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Training Seminar: how to use [Free]NAC

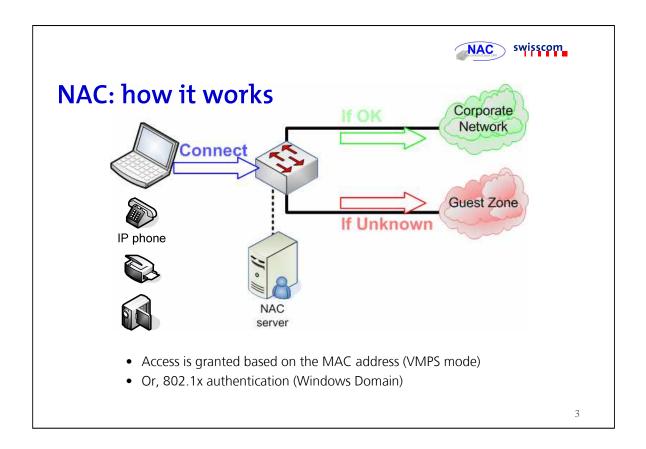
Date: 27.03.2007 Copyright @2007, Swisscom

Training course for FreeNAC and the NAC Enterprise Version By Sean Boran, Swisscom. Last Update: 27. March 2007



Presentation structure

- 1. NAC Overview
- 2. Windows GUI: Overview & Edit Tabs
- 3. Windows GUI: Server Log, Change Log, Switch, Ports
- 4. Windows GUI: Lookups, reporting
- 5. Advanced topics
- 6. Questions

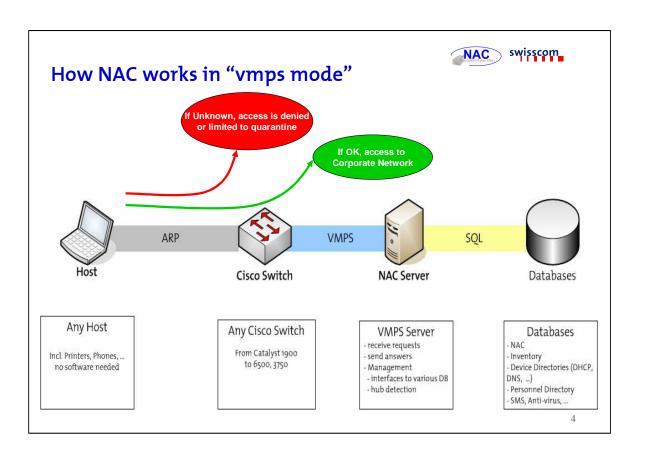


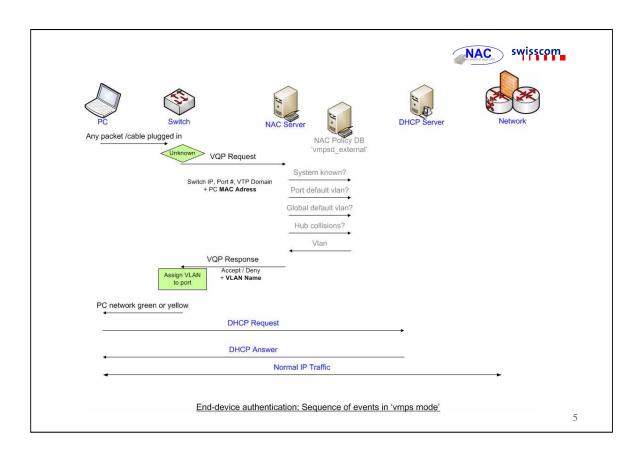
NOTES:

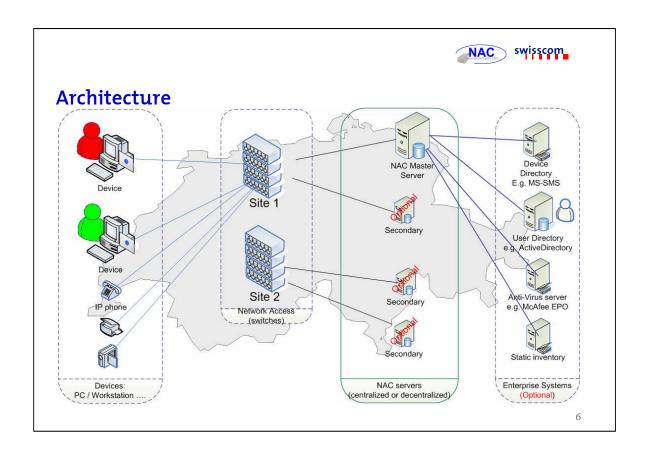
HOW IT WORKS:

- •The Switch detects a new PC and requests authorisation from NAC via the VMPS protocol, which checks its Database and refuses or grants access <u>based on the MAC</u> address
- •802.1x is supported with User Authentication in the Windows Domain, and Vlan assignment based on MAC address
- •only for **Cisco Switches** (at the moment) and **any kind of network device** (PC, Printers, IP phones, Webcams, etc)

NAC can directly replace other VMPS solutions, or manual "port based MAC lists" with **major improvements in ease of use**.







NOTES:

NAC consists of

One Master server with Database and Control programs

Optionally: one or more slave servers for redundancy and load distribution

In a fully integrated environment, NAC requires:

Access to an email server for delivery of alerts

Access to DNS for discovering names associated IP addresses

Recommended: SNMP read/write access to switches (to restart ports and scan for unmanaged end

devices)

Recommended: SNMP read access to routers (to query MAC/IP tables)

Recommended: Syslog messages from switches

Optionally: Interface to Enterprise Static Inventory, User, Device, Inventory, MS-SMS, MS-Wsus, McAfee EPO, or other database

NAC is remotely configured via a Windows-based GUI, that may be installed on one or more a Windows PC or via a Web-based interface.



NAC tasks

Once NAC has been installed, configured, tuned and is running smoothly, what are the tasks to be done?

1. Add new PCs:

This is usually done by the person who install new PCs. Before delivery to Users, the PC is connected to a NAC network port, NAC detects the system as 'unknown', the NAC Gui then is used to set the vlan, enable the device.

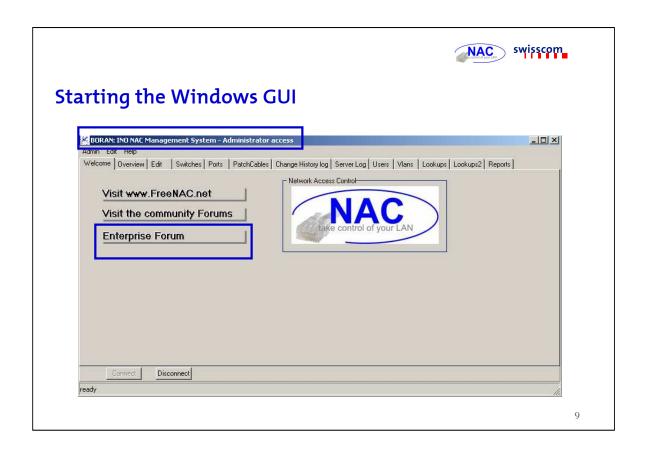
- 2. 'Unknowns' appear on the network:
 - An email alert is received by the administrator, indicating either an intrusion, a Visitor who needs access, or a User with an unknown PC.
 - Read the email alert to see where it is and then either pro-actively check/configure NAC for that device, or wait for the user to call.
- 3. Periodically you may wish to run reports, or check the status of systems or switches.

This presentation explains the Windows Gui, so you can see how NAC is configured.



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The Enterprise forum is where you can look for help /support. Please subscribe!

The community forms may provide additional help.

The main website, www.FreeNAC.net provides lots of documentation and provides a search function.



What happens when an "unknown" connects to the network?

- Devices which are not in the NAC database, are 'unknown'
- These will be denied access, or switched to a specific lan, depending on your policy
- How do you notice an 'unknown'?
- What needs to be done to grant access?



What do automated Email Alerts look like?

From: root vmps1

Sent: Thursday, February 09, 2006 6:06 PM

To:

Subject: VMPS alert 2/40 in office 3.16,

New unknown 000a.e476.1b38 (Wistron), switch sw0303(Patch: Schenker,Wyler,Berger -x 03.013 3.16 TGDSCED1)

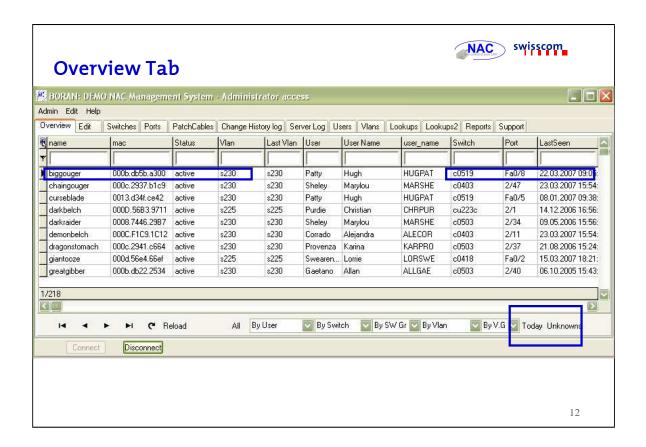
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NOTES:

A new device has been connected to the network (port 2/40 switch sw0303), but not authorised.

- -it was in room 3.16
- -on Cable socket X 03.013 (this is the name written on the socket in the wall)
- -in this room the users Schenker, Wyler and Berger have their offices
- -The user TGDSCED1 has been documented as using this cable

The 'super-users' defined for this switch are Schädler and Rappo, so they receive the Alert, along with the NAC Administrators.



Key fields are noted in blue.

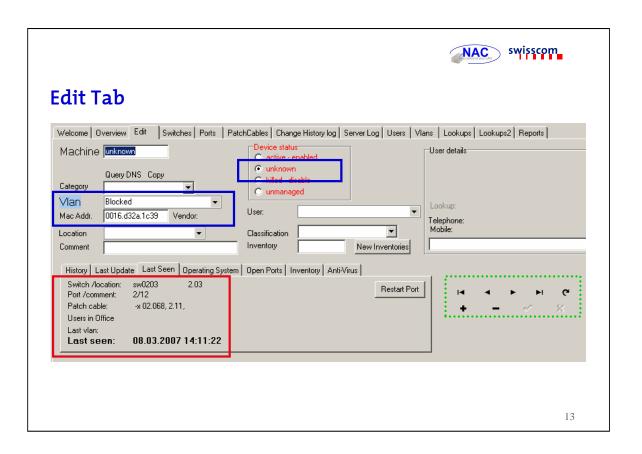
The 'today' and 'unknowns' toggle buttons are in the "down" start when you start the GUI, meaning that only unknown systems

seen in the last 24 hours are displayed.

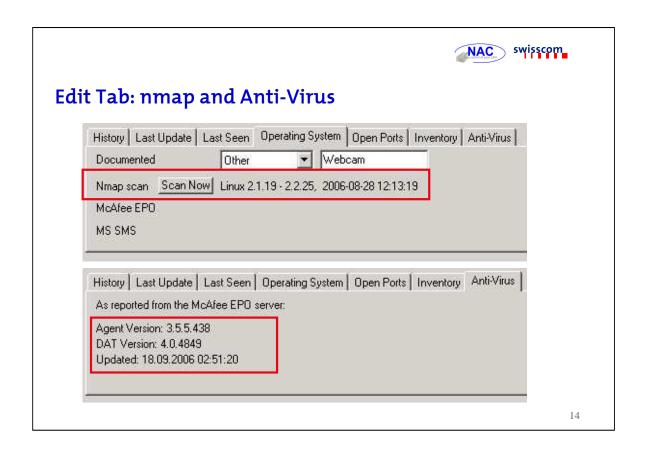
Press each button again to put them in the "up" status, or press the "all" button to see every systems in the overview.

There are also several drop-down lists for showing the systems per user, per switch, per group of switches, per vlan, and vlan group.

Each of these filters inserts an appropriate text into the filter row in the grid. In fact you can add your own manual filters there too!



- 1. In blue is the crucial MAC information: mac address, the status (which must be active if a device is allowed access) and the vlan we assign.
- 2. In red is information about where the end-device was last seen, and where.
- 3. All other fields are informational, and thus an option. You need to decide what is best for your environment. We come back to the Edit Tab in more detail later
- 4. There are several optional modules (nmap, static inventory, patch cables, McAfee Anti-virus), if these are not enabled in your environment, they will be disabled on invisible.



- •The Nmap scanning module can detection operating system version and open ports. It can scan one device immediately, or the list of IPs in the NAC database on a scheduled basis.
- •If the McAfee EPO module is enabled, the operating system of end devices, as reported by McAfee, and the current Anti-Virus status, can be displayed.
- •Beside the Anti-Virus tab, we also se an "inventory", which is where we link to you in-house static Inventory Database, if required.

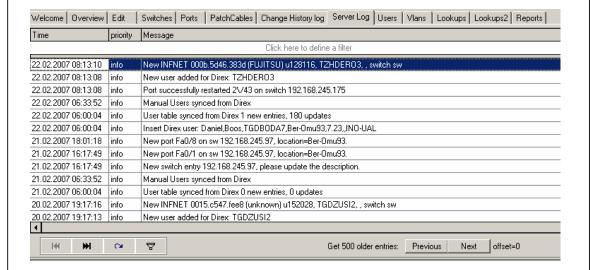


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Server Log: what is the server doing?



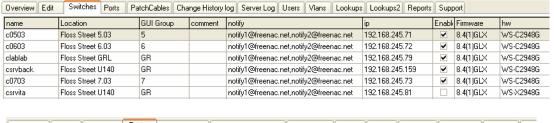


GUI Change Log: who is logged on, what have they done?





Switch & Ports



Overview	Edit	Switches	Ports	PatchCables	Cha	ange History log	Server Log	Users	Vlans	Lo	ookups Lookups2	Reports Su
switch	Port	Default Vlan	Comm	ent	F	Patch details			Last Vlar	∇	Last Used	Index
					0	Click here to defin	ne a filter					
cdemo	Fa0/15								s230		23.03.2007 09:00:4	2 587
ceg03	2/47								s230		26.03.2007 05:27:0	6 433
ceg03		iads! 🔻	Bonvir			-x 0.025 unknow			s230		22.02.2007 14:25:1	D 434
cgrllab	2/48				-	-x U1.602 U139			s230		26.02.2007 11:38:3	3 690
cu305	2/48					-x U3.017 U310			s230		26.03.2007 05:26:2	7 464
czg03	2/10					-x ZG.007 unkno	wn		s230		23.02.2007 16:18:3	9 334

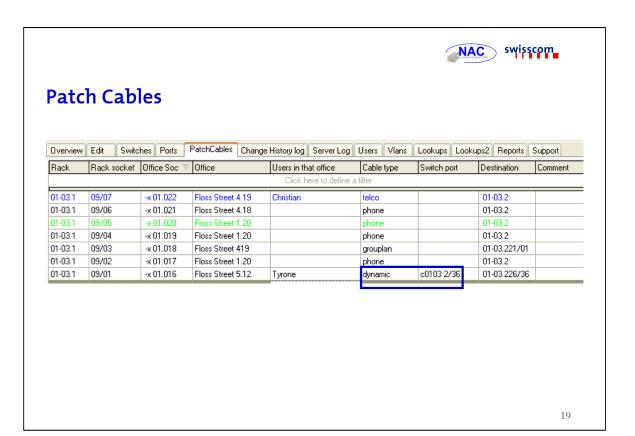
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Switches:

- location
- •group field, used in the overview tab for grouping
- comment
- •Emails list for notifications of new unknown devices
- •Enable SNMP scanning?
- •Documentation: Firmware, hardware

Ports:

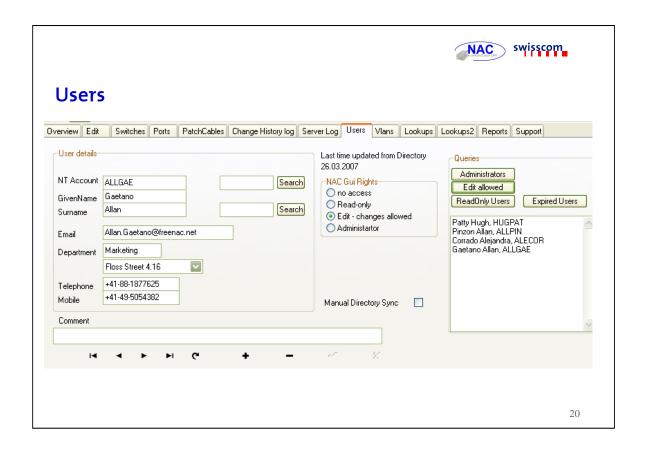
- •switch name, port name
- •default vlan, for that port (i.e. ignore global default)
- •Patch cable details (if the PatchCable option is enabled, and the tables filled)
- •The last vlan used on that port, and when that port was last used



The Cabling screen is design to allow complete documentation of cabling rooms, not just LAN cables, but telephone, point to point etc.

In the blue box is a switch a port references by a specific cable.

- •Rack: consists of floor number, room number, and rack number
- •Rack socket: which unit number, counted from the ground up, and which sockets, counted from the left
- •Office socket: the name written on the final Socket (at the user's desk)
- •Office: the location of the final socket.
- •Users in that office: this information is automatically looked up from a central user directory
- •Cable type: dynamic (i.e. computer LAN with NAC), static (static LAN port), telco, phone, pointtopoint, adsl
- •Switch port: lookup into switches and ports documented in NAC
- •Destination: floor number room number, rack number (1 digit), switch port (e.g. 6/36)



Users can be created locally with NAC, but are usually synchronised via an external Enterprise data source such as Active Directory.

Key fields:

- Username
- •NAC GUI rights: Administrator, Edit mode, Readonly, Otherwise, no access

Also:

- •Comment: This text field is not synchronised with Directories, so its just an information on the user stored in NAC.
- •Manual Directory Sync: used for forcing a single user synchronisation, for advanced administration only.
- •The queries on the right provide a list of NAC configured administrators, those who can make changes, and the list of users with read-only access.



Edit Tab: in detail

- Status: Is this system enabled, not yet authorised, not actively managed by NAC, or to be explicitly denied?
- Expiry: A date after which a device is to be denied access
- DNS forward/reverse lookups and copy
- Comment
- Bottom box:
 - History
 - Last Update
 - Operating System. Open Ports
 - Static Inventory
 - Anti-Virus

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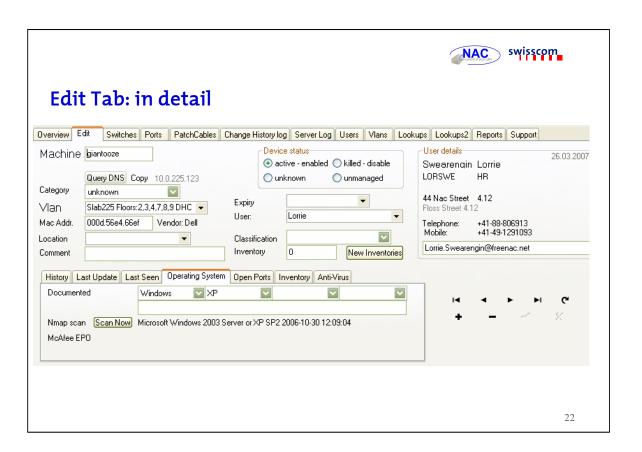
Device expiry: With v2.2, one can now set an expiry date for devices in NAC. This may be useful in limiting how long external visitors have access.

When an expired device is detected, its is set to the "killed" state, and an email alert is sent. In the killed state the device is blocked, but no alerts are sent.

Example email alert:

Subject: NAC alert: expired device

Device inossmhaur1(0008.7446.2aa5) with expiration date 2007-02-25 12:00:00 has been refused network access and its status has been set to killed.





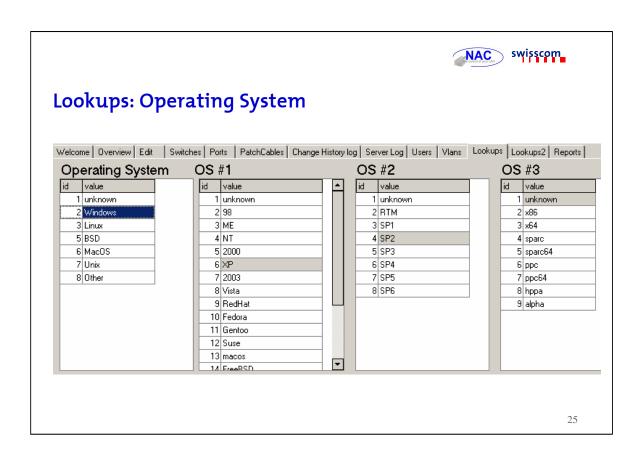
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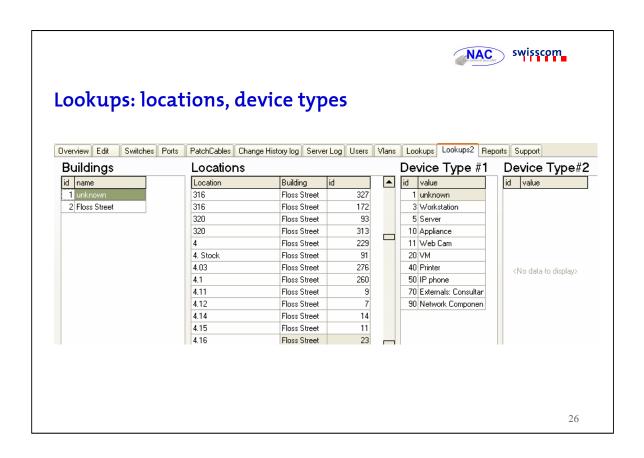


- •The vlan table must contain the exact vlan name as configured on the switch.
- •The Group is used is collect vlans of the same security level and physical location: if intelligent hub detection is enabled, NAC with switch a users vlan within a vlan group, to avoid conflicts on hubs.
- •The 'Gui Description' is the name shown in the Edit tab, and should be easy to understand for first level support staff.
- •The Number corresponds to the vlan number on the switch. This number is only used for documentation

The "vlan exception" table is not yet used, planned for a later feature allowing location dependant vlans.



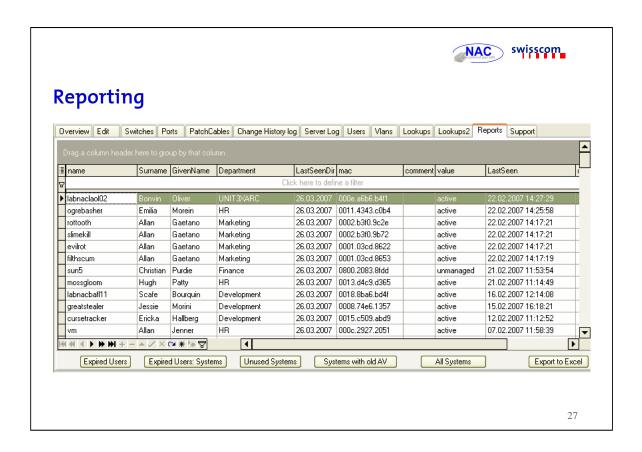
These 4 tables define the list of operating system options presented in the 'Edit Tab'



The documentation of where Users and Devices depending on buildings being defined (the left table), and then a list of locations or offices defined within that building. When locations have been defined, they are available in drop down lists on the Edit, Switch, Users and PatchCable tabs.

On some sites the Buildings and Locations are automatically synchronised from Enterprise sources.

The device type tables are just categories that you would find useful in for organisation for the end devices. They are used in the Edit Tab.



The reporting tab allows some standard reports to be generated, and these can option be exported to excel.

In the above example, the "Unused Systems" report was run.

Note that if you let the mouse hover over the button of each report it tells you want the report does, e.g. "Devices not seen in over 30 days".

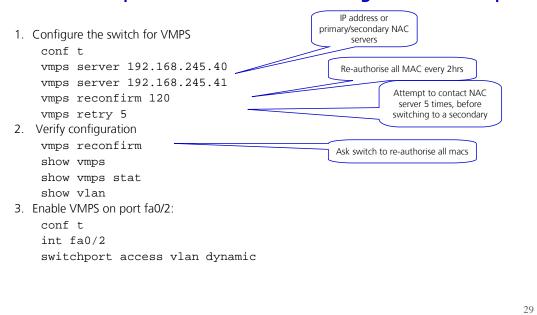


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Advanced Topics: Cisco IOS Switch configuration example





Advanced Topics: Cisco IOS Switch configuration example

Tuning
 conf t
 arp mac-address-table aging-time XXX
 more commands:

Remove NAC server

Keep MAC in memory for XXX seconds.

Should be 12hrs if you don't have 7x24 support

no vmps server 192.168.245.18 clear mac-address-table dynamic vmps reconfirm

clear vmps statistics

To be sure the switch forgets all MACs is now has



Advanced Topics: 'emergency off' scripts

The aim is to configures switches such that all ports which were 'dynamic' i.e. NAC controlled, are re-configured with static vlan, so that NAC no longer has any influence. procedure:

```
cd /opt/nac/enterprise
# Enter the switch user/passwords
vi swconf.inc
# Generate a recovery script per switch:
swconfig_static.php
```

Generated scripts are stored in 'swtmp'. In an emergency, execute the script for a particular switch, e.g. the switch called 'bav205s1'

```
cd /opt/nac/enterprise/swtmp
./static_bav205s1
```

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Planning for disaster

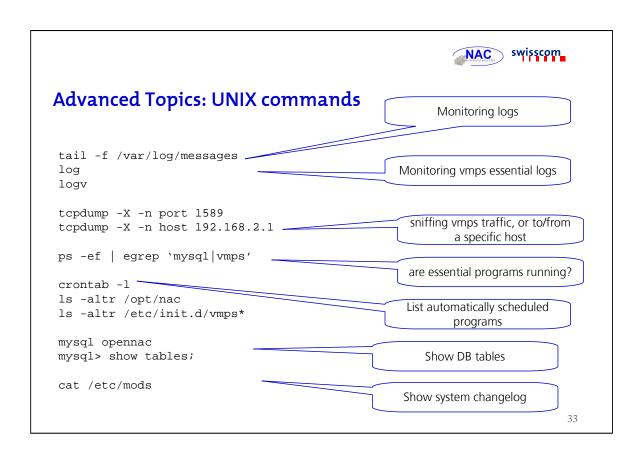
If Nac is installed into your core network, and can affect the availability of critical workstation and server, you may wish to have a way of deactivating NAC, in case of severe network problems. We've never had to use these scripts so far, but planning for disaster is important.

- •After executing the emergency stop script, the switch no longer has any dynamic ports
- •If you wish to re-enable switch ports to dynamic, this will have to be done manually, or via a tool such as ciscoworks, or the free tool 'ciscocmd' http://cosi-nms.sourceforge.net/
- •If you cannot remember which ports were dynamic, just look at those that have a lastvlan or defaultvlan in the switches tab of the Windows GUI.



Advanced Topics: Importing external data

- You may need to be able to import list of systems with mac address, vlan, etc.. into NAC
- Such scripts tend to be site specific
- One example is 'import_systems_csv1' in /opt/nac/contrib, examine it and sample_csv1.txt and adapt for your needs





Advanced Topics: further reading

On the FreeNAC.net website, documentation may be of use:

http://www.freenac.net/pages/documentation.php as well as the repository, http://svn.sourceforge.net/viewvc/opennac/branches/2.2/doc/ and In the /opt/nac/doc, /opt/nac/enterprise/doc directory on the NAC server.

- Master server installation notes: master_enterprise_install.txt, unix_install.txt, master_server_install.txt, master_server_config.txt, db_install.txt
- Slave server installation: unix install.txt, slave server.txt, slave mysgl sync.txt
- Description of components: website, README.vmpsd, nac_components.txt, vmpsd_external_flow1.png, README.ad_user_sync, README.port_scan, README.rdiff, README.web2, direx_user_management.txt, mssql.txt, mssql_epo.txt, mssql_wsus.txt, README.snmp
- troubleshooting tips: troubleshooting.txt, troubleshooting_freeradius.txt
- Switch tips: cisco_switch.txt, sw_config_catos.txt, sw_config_ios.txt, sw_802.1x_tests.txt



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Thank you for your attention, questions?



Appendix: Optional slides - Web interfaces

- The web interface is not yet as rich as the primary windows interface, and hence it is not the focus of this training.
- Some screen shots are provided however.

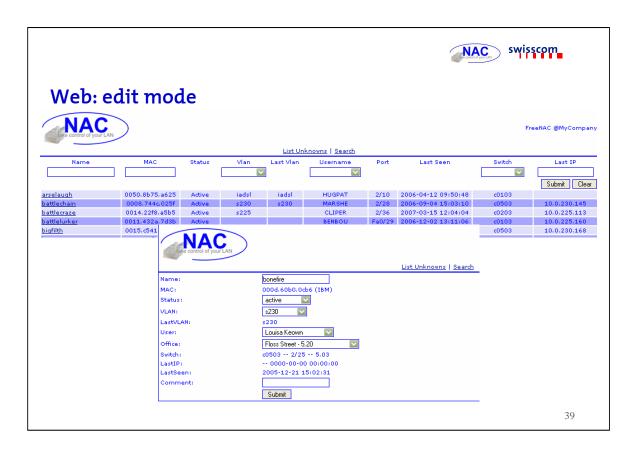


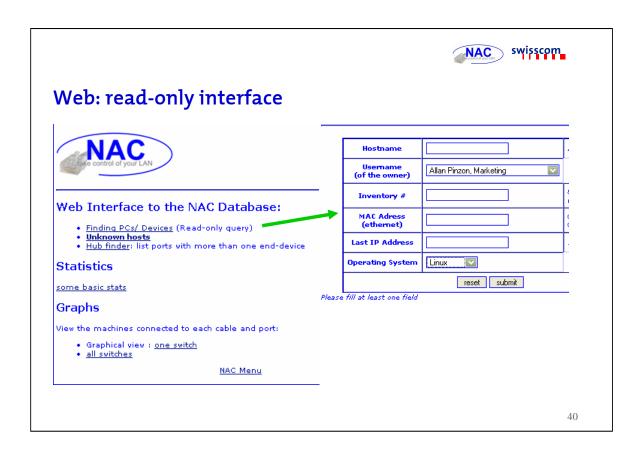
Web interface



Write web interface

Read-only web interface



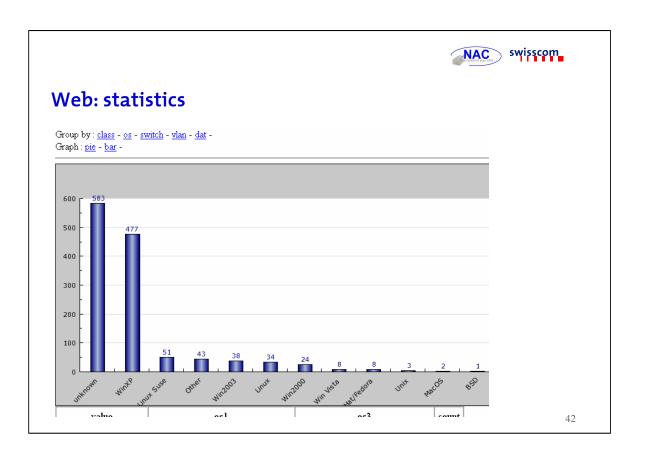


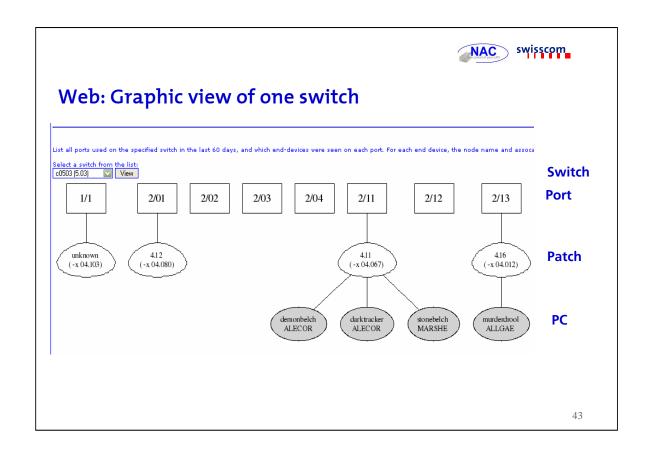


Web: hub finder

Switch IP ---- Port -- Location -- PC Name (User name)

	2/47	Floss Street 5.03	metalhacker (Tyrone Beutler, Finance) filthscream (Tyrone Beutler, Finance) labwowgojo2 (Alejandra Corrado, Marketing)
	2/46	Floss Street 9.03	rotshred (Max Bise, Finance) labforbian4 (Max Bise, Finance)
	2/47	Floss Street 4.03	unknown (Marylou Sheley, Finance) ironburner (Marylou Sheley, Finance)
	2/40	Floss Street 4.03	holestomach (Allan Jenner, HR) labwow-winxpsp2 (Karina Provenza, Development)
Г			





NOTES:

A Web GUI that maps switch port usage in the last 24 hours.

We see one device on port 2/21, it is connected via cable X05.007 to room 5.15, where the PC inossmkima9 is attached and this PC is assigned to the Use 'TGDKIMA9' We also see a printer on port 2/24