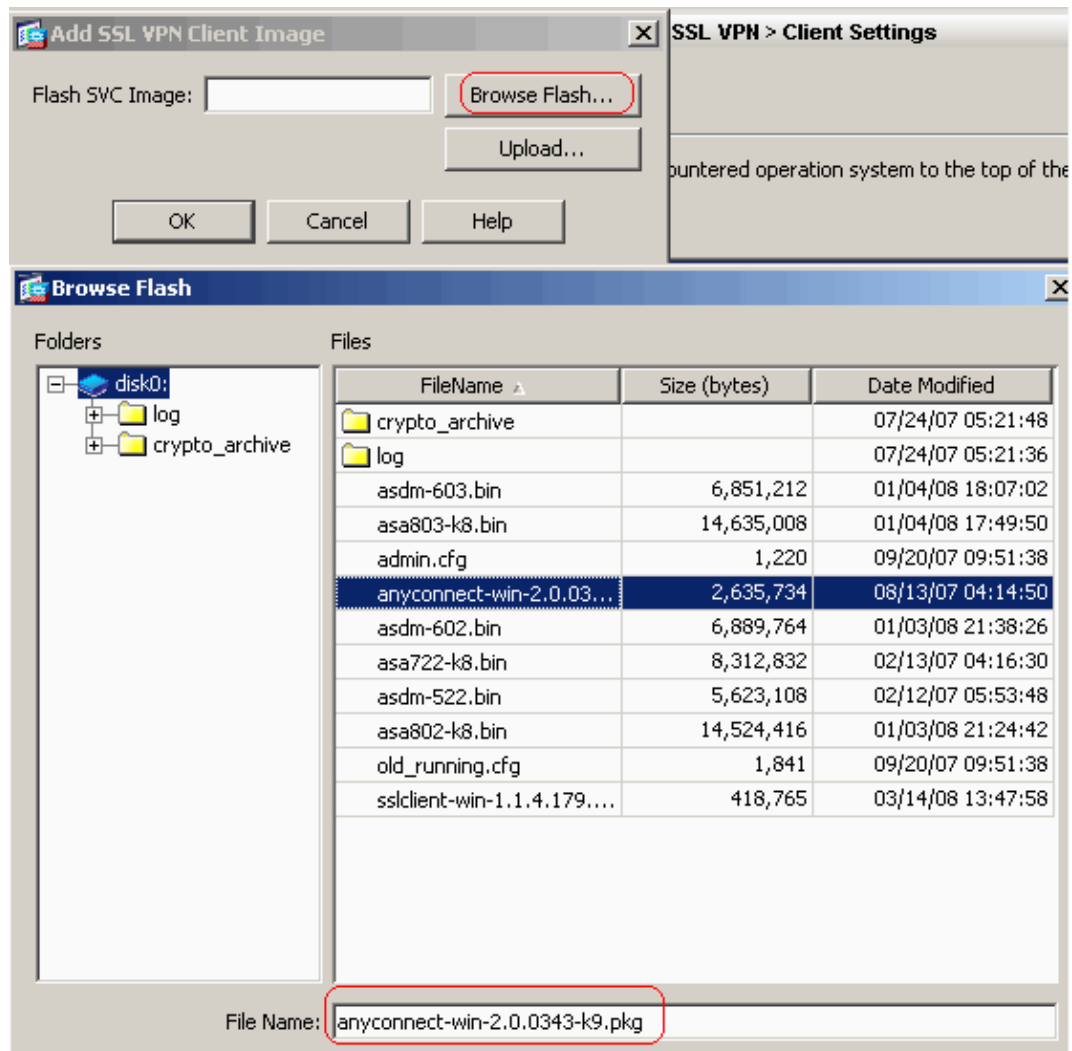
Enable Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client or legacy SSL VPN Client access on the interfaces selected in the

| Interface | Allow Access | Require Client Certificate | Enable DTLS |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| outside | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| inside | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

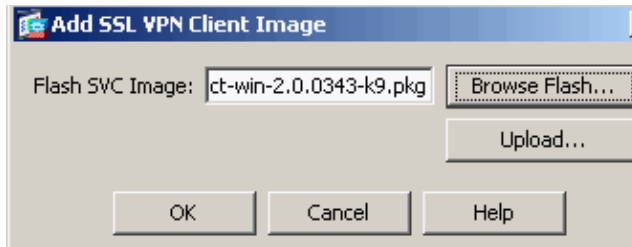
Access Port: DTLS Port:

Click here to [Assign Certificate to Interface](#).

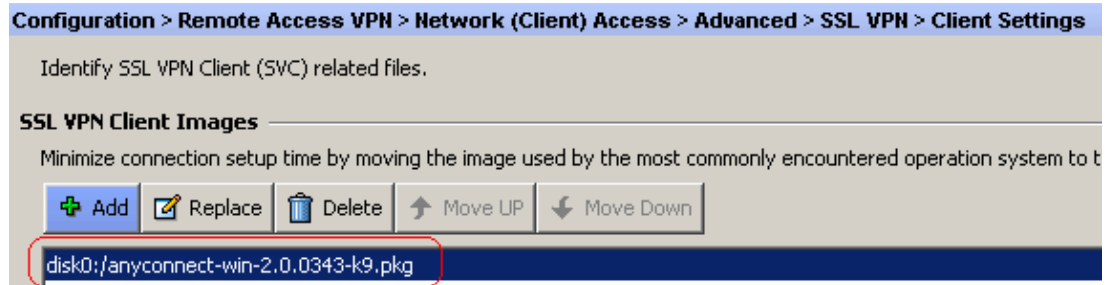
- b. Click **Apply**.
- c. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > Advanced > SSL VPN > Client Settings > Add** in order to add the Cisco AnyConnect VPN client image from the flash memory of ASA as shown.



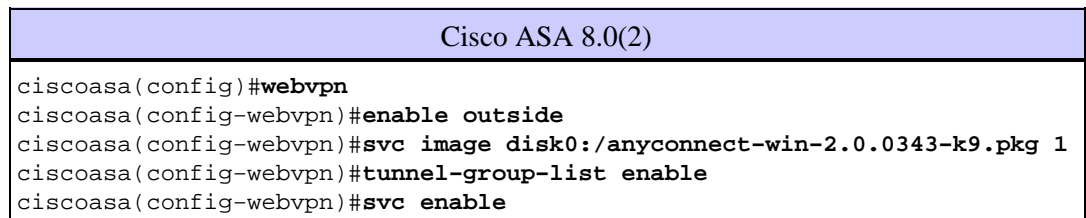
d. Click **OK**.



e. Click **OK**.

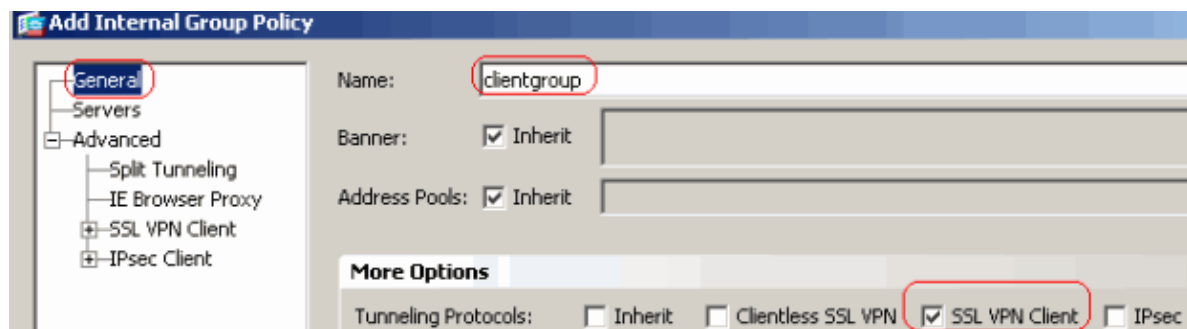


Equivalent CLI Configuration:

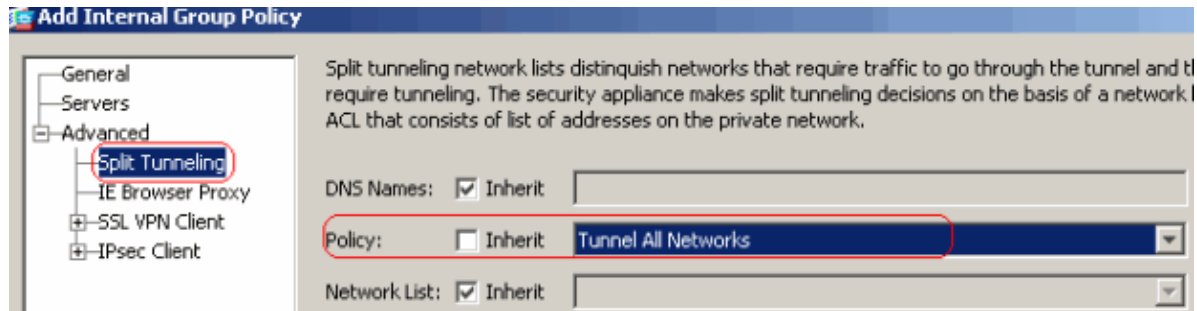


5. Configure Group Policy.

a. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > Group Policies** in order to create an internal group policy **clientgroup**. Under the **General** tab, select the **SSL VPN Client** check box in order to enable the WebVPN as tunneling protocol.



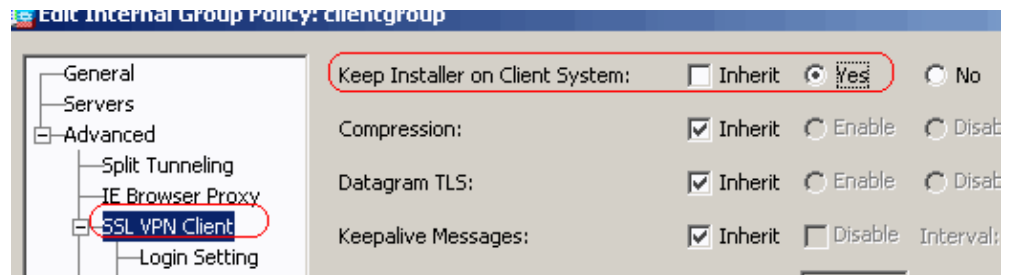
b. In the **Advanced > Split Tunneling** tab, choose **Tunnel All Networks** from the drop down list of the Policy in order to make all the packets coming from the remote PC through a secure tunnel.



c. Configure **SSL VPN** settings under Group policy mode.

- a. For the Keep Installer on Client System option, uncheck the **Inherit** check box, and click the **Yes** radio button.

This action allows the SVC software to remain on the client machine. Therefore, the ASA is not required to download the SVC software to the client each time a connection is made. This option is a good choice for remote users who often access the corporate network.



- b. Click **Login Setting** in order to set the **Post Login Setting** and **Default Post Login Selection** as shown.

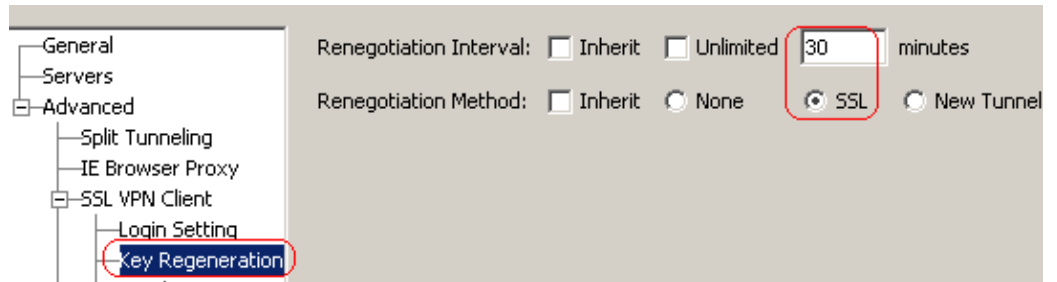


- c. For the Renegotiation Interval option, uncheck the **Inherit** box, uncheck the **Unlimited** check box, and enter the number of minutes until rekey.

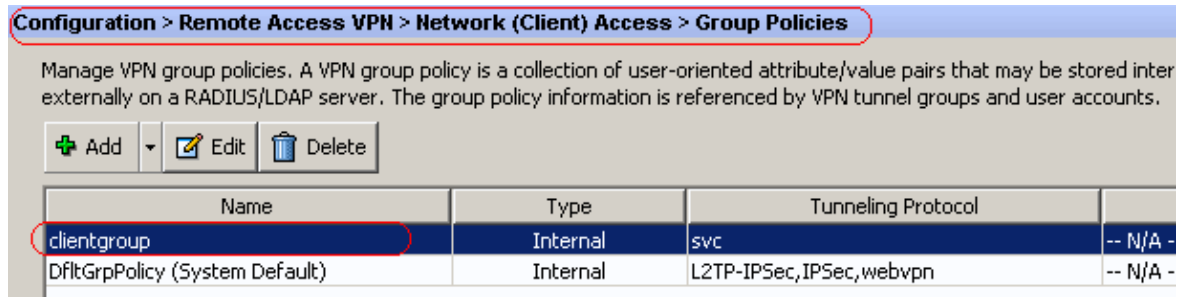
Security is enhanced by setting limits on the length of time a key is valid.

- d. For the Renegotiation Method option, uncheck the **Inherit** check box, and click the **SSL** radio button.

Renegotiation can use the present SSL tunnel or a new tunnel created expressly for renegotiation.



d. Click **OK** and then **Apply**.



Equivalent CLI Configuration:

```

Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#group-policy clientgroup internal
ciscoasa(config)#group-policyclientgroup attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)#vpn-tunnel-protocol webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)#split-tunnel-policy tunnelall
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)#webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)#svc ask none default svc
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)#svc keep-installer installed
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)#svc rekey time 30
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)#svc rekey method ssl
  
```

6. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > AAA Setup > Local Users > Add** in order to create a new user account **ssluser1**. Click **OK** and then **Apply**.

Add User Account

Identity
 + VPN Policy

Username:

Password:

Confirm Password:

User authenticated using MSCHAP

Member-of

Member-of:

Access Restriction

Select one of the options below to restrict ASDM, SSH, Telnet and Console access.
 Note: All users have network access, regardless of these settings.

Full access(ASDM, SSH, Telnet and Console)
 Privilege level is used with command authorization.
 Privilege Level:

CLI login prompt for SSH, Telnet and console (no ASDM access)
 This setting is effective only if AAA authenticate console command is configured.

No ASDM, SSH, Telnet or Console access
 This setting is effective only if AAA authenticate console command is configured.

Equivalent CLI Configuration:

```
Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#username ssluser1 password asdmASA@
```

7. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > AAA Setup > AAA Servers Groups > Edit** in order to modify the default server group LOCAL by checking the **Enable Local User Lockout** check box with maximum attempts value as **16**.

Configuration > Remote Access VPN > AAA Setup > AAA Server Groups

AAA Server Groups

| Server Group | Protocol | Accounting Mode | Reactivation Mode |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| LOCAL | LOCAL | | |

Edit LOCAL Server Group

This feature allows you to specify the maximum number of failed attempts to allow before locking out and denying access to the user. This limit is applicable only when the local database is used for authentication.

Enable Local User Lockout

Maximum Attempts:

8. Click **OK** and then **Apply**.

Equivalent CLI Configuration:

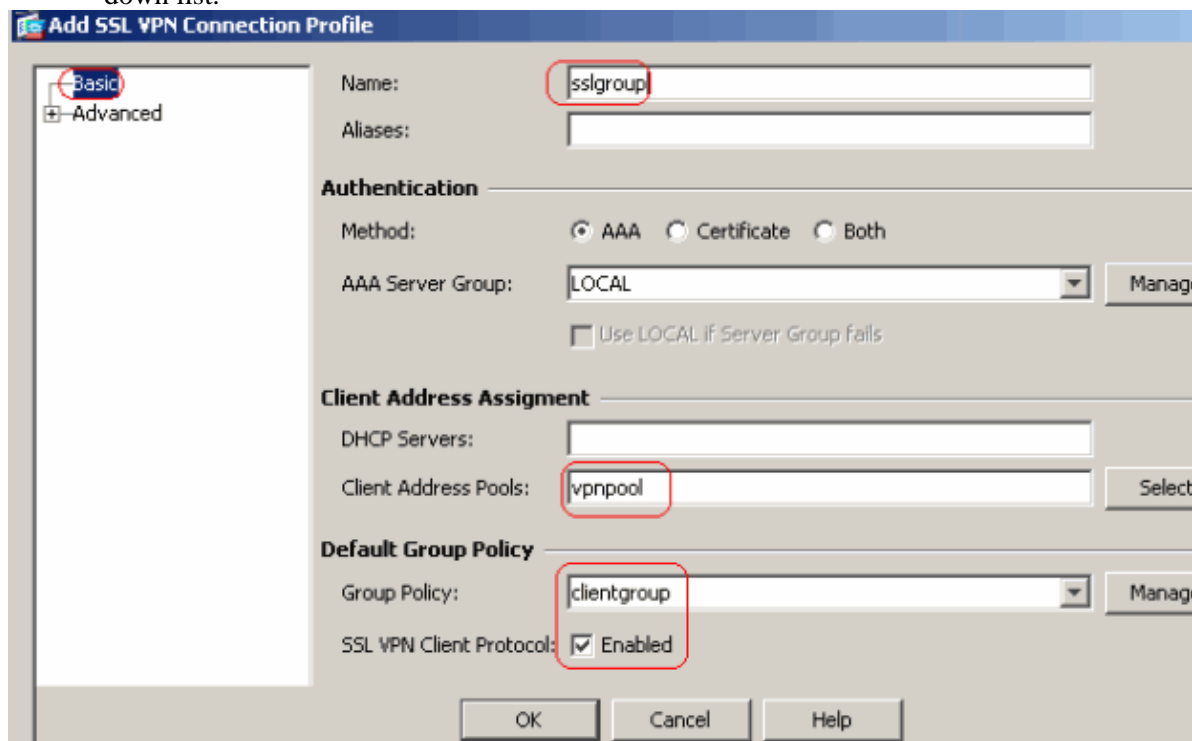
```
Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#aaa local authentication attempts max-fail 16
```

9. Configure Tunnel Group.

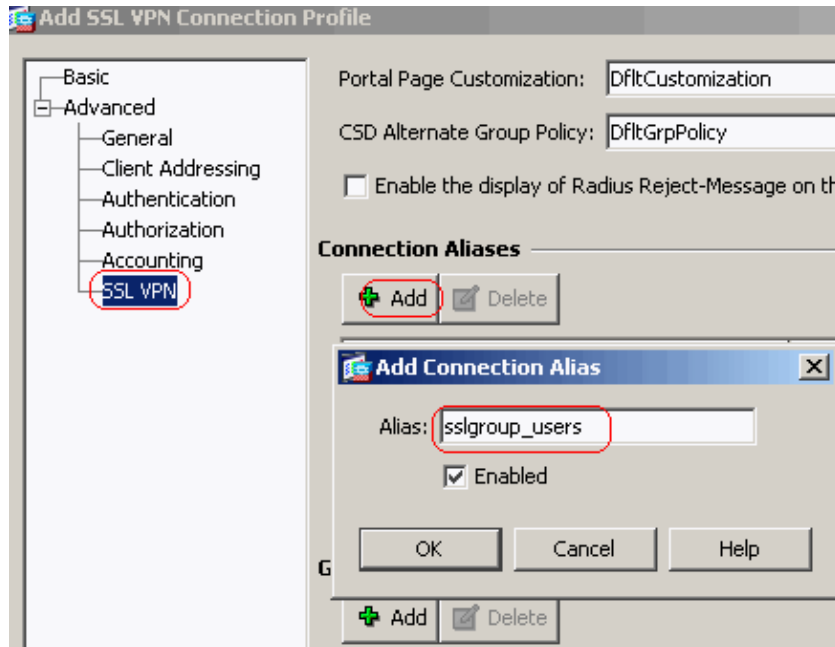
a. Choose **Configuration > Remote Access VPN > Network (Client) Access > SSL VPN Connection Profiles Connection Profiles > Add** in order to create a new tunnel group **sslgroup**.

b. In the **Basic** tab, you can perform the list of configurations as shown:

- ◇ Name the Tunnel group as **sslgroup**.
- ◇ Under Client Address Assignment, choose the address pool **vpnpool** from the drop down list.
- ◇ Under Default Group Policy, choose the group policy **clientgroup** from the drop down list.



c. Under the **SSL VPN > Connection Aliases** tab, specify the group alias name as **sslgroup_users** and click **OK**.



d. Click **OK** and then **Apply**.

Equivalent CLI Configuration:

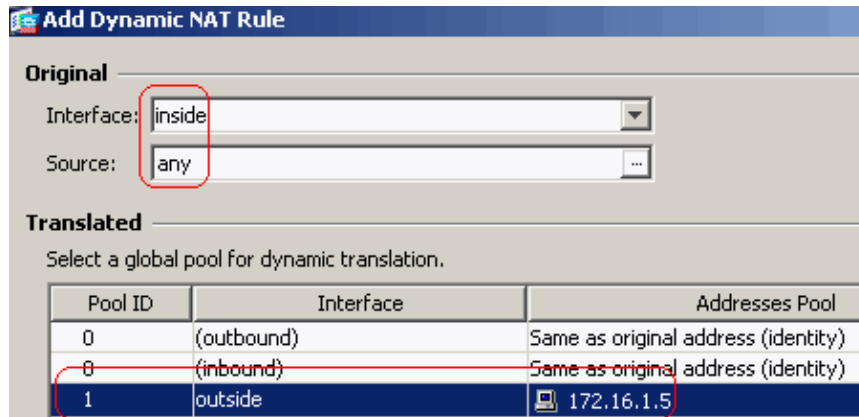
```

Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#tunnel-group sslgroup type remote-access
ciscoasa(config)#tunnel-group sslgroup general-attributes
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)#address-pool vpnpool
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)#default-group-policy clientgroup
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)#exit
ciscoasa(config)#tunnel-group sslgroup webvpn-attributes
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-webvpn)#group-alias sslgroup_users enable

```

10. Configure NAT.

a. Choose **Configuration > Firewall > NAT Rules > Add Dynamic NAT Rule** so the traffic that comes from the inside network can be translated with outside IP address 172.16.1.5.



b. Click **OK**.

c. Choose **Configuration > Firewall > NAT Rules > Add Dynamic NAT Rule** for the traffic coming from the outside network. 192.168.10.0 can be translated with outside IP address 172.16.1.5.

Add Dynamic NAT Rule

Original

Interface:

Source:

Translated

Select a global pool for dynamic translation.

| Pool ID | Interface | Addresses Pool |
|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0 | (outbound) | Same as original address (identity) |
| 0 | (inbound) | Same as original address (identity) |
| 1 | outside | 172.16.1.5 |

Connection Settings

OK Cancel Help

d. Click **OK**.

Configuration > Firewall > NAT Rules

+ Add Edit Delete

| # | Type | Original | | | Interface |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Source | Destination | Service | |
| inside (1 Dynamic rules) | | | | | |
| 1 | Dynamic | any | | | outside |
| outside (1 Dynamic rules) | | | | | |
| 1 | Dynamic | 192.168.10.0/24 | | | outside |

e. Click **Apply**.

Equivalent CLI Configuration:

```

Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#global (outside) 1 172.16.1.5
ciscoasa(config)#nat (inside) 1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config)#nat (outside) 1 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0

```

ASA 8.0(2) Configuration Using CLI

```

Cisco ASA 8.0(2)
ciscoasa(config)#show running-config
: Saved
:
ASA Version 8.0(2)
!
hostname ciscoasa
domain-name default.domain.invalid
enable password 8Ry2YjIyt7RRXU24 encrypted
names
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 nameif inside

```

```
security-level 100
ip address 10.77.241.142 255.255.255.192
!
interface Ethernet0/1
 nameif outside
 security-level 0
 ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/2
 shutdown
 no nameif
 no security-level
 no ip address
!
interface Ethernet0/3
 shutdown
 no nameif
 no security-level
 no ip address
!
interface Management0/0
 shutdown
 no nameif
 no security-level
 no ip address
!
passwd 2KFQnbNIdI.2KYOU encrypted
boot system disk0:/asa802-k8.bin
ftp mode passive
clock timezone IST 5 30
dns server-group DefaultDNS
 domain-name default.domain.invalid
same-security-traffic permit intra-interface

!--- Command that permits the SSL VPN traffic to enter and exit the same interface.

pager lines 24
logging enable
logging asdm informational
mtu inside 1500
mtu outside 1500
ip local pool vpnpool 192.168.10.1-192.168.10.254 mask 255.255.255.0

!--- The address pool for the Cisco AnyConnect SSL VPN Clients

no failover
icmp unreachable rate-limit 1 burst-size 1
asdm image disk0:/asdm-602.bin
no asdm history enable
arp timeout 14400
global (outside) 1 172.16.1.5

!--- The global address for Internet access used by VPN Clients.
!--- Note: Uses an RFC 1918 range for lab setup.
!--- Apply an address from your public range provided by your ISP.

nat (inside) 1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

!--- The NAT statement to define what to encrypt (the addresses from the vpn-pool).
```

```
nat (outside) 1 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.16.1.2 1
timeout xlate 3:00:00
timeout conn 1:00:00 half-closed 0:10:00 udp 0:02:00 icmp 0:00:02
timeout sunrpc 0:10:00 h323 0:05:00 h225 1:00:00 mgcp 0:05:00 mgcp-pat 0:05:00
timeout sip 0:30:00 sip_media 0:02:00 sip-invite 0:03:00 sip-disconnect 0:02:00
timeout uauth 0:05:00 absolute
dynamic-access-policy-record DfltAccessPolicy
http server enable
http 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 inside
no snmp-server location
no snmp-server contact
snmp-server enable traps snmp authentication linkup linkdown coldstart
no crypto isakmp nat-traversal
telnet timeout 5
ssh timeout 5
console timeout 0
threat-detection basic-threat
threat-detection statistics access-list
!
class-map inspection_default
  match default-inspection-traffic
!
!
policy-map type inspect dns preset_dns_map
  parameters
    message-length maximum 512
policy-map global_policy
  class inspection_default
    inspect dns preset_dns_map
    inspect ftp
    inspect h323 h225
    inspect h323 ras
    inspect netbios
    inspect rsh
    inspect rtsp
    inspect skinny
    inspect esmtp
    inspect sqlnet
    inspect sunrpc
    inspect tftp
    inspect sip
    inspect xdmcp
!
service-policy global_policy global
webvpn
  enable outside

!--- Enable WebVPN on the outside interface

svc image disk0:/anyconnect-win-2.0.0343-k9.pkg 1

!--- Assign an order to the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client image

svc enable

!--- Enable the security appliance to download SVC images to remote computers
```

```
tunnel-group-list enable
```

```
!--- Enable the display of the tunnel-group list on the WebVPN Login page
```

```
group-policy clientgroup internal
```

```
!--- Create an internal group policy "clientgroup"
```

```
group-policy clientgroup attributes
```

```
vpn-tunnel-protocol svc
```

```
!--- Specify SSL as a permitted VPN tunneling protocol
```

```
split-tunnel-policy tunnelall
```

```
!--- Encrypt all the traffic coming from the SSL VPN Clients.
```

```
webvpn
```

```
svc keep-installer installed
```

```
!--- When the security appliance and the SVC perform a rekey, they renegotiate
```

```
!--- the crypto keys and initialization vectors, increasing the security of the connection.
```

```
svc rekey time 30
```

```
!--- Command that specifies the number of minutes from the start of the
```

```
!--- session until the rekey takes place, from 1 to 10080 (1 week).
```

```
svc rekey method ssl
```

```
!--- Command that specifies that SSL renegotiation takes place during SVC rekey.
```

```
svc ask none default svc
```

```
username ssluser1 password ZRhW85jZqEaVd5P. encrypted
```

```
!--- Create a user account "ssluser1"
```

```
tunnel-group sslgroup type remote-access
```

```
!--- Create a tunnel group "sslgroup" with type as remote access
```

```
tunnel-group sslgroup general-attributes
```

```
address-pool vpnpool
```

```
!--- Associate the address pool vpnpool created
```

```
default-group-policy clientgroup
```

```
!-- Associate the group policy "clientgroup" created
```

```
tunnel-group sslgroup webvpn-attributes  
group-alias sslgroup_users enable
```

```
!-- Configure the group alias as sslgroup-users
```

```
prompt hostname context
```

```
Cryptochecksum:af3c4bfc4ffc07414c4dfbd29c5262a9
```

```
: end
```

```
ciscoasa(config)#
```

Establish the SSL VPN Connection with SVC

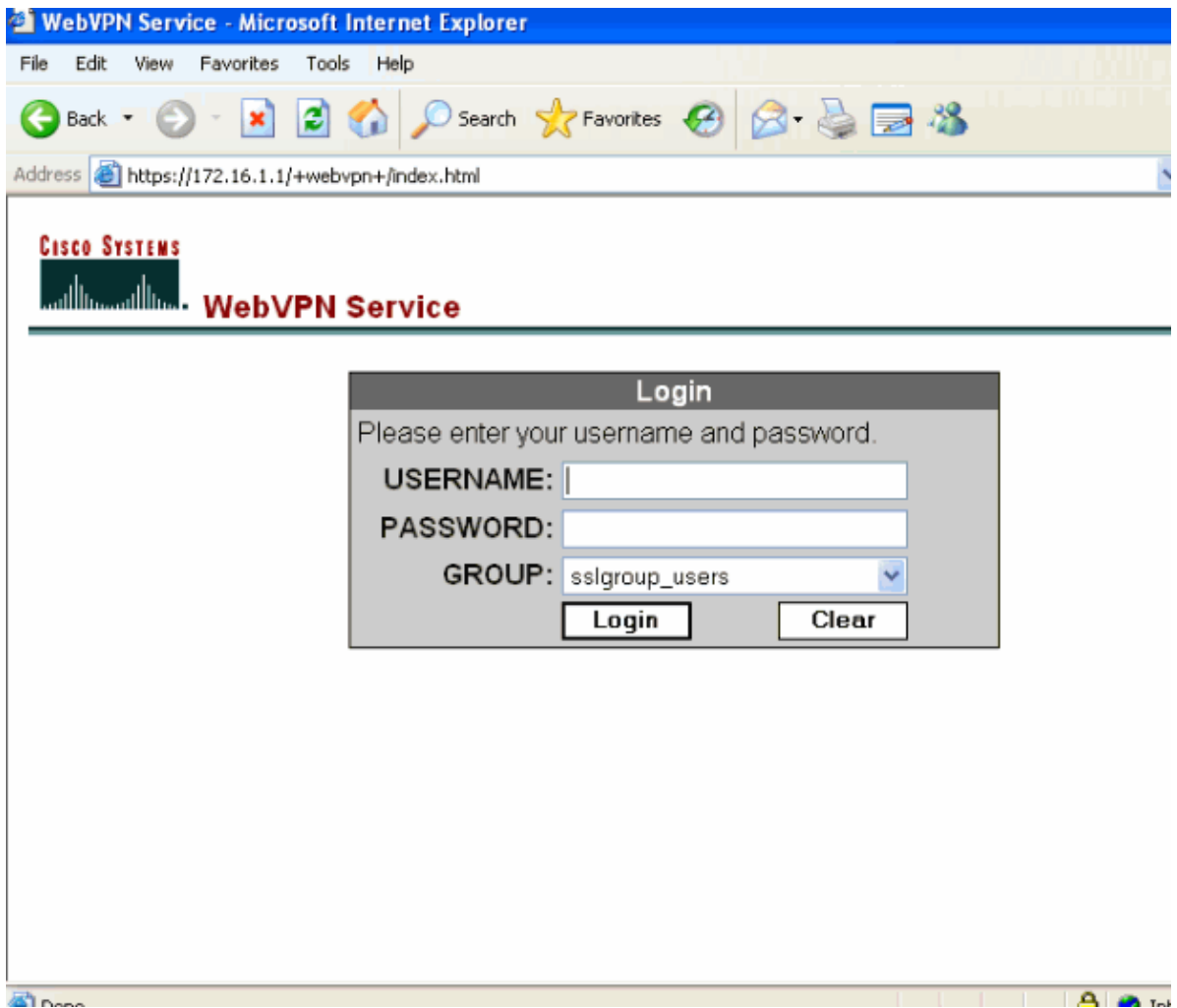
Complete these steps in order to establish a SSL VPN connection with ASA:

1. Enter the URL or IP address of the ASA's WebVPN interface in your web browser in the format as shown.

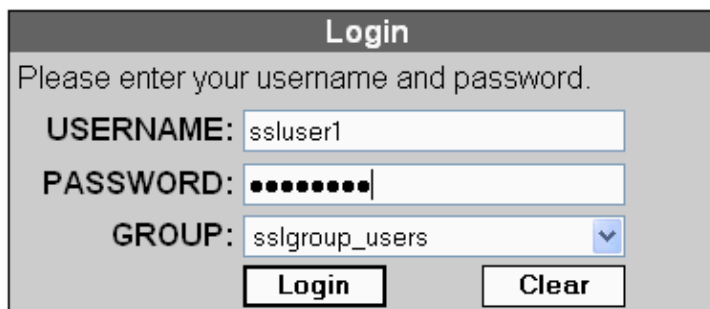
```
https://url
```

OR

```
https://<IP address of the ASA WebVPN interface>
```



2. Enter your username and password. Also, choose your respective group from the drop down list as shown.



This window appears before the SSL VPN connection is established.



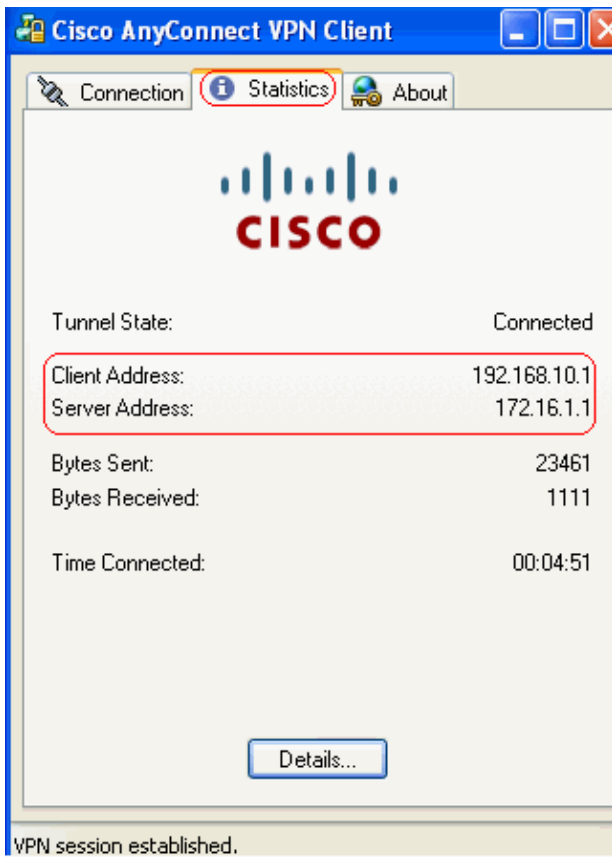
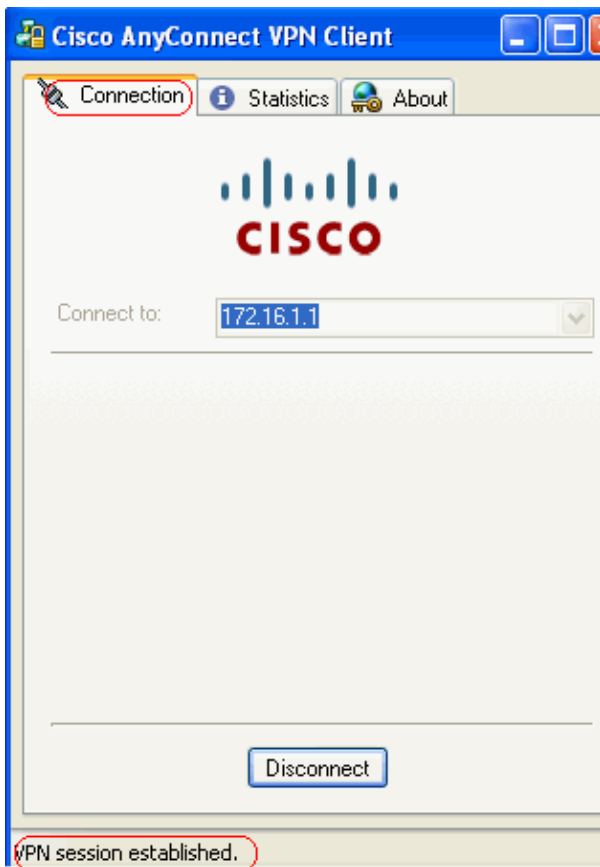
Note: ActiveX software must be installed in your computer before you download the SVC.

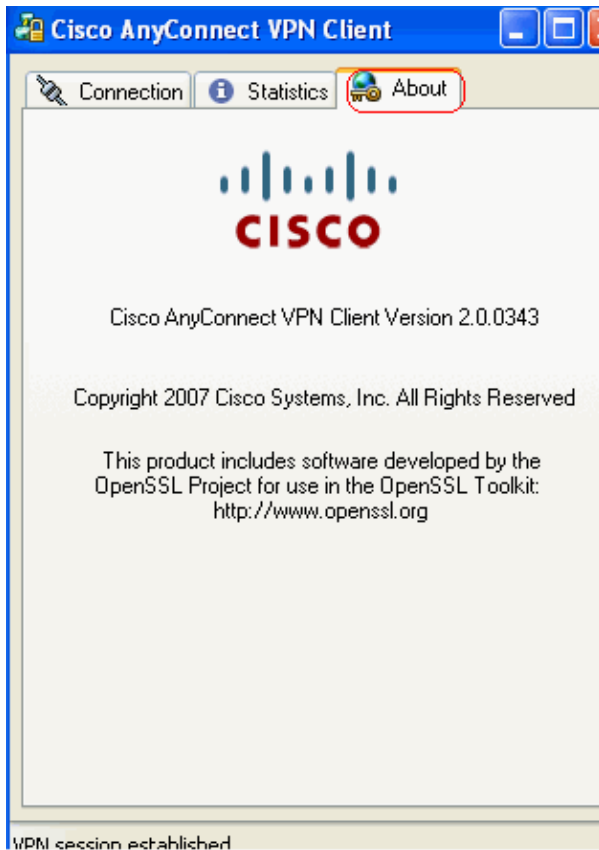
You receive this window once the connection is established.



3. Click the lock which appears in the task bar of your computer.

These windows appear which provide information about the SSL connection. For example, **192.168.10.1** is the assigned IP by the ASA, etc.





Verify

Use this section to confirm that your configuration works properly.

The Output Interpreter Tool (registered customers only) (OIT) supports certain **show** commands. Use the OIT to view an analysis of **show** command output.

- **show webvpn svc** Displays the SVC images stored in the ASA flash memory.

```
ciscoasa#show webvpn svc
1. disk0:/anyconnect-win-2.0.0343-k9.pkg 1
   CISCO STC win2k+
   2,0,0343
   Mon 04/23/2007 4:16:34.63
```

```
1 SSL VPN Client(s) installed
```

- **show vpn-sessiondb svc** Displays the information about the current SSL connections.

```
ciscoasa#show vpn-sessiondb svc

Session Type: SVC

Username       : ssluser1           Index           : 12
Assigned IP    : 192.168.10.1        Public IP       : 192.168.1.1
Protocol       : Clientless SSL-Tunnel DTLS-Tunnel
Encryption     : RC4 AES128           Hashing         : SHA1
Bytes Tx       : 194118          Bytes Rx        : 197448
Group Policy   : clientgroup      Tunnel Group    : sslgroup
Login Time     : 17:12:23 IST Mon Mar 24 2008
Duration       : 0h:12m:00s
NAC Result     : Unknown
VLAN Mapping   : N/A              VLAN            : none
```

- **show webvpn group–alias** Displays the configured alias for various groups.

```
ciscoasa#show webvpn group–alias
Tunnel Group: sslgroup Group Alias: sslgroup_users enabled
```

- In ASDM, choose **Monitoring > VPN > VPN Statistics > Sessions** in order to know the current WebVPN sessions in the ASA.

| Remote Access | Site-to-Site | SSL VPN | | | E-mail Proxy | VPN Load Balancing |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | Clientless | With Client | Total | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Username IP Address | Group Policy Connection | Protocol Encryption | Login Time Duration | Byt Byt |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| ssluser1 192.168.10.1 | clientgroup sslgroup | Clientless SSL-Tunnel DT... RC4 AES128 | 17:12:23 IST Mon Mar 24 2008 0h:03m:31s | 194118 192474 |

Troubleshoot

This section provides information you can use to troubleshoot your configuration.

1. **vpn–sessiondb logoff name <username>** Command to logoff the SSL VPN session for the particular username.

```
ciscoasa#vpn-sessiondb logoff name ssluser1
Do you want to logoff the VPN session(s)? [confirm] Y
INFO: Number of sessions with name "ssluser1" logged off : 1

ciscoasa#Called vpn_remove_uauth: success!
webvpn_svc_np_tear_down: no ACL
webvpn_svc_np_tear_down: no IPv6 ACL
np_svc_destroy_session(0xB000)
```

Similarly, you can use the **vpn–sessiondb logoff svc** command in order to terminate all the SVC sessions.

Note: If the PC goes to standby or hibernate mode, then the SSL VPN connection can be terminated.

```
webvpn_rx_data_cstp
webvpn_rx_data_cstp: got message
SVC message: t/s=5/16: Client PC is going into suspend mode (Sleep, Hibernate, etc)
Called vpn_remove_uauth: success!
webvpn_svc_np_tear_down: no ACL
webvpn_svc_np_tear_down: no IPv6 ACL
np_svc_destroy_session(0xA000)

ciscoasa#show vpn-sessiondb svc
INFO: There are presently no active sessions
```

2. **debug webvpn svc <1–255>** Provides the real time webvpn events in order to establish the session.

```
Ciscoasa#debug webvpn svc 7

webvpn_rx_data_tunnel_connect
CSTP state = HEADER_PROCESSING
http_parse_cstp_method()
```

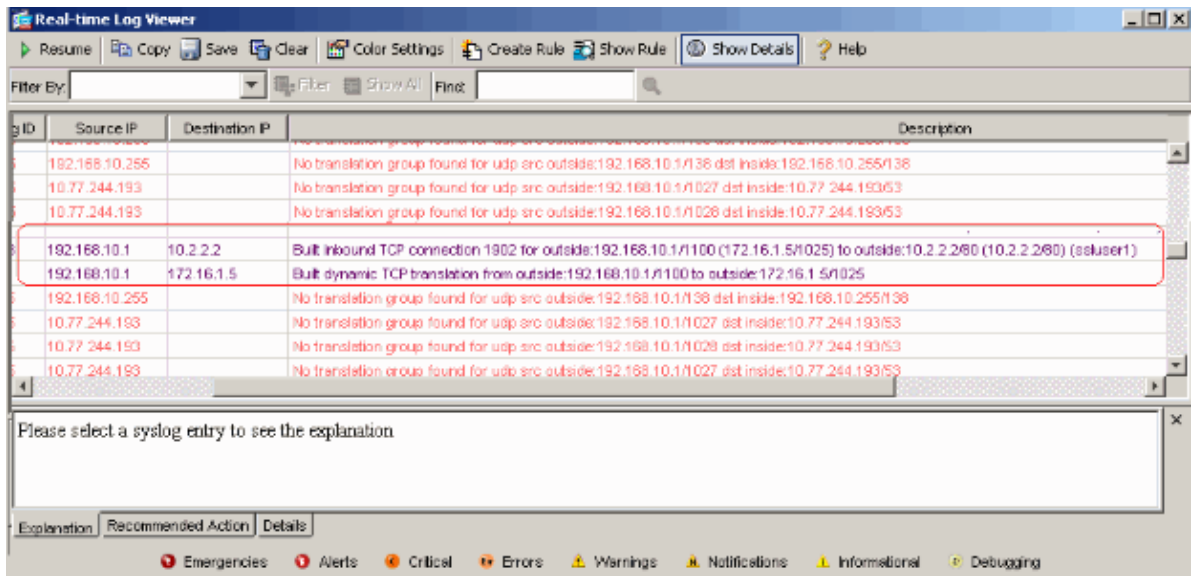
```

...input: 'CONNECT /CSCOSSLC/tunnel HTTP/1.1'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'Host: 172.16.1.1'
Processing CSTP header line: 'Host: 172.16.1.1'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'User-Agent: Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client 2, 0, 0343'
Processing CSTP header line: 'User-Agent: Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client 2, 0, 0343'
Setting user-agent to: 'Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client 2, 0, 0343'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'Cookie: webvpn=16885952@40960@1206357612@08DBFFD6EEFA5BBA8DDF8001877A0C1345E2ECC7'
Processing CSTP header line: 'Cookie: webvpn=16885952@40960@1206357612@08DBFFD6EEFA5BBA8DDF8001877A0C1345E2ECC7'
Found WebVPN cookie: 'webvpn=16885952@40960@1206357612@08DBFFD6EEFA5BBA8DDF8001877A0C1345E2ECC7'
WebVPN Cookie: 'webvpn=16885952@40960@1206357612@08DBFFD6EEFA5BBA8DDF8001877A0C1345E2ECC7'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Version: 1'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Version: 1'
Setting version to '1'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Hostname: tacweb'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Hostname: tacweb'
Setting hostname to: 'tacweb'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Accept-Encoding: deflate;q=1.0'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Accept-Encoding: deflate;q=1.0'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-MTU: 1206'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-MTU: 1206'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Address-Type: IPv4'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Address-Type: IPv4'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-DTLS-Master-Secret: 3C5E24D19C79486C5122F18E06C247F1B593DAC338D4A11C34B83E620AEA28444B08F190AA5EA766B423A4B54FAB1B5'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-DTLS-Master-Secret: 3C5E24D19C79486C5122F18E06C247F1B593DAC338D4A11C34B83E620AEA28444B08F190AA5EA766B423A4B54FAB1B5'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-DTLS-CipherSuite: AES256-SHA:AES128-SHA:DES-CBC3-SHA:DES-CBC-SHA'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-DTLS-CipherSuite: AES256-SHA:AES128-SHA:DES-CBC3-SHA:DES-CBC-SHA'
Validating address: 0.0.0.0
CSTP state = WAIT_FOR_ADDRESS
webvpn_cstp_accept_address: 192.168.10.1/255.255.255.0
CSTP state = HAVE_ADDRESS
SVC: NP setup
np_svc_create_session(0xA000, 0xD41611E8, TRUE)
webvpn_svc_np_setup
SVC ACL Name: NULL
SVC ACL ID: -1
SVC ACL ID: -1
vpn_put_uauth success!
SVC IPv6 ACL Name: NULL
SVC IPv6 ACL ID: -1
SVC: adding to sessmgmt
SVC: Sending response
Unable to initiate NAC, NAC might not be enabled or invalid policy
CSTP state = CONNECTED
webvpn_rx_data_cstp
webvpn_rx_data_cstp: got internal message
Unable to initiate NAC, NAC might not be enabled or invalid policy

```

3. In ASDM, choose **Monitoring > Logging > Real-time Log Viewer > View** in order to see the real time events. This example shows the session information between the SVC 192.168.10.1 and

Webserver 10.2.2.2 in the Internet via ASA 172.16.1.5.



Related Information

- [Cisco 5500 Series Adaptive Security Appliance Support Page](#)
- [PIX/ASA and VPN Client for Public Internet VPN on a Stick Configuration Example](#)
- [SSL VPN Client \(SVC\) on ASA with ASDM Configuration Example](#)
- [Technical Support & Documentation – Cisco Systems](#)

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