



## **Satellite User Guide for CiscoWorks Network Compliance Manager**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Getting Started .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Terminology .....	5
What Does the Satellite Funtionality Do? .....	6
Is the Satellite Functionality Right for You? .....	7
Installation Prerequisites.....	8
Supported Platforms.....	9
Hardware Requirements.....	9
<b>Chapter 2: Installation .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Recommendations.....	11
Security .....	12
Redundancy .....	12
Installing a Core Gateway .....	13
Installing a Satellite Gateway .....	15
Configuring NCM to Communicate with the Core Gateway.....	16
Gateways Page.....	16
Edit Gateway Page.....	18
Adding a Remote Agent to a Satellite Gateway Host.....	19
Handling Multiple NICs on the Satellite Host .....	21
Removing the Remote Agent from the Satellite Gateway Host.....	22
Uninstalling a Gateway .....	22
Removing the NCM Satellite .....	23
Upgrading the Satellite .....	23
<b>Appendix A: Installation Example .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Appendix B: Troubleshooting .....</b>	<b>29</b>
Security in the Gateway Mesh.....	29
Security in the NCM Core and Satellite .....	30

**Appendix C: Sharing the Gateway Mesh ..... 31**  
Overview ..... 31  
Installation Steps..... 32  
Uninstalling the Gateway Mesh ..... 34

**Index ..... 35**

# Chapter 1: Getting Started

This document contains information on configuring the CiscoWorks Network Compliance Manager (NCM) Satellite functionality.

## Terminology

The following terms are used throughout this guide:

- **NCM Core** — A single NCM Management Engine, associated services (Syslog and TFTP), and a single database. A NCM Core can manage multiple Partitions.
- **NCM Satellite** — A NCM Satellite includes:
  - A NCM Gateway
  - A NCM Remote Agent

Currently, the OS Analysis Task does not work for devices managed by a NCM Satellite.

- **NCM Gateway** — An application that tunnels Telnet and SSH. I access to devices. In addition, the NCM Gateway routes IP traffic to other Gateways. The Gateway software enables you to manage servers behind NAT'd devices and firewalls. In addition, the Gateway supports bandwidth throttling on tunnels between Realms and can be used anywhere SSL proxying or TCP port forwarding is used. Tunnels can be authenticated and optionally encrypted using SSL.
- **Realm** — A collection of networks with no overlapping IP addresses. Note that the Core Gateway Realm should be named "Default Realm" if there is only one NCM Core.
- **Gateway Mesh** — A collection of two or more Gateways that route traffic between themselves.

- **Core Gateway** — A Gateway running in the same Realm as a NCM Core. The Core Gateway is the exact same software as the Satellite Gateway. You simply configure the Core Gateway differently for a NCM Core than for a Satellite Gateway. Note that the Core Gateway Realm should be named "Default Realm" if there is only one NCM Core.

**Note:** When using the NCM Admin Settings, Local Gateway is used. However, this option actually refers to the Core Gateway.

- **Satellite Gateway** — A Gateway running in a Realm that does not have a NCM Core.
- **Gateway Crypto Data File** — Includes Private and Public keys for SSL Gateway communication.
- **Tunnel** — A TCP/IP connection between two Gateways that enables the Gateways to communicate.
- **NCM Remote Agent** — The NCM Remote Agent includes:
  - A process that handles SNMP and coordinates with the NCM Management Engine on the NCM Core.
  - A Syslog process that handles Syslog notifications from local devices.
  - A TFTP process that enables TFTP access to local devices.

## What Does the Satellite Functionality Do?

Today's enterprise networks are complex and can include many types of circuits that bridge connections between the corporate headquarters and a remote office. Often, the link between these offices traverses via a VPN connection over public networks or via a limited bandwidth circuit. Because of this, security and efficiency are often paramount concerns.

The Satellite functionality provides a secure means to route packets from the NCM Core to remote networks by creating an encrypted tunnel between the NCM Core and remote network. When more than one Satellite Gateway is present, the NCM Management Engine creates a NCM Mesh within the network of tunnels that enables the NCM Core to securely reach any Satellite Gateway via the NCM Mesh.

The Core Gateway should run on the same host as the NCM Core for the following reasons:

- Performance — You can avoid TCP/IP socket overhead.
- Security — Packets sent internally and cannot be snooped by other hosts on the network. The connection between the NCM Core and Core Gateway is not encrypted. As a result, using a local connection on the same host is more secure.

The Satellite functionality can simplify communication between the NCM Core and remote networks by encrypting packets and limiting the number of firewall ports that need to be opened. This can simplify the initial setup when communications are restricted by firewalls or where communication between networks must be secured.

**Note:** When you install the NCM Remote Agent, NCM makes an SSH connection to the Satellite host. This connection is made through the Gateway Mesh. As a result, your firewall does not have to allow access to port 22 for SSH. Only port 2001 (the Gateway tunnel port) must be open.

## Is the Satellite Functionality Right for You?

You can use a Satellite configuration if you are managing:

- Devices over a fast LAN, with strict firewall rules between the NCM Core. The NCM Satellite may ease the management of connections between the NCM Core and the devices.
- Devices that have overlapping IP addresses. The Satellite functionality enables you to manage devices that may not have unique IP addresses. For example, a device can be assigned an IP address in the NCM Core of 172.32.2.1. A device in the remote network can also have this IP address. With the Satellite functionality, it is possible to partition the network into Realms and access all devices directly.
- Devices that restrict TFTP to a local server for speed, but primarily for security. Traffic over a local network is more secure than traffic that must traverse a firewall and possibly enter the Internet.

Keep in mind that you will need servers on which to run the Gateway Mesh. Each Gateway will need to be installed to properly create the Gateway Mesh.

## Installation Prerequisites

Before installing the Satellite functionality, keep the following in mind:

- You will need servers on which to run the Gateway Mesh. Each Gateway will need to be installed to properly create the Gateway Mesh.
- Two Realms do not have to have overlapping IP addresses.
- A Gateway Mesh can be used to add encryption to Telnet-managed devices. Keep in mind, however, encrypting Telnet connections is only an encryption between the Core Gateway and the Remote Gateway. After the packets leave the Gateway, they are in clear text.
- All traffic between Gateways is encrypted using SSL with a private key (stored in the Gateway Crypto Data file), created for each Gateway Mesh.
- Gateways can throttle traffic between Realms. This is useful if NCM is using a slow link to manage remote devices in an effort to assure NCM does not saturate the link when capturing a device's configuration.
- Multiple Gateways can be installed in the same Realm for redundancy. As a result, a Gateway has both a Realm name and a Gateway name.
- A Core Gateway must be installed before any Satellite Gateways.
- Port 2001 must be open from the Satellite Gateway to the Core Gateway.
- During installation of a Satellite Gateway, port 9090 must also be open from the Satellite Gateway to the Core Gateway. After the Satellite Gateway has been installed, port 9090 is no longer needed.

**Note:** You do not need to open port 3333 in your firewall. The NCM Gateway Installer uses port 3333 to ensure that a Satellite Gateway is not being installed on the same host with a Core Gateway. The NCM Gateway Installer listens on port 3333 and then tries to connect to the Core Gateway on port 3333. The connection to port 3333 is supposed to fail. If the connection succeeds, the NCM Gateway Installer will exit with an error.

Refer to ["Appendix A: Installation Example"](#) on page 25 for an example installation.

## Supported Platforms

This Satellite functionality supports the NCM Version 1.3 and later on the following platforms:

- RedHat-Linux-3AS
- RedHat-Linux-4AS
- SuSE-Linux-9ES
- SunOS-5.9
- SunOS-5.10

## Hardware Requirements

The Satellite functionality requires the following minimum hardware:

CPU	Two CPUs per 1,500 managed servers per Satellite Core, and 5,000 network nodes.
Memory	4 GB RAM per 1,500 managed servers per Satellite Core, and 5,000 network nodes.
Disk	128 GB

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# Chapter 2: Installation

Satellite installation can be broken down into four parts:

- Installing the Core Gateway on each NCM Core — Refer to [“Installing a Core Gateway” on page 13](#). Installing the first Core Gateway will create a Gateway Crypto Data File that will be needed to install other Core Gateways, if applicable.
- Installing the Satellite Gateway in each remote Realm — Refer to [“Installing a Satellite Gateway” on page 15](#).
- Configuring NCM — Refer to [“Configuring NCM to Communicate with the Core Gateway” on page 16](#). For the Core Gateway Host (referred to as the Local Gateway Host), you will need to know the DNS hostname or IP address for the Core Gateway.
- Deploying the Remote Agent to each remote Satellite Gateway Host — Refer to [“Adding a Remote Agent to a Satellite Gateway Host” on page 19](#). You must use the Deploy Remote Agent task in NCM for each Satellite Gateway that you installed.

## Recommendations

The following recommendations should be used to ensure that the Satellite functionality is installed and running properly.

- Install a Core Gateway for each NCM Core.
- Install the Core Gateway on the same host as the NCM Core when the NCM Core is running on a Solaris or Linux platform. Keep in mind that a Core Gateway must be installed before any Satellite Gateways.
- If there are multiple Core Gateways, each Satellite Gateway should have a tunnel to each Core Gateway.

## Security

After installing the NCM Core on a Solaris or Linux platform, install the Core Gateways on the same host. This ensures that communication between the NCM Core and the Core Gateway is private.

Be sure to keep the Gateway Crypto Data file (the Gateway Installer creates the Gateway Crypto Data file when you install the Core Gateway), in a safe place. The private key in this file controls who can connect to the Gateway Mesh. Each Gateway in the Gateway Mesh has its own encryption keys and they must know the public key for the Core Gateway to join the Gateway Mesh.

## Redundancy

For redundancy, you can install multiple Satellite Gateways in the same Realm. Installing two Core Gateways in the same Realm is of limited value. It is more likely that the NCM Core processes or the host running the NCM Core and Core Gateway would fail, rather than the Core Gateway process alone failing.

## Installing a Core Gateway

To install a Core Gateway in the same Realm with a NCM Core:

In an xterm (no display required):

1. Unzip *NCM\_\*.zip*.
2. Type: **perl install.pl** and press [Enter].
3. Type the number for your platform and press [Enter].
4. If this is the first time you are installing a Gateway, you are prompted if this is the first Gateway in your NCM Mesh. If it is, type: **y** and press [Enter].
5. When prompted for a new password for the Gateway Crypto Data file, type a password to secure the Gateway Mesh and press [Enter]. When prompted, re-type the new password for the Gateway Crypto Data file and press [Enter].
6. When prompted if this is a Core Gateway, type **y** and press [Enter].
7. Type the IP address for other Gateways to connect to this Gateway and press [Enter].
8. Type the IP address or hostname of the Core NCM server and press [Enter].
9. When prompted as to whether the Core Application Server is also installed on this host, type **n** and press [Enter].
10. When prompted for a Gateway name, type the Gateway name being installed and press [Enter].
11. When prompted for a Realm name, type the Realm name where the Gateway is being installed and press [Enter].

**Note:** If this is a Core Gateway, type: *Default Realm*.

**Note:** The Gateway Crypto Data file will be needed for Satellite Gateway installs. Keep this data file in a secure location to secure the IP traffic between Gateways. In addition, NCM needs a private key for the administration port of the Core Gateway. If the Core Gateway is not on the same host as the NCM Core, copy the *saOPSWgw\*/certificates/opsww-mngt-server.pkcs8* file for later use.

To install the first Core Gateway on the same server with a NCM Core:

In an xterm (no display required):

1. Unzip *NCM\_\*.zip*.
2. Type: **perl install.pl** and press [Enter].
3. Type the number for your platform and press [Enter].
4. If this is the first time you are installing a Gateway, you are prompted if this is the first Gateway in your NCM Mesh. If it is, type: **y** and press [Enter].
5. When prompted for a new password for the Gateway Crypto Data file, type a password to secure the Gateway Mesh and press [Enter]. When prompted, re-type the new password for the Gateway Crypto Data file and press [Enter].
6. When prompted if this is a Core Gateway, type **y** and press [Enter].
7. Type the IP address for other Gateways to connect to this Gateway and press [Enter].
8. Enter the IP address or Hostname of the Core NCM server (usually 127.0.0.1) and press [Enter].
9. When prompted as to whether the Core Application Server is also installed on this host, type: **y** and press [Enter].
10. When prompted for the install location of the Core Application server, type the same value you entered for step 8.
11. When prompted for a Gateway name, type the Gateway name being installed and press [Enter].
12. When prompted for a Realm name, type the Realm name where the Gateway is being installed and press [Enter].

**Note:** If this is a Core Gateway, type: Default Realm.

## Installing a Satellite Gateway

Install a Satellite Gateway in every Realm that does not have a NCM Core.

In an xterm (no DISPLAY required):

1. Unzip *NCM\_\*.zip*.
2. Type: **perl install.pl** and press [Enter].
3. Type the number for your platform and press [Enter].
4. If this is the first time you are installing a Gateway, you are prompted if this is the first Gateway in your NCM Mesh. If it is, type: **y** and press [Enter]. If not, type **n** and press [Enter].
5. When prompted if you installing the Core Gateway, type **n** and press [Enter] or just press [Enter].
6. Satellite Gateway installations require the filename of the Gateway Crypto Data file created during the Core Gateway install. If the filename includes a colon (:), SCP is used to copy the file. Type the path to the directory containing the Gateway Crypto Data file and press [Enter]. For example, if the Core Gateway was installed on host 'foo' and the Gateway crypto data file saved in */tmp/gw*, type: **LOGINNCMME@foo:/tmp/gw**
7. When prompted for the password for the Gateway Crypto Data file, type the password used when installing the Core Gateway (see Step 5 above) and press [Enter]. When prompted, re-type the new password for the Gateway Crypto Data file and press [Enter].
8. When prompted for the Gateway name for the Gateway, type the name the Gateway being installed and press [Enter].
9. When prompted for the IP address or DNS hostname to connect to the Core Gateway, type the IP address or DNS hostname of the Core Gateway that this Gateway will connect to and press [Enter].
10. When prompted for the Realm name for the Gateway, type the Realm name where the Gateway is being installed and press [Enter].

**Note:** If this is a Core Gateway, type: *Default Realm*.

## Configuring NCM to Communicate with the Core Gateway

To configure NCM to Communicate with the Core Gateway, do the following:

1. Login to the host where NCM is installed.
2. If the Core Gateway is not on the same host as the NCM Core, copy the *opswgw-mngt-server.pkcs8* file from the Core Gateway to the root of the NCM installation, typically *C:\NCM* or */opt/NCM*.
3. Login to NCM as an Administrator.
4. On the main menu, select **Admin, Administrative Settings**, and click **Device Access**. The Administrative Settings - Device Access page opens.
5. Scroll down to the **Gateway Mesh** section.
6. For the Core Gateway Host (referred to as the Local Gateway Host), enter the DNS hostname or IP address for the Core Gateway, typically *localhost* if installed on the same system.
7. Click the **Save** button.

## Gateways Page

To test if NCM can communicate with the Core Gateway, on the main menu bar, select **Admin** and click **Gateways**. The Gateway List page opens. The Gateway List page displays the currently configured Gateways and enables you to edit Gateway information. Refer to ["Edit Gateway Page" on page 18](#) for information.

The following table describes the Gateway List page.

Field	Description/Action
Deploy Remote Agent link	Open the Deploy Remote Agent page, where you can deploy a NCM remote agent.
IP Space	Displays the IP space name. An IP space is one or more Realms that have no overlapping IP addresses.
Realm	Displays the Realm name. The Realm name is returned from the Gateway. The Realm name is set when the Gateway is install and cannot be modified in NCM. To change the Realm name, you need to re-install the Gateway.
Gateway	Displays the Gateway name. The Gateway name is set when the Gateway is installed and cannot be modified in NCM.
Host	Displays the hostname or IP address of the system on which the Gateway is installed. If the Gateway host has multiple IP addresses, this is the IP address that would be used from the Gateway host. The Host IP address is only important if you have more than one Gateway installed in the same Realm. <b>Note:</b> You can install multiple Satellite Gateways in the same Realm for redundancy.
Partition	Displays the NCM Partition name associated with the Realm name, if applicable.
Core	In a Multimaster Distributed System environment, the Core name is set on the Edit Core page. If the Realm name on the Edit Core page matches the Realm name for a Gateway, the Gateway List page displays the Core name of the Core.
Agent	Displays the name of the NCM remote agent for Satellite Gateways. The NCM remote agent name can be changed on the Edit Gateway page. Once you have installed the Gateway Mesh, you must install a NCM remote agent on each Satellite Gateway host. If there is no NCM remote agents installed, the Agent column is empty.
Actions	There is one option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edit — Opens the Edit Gateway page.</li> </ul>

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## Edit Gateway Page

NCM automatically sets the IP Space name based on the Realm Name. However, if two Realms are in the same IP Space, and you want them diagrammed correctly in L3 diagrams, you can edit the Gateway to set the IP Space name.

To open the Edit Gateway page, on the Gateway List page, click the Edit option in the Actions column. The following table describes the Edit Gateway page.

Field	Description/Action
Gateway	Displays the Gateway name. The Gateway name is set when the Gateway is installed and cannot be modified in NCM.
Realm	Displays the Realm name. The Realm name is returned from the Gateway. The Realm name is set when the Gateway is install and cannot be modified in NCM.
IP Space	Displays the IP space name. An IP space is one or more Realms that have no overlapping IP addresses. Enter a new IP space name.
Host	Displays the hostname or IP address of the system on which the Gateway is installed. Enter a new host name or IP address.
Satellite	Displays the Satellite Gateway running in a Realm that does not have a NCM Core. Enter a Satellite Gateway name, if applicable.

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## Adding a Remote Agent to a Satellite Gateway Host

To add a Remote Agent to a Satellite Gateway Host, you must create a Deploy Remote Agent task in NCM. The Deploy Remote Agent task enables you to deploy a NCM remote agent on each Gateway host. By installing a NCM remote agent on the same LAN with the devices being managed, WAN traffic can be minimized and Syslog and TFTP can be used to manage the devices locally.

To open the Deploy Remote Agent task:

1. Login to NCM.
2. On the menu bar under **Tasks**, select **New Task** and click **Deploy Remote Agent**. The Deploy Remote Agent page opens. Be sure to click **Save Task** button when you are finished. The Task Information page opens if the task is scheduled to run immediately. The Task Information page provides task details, such as the task's start date, duration, and status.

The following table describes the Deploy Remote Agent page.

Field	Description/Action
Task Name	Displays Deploy Remote Agent. You can enter a different task name if applicable.
Start Date	Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start As Soon As Possible (the default)</li> <li>• Start At — Enter a date and time to start the task. Click the calendar icon next to the date box to open the calendar and select a date and time.</li> </ul>
Comments	Enter comments about the task.
<b>Task Options</b>	
Action	Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install (or Reinstall) — Installs the NCM remote agent. If there is already a NCM remote agent installed, the existing NCM remote agent is removed and a new NCM remote agent is installed.</li> <li>• Uninstall — Uninstalls the NCM remote agent.</li> </ul>

Field	Description/Action
Deploy Agent to Gateway	Select the Gateway name from the drop-down menu where the NCM remote agent is to be deployed.
Login	Deploying a remote agent requires root privileges on the Satellite Gateway host. Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As Root — SSH as username root and enter the root password.</li><li>• As Non-root — SSH as a non-root user. If you select this option, select either su Password (the root password) or sudo Password (the sudo password, which is typically the same as your username password, but can be different depending on how sudo is configured).</li></ul>
Managing Core	If the Core Gateway is installed on the same host as the NCM Core, the Managing Core should be "localhost" (the default). If the Core Gateway is on a different host from the NCM Core, the Managing Core should be the hostname or IP Address of the NCM Core. ( <b>Note:</b> If the NCM Core host has a different IP address, use the IP address that is appropriate when connecting to the NCM Core from the Core Gateway host.)
In Realm	Select the Realm name of the Core Gateway from the drop-down menu.

### Approval Options

Approval options are only displayed if the task is part of a Workflow Approval Rule.

Request Approval	Checked by default if the task needs approval before it can run. To change the date by which the task must be approved, click the calendar icon next to the date to open the calendar and select a date and time. You can also select a task priority. Keep in mind that you can add different priority values, such as Urgent and Normal, when configuring Workflows. The NCM Scheduler does not look at the values. They are basically a visual queue for you to determine which tasks need approval in a timely manner.
Override Approval	If the task allows override, select this option to override the approval process.
Save as Draft	If checked, you can save the task as a draft and return to it later. The task will not run in Draft mode.

### Scheduling Options

Field	Description/Action
Retry Count	<p>If the task fails, NCM will try the task again this many times, allowing for the Retry Interval between retries. Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Retry (the default)</li> <li>• Once</li> <li>• Twice</li> <li>• Three Times</li> </ul>
Retry Interval	Enter the number of minutes to wait before trying again. The default is five minutes.
Recurring Options	Not available
<b>Task Logging</b>	
Task Logging	<p>If available, you can enable logs for a specific task schedule to be run a single time. Select the "Store log output generated by this task" checkbox and select one or more logs using the Shift key. The logs you select are highlighted. Keep in mind when a task has been setup to run with logging, and the log is not able to be initiated, the task will fail immediately without any further processing.</p>

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## Handling Multiple NICs on the Satellite Host

If the Satellite gateway host has multiple Network Interface Cards (NICs), you can configure the Satellite to use a particular NIC. After installing the Remote Agent, edit the `/opt/opsware/nassat/jre/nassat.rcx` file and change the value for "tftp/server" to the gateway NIC IP address devices should use to TFTP their configurations to the Satellite.

You should also change the "syslog/server" in the `nassat.rcx` file. This is the logging address that is configured on a device when the Configure Syslog task is run in NCM.

**Note:** When you re-deploy the Satellite Agent, you will have to modify the `nassat.rcx` file again.

## Removing the Remote Agent from the Satellite Gateway Host

The Remote Agent must be removed before uninstalling the Satellite Gateway. To remove the Remote Agent from the Gateway, do the following:

1. Login to NCM.
2. On the menu bar under **Tasks**, select **New Task** and click **Deploy Remote Agent**. The Deploy Remote Agent page opens. (You can also navigate to this page by clicking the Deploy Remote Agent link on the Gateway List page.)
3. Under Task Options in the Action field, click **Uninstall**.
4. Click the **Save Task** button.

## Uninstalling a Gateway

To uninstall a Gateway, do the following:

1. Change to the directory where you unzipped the *gateway.zip* file to install the Gateway.
2. Enter the command: **./saOPSWgw\*/uninstall --removeall**

**Note:** If you do not specify the `--removeall` option, some of the configuration and log files will not be removed.

## Removing the NCM Satellite

To remove a NCM Satellite, do the following:

1. Remove the Remote Agent from the Satellite Gateway host. Refer to ["Removing the Remote Agent from the Satellite Gateway Host" on page 22.](#)
2. Uninstall the Gateway. Refer to ["Uninstalling a Gateway" on page 22.](#)

## Upgrading the Satellite

To upgrade the Satellite from NCM 1.2x to NCM 1.3, do the following:

1. Uninstall all the old Gateways in the Gateway Mesh. Refer to ["Removing the Remote Agent from the Satellite Gateway Host" on page 22.](#)
2. Re-install new Gateways with the NCM 1.3 Gateway installer. This ensures the Gateway security is set up correctly for NCM 1.3. Refer to ["Installing a Core Gateway" on page 13.](#)
3. Run the Deploy Remote Agent task for each Satellite Gateway. Refer to ["Adding a Remote Agent to a Satellite Gateway Host" on page 19.](#)

To upgrade from NCM 1.3 to NCM 1.3.1, do the following:

1. Where Gateways are used, after the upgrade run the "Deploy Remote Agent" task to re-install the upgraded Satellite agent on all of the remote Gateways. Refer to ["Adding a Remote Agent to a Satellite Gateway Host" on page 19.](#)
2. On the Deploy Remote Agent page, scroll down to the Task Options section.
3. In the Action field, select the **Install (or Reinstall)** option.
4. Click the **Save Task** button.

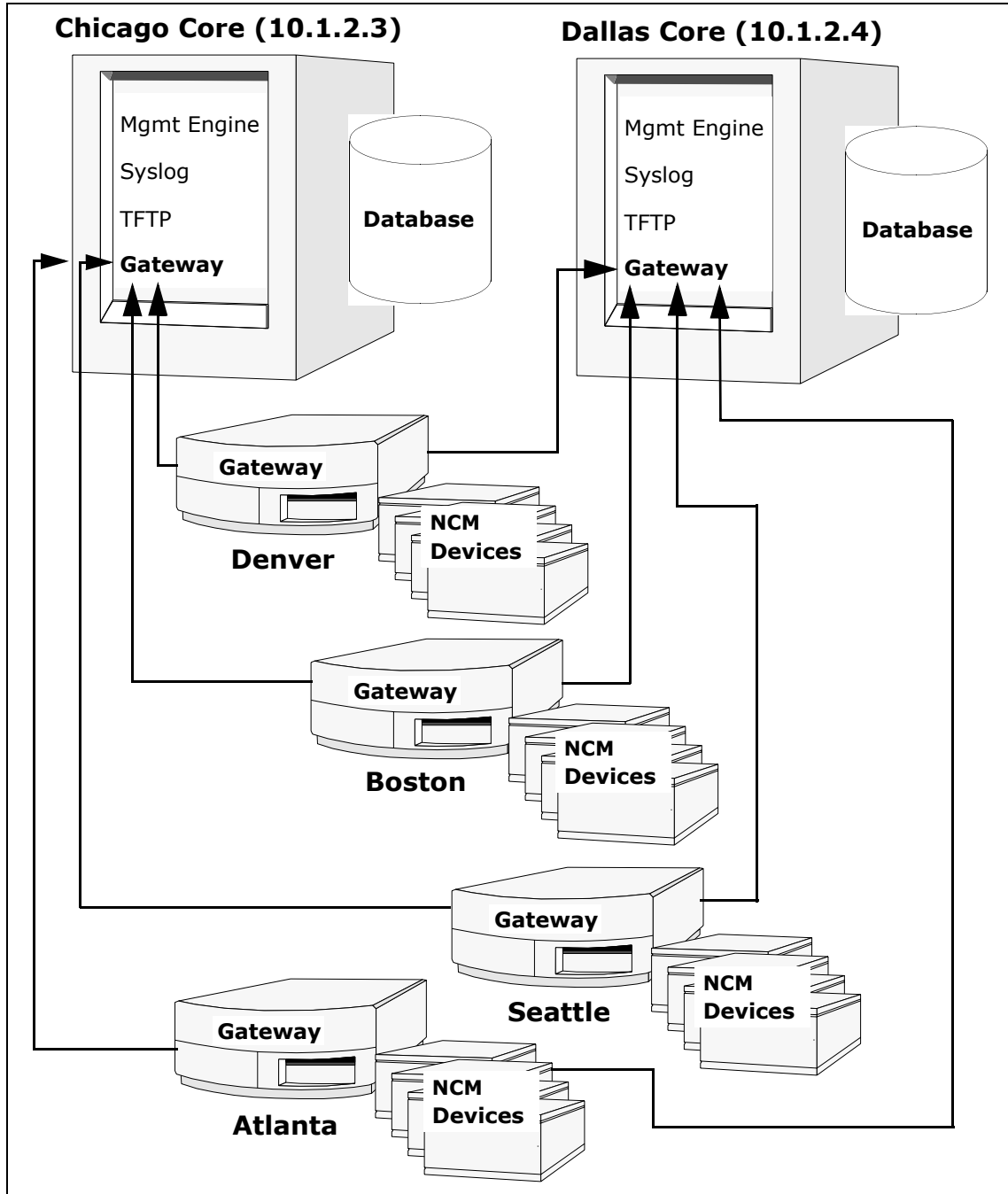


# Appendix A: Installation Example

In the following example, there are two large offices (NCM Cores), one in Chicago and one in Dallas, and several smaller offices in Boston, Atlanta, Seattle, and Denver (Realms). One way to setup a Satellite configuration would be to configure:

- A Realm for each city.
- A NCM Core in Chicago and Dallas.
- A Satellite Gateway in Boston, Atlanta, Seattle, and Denver.

The following figure illustrates the example. Keep in mind that a NCM Core includes both a NCM Application server and a Database server, typically on separate hosts. The Core Realms show the Core Gateway on the same host as the NCM Application server. The Remote Realms show a Satellite Gateway on a host by itself. Each Satellite Gateway has two tunnels, one to each Core Gateway.



Assuming the two NCM Cores are installed on a Solaris platform:

1. Install the Chicago Gateway first:

- a) First Gateway: **y**
- b) Core Gateway: **y**
- c) Gateway Name: **Chicago1**
- d) Realm Name: **Chicago**
- e) IP address of NCM Core: **127.0.0.1**

**Note:** Using the loopback interface keeps the traffic between the NCM Cores from going out on the Ethernet segment. As a result, the connection is more secure.

- f) IP address for other gateways to connect: **10.1.2.3**

**Note:** This must be an external IP address so other Gateways can connect to this Gateway. 10.1.2.3 is an example. Be sure to use the correct IP address for your host.

2. Install the Dallas Core:

- a) First Gateway: **n**
- b) Core Gateway: **y**
- c) Gateway Name: **Dallas1**
- d) Realm Name: **Dallas**
- e) IP address of NCM Core: **127.0.0.1**
- f) IP address for other gateways to connect: **10.1.2.4**

3. Install the Satellite Gateways. For Boston:
  - a) First Gateway: **n**
  - b) Core Gateway: **n**
  - c) Gateway Name: **Boston1**
  - d) Realm Name: **Boston**
  - e) IP Address of the Core Gateway: **10.1.2.3**
4. Edit the *opswgw.properties* file on Boston1. The *opswgw.properties* file should have:

```
opswgw.TunnelSrc=10.1.2.3:2001:100:0:/var/opt/opsware/crypto/  
opswgw-Boston1/opswgw.pem  
opswgw.TunnelSrc=10.1.2.4:2001:200:0:/var/opt/opsware/crypto/  
opswgw-Boston1/opswgw.pem
```

5. Install the other Satellite Gateways in a similar manner.
6. For redundancy, install a second Gateway in Boston.
  - a) First Gateway: **n**
  - a) Core Gateway: **n**
  - b) Gateway Name: **Boston2**
  - c) Realm Name: **Boston**
  - d) IP Address of the Core Gateway: **10.1.2.3**
7. Assume there is only a T1 link to the Boston office and you do not want NCM to monopolize the link. A T1 link is about 1.5Mbit/s, so limit NCM to half of that (or 750Kbit/s). Edit the *opswgw.properties* file and set the bandwidth throttle to 750. The *opswgw.properties* file should look like the following:

```
opswgw.TunnelSrc=10.1.2.3:2001:100:750:/var/opt/opsware/crypto/  
opswgw-Boston1/opswgw.pem  
opswgw.TunnelSrc=10.1.2.4:2001:200:750:/var/opt/opsware/crypto/  
opswgw-Boston1/opswgw.pem
```

Set the bandwidth throttle for both tunnels so that if you fail-over to Dallas (10.1.2.4), the bandwidth is still throttled.

# Appendix B: Troubleshooting

The NCM Satellite has two levels of security to ensure that unauthorized processes cannot access the Satellite. Failures in the NCM Satellite are usually the result of a configuration error that causes these security checks to deny connections. The following sections describe how to check these security levels if NCM Satellite operations are failing.

## Security in the Gateway Mesh

The first security level is in the Gateway Mesh. Only the NCM Core host is allowed to connect to the Core Gateway. If the Core Gateway is installed with the incorrect IP address of the NCM Core, connections will fail.

To check if the Gateway Mesh security is denying a connection, look for the word "disallow" in the Core Gateway log file by executing the following command at a shell prompt on the Core Gateway host:

```
% grep disallow /var/log/opsware/opswwg-*/opswwg.log
```

If there is a line that states a connection is disallowed from a certain IP address, the security on the Core Gateway is the issue. The solution is to make sure the NCM Admin Setting for Local Gateway and Gateway IngressMap are in sync.

If the Core Gateway is on the same host as the NCM Core, the IP address in the IngressMap should be 127.0.0.1. The Local Gateway Admin Setting should be localhost or 127.0.0.1.

If the Core Gateway is on a separate host, the Local Gateway Admin Setting must have the correct IP address of the Core Gateway. The IngressMap must have the correct IP address of the NCM Core host.

To modify the IngressMap line in the *properties* file, edit the */etc/opt/opswwg-\*/opswwg.properties* file. If there is more than one Gateway installed, replace the asterisk (\*) with the name of the Gateway. Find the IngressMap line that looks like the following:

```
opswwg.IngressMap=127.0.0.1:NCM
```

## Security in the NCM Core and Satellite

The second security level is in the NCM Core and NCM Satellite. They only accept connections from known hosts.

On the NCM Core, the known host is the Local Gateway Admin Setting. On the Satellite, the known host is always localhost. To check for this, look for "Rejected" in the NCM Core jboss wrapper log. Enter:

```
% grep Rejected $NCM/server/log/jboss_wrapper.log
```

(where **\$NCM** is the root of your NCM Core installation).

If the Deploy Remote Agent task was run with an incorrect hostname for the NCM Core host, the Satellite will not be able to connect back to the NCM Core. To check for this, enter the above 'grep' command on the NCM Satellite host. Refer to ["Removing the Remote Agent from the Satellite Gateway Host" on page 22](#) for information.

In addition, check to ensure that the EgressFilter on the Core Gateway has the correct IP address for the NCM Satellite by editing the Gateway *properties* file on the Satellite host. Locate the line that looks like the following:

```
opswgw.EgressFilter=tcp:*:443:XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX:*,tcp:*:22:NCM:,tcp  
:*:23:NCM:,tcp:*:513:NCM:
```

(where XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX is 127.0.0.1).

Redundant Core Gateways are not supported by the Gateway installer. However, if you want to have redundant Core Gateways (not recommended), edit the *adjustable\_options.rcx* file and add the other Core Gateway IP addresses by adding the following lines to the file:

```
<array name="rpc/allowed_ips">  
<value>10.255.52.10</value>  
<value>10.255.54.22</value>  
</array>
```

The IP addresses above should be replaced with the correct IP addresses for your NCM Core Gateways.

# Appendix C: Sharing the Gateway Mesh

This appendix includes information on how to setup CiscoWorks Network Compliance Manager (NCM) and HP Server Automation (SA) to share the same Gateway Mesh.

## Overview

Keep the following in mind when sharing the Gateway Mesh:

- NCM can only use the Gateway Mesh that is installed by SA.
- You can modify SA Core Gateways that NCM Cores use to identify the NCM hosts to the Gateway Mesh.
- You can modify the SA Satellites to enable egress to the ports that NCM uses to manage devices.

## Installation Steps

For each NCM Core, identify the SA Core Gateway that will be used by that NCM Core.

1. On the SA host, edit (or create) the `/etc/opt/opsware/opswgw-cgwsN-core/opswgw.custom` file where *N* is the Core number and *core* is the Core name (for example: `/etc/opt/opsware/opswgw-cgws1-VMCORE1/opswgw.custom`).
2. Add the following lines to the end of the file:  

```
opswgw.EgressFilter=tcp:*:443:127.0.0.1:*  
opswgw.IngressMap=192.168.99.1:NCM
```
3. Change `192.168.99.1` to the correct IP address for the NCM Core. Note that `cgw` stands for Core GateWay. If there multiple `cgw` slices, add `IngressMap` for NCM to all of them. NCM can only use one `cgw`, but future versions may be able to failover to other slices.
4. Restart the Core Gateway:  

```
/etc/init.d/opsware-sas restart opswgw-cgws
```

Note that if there is more than one NCM Core using the same SA Core Gateway, add multiple lines to each file, one for each NCM Core's IP Address.

For each Satellite Gateway NCM uses:

1. Edit the `/etc/opt/opsware/opswgw-gateway/opswgw.properties` file, where *gateway* is the name of the gateway specified at SA Satellite install time.
2. Add the following lines:  

```
opswgw.EgressFilter=tcp:*:22:NCM:,tcp:*:23:NCM:,tcp:*:513:NCM:  
M:,tcp:*:80:NCM:,tcp:*:443:NCM:  
opswgw.EgressFilter=tcp:127.0.0.1:8443:NCM:  
opswgw.ProxyPort=3002
```

Note that the first line enables NCM to use all of the ports that are needed to manage different types of devices (SSH, Telnet, rlogin, http, and https). The second line enables the NCM Core to communicate with the NCM Remote Agent that listens for RPC calls on port 8443. The third line adds a second `ProxyPort` that matches the `ProxyPort` that NCM expects (3002).

## 3. Restart the Satellite Gateway:

```
/etc/init.d/opsware-sas restart opswgw
```

4. Copy the *spog.pkcs8* file from the */var/opt/opsware/crypto/twist/spog.pkcs8* on the SA host to *NCMRoot/spog.pkcs8* on the NCM host, where *\$NCMRoot* is the directory where NCM is installed.
5. Configure NCM to use the SA Core Gateway on the Admin Settings page in NCM using the Device Access tab in the Gateway Mesh section. Refer to the *User Guide for Network Compliance Manager 1.4* for information.

```
Local Gateway Host: IP Address of SAS (Core Gateway) host
```

```
Local Gateway Proxy Port: 3002
```

```
Local Gateway Admin Port: 8085
```

```
Gateway Admin Private Key Filename: spog.pkcs8
```

6. Run the Deploy Remote Agent task in NCM for each Satellite Gateway host. Note that if a SA Satellite is running the OS Provisioning Media Server, the NCM Remote Agent on that host must be reconfigured to use the TFTP server used by the OS Provisioning Media Server.
7. Edit the */opt/opsware/nassat/nassat.rcx* file and the value for "TFTP/Server" to */opt/opsware/boot/tftpboot* (the path to the TFTP root directory used by the OS Provisioning Media Server).
8. Edit the */etc/xinetd.d/tftp* file and change *server\_args = -s /tftpboot* to *server\_args = -c -s /tftpboot*

The *-c* flag enables NCM to create files in the TFTP root directory that is needed to capture network device configurations. SA uses TFTP to push files out to servers. As a result, the create ability is not needed for SA.

9. Make sure the */opt/opsware/boot/tftpboot* directory is owned by the same user specified in the */etc/xinetd.d/tftp* file.
10. Restart the TFTP daemon (in.tftpd) by sending the HANGUP signal to the xinetd process:

```
kill -1 `ps ax | grep xinetd | grep -v grep | awk '{print $1}'`
```

11. Edit the */etc/init.d/nassat* file and comment out the StartTFTP line by putting a pound sign (#) at the front of the line, for example:

```
# StartTFTP
```

12. Restart the NCM Agent:

```
/etc/init.d/nassat restart
```

## Uninstalling the Gateway Mesh

To uninstall the Gateway Mesh:

1. Run the Deploy Remote Agent task in NCM with the “uninstall” radio button selected. Run the task once for each Satellite Gateway Host.
2. For each Satellite Gateway NCM is using:
  - a) Edit the `/etc/opt/opsware/opswgw-gateway/opswgw.properties` file, where *gateway* is the name of the Gateway specified at SA Satellite install time.
  - b) Remove the following lines from the file:

```
opswgw.EgressFilter=tcp:*:22:NCM:,tcp:*:23:NCM:,tcp:*:513:NCM:,tcp:*:80:NCM:,tcp:*:443:NCM:
opswgw.EgressFilter=tcp:127.0.0.1:8443:NCM:
```
3. Restart the Satellite Gateway:

```
/etc/init.d/opsware-sas restart opswgw
```
4. Configure NCM to not use any Gateways in the Admin Settings page of NCM on the Device Access tab in the Gateway Mesh section. Refer to the *User Guide for Network Compliance Manager 1.4* for detailed information.
5. Set the Local Gateway Host option to the empty string.

# Index

## C

Configuration  
  NCM 16  
  Recommendations 11

## D

Deploy Remote Agent page 19  
Deploy Remote Agent task 19

## E

Edit Gateway page 18

## F

Files  
  adjustable\_options.rcx 30  
  properties 29

## G

Gateway 5  
Gateway Crypto data file 6  
Gateway List page 16  
Gateway Mesh 8

## H

Hardware requirements 9

## I

Installing  
  Core Gateway 13  
  Remote Agent 19  
  Satellite Gateway 15

## N

NCM Core 5  
NCM pages  
  Deploy Remote Agent 19  
  Edit Gateway 18  
  Gateway List 16  
NCM Satellite 5

## R

Realm 5  
Remote agent 6

## S

Satellite  
  Functionality 7  
  Gateway 6  
  Installation 11  
  Removing 22  
  Security 12  
  Upgrading 23  
Satellite Gateway 6  
Sharing the Gateway Mesh 31  
Supported platforms  
  RedHat-Linux 9  
  SunOS 9  
  SuSE-Linux 9

## T

Terminology 5  
Troubleshooting  
  Gateway Mesh 29  
  NCM Core 30  
  Satellite 30

## U

Uninstalling a Gateway 22  
Uninstalling a Gateway Mesh 34  
Using multiple NICs 21

