

Exemplo de configuração da site para site de FlexVPN

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Introdução

Este documento fornece uma configuração de exemplo para o túnel de site para site do encapsulamento de roteamento da segurança de protocolo do Internet de FlexVPN (IPsec) /Generic (GRE).

Pré-requisitos

Requisitos

Não existem requisitos específicos para este documento.

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

Este documento não se restringe a versões de software e hardware específicas.

As informações neste documento foram criadas a partir de dispositivos em um ambiente de laboratório específico. Todos os dispositivos utilizados neste documento foram iniciados com uma configuração (padrão) inicial. Se a sua rede estiver ativa, certifique-se de que entende o impacto potencial de qualquer comando.

Convenções

Refira-se às [convenções dos dicas técnicas da Cisco](#) para obter informações sobre as convenções de documento.

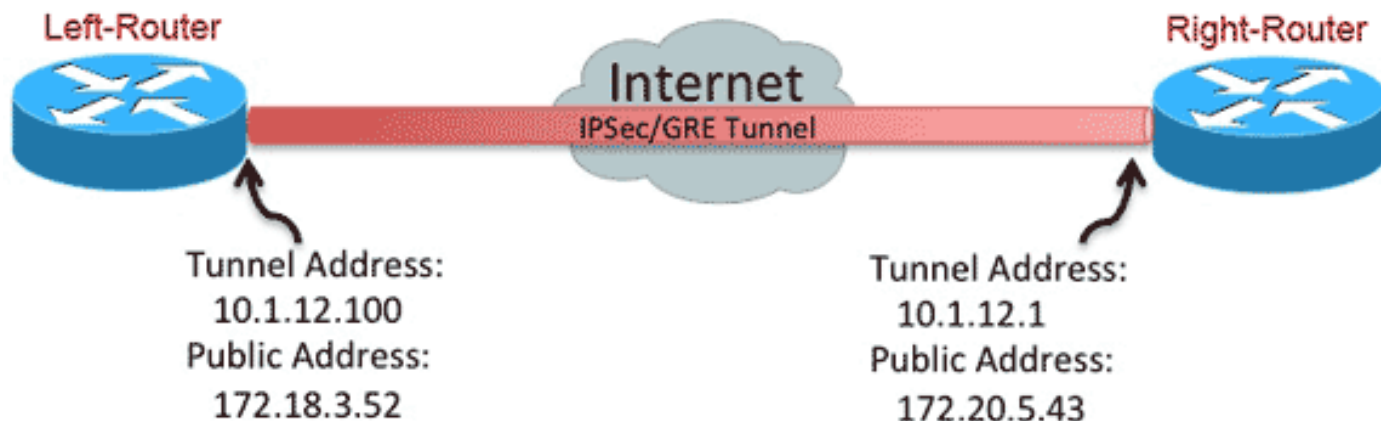
Configurar

Nesta seção, você encontrará informações para configurar os recursos descritos neste documento.

Note: Use a [Command Lookup Tool](#) ([somente clientes registrados](#)) para obter mais informações sobre os comandos usados nesta seção.

Diagrama de Rede

Este documento utiliza a seguinte configuração de rede:



Configuração de túnel PSK

O procedimento nesta seção descreve como usar uma chave pré-compartilhada (PSK) a fim configurar os túneis neste ambiente de rede.

Esquerdo-roteador

1. Configurar o keyring da versão 2 do intercâmbio de chave de Internet (IKEv2):

```
crypto ikev2 keyring mykeys
```

```
peer Right-Router
address 172.20.5.43
pre-shared-key Cisco123
!
```

2. Reconfigure o perfil padrão IKEv2:

combine no IKE IDajuste os métodos de autenticação para o local e o telecontroleproveja o keyring alistado na etapa precedente

```
crypto ikev2 profile default
match identity remote address 172.20.5.43 255.255.255.255
authentication local pre-share
authentication remote pre-share
keyring local mykeys
dpd 60 2 on-demand
!
```

3. Reconfigure o perfil do IPsec padrão a fim prover o perfil do padrão IKEv2:

```
crypto ipsec profile default
set ikev2-profile default
!
interface Tunnel0
ip address 10.1.12.100 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Ethernet0/0
tunnel destination 172.20.5.43
tunnel protection ipsec profile default
!
```

4. Configurar o LAN e as interfaces WAN:

```
interface Ethernet0/0
description WAN
ip address 172.18.3.52 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description LAN
ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.18.3.1 name route_to_internet
```

Direito-roteador

Repita as etapas da configuração do Esquerdo-roteador, mas com estas alterações necessárias:

```
crypto ikev2 keyring mykeys
peer Left-Router
address 172.18.3.52
pre-shared-key Cisco123
!
crypto ikev2 profile default
match identity remote address 172.18.3.52 255.255.255.255
authentication local pre-share
authentication remote pre-share
keyring local mykeys
dpd 60 2 on-demand
!
crypto ipsec profile default
set ikev2-profile default
!
interface Tunnel0
```

```

ip address 10.1.12.1 255.255.255.0
tunnel source Ethernet0/0
tunnel destination 172.18.3.52
tunnel protection ipsec profile default
!
interface Ethernet0/0
description WAN
ip address 172.20.5.43 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/1
description LAN
ip address 192.168.200.1 255.255.255.0
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.5.1 name route_to_internet

```

Configuração de túnel PKI

Depois que o túnel da seção anterior é terminado com PSK, pode facilmente ser mudado a fim usar o Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) para a autenticação. Neste exemplo, o Esquerdo-roteador autentica-se com um certificado ao Direito-roteador. O Direito-roteador continua a usar um PSK a fim autenticar-se ao Esquerdo-roteador. Isto foi feito para mostrar a autenticação assimétrica; contudo, é trivial comutar ambos para usar o certificado de autenticação.

Esquerdo-roteador

1. Configurar o Certificate Authority (CA) do [®]do Cisco IOS no roteador:

```

Left-Router#config t
Left-Router(config)#ip http server
Left-Router(config)#crypto pki server S2S-CA
Left-Router(cs-server)#issuer-name cn="S2S-CA"
Left-Router(cs-server)#grant auto
Left-Router(cs-server)#no shut
%Some server settings cannot be changed after CA certificate generation.
% Please enter a passphrase to protect the private key
% or type Return to exit
Password:

Re-enter password:
% Generating 1024 bit RSA keys, keys will be non-exportable...
[OK] (elapsed time was 0 seconds)
% Exporting Certificate Server signing certificate and keys...

```

2. Autentique e registre o ponto confiável ID:

```

Left-Router#config t
Left-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Left-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Left-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Left-Router(ca-trustpoint)#subject-name cn=Left-Router.cisco.com
Left-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Left-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-ID
Certificate has the following attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08

% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Left-Router(config)#

```

```

Left-Router(config)#crypto pki enroll S2S-ID
%
% Start certificate enrollment ..
% Create a challenge password. You will need to verbally provide this
password to the CA Administrator in order to revoke your certificate.
For security reasons your password will not be saved in the configuration.
Please make a note of it.

Password:
Re-enter password:
*Oct 29 15:15:50.287: %CRYPTO-6-AUTOGEN: Generated new 512 bit key pair

% The subject name in the certificate will include: cn=R1.cisco.com
% The subject name in the certificate will include: R1.cisco.com
% Include the router serial number in the subject name? [yes/no]: no
% Include an IP address in the subject name? [no]: no
Request certificate from CA? [yes/no]: yes
% Certificate request sent to Certificate Authority
% The 'show crypto pki certificate verbose S2S-ID' command will show the fingerprint.

*Oct 29 15:15:57.722: CRYPTO_PKI: Certificate Request Fingerprint MD5:
CA34FD51 A85007EF A785E058 60D8877D
*Oct 29 15:15:57.722: CRYPTO_PKI: Certificate Request Fingerprint SHA1:
E37AAE3C 851953C3 9FABE1FD 2F0EACD5 566F361E
Left-Router(config)#exit
Left-Router#
*Oct 29 15:16:57.829: %PKI-6-CERTRET: Certificate received from Certificate Authority

```

3. Reconfigure o perfil IKEv2:

```

Left-Router#config t
Left-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Left-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Left-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Left-Router(ca-trustpoint)#subject-name cn=Left-Router.cisco.com
Left-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Left-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-ID
Certificate has the following attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08

% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Left-Router(config)#
Left-Router(config)#crypto pki enroll S2S-ID
%
% Start certificate enrollment ..
% Create a challenge password. You will need to verbally provide this
password to the CA Administrator in order to revoke your certificate.
For security reasons your password will not be saved in the configuration.
Please make a note of it.

Password:
Re-enter password:
*Oct 29 15:15:50.287: %CRYPTO-6-AUTOGEN: Generated new 512 bit key pair

% The subject name in the certificate will include: cn=R1.cisco.com
% The subject name in the certificate will include: R1.cisco.com
% Include the router serial number in the subject name? [yes/no]: no
% Include an IP address in the subject name? [no]: no
Request certificate from CA? [yes/no]: yes
% Certificate request sent to Certificate Authority
% The 'show crypto pki certificate verbose S2S-ID' command will show the fingerprint.

```

```
*Oct 29 15:15:57.722: CRYPTO_PKI: Certificate Request Fingerprint MD5:
CA34FD51 A85007EF A785E058 60D8877D
*Oct 29 15:15:57.722: CRYPTO_PKI: Certificate Request Fingerprint SHA1:
E37AAE3C 851953C3 9FABE1FD 2F0EACD5 566F361E
Left-Router(config)#exit
Left-Router#
*Oct 29 15:16:57.829: %PKI-6-CERTRET: Certificate received from Certificate Authority
```

Direito-roteador

1. Autentique o ponto confiável de CA de modo que o roteador possa verificar o certificado do Esquerdo-roteador:

```
Right-Router#config t
Right-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#revocation-check none
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-IDCertificate has the following
attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08

% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Right-Router(config)#
```

2. Reconfigure o perfil IKEv2 a fim combinar a conexão recebida:

```
Right-Router#config t
Right-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#revocation-check none
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-IDCertificate has the following
attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08

% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Right-Router(config)#
```

Verificar

Use o comando **detailed crypto ikev2 sa da mostra** a fim verificar a configuração.

O Direito-roteador mostra este:

- Sinal do AUTH = como este roteador se autentica ao Esquerdo-roteador = à chave pré-compartilhada
- O AUTH verifica = como o Esquerdo-roteador se autentica a estes roteador = RSA (o certificado)
- Local/remoto identificação = as identidades de ISAKMP trocadas

```

Right-Router#config t
Right-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#revocation-check none
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-IDCertificate has the following attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08

% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Right-Router(config)#

```

Configuração de roteamento

O exemplo da configuração precedente permite que o túnel seja estabelecido, mas não fornece nenhuma informação sobre o roteamento (isto é, que destinos estão disponíveis sobre o túnel). Com IKEv2, há duas maneiras de trocar esta informação: Protocolos de roteamento dinâmico e rotas IKEv2.

Protocolos de roteamento dinâmico

Desde que o túnel é um túnel GRE ponto a ponto, comporta-se como toda a outra interface Point-to-Point (por exemplo: a série, o discador), e são possíveis para executar todo o Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP)/Exterior Gateway Protocol (EGP) sobre o link a fim trocar a informação de roteamento. Está aqui um exemplo do Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP):

1. Configurar o Esquerdo-roteador a fim permitir e anunciar o EIGRP no LAN e nas interfaces de túnel:

```

Right-Router#config t
Right-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#revocation-check none
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-IDCertificate has the following
attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08

% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Right-Router(config)#

```

2. Configurar o Direito-roteador a fim permitir e anunciar o EIGRP no LAN e nas interfaces de túnel:

```

Right-Router#config t
Right-Router(config)#ip domain name cisco.com
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki trustpoint S2S-ID
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment url http://172.18.3.52:80
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#revocation-check none
Right-Router(ca-trustpoint)#exit
Right-Router(config)#crypto pki authenticate S2S-IDCertificate has the following

```

```
attributes:
Fingerprint MD5: C11CD575 EC2DEACD 97E9AA3A 2DACFCAB
Fingerprint SHA1: A8A6E79B D1932175 F12652F1 4F967077 3AEFAF08
```

```
% Do you accept this certificate? [yes/no]: yes
Trustpoint CA certificate accepted.
Right-Router(config)#
```

3. Confirme que a rota a 192.168.200.0/24 é instruída sobre o túnel através do EIGRP:

```
Left-Router#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 172.18.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.18.3.1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
L 10.1.12.100/32 is directly connected, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.18.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 172.18.3.52/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
192.168.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.100.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D 192.168.200.0/24 [90/27008000] via 10.1.12.1, 00:00:22, Tunnel0
```

Rotas IKEv2

Em vez de usar rotas do protocolo de roteamento dinâmico a fim aprender destinos através do túnel, as rotas puderam ser trocadas durante o estabelecimento de uma associação de segurança IKEv2 (SA).

1. No Esquerdo-roteador, configurar uma lista das sub-redes que o Esquerdo-roteador anuncia ao Direito-roteador:

```
Left-Router#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 172.18.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.18.3.1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
L 10.1.12.100/32 is directly connected, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.18.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 172.18.3.52/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
192.168.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
```



```
C 192.168.100.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D 192.168.200.0/24 [90/27008000] via 10.1.12.1, 00:00:22, Tunnel0
```

2. No Esquerdo-roteador, configurar uma política da autorização a fim especificar as sub-redes para anunciar:

/32 configurou na interface de túnelrota de /24 provida no ACL

```
Left-Router#show ip route
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 172.18.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.18.3.1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
L 10.1.12.100/32 is directly connected, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.18.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 172.18.3.52/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
192.168.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.100.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D 192.168.200.0/24 [90/27008000] via 10.1.12.1, 00:00:22, Tunnel0
```

3. No Esquerdo-roteador, reconfigure o perfil IKEv2 a fim prover a política da autorização quando as chaves pré-compartilhada são usadas:

```
Left-Router#show ip route
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 172.18.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.18.3.1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
L 10.1.12.100/32 is directly connected, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.18.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 172.18.3.52/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
192.168.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.100.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D 192.168.200.0/24 [90/27008000] via 10.1.12.1, 00:00:22, Tunnel0
```

4. No Direito-roteador, repita etapas 1 e 2 e ajuste o perfil IKEv2 a fim prover a política da autorização quando os Certificados são usados:

```
Left-Router#show ip route
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
```

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, H - NHRP, l - LISP
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is 172.18.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0

```
S* 0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 172.18.3.1
10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 10.1.12.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
L 10.1.12.100/32 is directly connected, Tunnel0
172.18.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 172.18.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L 172.18.3.52/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
192.168.100.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 192.168.100.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L 192.168.100.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
D 192.168.200.0/24 [90/27008000] via 10.1.12.1, 00:00:22, Tunnel0
```

5. Use os comandos **shut and no shut** na interface de túnel a fim forçar IKEv2 novo SA para ser construído.

6. Verifique que as rotas IKEv2 estão trocadas. Veja “sub-redes remotas” neste exemplo de saída:

```
Right-Router#show crypto ikev2 sa detailed
IPv4 Crypto IKEv2 SA

Tunnel-id Local Remote fvrf/ivrf Status
1 172.20.5.43/500 172.18.3.52/500 none/none READY
Encr: AES-CBC, keysize: 256, Hash: SHA512, DH Grp:5, Auth sign: PSK, Auth verify: RSA
Life/Active Time: 86400/3165 sec
CE id: 1043, Session-id: 22
Status Description: Negotiation done
Local spi: 3443E884EB151E8D Remote spi: 92779BC873F58132
Local id: 172.20.5.43
Remote id: hostname=R100.cisco.com,cn=R100.cisco.com
Local req msg id: 0 Remote req msg id: 4
Local next msg id: 0 Remote next msg id: 4
Local req queued: 0 Remote req queued: 4
Local window: 5 Remote window: 5
DPD configured for 60 seconds, retry 2
NAT-T is not detected
Cisco Trust Security SGT is disabled Initiator of SA : No

Remote subnets:
10.1.12.100 255.255.255.255
192.168.100.0 255.255.255.0

IPv6 Crypto IKEv2 SA
```

Informações Relacionadas

- [Suporte Técnico e Documentação - Cisco Systems](#)