配置在ASA的NAT反射VCS Expressway网真设备的

目录

简介

本文描述如何实现在思科可适应安全工具的一网络地址转换(NAT)反射配置要求这种在防火墙的NAT配置的特殊思科网真方案的。

先决条件

要求

Cisco 建议您了解以下主题：

- 思科ASA (可适应安全工具)基本NAT配置
- 思科网真视频通信服务器(VCS)控制和VCS Expressway基本配置

Note:本文，只有当不可能使用时，打算使用一个VCS Expressway或Expressway边缘的推荐

的部署方法有两个NIC接口的用不同的DMZ。欲知关于推荐的部署的详情使用双NIC请检查以下链接在页60 ： 思科网真视频通信服务器基本配置(有Expressway的控制)部署指南

使用的组件

本文档中的信息基于以下软件和硬件版本：

- 运行软件版本8.3及以后的Cisco ASA 5500和5500-X系列设备。
- Cisco VCS版本X8.x和以后。

本文档中的信息都是基于特定实验室环境中的设备编写的。本文档中使用的所有设备最初均采用原始（默认）配置。如果您使用的是真实网络，请确保您已经了解所有命令的潜在影响。

Note: 通过整个文档， VCS设备被提到作为VCS Expressway和VCS控制。然而，相同的配置适用于ExpresswayE和ExpresswayC设备。

背景信息

根据思科网真文档，有两NAT反射配置在FW要求为了允许VCS控制与VCS Expressway联络通过VCS Expressway公网IP地址的网真方案。

使用单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的第一个方案介入单个子网非敏感区域(DMZ)，并且第二个场景介入使用单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的3波尔特FW DMZ。

提示：为了得到关于网真实施的更多详细信息，参考思科网真视频通信服务器基本配置(有Expressway的控制)部署指南。

Cisco拓扑非推荐为VCS C和E实施

请注意以下拓扑没有由思科推荐。VCS Expressway或Expressway边缘的推荐的部署方法是使用两个不同的DMZ以Expressway有NIC在其中每一个DMZ。此指南被认为用于不可能使用推荐的部署方法的环境。

与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的单个子网DMZ

在此方案中， FW *A*能路由流量对FW *B* (反之亦然)。VCS Expressway允许通过FW将通过的视频流量B，不用对通信流的减少在FW B从自内部接口的外面。VCS Expressway也处理在其公共侧的FW穿越。

这是此方案示例：

此部署使用这些组件：

- 包含的单个子网DMZ (10.0.10.0/24) ：
  内部接口FW A (10.0.10.1)外部接口FW B (10.0.10.2)VCS Expressway (10.0.10.3)的LAN1接口
- 包含的LAN子网(10.0.30.0/24) ：
  内部接口FW B (10.0.30.1)VCS控制(10.0.30.2)的LAN1接口思科网真管理服务器(TMS) (10.0.30.3)的网络接口

静态一对一的NAT在FW A配置，执行公共地址的64.100.0.10 NAT对VCS Expressway的LAN1 IP地址。静态NAT模式为在VCS Expressway的LAN1接口启用，用64.100.0.10的一个静态NAT IP地址。

> **Note**:您必须输入VCS Expressway的完全合格的域名(FQDN)在VCS控制安全穿越客户端区域(对等地址)的和如何从网络外面被看到。对此的原因，是那在静态NAT模式， VCS Expressway请求Inbound信令和媒体流量发送对其外部FQDN而不是其私有名称。这也意味着外部FW必须允许从VCS控制的流量到VCS Expressway外部FQDN。这叫作NAT反射，并且也许不由FW的所有类型支持。

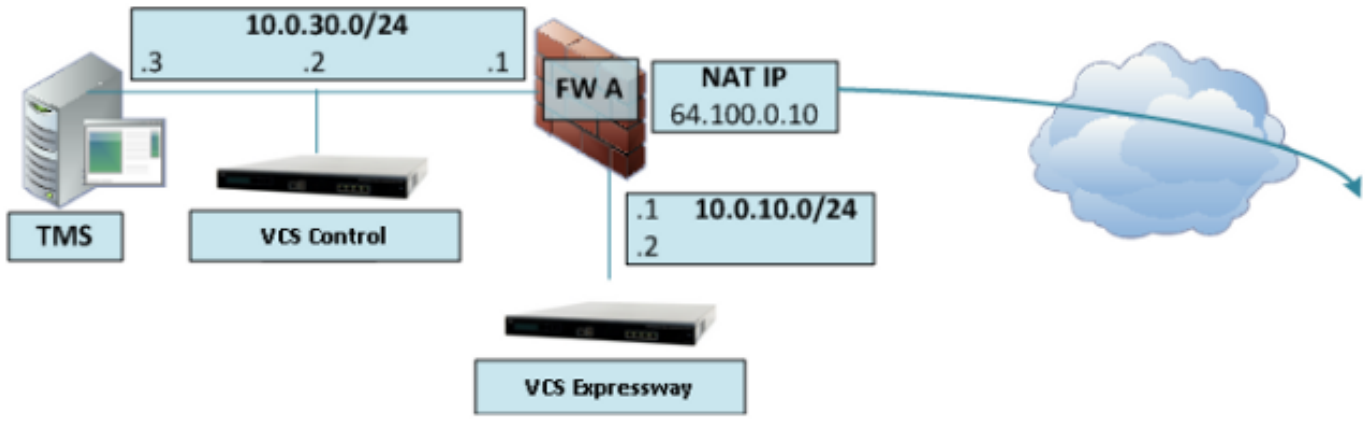
在本例中， FW B必须允许来自VCS控制为外部IP地址流量的NAT反射(64.100.0.10)是注定的VCS Expressway。VCS控制的穿越区域必须有64.100.0.10作为对等地址(在对IP转换的FQDN以后)。

应该用**10.0.10.1**默认网关配置VCS Expressway。静态路由是否在此方案要求取决于FW A和FW B.功能和设置。从VCS控制的通信到VCS Expressway通过VCS发生Expressway的64.100.0.10 IP地址;并且从VCS Expressway的回程数据流对VCS控制也许必须通过默认网关通过。

VCS Expressway可以被添加到与IP地址10.0.10.3的Cisco TMS (或与IP地址64.100.0.10，如果FW B允许此)，因为Cisco TMS管理通讯没有影响的是受静态NAT模式设置的在VCS Expressway。

与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的3波尔特FW DMZ

这是此方案示例：



在此部署， 3波尔特FW用于为了创建：

- 包含的DMZ子网(10.0.10.0/24) ：
  DMZ接口FW A (10.0.10.1)VCS Expressway (10.0.10.2)的LAN1接口
- 包含的LAN子网(10.0.30.0/24) ：
  LAN接口FW A (10.0.30.1)VCS控制(10.0.30.2)的LAN1接口思科TMS (10.0.30.3)的网络接口

静态一对一的NAT在FW A配置，执行公网IP地址64.100.0.10 NAT对VCS Expressway的LAN1 IP地

址。静态NAT模式为在VCS Expressway的LAN1接口启用，用64.100.0.10的一个静态NAT IP地址。

应该用10.0.10.1默认网关配置VCS Expressway。因为必须用于此网关离开VCS Expressway的所有流量，静态路由在此种部署没有要求。

必须配置VCS控制的穿越客户端区域与匹配VCS Expressway的对等地址(在本例中的64.100.0.10的)静态NAT地址原因的和在前一场景描述的那些一样。

> **Note**:这意味着FW A必需允许从VCS控制的流量有64.100.0.10目的IP地址的。亦称这是NAT反射，并且值得注意的是，这不由FW的所有类型支持。

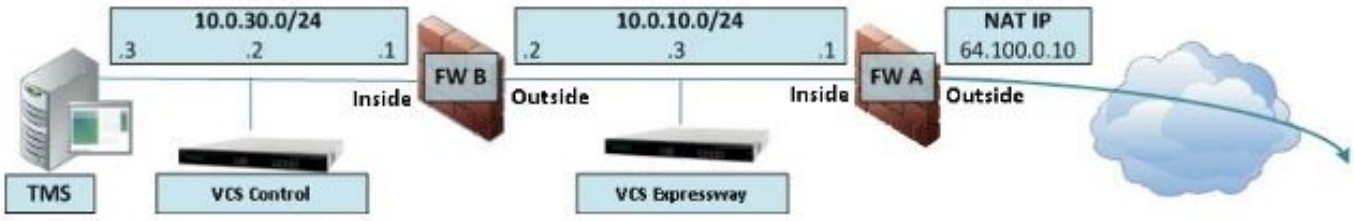
VCS Expressway可以被添加到Cisco TMS用10.0.10.2的IP地址(或与IP地址64.100.0.10，如果FW A允许此)，因为Cisco TMS管理通讯没有影响的是受静态NAT模式设置的在VCS Expressway。

配置

此部分描述如何配置在ASA的NAT反射两个不同的VCS C和E实施方案的。

与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的单个子网DMZ

对于第一个方案，您必须运用在FW A的此NAT反射配置为了允许从被注定对外部IP地址的VCS控制(10.0.30.2)的通信(64.100.0.10) VCS Expressway ：



在本例中， VCS控制IP地址是**10.0.30.2/24**，并且VCS Expressway IP地址是**10.0.10.3/24**。

如果假设IP地址10.0.30.2 VCS的控制依然是，当从里面移动向FW B外部接口，当寻找VCS Expressway与您在FW B应该实现的目的IP地址64.100.0.10，则时NAT反射配置在这些示例显示。

ASA版本8.3和以上的Exmpla ：

```
object network obj-10.0.30.2
host 10.0.30.2

object network obj-10.0.10.3
host 10.0.10.3

object network obj-64.100.0.10
host 64.100.0.10

nat (inside,outside) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination static
obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.3

NOTE: After this NAT is applied in the ASA you will receive a warning message as the following:

WARNING: All traffic destined to the IP address of the outside interface is being redirected.
```

```
WARNING: Users may not be able to access any service enabled on the outside interface.
```

ASA版本8.2和以下的示例：

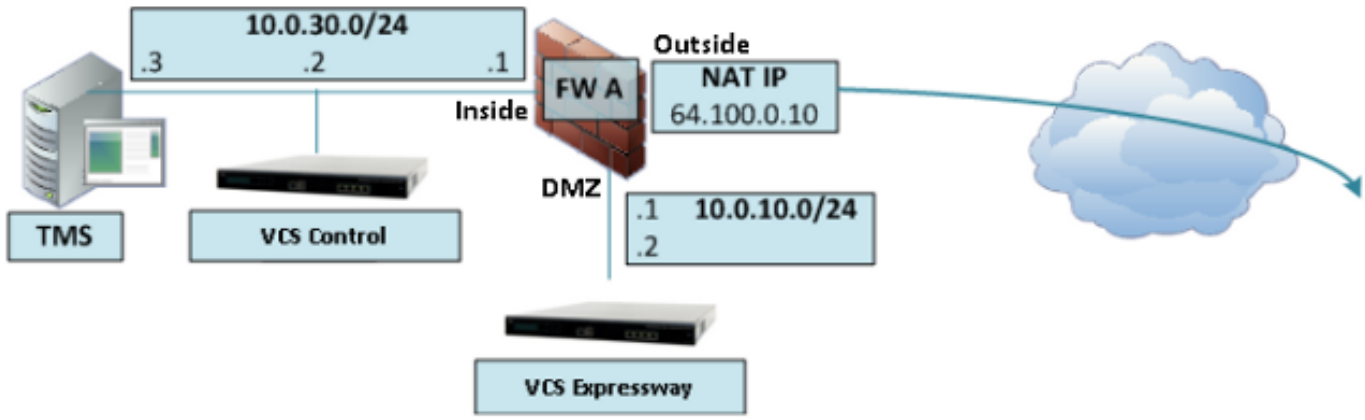
```
access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.0.30.2 host 64.100.0.10
static (inside,outside) 10.0.30.2 access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE

access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.0.10.3 host 10.0.30.2
static (outside,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
```

> **Note**:此NAT反射配置主要目标将允许VCS控制能到达VCS高速公路，但是使用VCS高速公路公网IP地址而不是其专用IP地址。如果VCS控制的源IP地址在与一NAT配置的此NAT转换时两次更改而不是显示的建议的NAT配置，造成VCS Expressway看到从其自己的公网IP地址的流量，则电话服务MRA设备的不会出现。这不是一支持的部署根据关于下面建议部分的第3部分。

与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的3波尔特FW DMZ

对于第二个场景，您必须运用在FW A的此NAT反射配置为了允许入站数据流的NAT反射从被注定对外部IP地址的VCS控制10.0.30.2的(64.100.0.10) VCS Expressway ：



在本例中， VCS控制IP地址是**10.0.30.2/24**，并且VCS Expressway IP地址是**10.0.10.2/24**。

如果假设IP地址10.0.30.2 VCS的控制依然是，当从里面移动向FW A DMZ接口，当寻找与您在FW A应该实现的目的IP地址64.100.0.10，则时NAT反射配置的VCS Expressway在这些示例显示。

ASA版本8.3和以上的示例：

```
object network obj-10.0.30.2
host 10.0.30.2

object network obj-10.0.10.2
host 10.0.10.2

object network obj-64.100.0.10
host 64.100.0.10

nat (inside,DMZ) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination static
obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.2

NOTE: After this NAT is applied you will receive a warning message as the following:

WARNING: All traffic destined to the IP address of the DMZ interface is being redirected.
WARNING: Users may not be able to access any service enabled on the DMZ interface.
```

ASA版本8.2和以下的示例：

```
access-list IN-DMZ-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.0.30.2 host 64.100.0.10
static (inside,DMZ) 10.0.30.2 access-list IN-DMZ-INTERFACE

access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.0.10.2 host 10.0.30.2
static (DMZ,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE
```

> **Note**:此NAT反射配置主要目标将允许VCS控制能到达VCS高速公路，但是有VCS高速公路公网IP地址的而不是其专用IP地址。如果VCS控制的源IP地址在与一NAT配置的此NAT转换时两次更改而不是显示的建议的NAT配置，造成VCS Expressway看到从其自己的公网IP地址的流量，则电话服务MRA设备的不会出现。这不是一支持的部署根据关于下面建议部分的第3部分。

验证

此部分提供您在ASA在两个能看到为了确认NAT反射配置工作当必要时VCS C和E实施方案的数据包跟踪程序输出。

与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的单个子网DMZ

这是为ASA版本8.3和以上输出的FW B数据包跟踪程序：

```
FW-B# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.0.30.2 1234 64.100.0.10 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,outside) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination
static obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.3
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface outside
Untranslate 64.100.0.10/80 to 10.0.10.3/80

Phase: 2
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 3
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,outside) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination
static obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.3
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.0.30.2/1234 to 10.0.30.2/1234

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,outside) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination
static obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.3
```

```
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 2, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: outside
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

这是为ASA版本8.2和以下输出的FW B数据包跟踪程序：

```
FW-B# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.0.30.2 1234 64.100.0.10 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (outside,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip outside host 10.0.10.3 inside host 10.0.30.2
static translation to 64.100.0.10
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 2
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface outside
Untranslate 64.100.0.10/0 to 10.0.10.3/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 2
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 3
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,outside) 10.0.30.2 access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.0.30.2 outside host 64.100.0.10
static translation to 10.0.30.2
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.0.30.2/0 to 10.0.30.2/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
```

```
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,outside) 10.0.30.2 access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.0.30.2 outside host 64.100.0.10
static translation to 10.0.30.2
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (outside,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip outside host 10.0.10.3 inside host 10.0.30.2
static translation to 64.100.0.10
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 2
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (outside,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip outside host 10.0.10.3 inside host 10.0.30.2
static translation to 64.100.0.10
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 2
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 1166, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: outside
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口的3波尔特FW DMZ

这是为ASA版本8.3和以上输出的FW A数据包跟踪程序：

```
FW-A# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.0.30.2 1234 64.100.0.10 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
```

```
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,DMZ) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination
static obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.2
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface DMZ
Untranslate 64.100.0.10/80 to 10.0.10.2/80

Phase: 2
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 3
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,DMZ) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination
static obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.2
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.0.30.2/1234 to 10.0.30.2/1234

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,DMZ) source static obj-10.0.30.2 obj-10.0.30.2 destination
static obj-64.100.0.10 obj-10.0.10.2
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 7, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: DMZ
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

这是为ASA版本8.2和以下输出的FW A数据包跟踪程序：

```
FW-A# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.0.30.2 1234 64.100.0.10 80

Phase: 1
```

```
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (DMZ,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip DMZ host 10.0.10.2 inside host 10.0.30.2
static translation to 64.100.0.10
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 2
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface DMZ
Untranslate 64.100.0.10/0 to 10.0.10.2/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 2
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 3
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,DMZ) 10.0.30.2 access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.0.30.2 DMZ host 64.100.0.10
static translation to 10.0.30.2
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.0.30.2/0 to 10.0.30.2/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,DMZ) 10.0.30.2 access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.0.30.2 DMZ host 64.100.0.10
static translation to 10.0.30.2
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (DMZ,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip DMZ host 10.0.10.2 inside host 10.0.30.2
static translation to 64.100.0.10
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 2
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (DMZ,inside) 64.100.0.10 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip DMZ host 10.0.10.2 inside host 10.0.30.2
static translation to 64.100.0.10
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 2
Additional Information:
```

```
Phase: 7
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 1166, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: DMZ
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

故障排除

您能配置ASA接口的数据包捕获为了确认NAT转换，当数据包进入并且离开是包含的FW接口时。

为与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口”方案的"3波尔特FW应用的数据包捕获DMZ

```
FW-A# sh cap
capture capin type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 5735 bytes]
  match ip host 10.0.30.2 host 64.100.0.10
capture capdmz type raw-data interface DMZ [Capturing - 5735 bytes]
  match ip host 10.0.10.2 host 10.0.30.2
FW-A# sh cap capin

71 packets captured
   1: 22:21:37.095270 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   2: 22:21:37.100672 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   3: 22:21:37.101313 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   4: 22:21:37.114373 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   5: 22:21:37.157371 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   6: 22:21:37.174429 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   7: 22:21:39.234164 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   8: 22:21:39.238528 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   9: 22:21:39.261110 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
  10: 22:21:39.270234 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
  11: 22:21:47.170614 10.0.30.2.38953 > 64.100.0.10.23: S 1841210281:1841210281(0)
win 4128 <mss 536> 12: 22:21:47.198933 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: S
3354834096:3354834096(0)
ack 1841210282 win 4128 <mss 536> 13: 22:21:47.235186 10.0.30.2.38953 > 64.100.0.10.23: . ack
3354834097
win 4128 14: 22:21:47.242815 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P 3354834097:3354834109(12)
ack 1841210282 win 4128 15: 22:21:47.243014 10.0.30.2.38953 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1841210282:1841210294(12)
ack 3354834097 win 4128 16: 22:21:47.243258 10.0.30.2.38953 > 64.100.0.10.23: . ack 3354834097
win 4128 17: 22:21:47.261094 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P 3354834109:3354834151(42)
ack 1841210282 win 4128 18: 22:21:47.280411 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
3354834151:3354834154(3)
ack 1841210294 win 4116 19: 22:21:47.280625 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
```

```
3354834154:3354834157(3)
ack 1841210294 win 4116 20: 22:21:47.280838 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
3354834157:3354834163(6)
ack 1841210294 win 4116 21: 22:21:47.281082 10.0.30.2.38953 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1841210294:1841210297(3)
ack 3354834109 win 4116 22: 22:21:47.281296 10.0.30.2.38953 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1841210297:1841210300(3)
ack 3354834109 win 4116
FW-A# sh cap capdmz

71 packets captured
   1: 22:21:37.095621 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.2: icmp: echo request
   2: 22:21:37.100626 10.0.10.2 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   3: 22:21:37.101343 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.2: icmp: echo request
   4: 22:21:37.114297 10.0.10.2 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   5: 22:21:37.157920 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.2: icmp: echo request
   6: 22:21:37.174353 10.0.10.2 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   7: 22:21:39.234713 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.2: icmp: echo request
   8: 22:21:39.238452 10.0.10.2 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   9: 22:21:39.261659 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.2: icmp: echo request
  10: 22:21:39.270158 10.0.10.2 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
  11: 22:21:47.170950 10.0.30.2.38953 > 10.0.10.2.23: S 2196345248:2196345248(0)
win 4128 <mss 536> 12: 22:21:47.198903 10.0.10.2.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: S
1814294604:1814294604(0)
ack 2196345249 win 4128 <mss 536> 13: 22:21:47.235263 10.0.30.2.38953 > 10.0.10.2.23: . ack
1814294605 win 4128 14: 22:21:47.242754 10.0.10.2.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
1814294605:1814294617(12)
ack 2196345249 win 4128 15: 22:21:47.243105 10.0.30.2.38953 > 10.0.10.2.23: P
2196345249:2196345261(12)
ack 1814294605 win 4128 16: 22:21:47.243319 10.0.30.2.38953 > 10.0.10.2.23: . ack 1814294605 win
4128 17: 22:21:47.260988 10.0.10.2.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P 1814294617:1814294659(42)
ack 2196345249 win 4128 18: 22:21:47.280335 10.0.10.2.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
1814294659:1814294662(3)
ack 2196345261 win 4116 19: 22:21:47.280564 10.0.10.2.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
1814294662:1814294665(3)
ack 2196345261 win 4116 20: 22:21:47.280777 10.0.10.2.23 > 10.0.30.2.38953: P
1814294665:1814294671(6)
ack 2196345261 win 4116 21: 22:21:47.281143 10.0.30.2.38953 > 10.0.10.2.23: P
2196345261:2196345264(3)
ack 1814294617 win 4116 22: 22:21:47.281357 10.0.30.2.38953 > 10.0.10.2.23: P
2196345264:2196345267(3)
ack 1814294617 win 4116
```

为“与单个VCS Expressway LAN接口”方案的应用的数据包捕获单个子网DMZ

```
FW-B# sh cap
capture capin type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 5815 bytes]
  match ip host 10.0.30.2 host 64.100.0.10
capture capout type raw-data interface outside [Capturing - 5815 bytes]
  match ip host 10.0.10.3 host 10.0.30.2

FW-B# sh cap capin

72 packets captured
   1: 22:30:06.783681 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   2: 22:30:06.847856 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   3: 22:30:06.877624 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   4: 22:30:06.900710 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   5: 22:30:06.971598 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   6: 22:30:06.999551 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   7: 22:30:07.075649 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   8: 22:30:07.134499 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   9: 22:30:07.156409 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
  10: 22:30:07.177496 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
```

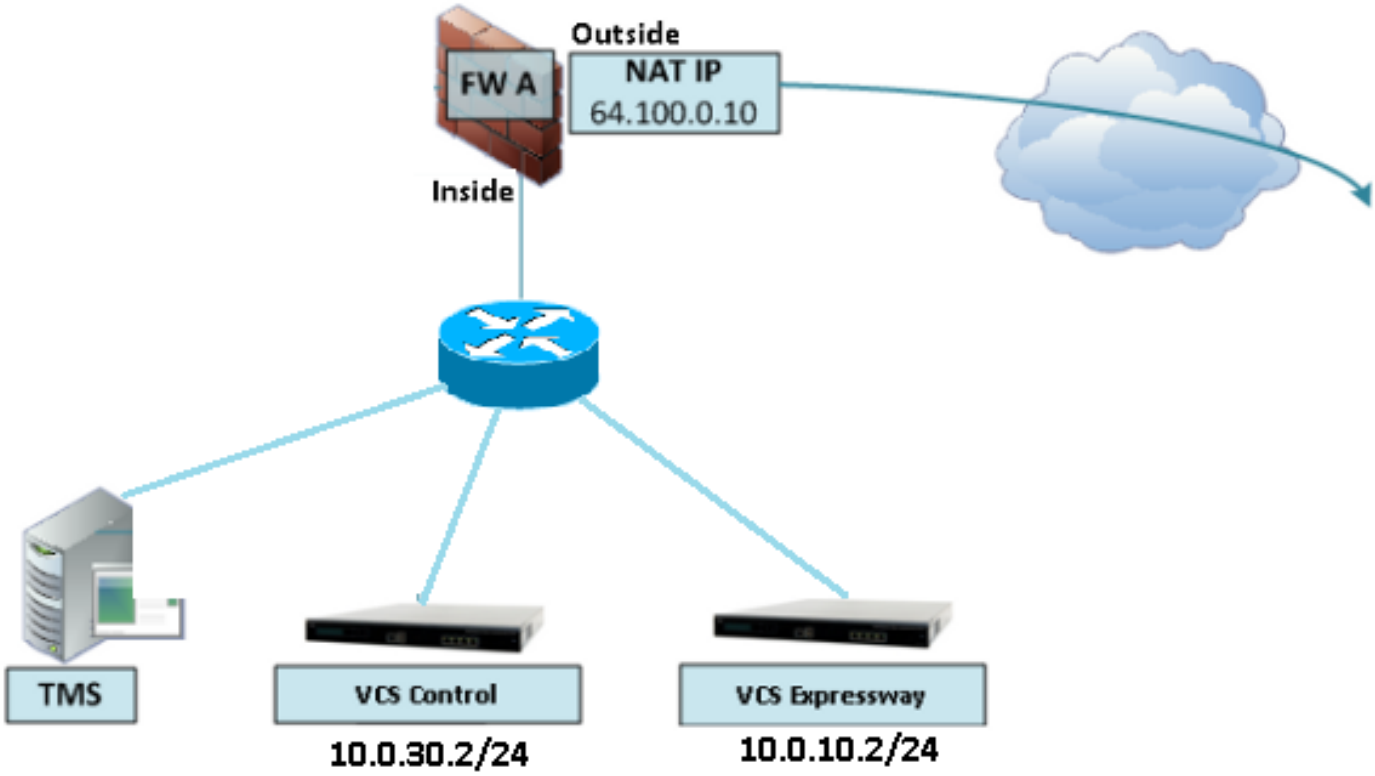
```
  11: 22:30:13.802525 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: S 1119515693:1119515693(0)
win 4128 <mss 536> 12: 22:30:13.861100 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: S
2006020203:2006020203(0)
ack 1119515694 win 4128 <mss 536> 13: 22:30:13.935864 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: . ack
2006020204 win 4128 14: 22:30:13.946804 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1119515694:1119515706(12)
ack 2006020204 win 4128 15: 22:30:13.952679 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: . ack 2006020204
win 4128 16: 22:30:14.013686 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P 2006020204:2006020216(12)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 17: 22:30:14.035352 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020216:2006020256(40)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 18: 22:30:14.045758 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020256:2006020259(3)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 19: 22:30:14.046781 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020259:2006020262(3)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 20: 22:30:14.047788 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020262:2006020268(6)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 21: 22:30:14.052151 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1119515706:1119515709(3)
ack 2006020256 win 4076 22: 22:30:14.089183 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1119515709:1119515712(3)
ack 2006020256 win 4076
ASA1# show cap capout

72 packets captured
   1: 22:30:06.784871 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   2: 22:30:06.847688 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   3: 22:30:06.878769 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   4: 22:30:06.900557 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   5: 22:30:06.972758 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   6: 22:30:06.999399 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   7: 22:30:07.076808 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   8: 22:30:07.134422 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   9: 22:30:07.156959 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
  10: 22:30:07.177420 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
  11: 22:30:13.803104 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: S 2599614130:2599614130(0)
win 4128 <mss 536> 12: 22:30:13.860947 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: S
4158597009:4158597009(0)
ack 2599614131 win 4128 <mss 536> 13: 22:30:13.936017 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: . ack
4158597010 win 4128 14: 22:30:13.946941 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: P
2599614131:2599614143(12)
ack 4158597010 win 4128 15: 22:30:13.952801 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: . ack 4158597010 win
4128 16: 22:30:14.013488 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P 4158597010:4158597022(12)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 17: 22:30:14.035108 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597022:4158597062(40)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 18: 22:30:14.045377 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597062:4158597065(3)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 19: 22:30:14.046384 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597065:4158597068(3)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 20: 22:30:14.047406 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597068:4158597074(6)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 21: 22:30:14.052395 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: P
2599614143:2599614146(3)
ack 4158597062 win 4076 22: 22:30:14.089427 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: P
2599614146:2599614149(3)
ack 4158597062 win 4076
```

建议

避免所有不支持的拓扑的实施

例如，有两个VCS控制和VCS在ASA内部接口后的Expressway，如此方案所显示：



这种实施要求将翻译的VCS控制IP地址对ASA的内部的IP地址为了强制回程数据流回来到避免的不对称路由问题ASA在NAT反射时。

> **重要说明：** 如果VCS控制的源IP地址在与一NAT配置的此NAT转换时两次更改而不是显示的建议的NAT配置，造成VCS Expressway看到从其自己的公网IP地址的流量，则电话服务MRA设备的不会出现。这不是一支持的部署根据关于下面建议部分的第3部分。

它是高度推荐的实现VCS Expresswy/Expressway边缘使用其中之二在独立的DMZ的两个接口-。

请务必SIP/H323检查完全在防火墙禁用

它要求禁用SIP和H.323在运载网络流量的路由器/防火墙的ALGs到/从VCS Expressway， as，当启用这频繁地被发现负影响VCS Expressway的内置的firewall/NAT穿越功能。

为在思科ASA中禁用默认SIP/H323检查请运用以下配置：

```
FW-B# sh cap
capture capin type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 5815 bytes]
  match ip host 10.0.30.2 host 64.100.0.10
capture capout type raw-data interface outside [Capturing - 5815 bytes]
  match ip host 10.0.10.3 host 10.0.30.2

FW-B# sh cap capin

72 packets captured
   1: 22:30:06.783681 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   2: 22:30:06.847856 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   3: 22:30:06.877624 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   4: 22:30:06.900710 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   5: 22:30:06.971598 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   6: 22:30:06.999551 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
```

```
   7: 22:30:07.075649 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
   8: 22:30:07.134499 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   9: 22:30:07.156409 10.0.30.2 > 64.100.0.10: icmp: echo request
  10: 22:30:07.177496 64.100.0.10 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
  11: 22:30:13.802525 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: S 1119515693:1119515693(0)
win 4128 <mss 536> 12: 22:30:13.861100 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: S
2006020203:2006020203(0)
ack 1119515694 win 4128 <mss 536> 13: 22:30:13.935864 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: . ack
2006020204 win 4128 14: 22:30:13.946804 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1119515694:1119515706(12)
ack 2006020204 win 4128 15: 22:30:13.952679 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: . ack 2006020204
win 4128 16: 22:30:14.013686 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P 2006020204:2006020216(12)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 17: 22:30:14.035352 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020216:2006020256(40)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 18: 22:30:14.045758 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020256:2006020259(3)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 19: 22:30:14.046781 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020259:2006020262(3)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 20: 22:30:14.047788 64.100.0.10.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
2006020262:2006020268(6)
ack 1119515706 win 4116 21: 22:30:14.052151 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1119515706:1119515709(3)
ack 2006020256 win 4076 22: 22:30:14.089183 10.0.30.2.41596 > 64.100.0.10.23: P
1119515709:1119515712(3)
ack 2006020256 win 4076
ASA1# show cap capout

72 packets captured
   1: 22:30:06.784871 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   2: 22:30:06.847688 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   3: 22:30:06.878769 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   4: 22:30:06.900557 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   5: 22:30:06.972758 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   6: 22:30:06.999399 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   7: 22:30:07.076808 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
   8: 22:30:07.134422 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
   9: 22:30:07.156959 10.0.30.2 > 10.0.10.3: icmp: echo request
  10: 22:30:07.177420 10.0.10.3 > 10.0.30.2: icmp: echo reply
  11: 22:30:13.803104 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: S 2599614130:2599614130(0)
win 4128 <mss 536> 12: 22:30:13.860947 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: S
4158597009:4158597009(0)
ack 2599614131 win 4128 <mss 536> 13: 22:30:13.936017 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: . ack
4158597010 win 4128 14: 22:30:13.946941 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: P
2599614131:2599614143(12)
ack 4158597010 win 4128 15: 22:30:13.952801 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: . ack 4158597010 win
4128 16: 22:30:14.013488 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P 4158597010:4158597022(12)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 17: 22:30:14.035108 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597022:4158597062(40)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 18: 22:30:14.045377 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597062:4158597065(3)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 19: 22:30:14.046384 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597065:4158597068(3)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 20: 22:30:14.047406 10.0.10.3.23 > 10.0.30.2.41596: P
4158597068:4158597074(6)
ack 2599614143 win 4116 21: 22:30:14.052395 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: P
2599614143:2599614146(3)
ack 4158597062 win 4076 22: 22:30:14.089427 10.0.30.2.41596 > 10.0.10.3.23: P
2599614146:2599614149(3)
ack 4158597062 win 4076
```

保证您的实际Expressway实施符合以下需求，确认由网真开发员

- 我们支持在ExpresswayC和ExpresswayE之间的NAT

- 但是我们不支持特殊的例子从ExpresswayC有NATted配置如静态NAT在ExpresswayE，示例的IP地址：
  ExpresswayC配置与IP1
  ExpresswayE有与IP2配置的和静态NAT IP3的单个NIC
  然后ExpresswayC不可以是NATted到IP3

推荐方案

推荐的解决方案而不是实现VCS Expressway使用NAT反射配置将实现它使用双重网络接口/双NIC VCS Expressway实施，请欲知详情检查以下链接：

相关信息

思科网真视频通信服务器基本配置(有Expressway的控制)部署指南

思科Expressway防火墙穿越的IP波尔特使用情况

安置Cisco VCS Expressway在DMZ而不是在公共互联网里