Contents

Introduction

This document describes how to configure OpenLDAP with custom schema to support per-user attributes for Cisco Anyconnect Secure Mobility Client that connects to a Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA). The ASA configuration is quite basic as all user attributes are retrieved from the OpenLDAP server. Also described in this document are the differences in LDAP authentication and authorization when used along with certificates.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

- Basic knowledge about Linux configuration
- Basic knowledge about ASA CLI configuration

Components Used

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

- Cisco ASA version 8.4 and later
- OpenLDAP version 2.4.30

Configure

Basic OpenLDAP Configuration

Step 1. Configure the server.

This example uses test-cisco.com ldap tree.

ldap.conf file is used to set system level defaults that can be used by local ldap client.

Note: Although you are not required to set up system-level defaults, they can help test and troubleshoot the servier when you run a local ldap client.

/etc/openldap/ldap.conf:

slapd.conf file is used for OpenLDAP server configuration. Default schema files include widely used LDAP definitions. For example, the object class name *person* is defined in the core.schema file. This configuration uses that common schema and define its own schema for Cisco-specific attributes.

/etc/openldap/slapd.conf:

```
include         /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/openldap.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema

# Defines backend database type and redirects all # queries with specified suffix to that
database
database hdb
suffix "dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
checkpoint 32 30

# Rootdn will be used to perform all administrative tasks.
rootdn          "cn=Manager,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"

# Cleartext passwords, especially for the rootdn, should be avoid.
rootpw          secret

directory /var/lib/openldap-data
index objectClass eq
```

Step 2. Verify the LDAP configuration.

In order to verify that basic OpenLDAP works, run this configuration:

```
include         /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/openldap.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema

# Defines backend database type and redirects all # queries with specified suffix to that
database
database hdb
suffix "dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
checkpoint 32 30
```

```
# Rootdn will be used to perform all administrative tasks.
rootdn          "cn=Manager,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"

# Cleartext passwords, especially for the rootdn, should be avoid.
rootpw          secret

directory /var/lib/openldap-data
index objectClass eq
```

Step 3. Add records to the database.

Once you hve tested and configured everthing properly, add records to the database. In order to add basic containers for users and groups, run this configuration:

```
include         /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/openldap.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema

# Defines backend database type and redirects all # queries with specified suffix to that
database
database hdb
suffix "dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
checkpoint 32 30

# Rootdn will be used to perform all administrative tasks.
rootdn          "cn=Manager,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"

# Cleartext passwords, especially for the rootdn, should be avoid.
rootpw          secret

directory /var/lib/openldap-data
index objectClass eq
```

Custom Openldap Schema

Now that the basic configuration works, you can add custom schema. In this configuration example, a new type of object class named *CiscoPerson* is created and these attributes are created and used in this object class:

- CiscoBanner
- CiscoACLin
- CiscoDomain
- CiscoDNS
- CiscoIPAddress
- CiscoIPNetmask
- CiscoSplitACL
- CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy
- CiscoGroupPolicy

Step 1. Create the new schema in cisco.schema.

```
include         /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/openldap.schema
include /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema
```

```
# Defines backend database type and redirects all # queries with specified suffix to that
database
database hdb
suffix "dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
checkpoint 32 30

# Rootdn will be used to perform all administrative tasks.
rootdn          "cn=Manager,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"

# Cleartext passwords, especially for the rootdn, should be avoid.
rootpw          secret

directory /var/lib/openldap-data
index objectClass eq
```

Important Notes

- Use private enterprise OIDs for your company. Any OIDs will wor, but best practice is to use the OIDs assigned by IANA. The one configured in this examples begins from 1.3.6.1.4.1.9 (which is reserved by Cisco: http://www.iana.org/assignments/enterprise-numbers).
- The following part of OID (500.1.1-500.1.9) has been used to not interfere directly in the main tree of the Cisco OID ("1.3.6.1.4.1.9").
- This database uses the *Person* object class defined in schema/core.ldif. That object is of TOP type and records can include only one such attribute (which is why the *CiscoPerson* object class is of Auxiliary type).
- The object class named *CiscoPerson* must include SN or CN and can include any of the custom Cisco attributes defined earlier. Note that it can also include any other attributes defined in other schemas (such as *userPassword* or *telephoneNumber*).
- Remember that each object should have a different OID number.
- Custom attributes are case insensitive and of *string* type with UTF-8 encoding and maximum 128 characters (defined by SYNTAX).

Step 2. Include the schema in sldap.conf.

```
pluton openldap # cat slapd.conf | grep include
include         /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/openldap.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/cisco.schema
```

Step 3. Restart services.

```
pluton openldap # cat slapd.conf | grep include
include         /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/openldap.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema
include         /etc/openldap/schema/cisco.schema
```

Step 4. Add a new user with all custom attributes.

In this example, the user belongs to multiple objectClass objects, and it inherits attributes from all of them. With this process it is easy to add additional schema or attributes without changes to existing database records.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
```

```
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 5. Set the password for the user.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1
```

```
pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 6. Verify the configuration.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

ASA Configuration

Step 1. Configure the interface and certificate.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 2. Generate a self-signed certificate.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 3. Enable WebVPN on the outside interface.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 4. Split the ACL configuration.

The ACL name is returned by OpenLDAP:

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 5. Create a tunnel-group name that uses the default group-policy (DfltAccessPolicy).

Users with the specific LDAP attribute (*CiscoGroupPolicy*) are mapped to another policy: POLICY1

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

ASA aaa-server configuration uses ldap attribute-map for mapping from attributes returned by OpenLDAP to attributes that can be interpreted by ASA for Anyconnect users.

```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
```

```
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

Step 6. Enable the LDAP server for authentication for specified tunnel-group.

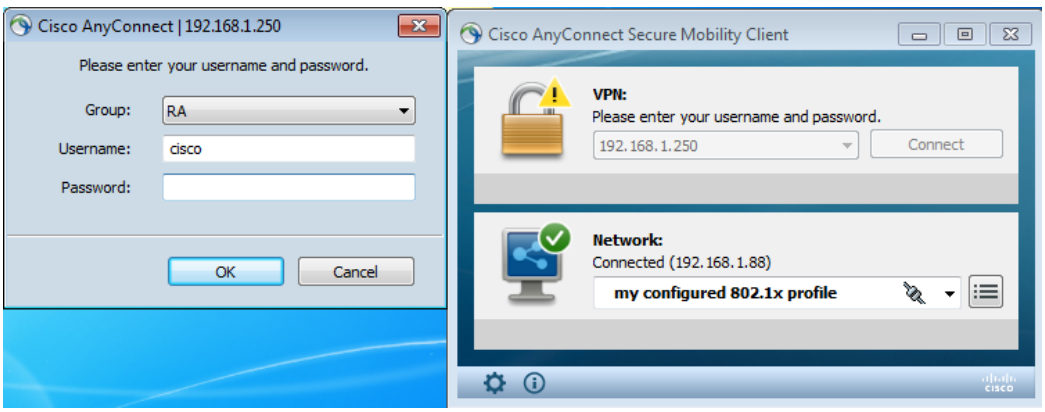
```
pluton # cat users.ldiff
# User account
dn: uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com
cn: John Smith
givenName: John
sn: cisco
uid: cisco
uidNumber: 10000
gidNumber: 10000
homeDirectory: /home/cisco
mail: jsmith@dev.local
objectClass: top
objectClass: posixAccount
objectClass: shadowAccount
objectClass: 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: domain1.com
CiscoDNS: 10.6.6.6
CiscoACLin: ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
CiscoSplitACL: ACL1
CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: 1
CiscoGroupPolicy: POLICY1

pluton # ldapadd -h 192.168.10.1 -D "CN=Manager,DC=test-cisco,DC=com"
-w secret -x -f users.ldiff
adding new entry "uid=cisco,ou=people,dc=test-cisco,dc=com"
```

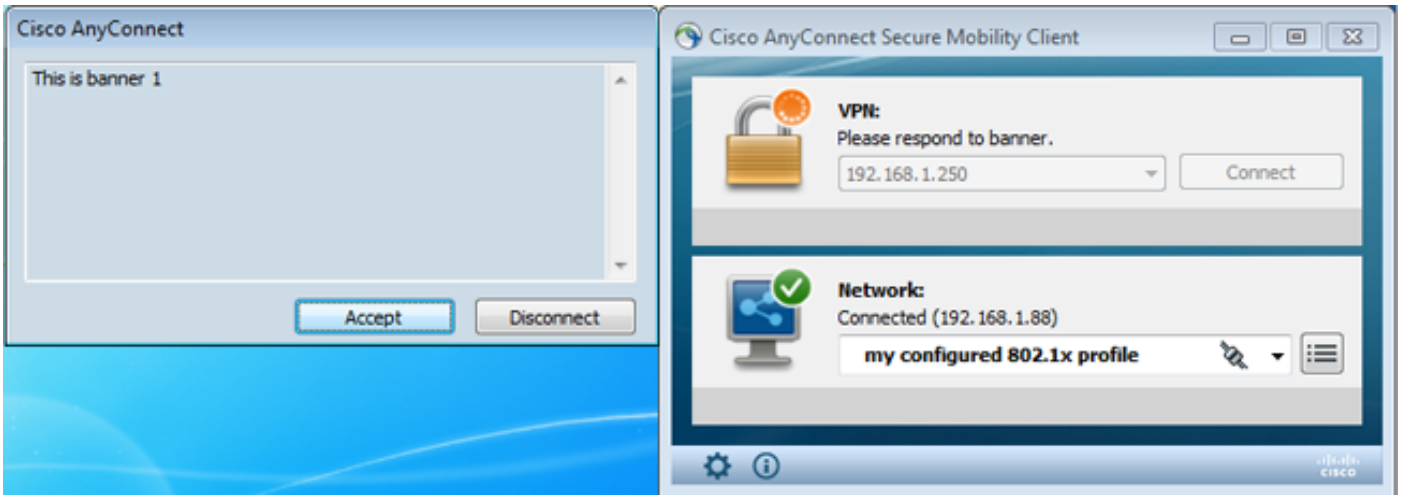
Verify

Test VPN Access

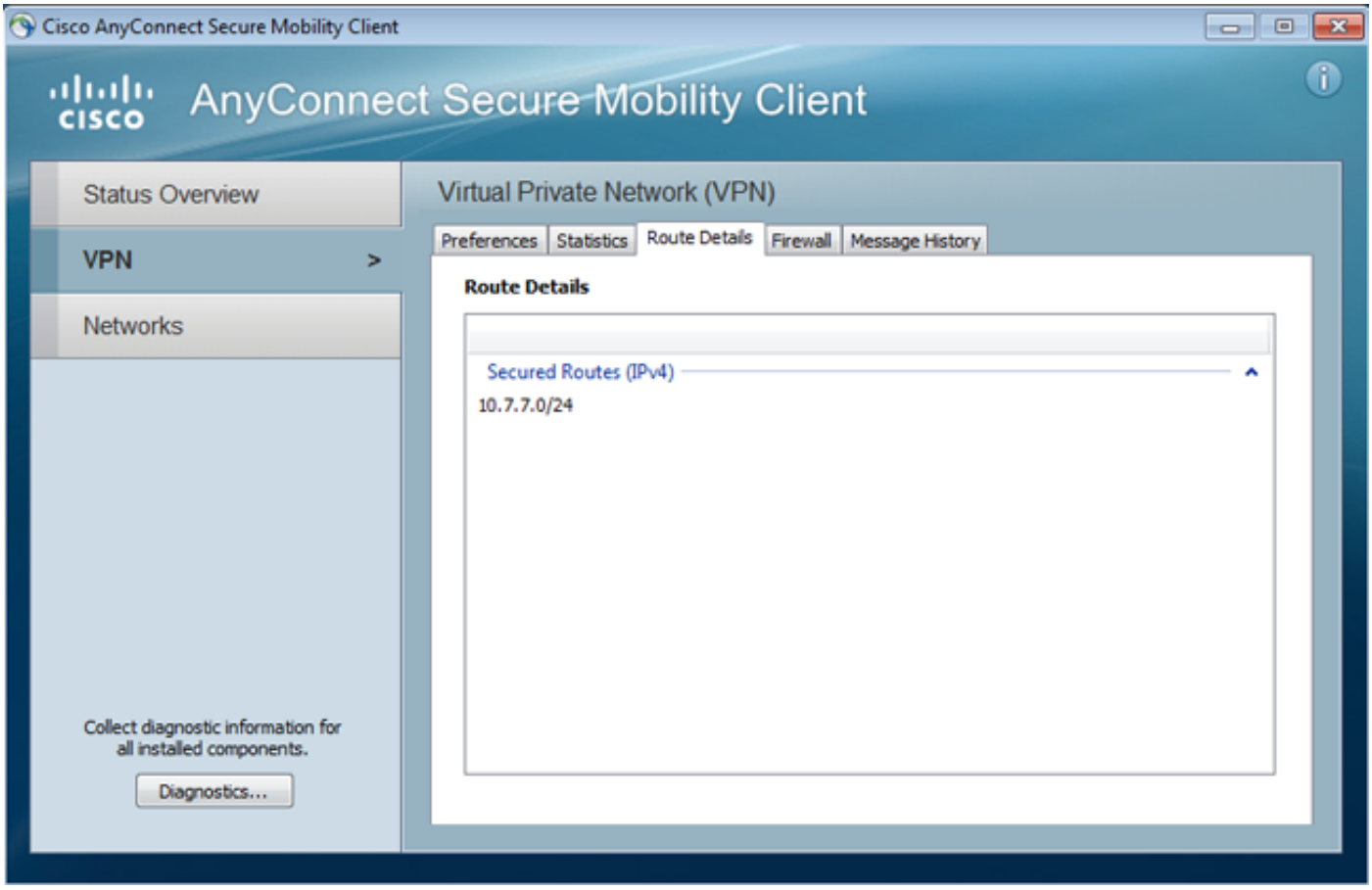
Anyconnect is configured to connect to 192.168.1.250. Log in is username *cisco* and password *pass1*.



After authentication the correct banner is used.



The correct split ACL is sent (ACL1 defined on ASA).



The Anyconnect interface is configured with IP: 10.1.1.1 and netmask 255.255.255.128. The domain is domain1.com and DNS server is 10.6.6.6.

```
Ethernet adapter Połączenie lokalne 2:

   Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : domain1.com
   Description . . . . . . . . . . . : Cisco AnyConnect Secure Mobility Client V
irtual Miniport Adapter for Windows x64
   Physical Address. . . . . . . . . : 00-05-9A-3C-7A-00
   DHCP Enabled. . . . . . . . . . . : No
   Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . : Yes
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::2015:d34b:e3a8:1787%14(Preferred)
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::3a02:5a4a:4b9b:ddf2%14(Preferred)
   Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::4fd8:3523:c111:ad1d%14(Preferred)
   IPv4 Address. . . . . . . . . . . : 10.1.1.1(Preferred)
   Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.128
   Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . :
   DNS Servers . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.6.6.6
   NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . . . . : Enabled
```

On the ASA, user *cisco* has received IP: 10.1.1.1 and is assigned to group policy *POLICY1*.

```
ASA# show vpn-sessiondb detail anyconnect

Session Type: AnyConnect Detailed

Username     : cisco                  Index        : 29
Assigned IP  : 10.1.1.1               Public IP    : 192.168.1.88
Protocol     : AnyConnect-Parent SSL-Tunnel
License      : AnyConnect Premium
Encryption   : RC4                    Hashing      : none SHA1
Bytes Tx     : 10212                  Bytes Rx     : 856
Pkts Tx      : 8                      Pkts Rx      : 2
Pkts Tx Drop : 0                      Pkts Rx Drop : 0
Group Policy : POLICY1                Tunnel Group : RA
Login Time   : 10:18:25 UTC Thu Apr 4 2013
Duration     : 0h:00m:17s
Inactivity   : 0h:00m:00s
NAC Result   : Unknown
VLAN Mapping : N/A                    VLAN         : none

AnyConnect-Parent Tunnels: 1
SSL-Tunnel Tunnels: 1

AnyConnect-Parent:
 Tunnel ID    : 29.1
 Public IP    : 192.168.1.88
 Encryption   : none                   TCP Src Port : 49262
 TCP Dst Port : 443                    Auth Mode    : userPassword
 Idle Time Out: 30 Minutes             Idle TO Left : 29 Minutes
 Client Type  : AnyConnect
 Client Ver   : 3.1.01065
 Bytes Tx     : 5106                   Bytes Rx     : 788
 Pkts Tx      : 4                      Pkts Rx      : 1
 Pkts Tx Drop : 0                      Pkts Rx Drop : 0

SSL-Tunnel:
 Tunnel ID    : 29.2
 Assigned IP  : 10.1.1.1               Public IP    : 192.168.1.88
 Encryption   : RC4                    Hashing      : SHA1
 Encapsulation: TLSv1.0                TCP Src Port : 49265
 TCP Dst Port : 443                    Auth Mode    : userPassword
 Idle Time Out: 30 Minutes             Idle TO Left : 29 Minutes
 Client Type  : SSL VPN Client
 Client Ver   : Cisco AnyConnect VPN Agent for Windows 3.1.01065
 Bytes Tx     : 5106                   Bytes Rx     : 68
 Pkts Tx      : 4                      Pkts Rx      : 1
 Pkts Tx Drop : 0                      Pkts Rx Drop : 0
 Filter Name  : AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05

NAC:
 Reval Int (T): 0 Seconds              Reval Left(T): 0 Seconds
 SQ Int (T)   : 0 Seconds              EoU Age(T)   : 17 Seconds
 Hold Left (T): 0 Seconds              Posture Token:
```

Also, the dynamic access-list is installed for that user:

```
ASA# show access-list AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05
access-list AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05; 1 elements; name hash: 0xf9b6b75c (dynamic)
access-list AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05 line 1 extended permit
ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
(hitcnt=0) 0xf8010475
```

Debugs

After you enable debugs, you can track each step of the WebVPN session.

This example shows LDAP authentication along with attribute retrieval:

```
ASA# show debug
debug ldap  enabled at level 255
debug webvpn anyconnect enabled at level 254
ASA#
[63] Session Start
[63] New request Session, context 0xbbe10120, reqType = Authentication
[63] Fiber started
[63] Creating LDAP context with uri=ldap://192.168.11.10:389
[63] Connect to LDAP server: ldap://192.168.11.10:389, status = Successful
[63] supportedLDAPVersion: value = 3
[63] Binding as Manager
[63] Performing Simple authentication for Manager to 192.168.11.10
[63] LDAP Search:
       Base DN = [DC=test-cisco,DC=com]
       Filter  = [uid=cisco]
       Scope   = [SUBTREE]
[63] User DN = [uid=cisco,ou=People,dc=test-cisco,dc=com]
[63] Server type for 192.168.11.10 unknown - no password policy
[63] Binding as cisco
[63] Performing Simple authentication for cisco to 192.168.11.10
[63] Processing LDAP response for user cisco
[63] Authentication successful for cisco to 192.168.11.10
[63] Retrieved User Attributes:
[63]    cn: value = John Smith
[63]    givenName: value = John
[63]    sn: value = cisco
[63]    uid: value = cisco
[63]    uidNumber: value = 10000
[63]    gidNumber: value = 10000
[63]    homeDirectory: value = /home/cisco
[63]    mail: value = jsmith@dev.local
[63]    objectClass: value = top
[63]    objectClass: value = posixAccount
[63]    objectClass: value = shadowAccount
[63]    objectClass: value = inetOrgPerson
[63]    objectClass: value = organizationalPerson
[63]    objectClass: value = person
[63]    objectClass: value = CiscoPerson
[63]    loginShell: value = /bin/bash
```

Important! Custom LDAP attributes are mapped to ASA attributes as defined in ldap attribute-map:

```
[63]    CiscoBanner: value = This is banner 1
[63]            mapped to Banner1: value = This is banner 1
[63]    CiscoIPAddress: value = 10.1.1.1
[63]            mapped to IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address: value = 10.1.1.1
[63]    CiscoIPNetmask: value = 255.255.255.128
[63]            mapped to IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Netmask: value = 255.255.255.128
[63]    CiscoDomain: value = domain1.com
[63]            mapped to IPSec-Default-Domain: value = domain1.com
[63]    CiscoDNS: value = 10.6.6.6
[63]            mapped to Primary-DNS: value = 10.6.6.6
[63]    CiscoACLin: value = ip:inacl#1=permit
ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
[63]            mapped to Cisco-AV-Pair: value = ip:inacl#1=permit
ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0
[63]    CiscoSplitACL: value = ACL1
[63]            mapped to IPSec-Split-Tunnel-List: value = ACL1
```

```
[63]    CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy: value = 1
[63]            mapped to IPSec-Split-Tunneling-Policy: value = 1
[63]    CiscoGroupPolicy: value = POLICY1
[63]            mapped to IETF-Radius-Class: value = POLICY1
[63]            mapped to LDAP-Class: value = POLICY1
[63]    userPassword: value = {SSHA}5s81Fmi/9aG/WfPSy3lGmw1ORI4lywWC
[63] ATTR_CISCO_AV_PAIR attribute contains 68 bytes
[63] Fiber exit Tx=315 bytes Rx=907 bytes, status=1
[63] Session End
```

The LDAP session is finished. Now, ASA processes and applies those attributes.

The dynamic ACL is created (based on ACE the entry in Cisco-AV-Pair):

```
webvpn_svc_parse_acl: processing ACL: name: 'AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05',
list: YES, id -1
webvpn_svc_parse_acl: before add: acl_id: -1, acl_name: AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05
webvpn_svc_parse_acl: after add: acl_id: 5, acl_name: AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05,
refcnt: 1
```

The WebVPN session proceeds:

```
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: 192.168.1.250'
Processing CSTP header line: 'Host: 192.168.1.250'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'User-Agent: Cisco AnyConnect VPN Agent for Windows 3.1.01065'
Processing CSTP header line: 'User-Agent: Cisco AnyConnect VPN Agent
for Windows 3.1.01065'
Setting user-agent to: 'Cisco AnyConnect VPN Agent for Windows 3.1.01065'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'Cookie: webvpn=1476503744@122880@
1365070898@908F356D1C1F4CDF1138088854AF0E480FDCB1BD'
Processing CSTP header line: 'Cookie: webvpn=1476503744@122880@
1365070898@908F356D1C1F4CDF1138088854AF0E480FDCB1BD'
Found WebVPN cookie: 'webvpn=1476503744@122880@
1365070898@908F356D1C1F4CDF1138088854AF0E480FDCB1BD'
WebVPN Cookie: 'webvpn=1476503744@122880@1365070898@
908F356D1C1F4CDF1138088854AF0E480FDCB1BD'
IPADDR: '1476503744', INDEX: '122880', LOGIN: '1365070898'
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: admin-Komputer'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Hostname: admin-Komputer'
Setting hostname to: 'admin-Komputer'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-MTU: 1367'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-MTU: 1367'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Address-Type: IPv6,IPv4'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Address-Type: IPv6,IPv4'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Local-Address-IP4: 192.168.1.88'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Base-MTU: 1468'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Remote-Address-IP4: 192.168.1.250'
```

```
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Full-IPv6-Capability: true'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-DTLS-Master-Secret: F5ADDD0151261404504FC3B165C3B68A90E51
A1C8EB7EA9B2FE70F1EB8E10929FFD79650B07E218EC8774678CDE1FB5E'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-DTLS-Master-Secret: F5ADDD015126140450
4FC3B165C3B68A90E51A1C8EB7EA9B2FE70F1EB8E10929FFD79650B07E2
18EC8774678CDE1FB5E'
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'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-DTLS-Accept-Encoding: lzs'
Processing CSTL header line: 'X-DTLS-Accept-Encoding: lzs'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-DTLS-Header-Pad-Length: 0'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Accept-Encoding: lzs,deflate'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Accept-Encoding: lzs,deflate'
webvpn_cstp_parse_request_field()
...input: 'X-CSTP-Protocol: Copyright (c) 2004 Cisco Systems, Inc.'
Processing CSTP header line: 'X-CSTP-Protocol:
Copyright (c) 2004 Cisco Systems, Inc.'
```

Next, address assignment occurs. Notice there is no IP pool defined on the ASA. If LDAP does not return the *CiscoIPAddress* attribute (which is mapped to *IETF-Radius-Framed-IP-Address* and used for IP address assignment), the configuration would fail at this stage.

```
Validating address: 10.1.1.1
CSTP state = WAIT_FOR_ADDRESS
webvpn_cstp_accept_address: 10.1.1.1/255.255.255.128
webvpn_cstp_accept_ipv6_address: No IPv6 Address
CSTP state = HAVE_ADDRESS
```

The WebVPN session completes:

```
SVC: NP setup
np_svc_create_session(0x1E000, 0xb5eafa80, TRUE)
webvpn_svc_np_setup
SVC ACL Name: AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05
SVC ACL ID: 5
SVC ACL ID: 5
vpn_put_uauth success!
SVC IPv6 ACL Name: NULL
SVC IPv6 ACL ID: -1
SVC: adding to sessmgmt
SVC: Sending response
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Start
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Done
Sending X-CSTP-Quarantine: false
Sending X-CSTP-Disable-Always-On-VPN: false
Unable to initiate NAC, NAC might not be enabled or invalid policy
CSTP state = CONNECTED
```

ASA Separate Authentication and Authorization

Sometimes it is better to separate authentication and authorization process. For example, use password authentication for locally defined users; then, after successful local authentication, retrieve all user attributes from LDAP server:

```
SVC: NP setup
np_svc_create_session(0x1E000, 0xb5eafa80, TRUE)
```

```
webvpn_svc_np_setup
SVC ACL Name: AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05
SVC ACL ID: 5
SVC ACL ID: 5
vpn_put_uauth success!
SVC IPv6 ACL Name: NULL
SVC IPv6 ACL ID: -1
SVC: adding to sessmgmt
SVC: Sending response
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Start
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Done
Sending X-CSTP-Quarantine: false
Sending X-CSTP-Disable-Always-On-VPN: false
Unable to initiate NAC, NAC might not be enabled or invalid policy
CSTP state = CONNECTED
```

The difference is in the LDAP session. In the previous example, ASA:

- binded to OpenLDAP with Manager credentials,
- performed search for user *cisco*, and
- binded (simple authentication) to OpenLDAP with Cisco credentials.

Currently, with LDAP authorization, the third step is no longer necessary, since the user has already been authenticated via the local database.

More common scenarios involve usage of RSA tokens for authentication process and LDAP/AD attributes for authorization.

ASA Attributes from LDAP and Local Group

It's important to understand the difference between LDAP attributes and RADIUS attributes.

When you use LDAP, ASA does not allow mapping to any *radius* attribute. For example, when you use RADIUS, it is possible to return the *cisco-av-pair* attribute 217 (Address-Pools). That attribute defines a locally configured pool of IP addresses that are used to assign IP addresses.

With LDAP mapping, it is impossible to use that specific *cisco-av-pair* attribute. The *cisco-av-pair* attribute with LDAP mapping can be used only to specify different types of ACLs.

These limitations in LDAP prevent it from being as flexible as Radius. To workaroud this locally defined group policy can be created on the ASA with attributes which can not be mapped from ldap (like Address-Pools). Once the LDAP user is authenticated, they are assigned to that group policy (in our example POLICY1) and the non user-specific attributes a reretrieved from the group-policy.

The full attribute list supported by LDAP mapping can be found in this document: Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI, 8.4 and 8.6

You can compare to the full list of RADIUS VPN3000 attributes supported by ASA; refer to this document: Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI, 8.4 and 8.6

Refer to this document for a full list of RADIUS IETF attributes supported by ASA: Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI, 8.4 and 8.6

ASA and LDAP with Certificate Authentication

ASA does not support LDAP certificate attribute retrieval and binary comparison with certificate provided by Anyconnect. That functionality is reserved for Cisco ACS or ISE (and only for 802.1x supplicants) because VPN authentication is terminated on a network access device (NAD).

There is another soluction. When user authentication uses certificates, ASA performs certificate validation and can retrieve LDAP attributes based on specific fields from certificate (for example, CN):

```
SVC: NP setup
np_svc_create_session(0x1E000, 0xb5eafa80, TRUE)
webvpn_svc_np_setup
SVC ACL Name: AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05
SVC ACL ID: 5
SVC ACL ID: 5
vpn_put_uauth success!
SVC IPv6 ACL Name: NULL
SVC IPv6 ACL ID: -1
SVC: adding to sessmgmt
SVC: Sending response
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Start
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Done
Sending X-CSTP-Quarantine: false
Sending X-CSTP-Disable-Always-On-VPN: false
Unable to initiate NAC, NAC might not be enabled or invalid policy
CSTP state = CONNECTED
```

After the user certificate is validated by ASA, LDAP authorization is performed and user attributes (from CN field) are retrieved and applied.

Debugs

User certificate has been used: cn=test1,ou=Security,o=Cisco,l=Krakow,st=PL,c=PL

Certificate mapping is configured to map that certificate to the RA tunnel-group:

```
SVC: NP setup
np_svc_create_session(0x1E000, 0xb5eafa80, TRUE)
webvpn_svc_np_setup
SVC ACL Name: AAA-user-cisco-E0CF3C05
SVC ACL ID: 5
SVC ACL ID: 5
vpn_put_uauth success!
SVC IPv6 ACL Name: NULL
SVC IPv6 ACL ID: -1
SVC: adding to sessmgmt
SVC: Sending response
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Start
Sending X-CSTP-FW-RULE msgs: Done
Sending X-CSTP-Quarantine: false
Sending X-CSTP-Disable-Always-On-VPN: false
Unable to initiate NAC, NAC might not be enabled or invalid policy
CSTP state = CONNECTED
```

Certificate validation and mapping:

```
ASA# show debug
debug ldap  enabled at level 255
debug webvpn anyconnect enabled at level 254
debug crypto ca enabled at level 3
debug crypto ca messages enabled at level 3
debug crypto ca transactions enabled at level 3Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-717025: Validating
```

certificate chain containing 1 certificate(s).Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-717029: **Identified client certificate** within certificate chain. serial number: 00FE9C3D61E131CDB1, subject name: cn=test1,ou=Security,o=Cisco,l=Krakow,st=PL,c=PL.Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-717022: **Certificate was successfully validated**. Certificate is resident and trusted, serial number: 00FE9C3D61E131CDB1, subject name: **cn=test1,ou=Security,o=Cisco,l=Krakow,st=PL,c=PL**.Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-717028: **Certificate chain was successfully validated** with revocation status check.Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-717028: **Certificate chain was successfully validated** with revocation status check.Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-717036: **Looking for a tunnel group match based on certificate maps** for peer certificate with serial number: 00FE9C3D61E131CDB1, subject name: cn=test1,ou=Security,o=Cisco,l=Krakow,st=PL,c=PL, issuer_name: cn=TAC,ou=RAC,o=TAC,l=Warsaw,st=Maz,c=PL.Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-717038: **Tunnel group match found. Tunnel Group: RA**, Peer certificate: serial number: 00FE9C3D61E131CDB1, subject name: cn=test1,ou=Security,o=Cisco,l=Krakow,st=PL,c=PL, issuer_name: cn=TAC,ou=RAC,o=TAC,l=Warsaw,st=Maz,c=PL.

Extraction of username from certificate and authorization using LDAP:

Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-113028: **Extraction of username from VPN client certificate has been requested**. [Request 53]Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-113028: **Extraction of username from VPN client certificate has been requested**. [Request 53]Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-113028: **Extraction of username from VPN client certificate has been requested**. [Request 53]Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-113028: **Extraction of username from VPN client certificate has been requested**. [Request 53]Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-113028: **Extraction of username from VPN client certificate has been requested**. [Request 53]Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113004: **AAA user authorization Successful : server = 192.168.11.10 : user = test1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113004: **AAA user authorization Successful : server = 192.168.11.10 : user = test1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113004: **AAA user authorization Successful : server = 192.168.11.10 : user = test1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113004: **AAA user authorization Successful : server = 192.168.11.10 : user = test1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113004: **AAA user authorization Successful : server = 192.168.11.10 : user = test1**

Attributes retrieval from LDAP:

Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**cn = John Smith**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**givenName = John**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**sn = test1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**uid = test1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**uidNumber = 10000**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**gidNumber = 10000**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**homeDirectory = /home/cisco**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**mail = jsmith@dev.local**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.1 = top**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.2 = posixAccount**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.3 = shadowAccount**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.4 = inetOrgPerson**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.5 = organizationalPerson**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.6 = person**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**objectClass.7 = CiscoPerson**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**loginShell = /bin/bash**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**userPassword = {CRYPT}***Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**CiscoBanner = This is banner 1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**CiscoIPAddress = 10.1.1.1**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**CiscoIPNetmask = 255.255.255.128**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**CiscoDomain = domain1.com**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**CiscoDNS = 10.6.6.6**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.**CiscoACLin = ip:inacl#1=permit ip 10.1.1.0 255.255.255.128 10.11.11.0 255.255.255.0**Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1,

```
Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.CiscoSplitACL = ACL1Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.CiscoSplitTunnelPolicy = 1Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.ldap.CiscoGroupPolicy = POLICY1
```

Cisco mapped attibutes:

```
Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.cisco.grouppolicy = POLICY1Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.cisco.ipaddress = 10.1.1.1Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.cisco.username = test1Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.cisco.username1 = test1Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.cisco.username2 = Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-7-734003: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88: Session Attribute aaa.cisco.tunnelgroup = RAApr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-734001: DAP: User test1, Addr 192.168.1.88, Connection AnyConnect: The following DAP records were selected for this connection: DfltAccessPolicyApr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113039: Group <POLICY1> User <test1> IP <192.168.1.88> AnyConnect parent session started.Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113039: Group <POLICY1> User <test1> IP <192.168.1.88> AnyConnect parent session started.
```

Secondary Authentication

If two-factor authentication is required, it is possible to use token password along with LDAP authentication and authorization:

```
Apr 09 2013 17:31:32: %ASA-6-113039: Group <POLICY1> User <test1> IP <192.168.1.88> AnyConnect parent session started.
```

Then, the user must provide a username and password from RSA (something the user has—a token), along with LDAP username/password (something the user knows). It is also possible to use a username from the certificate for secondary authentication. For more information about double authentication, refer to the Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI, 8.4 and 8.6.

Related Information

- **Cisco ASA 5500 Series Configuration Guide using the CLI, 8.4 and 8.6**
- **OpenLDAP Software 2.4 Administrator's Guide**
- **Private Enterprise Numbers**
- **Technical Support & Documentation - Cisco Systems**