

Configurazione di CSM per il bilanciamento del carico SSL in una farm di SCA per la modalità proxy con un braccio

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[Introduzione](#)

In questo documento viene fornita una configurazione di esempio per il bilanciamento del carico del modulo CSM (Content Switching Module) del traffico SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) verso una farm di SCA (Secure Content Accelerator). La configurazione è per le SCA in modalità proxy non trasparente con connessione in modalità a una porta.

In modalità non trasparente, SCA utilizza l'indirizzo IP SCA come origine per le connessioni di testo normale ai server Web.

Nota: utilizzare due diverse sottoreti VLAN/IP per le SCA e i server Web; una sottorete è per tutte le SCA, mentre una sottorete separata è per tutti i server web. Se si posizionano entrambe le farm nello stesso dominio di livello 2 (L2), è necessario utilizzare l'origine NAT (Network Address Translation). Il protocollo NAT di origine garantisce che i pacchetti vengano restituiti al CSM e che l'hardware Catalyst non si limiti a commutare i pacchetti tramite I2.

[Prerequisiti](#)

[Requisiti](#)

Nessun requisito specifico previsto per questo documento.

[Componenti usati](#)

Le informazioni di questo documento si basano sulle seguenti VLAN/sottoreti:

- Lato client: IP virtuali (VIP) e router upstream (Multilayer Switch Feature Card [MSFC])
- Catalyst 6500/6000 con CSM nello slot 5
- Lato server 1: server Web
- Lato server 2: SCA

Le informazioni discusse in questo documento fanno riferimento a dispositivi usati in uno specifico ambiente di emulazione. Su tutti i dispositivi menzionati nel documento la configurazione è stata ripristinata ai valori predefiniti. Se la rete è operativa, valutare attentamente eventuali conseguenze derivanti dall'uso dei comandi.

Convenzioni

Per ulteriori informazioni sulle convenzioni usate, consultare il documento [Cisco sulle convenzioni nei suggerimenti tecnici](#).

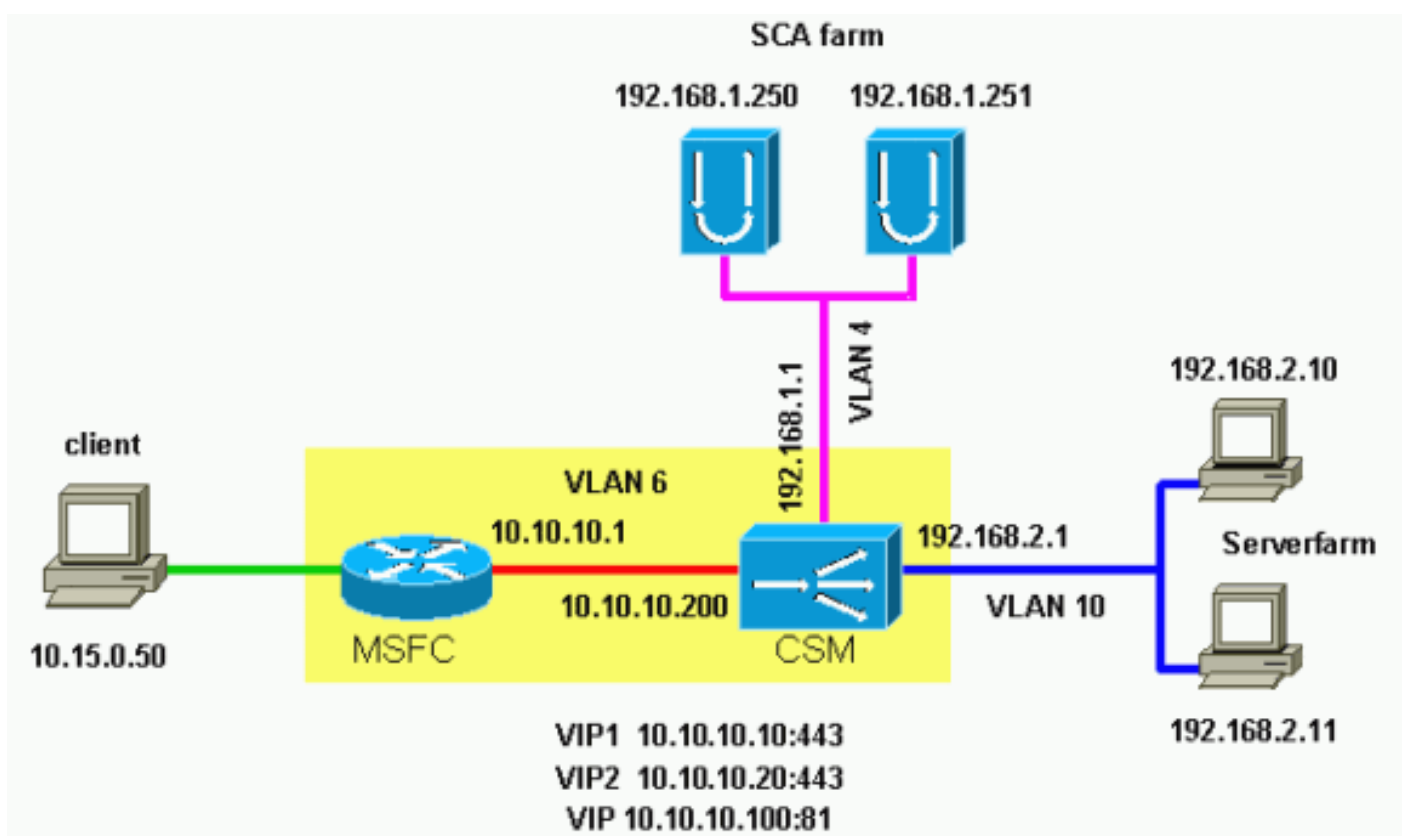
Configurazione

In questa sezione vengono presentate le informazioni necessarie per configurare le funzionalità descritte più avanti nel documento.

Nota: per ulteriori informazioni sui comandi menzionati in questo documento, usare lo [strumento di ricerca dei comandi](#) (solo utenti [registrati](#)).

Esempio di rete

Nel documento viene usata questa impostazione di rete:



Configurazioni

Nel documento vengono usate queste configurazioni:

- Catalyst 6000/CSM Slot 5
- SCA 1
- SCA 2

Catalyst 6000/CSM Slot 5

```
!--- This is the configuration of nontransparent SSL
load balance. Cat6k# show running-config | begin Module
5
module ContentSwitchingModule 5
  vlan 6 client
    ip address 10.10.10.200 255.255.255.0
    gateway 10.10.10.1
!--- This is the CSM IP address on the client side and
!--- CSM upstream gateway (the MSFC). ! vlan 4 server ip
address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0 !--- This is the CSM
IP address on the SCA server farm VLAN. !--- SCAs use
this IP address as the default gateway. ! vlan 10 server
ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0 !--- This is the
CSM IP address on the web server farm VLAN. !--- The web
servers use this IP address as the default gateway. !
static drop real 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 !--- This
drops every new connection that the web servers
originate, !--- unless the connection matches a VIP. !
serverfarm SCA443 nat server !--- When connections are
directed to this server farm, !--- the IP address of the
SCA selection replaces !--- the destination IP address.
no nat client real 192.168.1.250 443 inservice real
192.168.1.251 443 inservice !--- The configurations of
both SCAs are such that, !--- with the send of a
connection to this server farm, the destination port !--
- translates to 443. In this example, there is no
translation, as !--- the VIP listens to port 443. !---
This is different in the following server farm, SCA444.
! serverfarm SCA444 nat server no nat client real
192.168.1.250 444 inservice real 192.168.1.251 444
inservice !--- With the selection of this server farm,
there is a !--- modification of connections that go to
either SCA. !--- The destination IP changes to match the
IP of one of the SCAs !--- (NAT server), and the
destination port becomes 444. ! serverfarm WEBFARM nat
server no nat client real 192.168.2.10 80 inservice real
192.168.2.11 80 !--- Specify port 80 to translate from
port 81 inservice. !--- (The SCA communicates on port
81, according to the SCA setup.) !--- This is a standard
web server farm. ! sticky 10 ssl timeout 60 sticky 20
ssl timeout 60 !--- This creates two distinct sticky
groups with SSL ID as a basis. !--- The timeout is 60
seconds. ! vserver TESTSITE1 virtual 10.10.10.10 tcp
https serverfarm SCA443 sticky 60 group 10 persistent
rebalance inservice !--- The vserver for the first site
(www.testsite1.com) listens !--- to 10.10.10.10 on port
443. !--- Connections go to the SCAs without a change in
the !--- destination port. (See the configuration of
server farm SCA443.) ! vserver TESTSITE2 virtual
10.10.10.20 tcp https serverfarm SCA444 sticky 60 group
```

```
20 persistent rebalance inservice !--- The vserver for
the second site (www.testsite2.com) listens !--- to
10.10.10.10 on port 443. !--- Connections go to the SCAs
and change the !--- destination port to 444. (See the
configuration of server farm SCA444.) ! vserver WEB-
DECRYPT virtual 10.10.10.100 tcp 81 serverfarm WEBFARM
persistent rebalance inservice ! !--- This is the
vserver for the plain-text connections. !--- This
vserver receives connections on port 81 from the SCAs.
!--- As the configuration of this vserver does not
specify a VLAN, !--- the vserver can also receive
connections directly !--- from the client side. !--- To
prevent direct client access of this VIP, !--- you can
use the VLAN 4 option. !--- You can also place this VIP
in the SCA subnetwork. In that case, !--- clients do not
even have a route to that subnetwork. (Clients only !---
have a route if you configure the upstream router !---
with a static route.)
```

SCA 1

```
!--- This configures SCA in one-port, nontransparent
mode. scal# show run
#
# Cisco CSCA Device Configuration File
#
# Written:      Sun Feb  6 01:46:35 2106
# Inxcfg:      version 2.3 build 200108071342
# Device Type:  CSS-SCA
# Device Id:   S/N 119cd6
# Device OS:   MaxOS version 2.5.1 build 200108071341
by Dan L. Reading

### Device ###

mode one-port
ip address 192.168.1.250 netmask 255.255.255.0
hostname scal
password enable
"2431245A572441713173717748626D734B35516B794F64336A51652
F"
no ip domain-name
no rdate-server
timezone "MST7MDT"
no rip
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 metric 1

### Interfaces ###

interface network
  auto
end
interface server
  auto
end

### Remote Management ###

no remote-management access-list
remote-management enable

### SNMP Subsystem ###
```

```
no snmp
telnet enable
no telnet access-list
web-mgmt enable
no web-mgmt access-list

### SSL Subsystem ###

ssl
  server test1 create
    ip address 10.10.10.100
    sslport 443
    remoteport 81
    key default
    cert default
    secpolicy default
    cachesize 20
    no transparent
  end
  server test2 create
    ip address 10.10.10.100
    sslport 444
    remoteport 81
    key default
    cert default
    secpolicy default
    cachesize 20
    no transparent
  end
end
scal#
```

SCA 2

```
!--- This configures SCA in one-port, nontransparent mode. sca2# sca2# show run
#
# Cisco CSCA Device Configuration File
#
# Written:      Fri Feb 13 21:18:29 1970
# Inxcfg:      version 2.3 build 200108071342
# Device Type:  CSS-SCA
# Device Id:   S/N 119ca2
# Device OS:   MaxOS version 2.5.1 build 200108071341
by Dan L. Reading

### Device ###

mode one-port
ip address 192.168.1.251 netmask 255.255.255.0
hostname sca2
password enable
"2431245A572441713173717748626D734B35516B794F64336A51652
F"
no ip domain-name
no rdate-server
timezone "MST7MDT"
no rip
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.1.1 metric 1

### Interfaces ###
```

```

interface network
  auto
end
interface server
  auto
end

### Remote Management ###

no remote-management access-list
remote-management enable

### SNMP Subsystem ###

no snmp
telnet enable
no telnet access-list
web-mgmt enable
no web-mgmt access-list

### SSL Subsystem ###

ssl
  server test1 create
    ip address 10.10.10.100
    sslport 443
    remoteport 81
    key default
    cert default
    secpolicy default
    cachesize 20
    no transparent
  end
  server test2 create
    ip address 10.10.10.100
    sslport 444
    remoteport 81
    key default
    cert default
    secpolicy default
    cachesize 20
    no transparent
  end
end
sca2#

```

Verifica

Le informazioni contenute in questa sezione permettono di verificare che la configurazione funzioni correttamente.

Alcuni comandi **show** sono supportati dallo [strumento Output Interpreter \(solo utenti registrati\)](#); lo strumento permette di visualizzare un'analisi dell'output del comando **show**.

```

!--- A client opens a connection to www.testsite1.com. Cat6k# show module csm 5 vserver detail
TESTSITE1, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 10
  virtual = 10.10.10.10/32:443, TCP, service = NONE, advertise = FALSE

```

idle = 3600, replicate csrp = none, vlan = ALL, pending = 0
max parse len = 600, persist rebalance = TRUE
conns = 1, total conns = 1
Default policy:

server farm = SCA443
sticky: timer = 60, subnet = 0.0.0.0, group id = 10
Policy Tot Conn Client pkts Server pkts

(default) 1 9 11

!--- The client connection to port 443 hits the vserver TESTSITE1 !--- and is load balanced to an SCA. TESTSITE2, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 11 virtual = 10.10.10.20/32:443, TCP, service = NONE, advertise = FALSE idle = 3600, replicate csrp = none, vlan = ALL, pending = 0 max parse len = 600, persist rebalance = TRUE conns = 0, total conns = 0 Default policy: server farm = SCA444 sticky: timer = 60, subnet = 0.0.0.0, group id = 20 Policy Tot Conn Client pkts Server pkts ----- (default) 0 0 0 WEB-DECRYPT, state = OPERATIONAL, v_index = 13 virtual = 10.10.10.100/32:81, TCP, service = NONE, advertise = FALSE idle = 3600, replicate csrp = none, vlan = 4, pending = 0 max parse len = 600, persist rebalance = TRUE conns = 1, total conns = 1 Default policy: server farm = WEBFARM sticky: timer = 0, subnet = 0.0.0.0, group id = 0 Policy Tot Conn Client pkts Server pkts ----- (default) 1 7 5 !--- The SCA opens a connection to 10.10.10.100 port 81, !--- which is load balanced to a web server. Cat6k# show module csm 5 conns detail

prot	vlan	source	destination	state
In TCP	4	192.168.1.250:4376	10.10.10.100:81	ESTAB
Out TCP	10	192.168.2.11:81	192.168.1.250:4376	ESTAB

vs = WEB-DECRYPT, ftp = No, csrp = False

!--- This provides details of the connection from the SCA to the web server. !--- The connection comes from VLAN 4 (the SCA VLAN), destined to !--- 10.10.10.100 port 81. !--- This is different from what happens in transparent mode. !--- In this case, the SCA opens the connections with use of !--- the SCA IP address, 192.168.1.250. The server does not see the IP !--- of the original client. !--- The connection goes to VLAN 10 (web servers VLAN) !--- to the web server selection. (The destination IP address !--- changes accordingly. The port does not change.) !--- If the servers listen to port 80 instead of port 81, you can configure !--- the translation of the destination port. You can add a port !--- to the definition of the real servers. !--- NOTE: The Out line swaps source with destination. !--- "Out" refers to the return traffic packets that the CSM !--- receives from that VLAN.

In TCP	6	10.15.0.50:2324	10.10.10.10:443	ESTAB
Out TCP	4	192.168.1.250:443	10.15.0.50:2324	ESTAB

vs = TESTSITE1, ftp = No, csrp = False

!--- This provides details of the connection from the client to the VIP. !--- The connection comes from VLAN 6 (the client VLAN), destined to !--- 10.10.10.10 port 443. !--- The connection goes to VLAN 4 (the SCA VLAN) !--- to the SCA selection. The destination IP changes !--- from the 10.10.10.10 (the VIP) to 192.168.1.250 (the SCA), !--- as the server farm had the option NAT server. !--- This is different in nontransparent mode. !--- The same client opens a second connection, !--- this time to www.testsite2.com. Cat6k# Cat6k# show module csm 5 conns detail

prot	vlan	source	destination	state
In TCP	4	192.168.1.250:4377	10.10.10.100:81	ESTAB
Out TCP	10	192.168.2.10:81	192.168.1.250:4377	ESTAB

vs = WEB-DECRYPT, ftp = No, csrp = False

!--- This connection is from SCA to VIP .100, load balanced to !--- web server .10. In TCP 4 192.168.1.250:4376 10.10.10.100:81 ESTAB Out TCP 10 192.168.2.11:81 192.168.1.250:4376 ESTAB vs = WEB-DECRYPT, ftp = No, csrp = False !--- This connection is from SCA to VIP .100, load balanced to !--- webserver .11. In TCP 6 10.15.0.50:2325 10.10.10.20:443 ESTAB Out TCP 4 192.168.1.250:444 10.15.0.50:2325 ESTAB vs = TESTSITE2, ftp = No, csrp = False !--- This connection is from client to VIP .20, load balanced to !--- SCA .250, port 444. In TCP 6 10.15.0.50:2324 10.10.10.10:443 ESTAB Out TCP 4 192.168.1.250:443 10.15.0.50:2324 ESTAB vs = TESTSITE1, ftp = No, csrp = False !--- This connection is from client to VIP .10, load balanced to !--- SCA .250, port 443. Cat6k#show module csm 5 real detail
192.168.2.10, WEBFARM, state = OPERATIONAL
conns = 1, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0

```

weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 1
total conns established = 1, total conn failures = 0
192.168.2.11, WEBFARM, state = OPERATIONAL
conns = 1, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0
weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 1
total conns established = 1, total conn failures = 0
192.168.1.250:443, SCA443, state = OPERATIONAL
conns = 1, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0
weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 1
total conns established = 1, total conn failures = 0
192.168.1.251:443, SCA443, state = OPERATIONAL
conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0
weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 0
total conns established = 0, total conn failures = 0
192.168.1.250:444, SCA444, state = OPERATIONAL
conns = 1, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0
weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 1
total conns established = 1, total conn failures = 0
192.168.1.251:444, SCA444, state = OPERATIONAL
conns = 0, maxconns = 4294967295, minconns = 0
weight = 8, weight(admin) = 8, metric = 0, remainder = 0
total conns established = 0, total conn failures = 0

```

!--- This output shows that each web server has received a !--- connection. !--- The SCA .250 has received two connections, one to port 443 and !--- one to port 444. !--- The SCA .251 has not yet received any connection because !--- only two connections are open. One is open to each site !--- (10.10.10.10 and 10.10.10.20). A different port (443 or 444) !--- on the SCAs handles each site. The first !--- connection for each site goes to the first SCAs. !--- The following connection to either .10 or .20 goes to !--- .251, port 443 or 444, respectively. !--- This is SCA1 output. !--- There is one open connection. scal# show netstat

```

Pro State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Remote Address
R-Win S-Win

```

```

-----
tcp ESTAB      0      0 192.168.1.250:443     10.15.0.50:2324
33580 16529
tcp ESTAB      0      0 192.168.1.250:4376    10.10.10.100:81
33304 17232
udp            0      0 *:4099              **
0      0
udp            0      0 *:4098              **
0      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:2932              **
0      0
udp            0      0 *:2932              **
0      0
udp            0      0 *:520               **
0      0
udp            0      0 *:514               **
0      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:444               **
0      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:443               **
32768      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:80                **
0      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:23                **
0      0
scal#

```

!--- There are two open connections. scal# show netstat

```

Pro State Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Remote Address
R-Win S-Win

```

```

-----
tcp ESTAB      0      0 192.168.1.250:444     10.15.0.50:2325
33580 16529
tcp ESTAB      0      0 192.168.1.250:443     10.15.0.50:2324

```



```
33580 16529
tcp ESTAB      0      0 192.168.1.250:4377 10.10.10.100:81
33304 17232
tcp ESTAB      0      0 192.168.1.250:4376 10.10.10.100:81
33304 17232
udp            0      0 *:4099          *: *
0            0
udp            0      0 *:4098          *: *
0            0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:2932          *: *
0            0
udp            0      0 *:2932          *: *
0            0
udp            0      0 *:520           *: *
0            0
udp            0      0 *:514           *: *
0            0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:444           *: *
32768      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:443           *: *
32768      0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:80            *: *
0            0
tcp LISTEN     0      0 *:23            *: *
0            0
scal#
```

Risoluzione dei problemi

Al momento non sono disponibili informazioni specifiche per la risoluzione dei problemi di questa configurazione.