ISE Deployments in the Cloud - Automate ISE Deployments in AWS and Integrate Them with Azure Active Directory

LTRSEC-2000

Speakers:

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Learning Objectives or Table of Contents

Upon completion of this lab, you will be able to:

- Provision an Ubuntu Linux machine with Ansible to automate configurations.
- Automatically provision AWS VPC's, Subnets, Routes, and Transit Gateway Attachment via Ansible.
- Provision ISE using a CloudFormation template.
- Provision ISE programmatically into the AWS cloud with your own credentials.
- Configure network device groups, network access devices, users and roles via Ansible configuration scripts.
- Create the ODBC object for provision of Azure Active Directory.

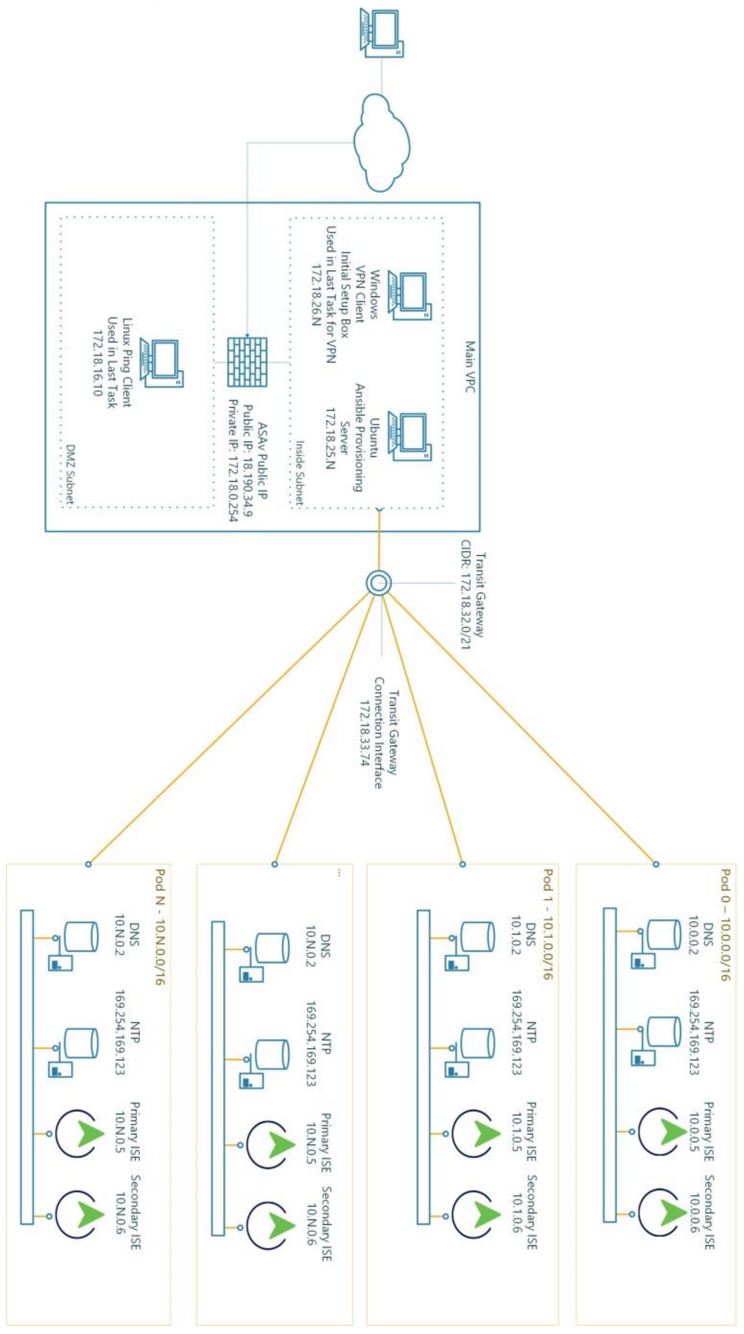
Scenario

In this lab activity, you will learn how to utilize an Ubuntu Linux machine to deploy ISE into an AWS environment, which is dynamically allocated via Ansible. The ansible script, found on github.com for later consumption, will be used to provision the VPC, subnet, routing table, and internet gateway into an AWS tenant already created. It will then deploy ISE within the VPC with a specified private IP address which will then be used to provision network device groups, network access devices, user roles, and users. You will then provision the Azure Active Directory connector, which requires manual intervention to join to Azure Active Directory.

Recommended Equipment

1. A laptop with VMWare workstation installed.
2. A virtual image you are familiar with.
3. AnyConnect on the virtual image. If you do not have AnyConnect, reach out to your lab proctor.
4. Internet Connectivity.

Network Diagram



Task 1: Initial Connectivity

Each pod is accessible via VPN with a provisioning machine on the required subnet. From this provisioning machine, you'll execute tasks allowing you to deploy AWS and ISE components and configurations. Access your pod based on the pod number assigned to you by the instructors:

Table 1-1

Pod Number	Windows Provisioning Host	Windows Password	Ubuntu Ansible Host	AWS Username	RAVPN Username	RAVPN and AWS Password
1	172.18.26.1	XXXXX	172.18.25.1	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
2	172.18.26.2	XXXXX	172.18.25.2	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
3	172.18.26.3	XXXXX	172.18.25.3	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
4	172.18.26.4	XXXXX	172.18.25.4	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
5	172.18.26.5	XXXXX	172.18.25.5	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
6	172.18.26.6	XXXXX	172.18.25.6	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
7	172.18.26.7	XXXXX	172.18.25.7	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
8	172.18.26.8	XXXXX	172.18.25.8	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
9	172.18.26.9	XXXXX	172.18.25.9	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
10	172.18.26.10	XXXXX	172.18.25.10	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
11	172.18.26.11	XXXXX	172.18.25.11	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
12	172.18.26.12	XXXXX	172.18.25.12	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
13	172.18.26.13	XXXXX	172.18.25.13	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX

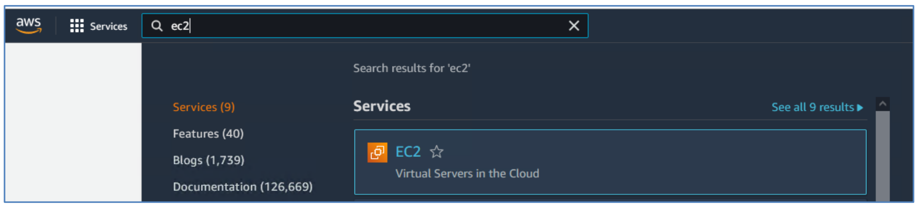
14	172.18.26.14	XXXXX	172.18.25.14	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
15	172.18.26.15	XXXXX	172.18.25.15	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
16	172.18.26.16	XXXXX	172.18.25.16	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
17	172.18.26.17	XXXXX	172.18.25.17	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
18	172.18.26.18	XXXXX	172.18.25.18	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
19	172.18.26.19	XXXXX	172.18.25.19	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
20	172.18.26.20	XXXXX	172.18.25.20	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
21	172.18.26.21	XXXXX	172.18.25.21	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
22	172.18.26.22	XXXXX	172.18.25.22	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
23	172.18.26.23	XXXXX	172.18.25.23	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
24	172.18.26.24	XXXXX	172.18.25.24	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
25	172.18.26.25	XXXXX	172.18.25.25	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
26	172.18.26.26	XXXXX	172.18.25.26	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
27	172.18.26.27	XXXXX	172.18.25.27	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
28	172.18.26.28	XXXXX	172.18.25.28	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
29	172.18.26.29	XXXXX	172.18.25.29	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX
30	172.18.26.30	XXXXX	172.18.25.30	<USERNAME>	<VPN_USERNAME>	XXXXX

Step 1: Connect to the Lab VPN

Using AnyConnect VPN, connect to the ASAv to gain access to the inside network. Connect to IP **<VPN_IP>**. Choose the group "RA_VPN" and login with the username (**<USERNAME>**). The password for the account is **provided by your proctor.** You may be prompted to switch to the new AWS home experience, select "Switch to the new Console Home". Anytime you are prompted to use the new AWS experience select to do so as the lab guide is written based on this.

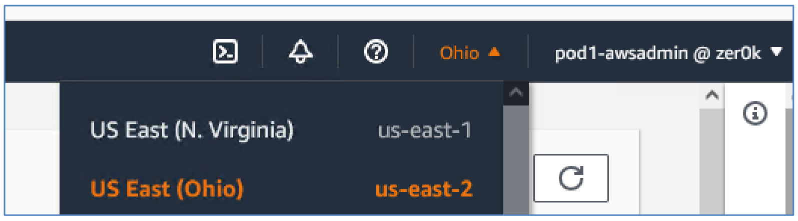
Step 4: EC2

Navigate to the EC2 area of AWS to access available virtual machines and virtual machine settings. In the search box at the top of the screen, type "EC2" and use the EC2 service link. Please do not access any virtual resources not associated with your pod number. Consult a lab proctor for assistance if you are unsure if a resource is one assigned to you or is one that you created.



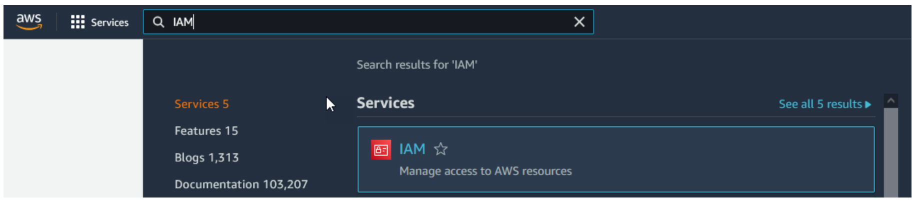
Step 5: Change AWS Regions

The Ansible lab is built within the EAST-2 Ohio region, which is required for connectivity to work between machines. In the EC2 dashboard, ensure that the region, located on the top right of the page, is EAST-2, or "Ohio".



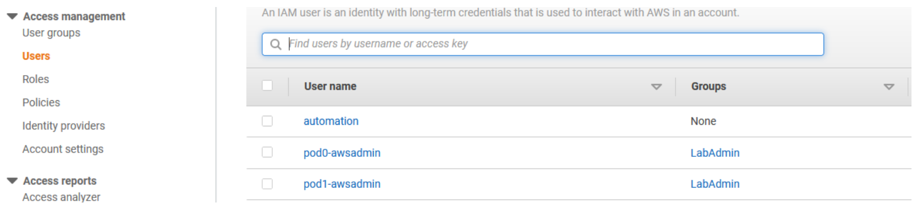
Step 6: Generate your AWS Access and Secret Key

From the top search bar in AWS, type IAM to navigate to Identity and Access Management. Click IAM.



From the left bar, click "Users" and select your pod username.

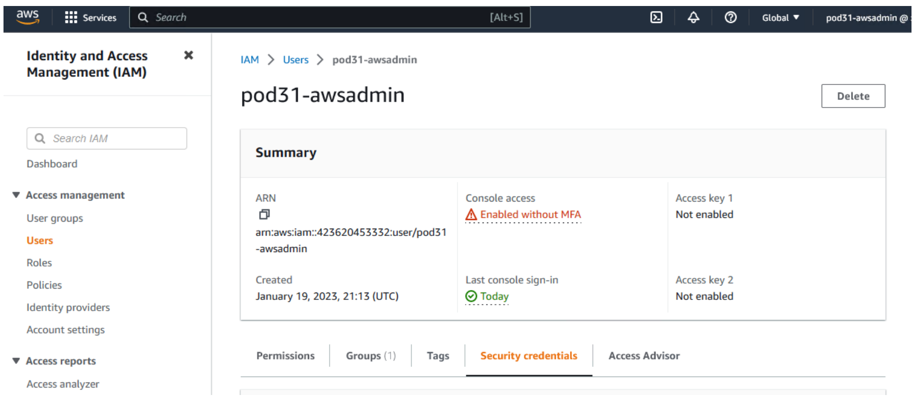
Note: You may need to navigate to the second page of credentials or use the search box on this page depending on display settings


Access management
User groups
Users
Roles
Policies
Identity providers
Account settings
Access reports
Access analyzer
An IAM user is an identity with long-term credentials that is used to interact with AWS in an account.
Find users by username or access key

User name	Groups
automation	None
pod0-awsadmin	LabAdmin
pod1-awsadmin	LabAdmin

Warning: Common mistake area!

Select "Security Credentials" and under Access Keys, select "Create Access Key".



pod31-awsadmin

Summary

ARN
arn:aws:iam::423620453332:user/pod31-awsadmin

Created
January 19, 2023, 21:13 (UTC)

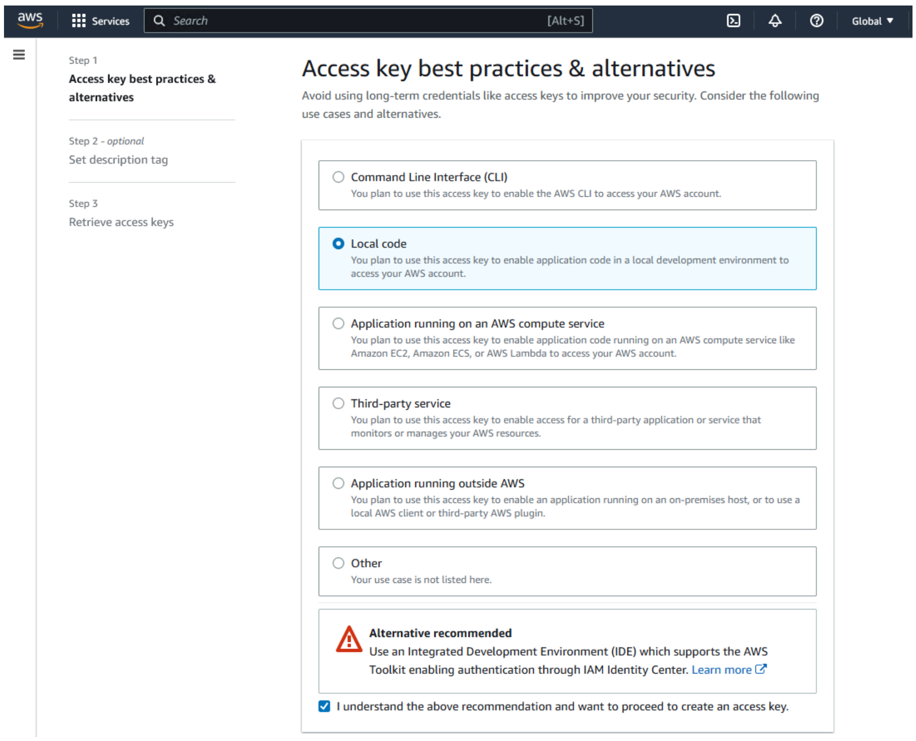
Console access
Enabled without MFA

Last console sign-in
Today

Access key 1
Not enabled

Access key 2
Not enabled

You will use this access key for your environmental variables used in future steps so that ansible is able to access your AWS account. When presented with the "Access key best practices & alternatives" select "Local Code" for your use case. Check the box at the bottom of the page for "I understand the above recommendation and want to process to create an access key".


Services | Search | [Alt+S] | Global

Step 1
Access key best practices & alternatives

Step 2 - *optional*
Set description tag

Step 3
Retrieve access keys

Access key best practices & alternatives

Avoid using long-term credentials like access keys to improve your security. Consider the following use cases and alternatives.

- ○ Command Line Interface (CLI)
  You plan to use this access key to enable the AWS CLI to access your AWS account.
- ● Local code
  You plan to use this access key to enable application code in a local development environment to access your AWS account.
- ○ Application running on an AWS compute service
  You plan to use this access key to enable application code running on an AWS compute service like Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, or AWS Lambda to access your AWS account.
- ○ Third-party service
  You plan to use this access key to enable access for a third-party application or service that monitors or manages your AWS resources.
- ○ Application running outside AWS
  You plan to use this access key to enable an application running on an on-premises host, or to use a local AWS client or third-party AWS plugin.
- ○ Other
  Your use case is not listed here.

Alternative recommended
Use an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) which supports the AWS Toolkit enabling authentication through IAM Identity Center. Learn more

☑ I understand the above recommendation and want to proceed to create an access key.

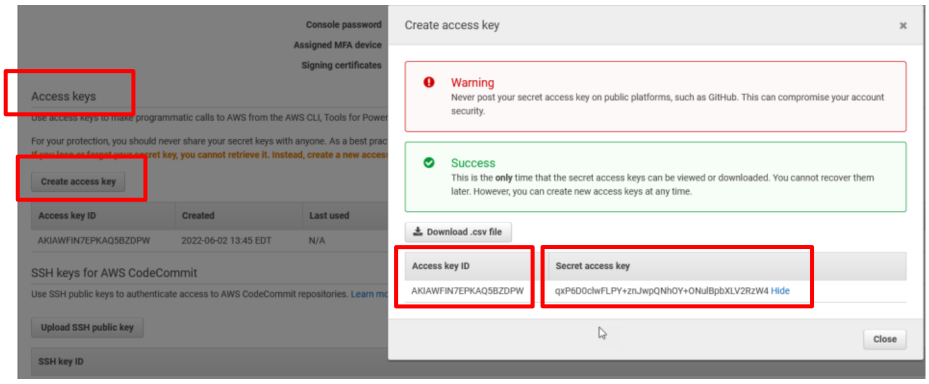
Click Next.

For the tag description enter "Pod X local code access key" where pod X is your pod number.

Click "Create Access Code"

Click "Show" to show this secret key. **Ensure you copy the secret key, as it will not be available again. We recommend placing this in your "Pod<#> - Important Information" file.**

In addition, you can download a CSV file with the access and security keys contained within it.


Create access key

Warning
Never post your secret access key on public platforms, such as GitHub. This can compromise your account security.

Success
This is the **only** time that the secret access keys can be viewed or downloaded. You cannot recover them later. However, you can create new access keys at any time.

Access key ID	Secret access key
AKIAWFIN7EPKAQ5BZDPW	qxP6D0clwFLPY+znJwpQNhOY+ONulBpbXLV2RzW4

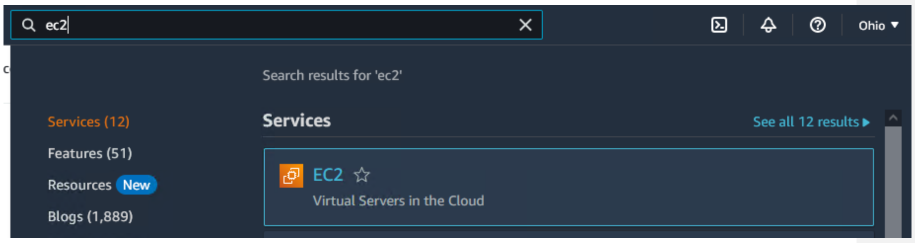
Task 2: Deploy Ubuntu Provisioning Machine / Building Blocks

There are many ways to create an instance in AWS without creating each object ahead of time, but it is helpful to understand each object when CloudFormation templates and scripts are used later in the lab. It is also helpful to know where each of these objects resides when troubleshooting connectivity problems.

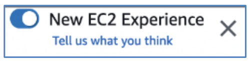
Step 1: Create Security Group

Security Groups are AWS ACLs that control network traffic, by default all outbound network traffic from a security group is permitted as well as the return traffic from that outbound connection (stateful).

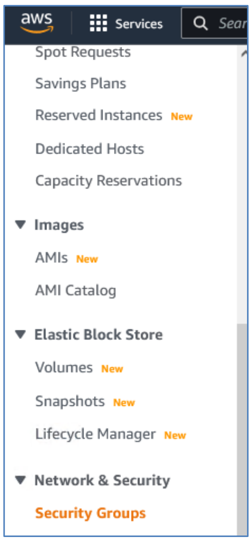
1. Navigate back to EC2 using the search bar at the top of the page.



2. Ensure you are using the "New EC2 Experience indicated at the top left of the screen.

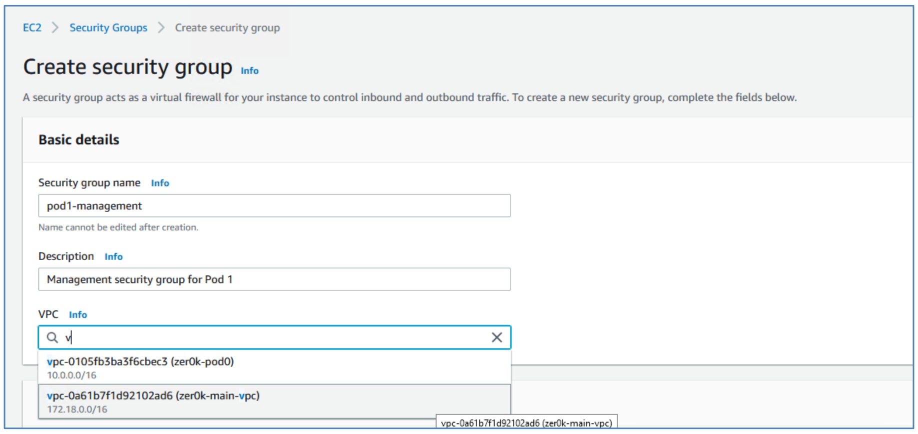


3. In the left navigation panel within the EC2 dashboard, Browse to Network & Security -> Security Groups.



4. Select "Create Security Group" from the upper right-hand side of the page.
5. Name the security group podX-management where X is your assigned pod number, add a required description, we recommend "Management security group for pod <X>". See the screenshot in step 6 for verification.
6. Make sure the VPC is set to vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 (zer0k-main-vpc) since this is where the provisioning of additional VPCs will be done from.

Note: You should be able to delete the current VPC name and begin typing "zer0k" to show available VPC's.



EC2 > Security Groups > Create security group

Create security group Info

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group, complete the fields below.

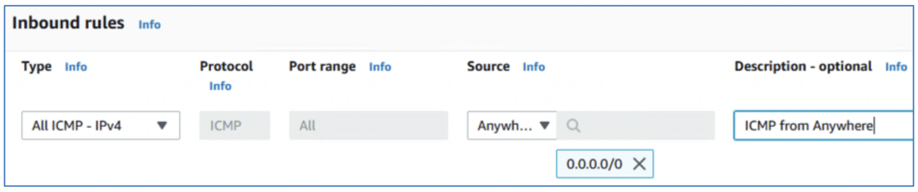
Basic details

Security group name Info
pod1-management
Name cannot be edited after creation.

Description Info
Management security group for Pod 1

VPC Info
v
vpc-0105fb3ba3f6cbec3 (zer0k-pod0)
10.0.0.0/16
vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 (zer0k-main-vpc)
172.18.0.0/16
vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 (zer0k-main-vpc)

7. Add an inbound rule allowing ICMPv4 traffic from all IPs.

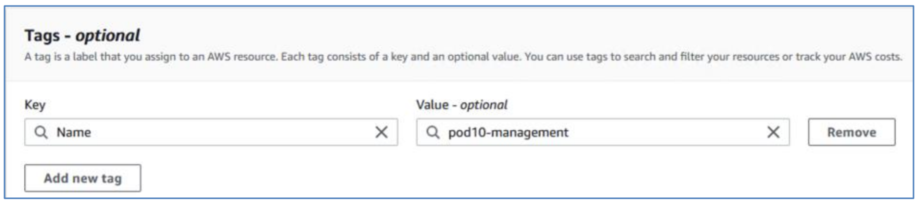


Type	Protocol	Port range	Source	Description - optional
All ICMP - IPv4	ICMP	All	Anywh... 0.0.0.0/0	ICMP from Anywhere

Note: Ensure you added this rule under the **inbound** rules header.

8. Do not add any other rules at this time.
9. Under Tags, add a new tag. Enter "Name" under Key and podX-management under value where X is your pod number.
10. Under Tags, add a second tag. Enter "event" under Key and "CLEMEA2023" under value.
11. Under Tags, add a third tag. Enter "Project Name" under Key and "ISEinAWS-podX" under value, where X is your pod number.

Tip – AWS does not name anything by default, always add a "Name" tag to easily find the object later.


Tags - *optional*

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

Key	Value - *optional*
Name	pod10-management

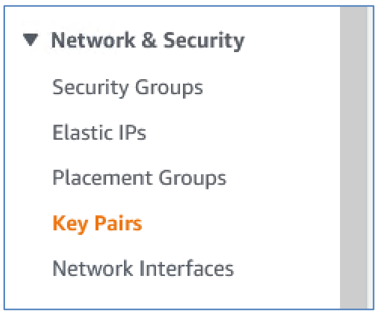
12. Create the security group.

Step 2: Create a Key Pair

Key pairs are used to connect to instances after creation and can be used for other tasks in AWS such as decrypting Windows passwords.

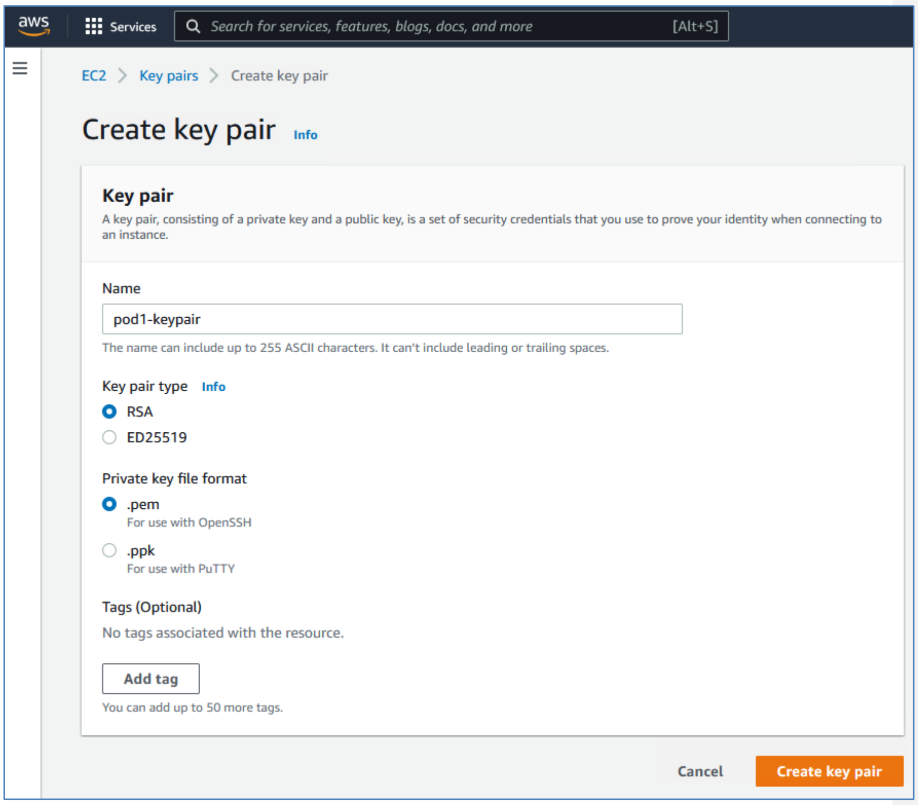
Note: For the following step, the private key created is NEVER available for download again, if it is lost a new key pair must be created.

1. In the EC2 service, navigate in the left bar to Network & Security -> Key Pairs.



2. Select "Create Key Pair".

3. Name your keypair podX-keypair where X is your pod number. Leave the default value of RSA and ensure .pem is used. In this case the AWS UI populates the Name tag as an option, so no tags are required.


aws
Services
Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more
[Alt+S]
EC2 > Key pairs > Create key pair
Info
Add tag
Cancel
Create key pair

Create key pair

Key pair

A key pair, consisting of a private key and a public key, is a set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity when connecting to an instance.

Name: pod1-keypair

The name can include up to 255 ASCII characters. It can't include leading or trailing spaces.

Key pair type: [✓ RSA] ED25519

Private key file format: [✓ .pem For use with OpenSSH] .ppk For use with PuTTY

Tags (Optional)

No tags associated with the resource.

You can add up to 50 more tags.

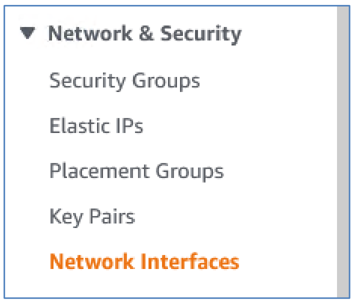
4. Select "Create key pair" and ensure the .pem file is saved to your Windows Provisioning Machine. Downloading the file as .pem will allow it to be used from a Linux or Mac host and can be converted later for use in Putty. This should happen automatically.

This private key is never available for download again, if it is lost a new key pair must be created.

Step 3: Create Network Interface

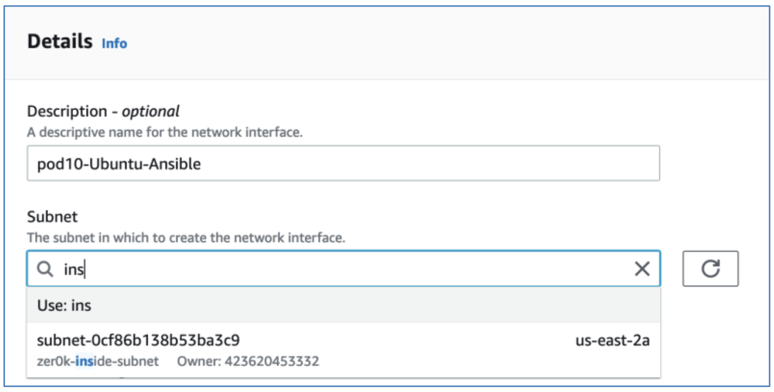
Double check that the Ohio region is chosen in the top right of the AWS console.

1. In the EC2 service, browse to Network & Security -> Network Interfaces.



2. Select “Create network interface”.
3. Enter a description of “podX-Ubuntu-Ansible” with X being your pod number
4. Under subnet, choose subnet-0cf86b138b53ba3c9 (zer0k-inside-subnet).

Note: You should be able to delete the current subnet name and begin typing “zer0k” to show available Subnets.


Details Info

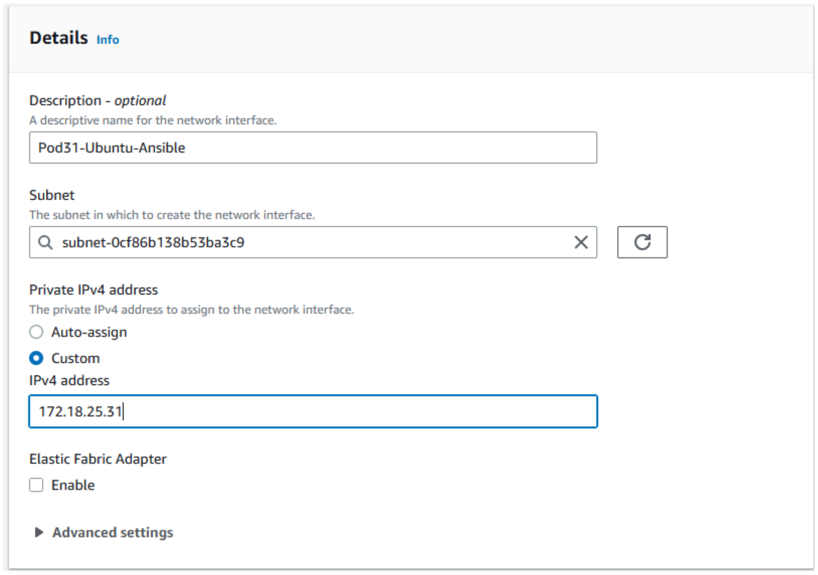
Description - *optional*
A descriptive name for the network interface.
pod10-Ubuntu-Ansible

Subnet
The subnet in which to create the network interface.
ins

Use: ins

subnet-0cf86b138b53ba3c9 us-east-2a
zer0k-inside-subnet Owner: 423620453332

5. Under Private IPv4 address, choose custom and enter the IP address of the Ubuntu Ansible Host from table 1-1 above from your assigned pod. It will be 172.18.25.X where X is your assigned pod number.



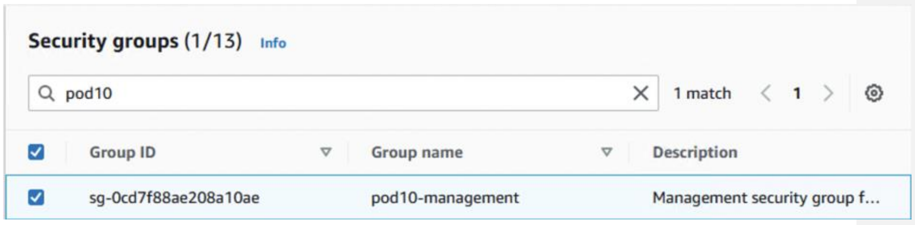
Description - *optional*
A descriptive name for the network interface.
Pod31-Ubuntu-Ansible

Subnet
The subnet in which to create the network interface.
subnet-0cf86b138b53ba3c9

Private IPv4 address
The private IPv4 address to assign to the network interface.
○ Auto-assign
● Custom
IPv4 address
172.18.25.31

Elastic Fabric Adapter
☐ Enable

6. Under Security Groups choose the security group created in step 1 of this task above, it should be podX-management where X is your pod number. The filter box can be used to find security groups with your pod number in the name.



pod10

☑	Group ID	Group name	Description
☑	sg-0cd7f88ae208a10ae	pod10-management	Management security group f...

Note: There are multiple pages in the security groups table. Navigate through them using the arrows next to the search bar, or search for the proper security group.

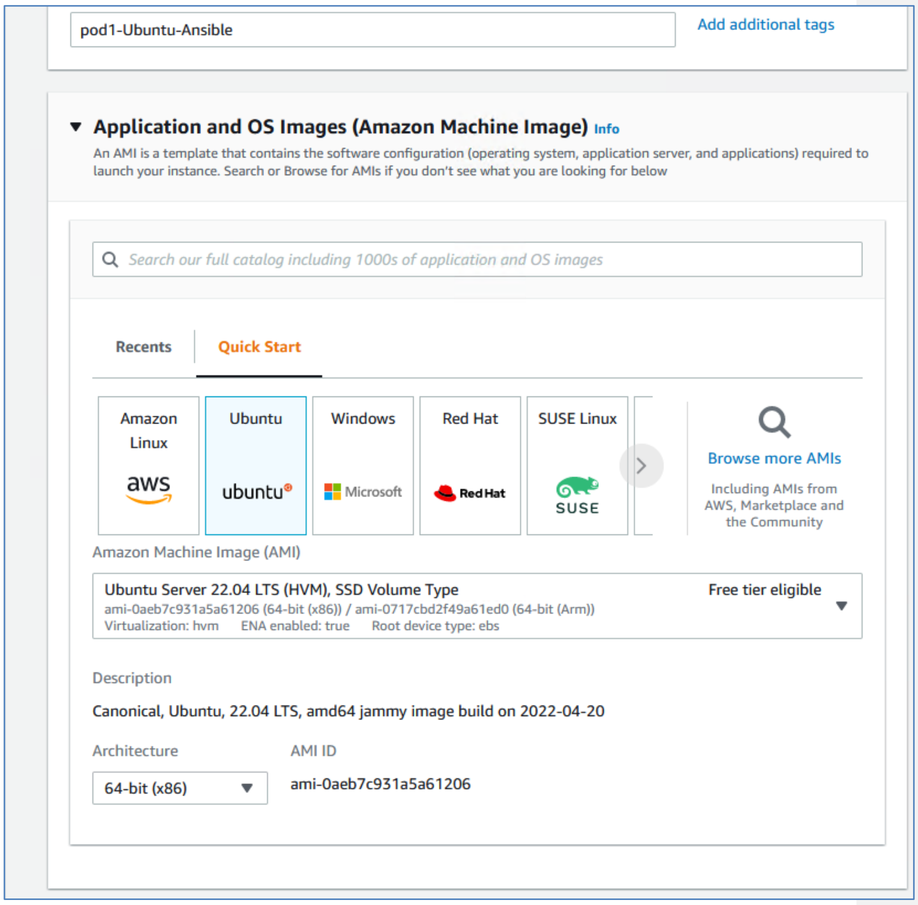
7. Under Tags, add a new tag with a key of “Name” and a value of “podX-Ubuntu-Ansible” where X is the number of your assigned pod.
8. Under Tags, add a new tag with a key of “Event” and a value of “CLEMEA2023”.
9. Under Tags, add a third tag. Enter “Project Name” under Key and “ISEinAWS-podX” under value, where X is your pod number.
10. Select “Create network interface” to finish the configuration.

Step 4: Deploy Ubuntu Provisioning Machine

All of the building blocks are in place from a networking standpoint to create an Ubuntu linux instance. The only piece not pre-created is an EBS volume (storage) which will be created as part of the current step.

1. From the Left Navigation bar, navigate to Instances -> Instances.
2. Select “Launch instances” from the upper right corner.

3. Under Name enter "podX-Ubuntu-Ansible" where X is the number of your assigned pod.
4. Under Application and OS Images, choose Ubuntu under quick start and leave the rest default. There should be a Free Tier Eligible Ubuntu instance chosen.



pod1-Ubuntu-Ansible

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image) Info

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images
Recents
Quick Start
Amazon Linux
Ubuntu
Windows
Red Hat
SUSE Linux
Browse more AMIs
Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS (HVM), SSD Volume Type — Free tier eligible
ami-0aeb7c931a5a61206 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-0717cbd2f49a61ed0 (64-bit (Arm))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

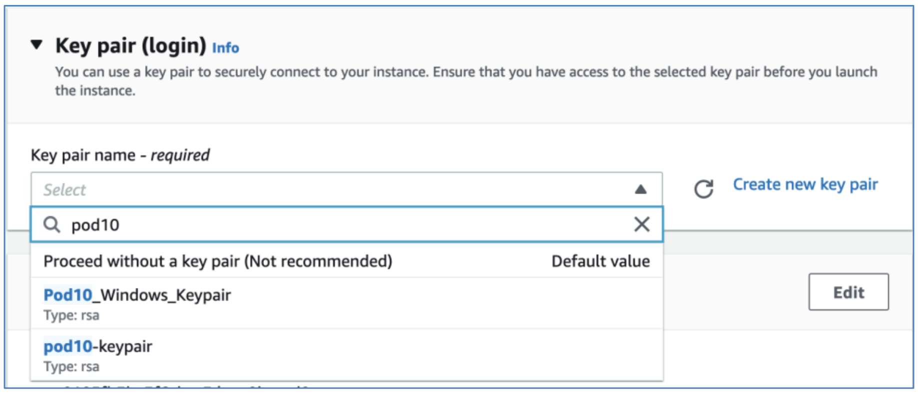
Description

Canonical, Ubuntu, 22.04 LTS, amd64 jammy image build on 2022-04-20

Architecture: 64-bit (x86)

AMI ID: ami-0aeb7c931a5a61206

5. Under Instance Type leave it as default t2.micro.
6. Under Key pair, choose the key pair you created under Step 2 of this task. This is the key pair you have downloaded to your local machine. It should have been named "podX-keypair" where X is your assigned pod number.


Key pair (login) Info

You can use a key pair to securely connect to your instance. Ensure that you have access to the selected key pair before you launch the instance.

Key pair name - *required*

Select

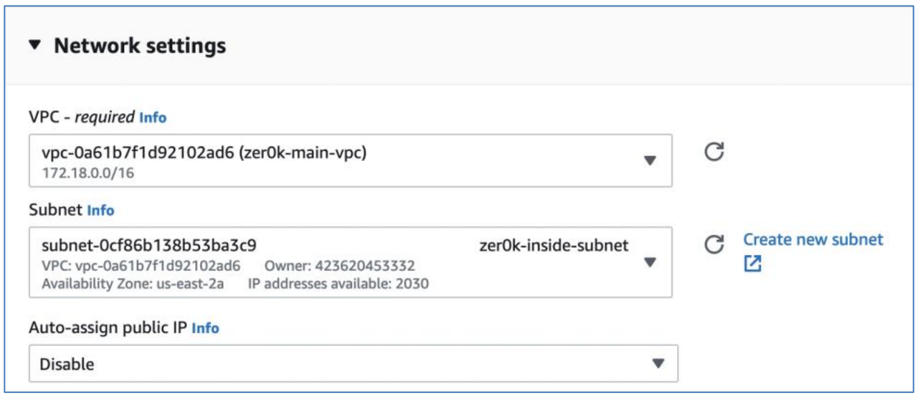
pod10

Proceed without a key pair (Not recommended) Default value

Pod10_Windows_Keypair
Type: rsa

pod10-keypair
Type: rsa

7. Under Network Settings click “Edit”.
8. Set the VPC to vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 (zer0k-main-vpc).
9. Set the Subnet to subnet-0cf86b138b53ba3c9 (zer0k-inside-subnet).
10. Leave Auto Assign Public IP disabled as there is no direct internet access from this subnet.


Network settings

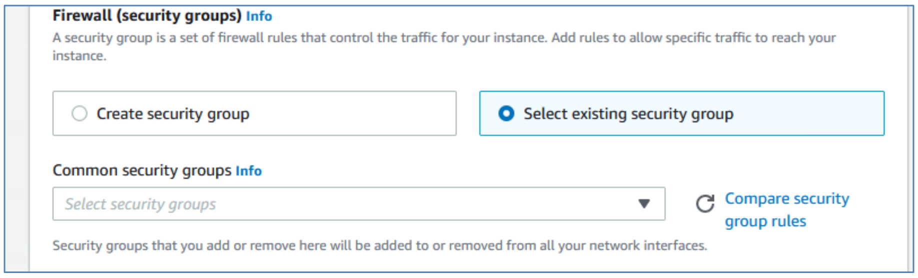
VPC - *required* Info
vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 (zer0k-main-vpc)
172.18.0.0/16

Subnet Info
subnet-0cf86b138b53ba3c9 zer0k-inside-subnet
VPC: vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 Owner: 423620453332
Availability Zone: us-east-2a IP addresses available: 2030

Auto-assign public IP Info
Disable

Warning: Common mistake area!

11. Choose Select existing security group but do not select a security group. This was already set under the interface in step 3! This is a quirk of AWS since normally it would just be created or selected here instead of the previously created interface.


Firewall (security groups) Info

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. Add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance.

Create security group [✓ Select existing security group]

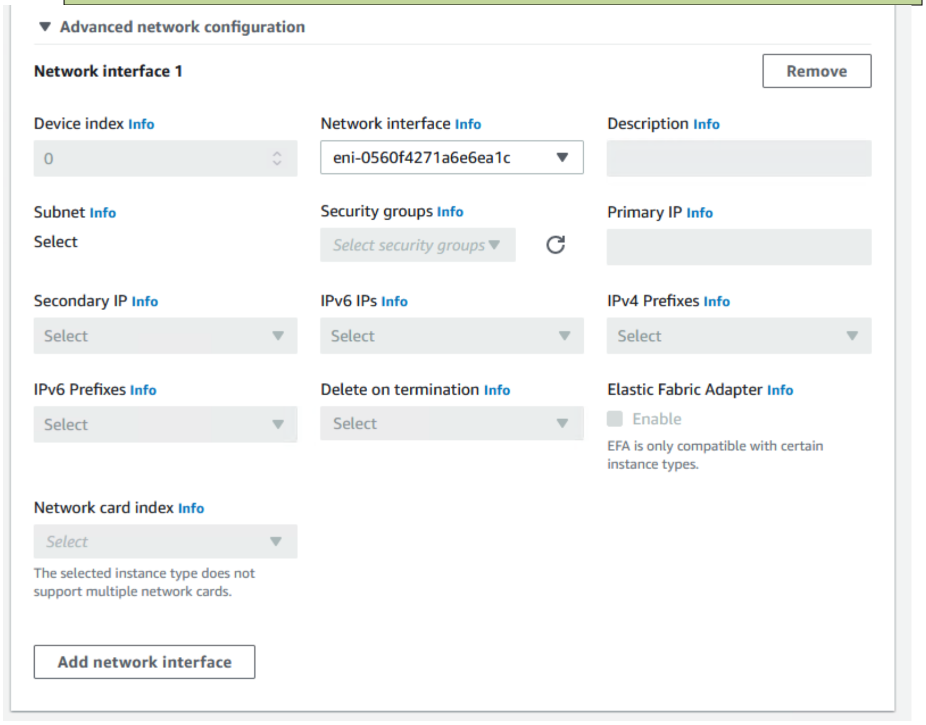
Common security groups Info

Select security groups

Security groups that you add or remove here will be added to or removed from all your network interfaces.

12. Expand "Advanced network configuration".
13. Under the Network Interface, select the network interface created in step 3 of this task. It should have been named podX-Ubuntu-Ansible, and the box should allow for searching on that name.

> You can filter for the appropriate interface by typing podX- in the box and select the interface accordingly.



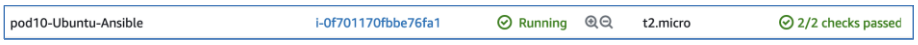
▼ Advanced network configuration

Network interface 1 — Remove

Device index Info	Network interface Info	Description Info
0	eni-0560f4271a6e6ea1c	
Subnet Info	**Security groups Info**	**Primary IP Info**
Select	Select security groups	
Secondary IP Info	**IPv6 IPs Info**	**IPv4 Prefixes Info**
Select	Select	Select
IPv6 Prefixes Info	**Delete on termination Info**	**Elastic Fabric Adapter Info**
Select	Select	Enable EFA is only compatible with certain instance types.
Network card index Info		
Select The selected instance type does not support multiple network cards.		

Add network interface

14. Leave the options under Configure storage and Advanced details as defaults.
15. Select "Launch instance" on the bottom right of the page.
16. If the creation of the instance is successful, click on "View all instances" to go back to the instance list. Otherwise, notify a proctor.
17. In the EC2 service, browse to Instances -> Instances.
18. Verify that the status check for your podX-Ubuntu-Ansible machine is showing 2/2 checks passed. If it isn't, refresh the page until the status is 2/2 checks passed or you see a red status. It will have to be troubleshot if red, move on once it is 2/2 checks passed.



pod10-Ubuntu-Ansible	i-0f701170fbbe76fa1	Running	t2.micro	2/2 checks passed

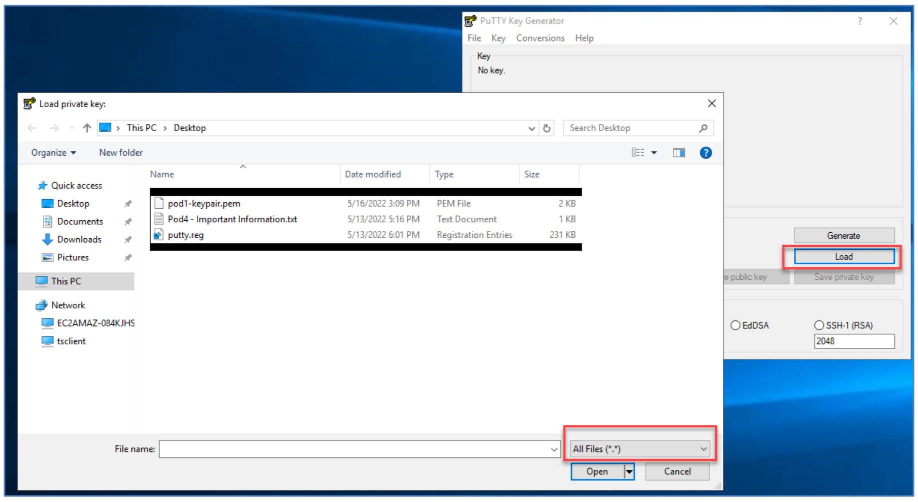
Step 5: Convert PEM to PPK format for dual use

The PEM file downloaded for use as a keypair within AWS will both serve as the keypair within AWS, as well as the connectivity file used for Putty. To use this file within Putty, it must be in PPK format. Locate the PEM file on the Windows Provisioning Machine, it is recommended you move it to the desktop for easy retrieval. By default, Firefox will put it in the Downloads folder.

Putty on Windows:

PuTTY is installed on the Windows Provisioning Host and is recommended to be used, however it can be downloaded if doing this on an alternative machine. If you don't already have PutTTY and PuTTYgen, download them from here: https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/

1. In the start menu of the Windows Provisioning Machine, navigate to PuTTY -> PuTTYgen and open PuTTYgen.
2. Click "Load" and change the file type to "All Files (*.*)" to select the PEM keypair you created in the last task, it should have been named podX-keypair.pem where X is your assigned pod number.



Load private key:

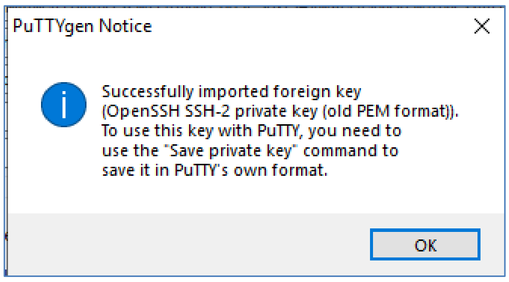
This PC > Desktop

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
[redacted]			
pod1-keypair.pem	5/16/2022 3:09 PM	PEM File	2 KB
Pod4 - Important Information.txt	5/13/2022 5:16 PM	Text Document	1 KB
putty.reg	5/13/2022 6:01 PM	Registration Entries	231 KB
[redacted]			

File name:

All Files (*.*)

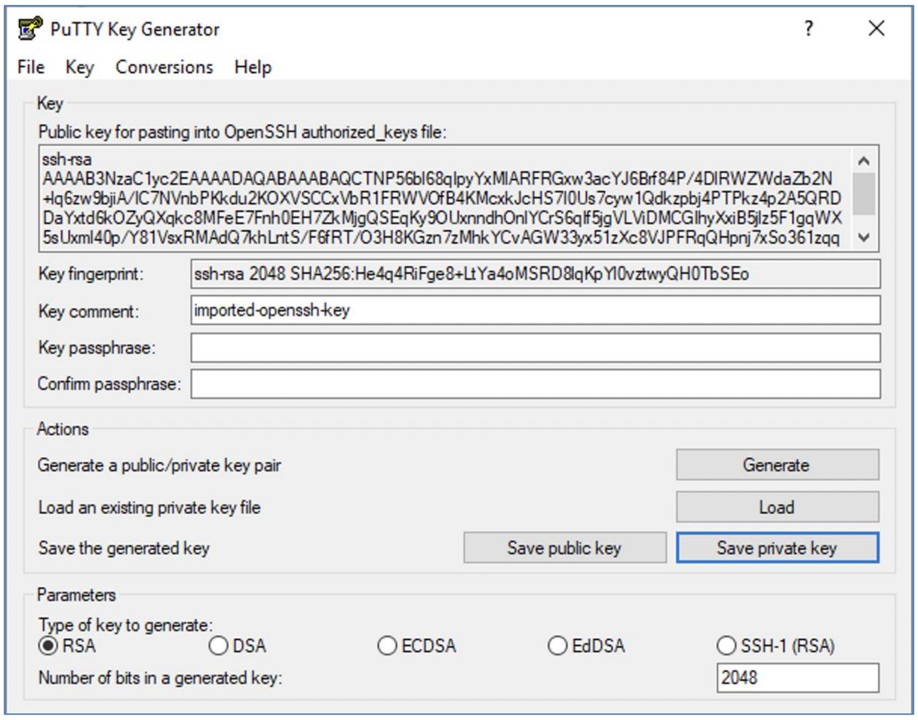
3. The selection of the keypair should result in a successful imported foreign key dialog.



PuTTYgen Notice

Successfully imported foreign key (OpenSSH SSH-2 private key (old PEM format)). To use this key with PuTTY, you need to use the "Save private key" command to save it in PuTTY's own format.

4. Leave RSA chosen as the default key type under parameters. Save the **private key** without passphrase to the same location as the PEM file. Name this keypair "podX-keypair.ppk" where X is your assigned pod number.



Key

Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file:

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCTNP56bl68qIpyYxMIARFRGxw3acYJ6Brf84P/4DIRWZWdaZb2N
+lq6zw9bjiA/IC7NVnbPKkdu2KOXVSCCxVbR1FRWVOfB4KMcxkJcHS7I0Us7cyw1Qdkzpbj4PTPkz4p2A5QRD
DaYxtd6kOZyQXqkc8MFeE7Fnh0EH7ZkMjgQSEqKy9OUxnndhOnlYCrS6qIf5jgVLViDMCGIhyXxiB5jlz5F1gqWX
5sUxml40p/Y81VsxRMAdQ7khLntS/F6fRT/O3H8KGzn7zMhkYCvAGW33yx51zXc8VJPFRqQHpnj7xSo361zqq
```

Key fingerprint: ssh-rsa 2048 SHA256:He4q4RiFge8+LtYa4oMSRD8lqKpYl0vztwyQH0TbSEo

Key comment: imported-openssh-key

Key passphrase:

Confirm passphrase:

Actions

Generate a public/private key pair

Load an existing private key file

Save the generated key

Parameters

Type of key to generate:
[✓ RSA] DSA ECDSA EdDSA SSH-1 (RSA)

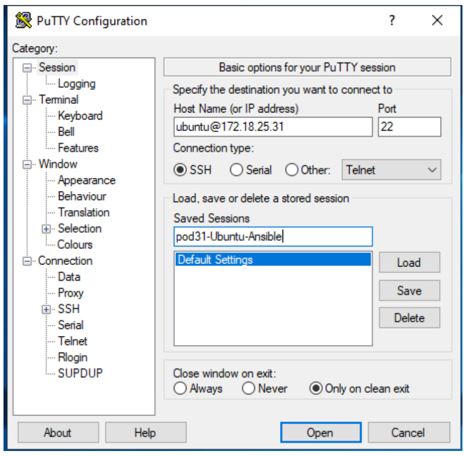
Number of bits in a generated key: 2048

5. Close PuTTYgen.
6. This converted key will be used later in the next step.

Step 6: Configure Putty for SSH on Local Machine

In this section the SSH client is just being setup, SSH will not work until Step 6 is completed.

1. On the Windows provisioning host, navigate back to the desktop and open Putty from the shortcut.
2. The default screen is Session, set the Hostname to "ubuntu@172.18.25.X" and Saved Sessions as "podX-Ubuntu-Ansible" where X is your assigned pod number. Click the save button.


PuTTY Configuration

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address): ubuntu@172.18.25.31

Port: 22

Connection type: [✓ SSH] Serial Other: Telnet

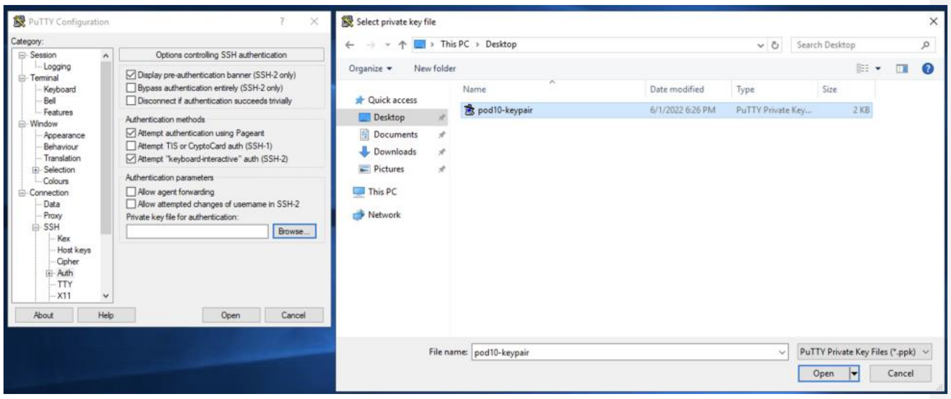
Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions: pod31-Ubuntu-Ansible

Default Settings

Close window on exit: Always Never [✓ Only on clean exit]

3. Navigate to Connection -> SSH -> Auth -> Credentials. In the "Private key file for authentication" box at the bottom of the screen, select the private key created from the PEM file in step 3. It should have been named podX-keypair.ppk located on the desktop from the previous preparation step.


PuTTY Configuration

Options controlling SSH authentication

[✓] Display pre-authentication banner (SSH-2 only)
[ ] Bypass authentication entirely (SSH-2 only)
[ ] Disconnect if authentication succeeds trivially

Authentication methods

[✓] Attempt authentication using Pageant
[ ] Attempt TIS or CryptoCard auth (SSH-1)
[✓] Attempt "keyboard-interactive" auth (SSH-2)

Authentication parameters

[ ] Allow agent forwarding
[ ] Allow attempted changes of username in SSH-2

Private key file for authentication:

Select private key file

This PC › Desktop

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
pod10-keypair	6/1/2022 6:26 PM	PuTTY Private Key...	2 KB

File name: pod10-keypair

PuTTY Private Key Files (*.ppk)

4. Optional: Navigate to Session -> Logging, select "All Session Output", browse, and place the log file in the desktop. This is strictly for future troubleshooting if desired.
5. Do not change any additional settings.
6. Go back to Session and save again.

If using Linux/Mac Command Line

The permissions of the key file must be changed to 400 for the command line ssh client to use the key:

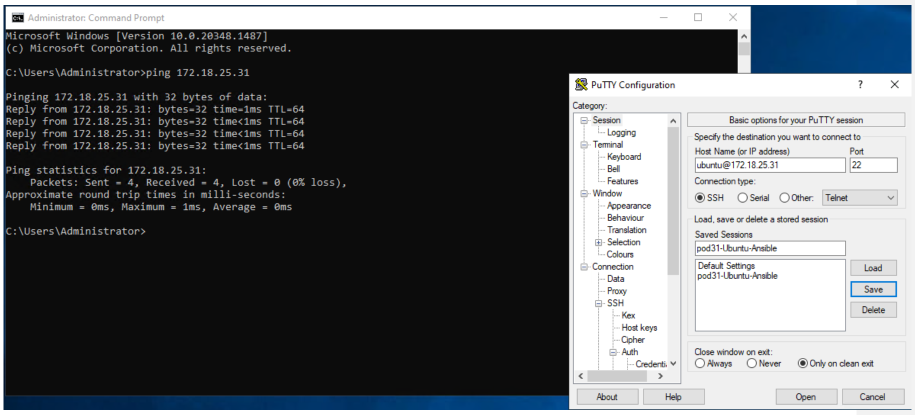
> chmod 400 <keyfile>

To use the private key file use ssh -i

> ssh -i <keyfile> <username>@<host>

Step 7: Verify Connectivity

1. From your Windows provisioning machine, ping your podX-Ubuntu-Ansible server, remember the IP is 172.18.25.X. This should be successful. If it isn't, recheck your security group. The following steps will also help to troubleshoot.



Administrator: Command Prompt

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.20348.1487]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ping 172.18.25.31

Pinging 172.18.25.31 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 172.18.25.31: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 172.18.25.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 172.18.25.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 172.18.25.31: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 172.18.25.31:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

PuTTY Configuration

Basic options for your PuTTY session

Specify the destination you want to connect to

Host Name (or IP address): ubuntu@172.18.25.31 Port: 22

Connection type: [✓ SSH] Serial Other: Telnet

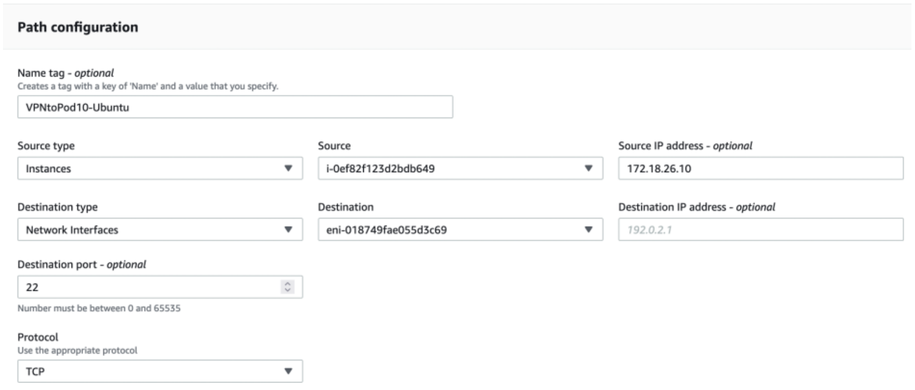
Load, save or delete a stored session

Saved Sessions: pod31-Ubuntu-Ansible

Default Settings
pod31-Ubuntu-Ansible

Close window on exit: Always Never [✓ Only on clean exit]

2. Attempt to SSH to your podX-Ubuntu-Ansible machine from your Windows host using the previously set up profile. It timed out!
3. On the AWS EC2 console -> Instances, select your podX-Ubuntu-Ansible machine and click on the networking tab below. There should be a message to run the Reachability Analyzer, select this. If you don't see the option, use the search feature to search for VPC Reachability Analyzer, click Create and analyze path.
4. Name it "VPNtoPodX-Ubuntu" where X is the pod number you were assigned.
5. Set the source type to "Instances" and locate the instance named "PodX_Provisioning-Server", enter the IP address as 172.18.26.X which is your Windows Provisioning host.
6. Set the destination type to "Network Interfaces" and locate the network interface named "podX-Ubuntu-Ansible" where X is your pod number. Also leave the IP blank.
7. Set the destination port to "22" for SSH and the protocol as TCP.



Path configuration

Name tag - *optional*
Creates a tag with a key of 'Name' and a value that you specify.
VPNtoPod10-Ubuntu

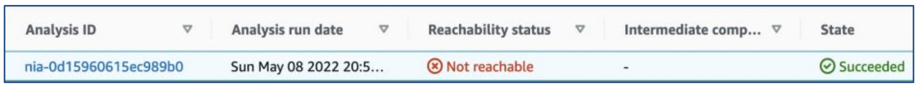
Source type: Instances
Source: i-0ef82f123d2bdb649
Source IP address - *optional*: 172.18.26.10

Destination type: Network Interfaces
Destination: eni-018749fae055d3c69
Destination IP address - *optional*: 192.0.2.1

Destination port - *optional*: 22
Number must be between 0 and 65535

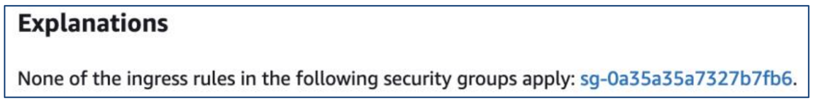
Protocol
Use the appropriate protocol
TCP

8. Select Create and analyze path in the bottom right.
9. You will see the Analyses as pending, refresh the page until you see success. The reachability status should be Not Reachable.



Analysis ID	Analysis run date	Reachability status	Intermediate comp...	State
nia-0d15960615ec989b0	Sun May 08 2022 20:5...	Not reachable	-	Succeeded

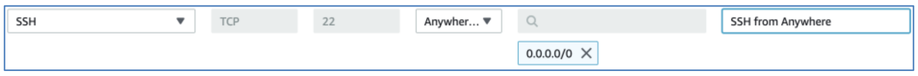
10. Check under Explanations to see why AWS thinks your instance isn't reachable on port 22. It should be because of a missing security group rule.



Explanations

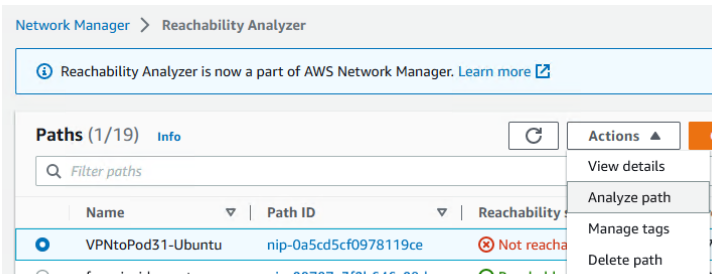
None of the ingress rules in the following security groups apply: sg-0a35a35a7327b7fb6.

11. Click on the link to the security group and add another inbound entry for SSH from anywhere, all hosts are behind the ASA firewall already so allowing from anywhere is fine for this lab.

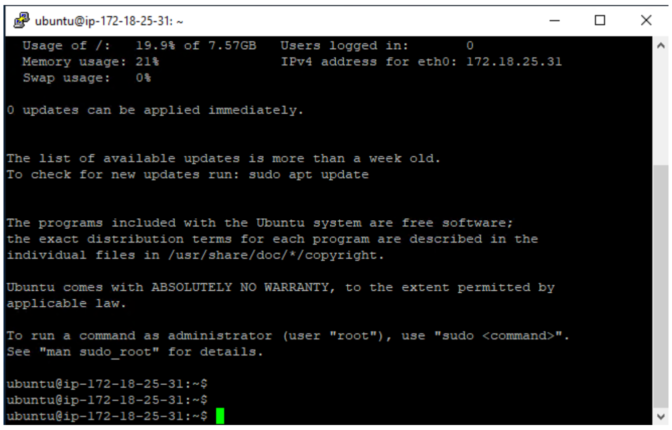


SSH	TCP	22	Anywher...	0.0.0.0/0	SSH from Anywhere

12. Go back to the VPC Reachability Analyzer using the search bar, and select the radio button for your path analysis. From the Actions menu select Analyze Path, click confirm.



13. There will be a new entry pending under Analysis, click refresh until it succeeds. The Reachability status should now be reachable. If it is not, view the Explanations.
14. From your Windows machine, attempt to SSH to your provisioning machine, it should succeed this time and you should be at an ubuntu command prompt.



ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31: ~

```
  Usage of /:   19.9% of 7.57GB   Users logged in:       0
  Memory usage: 21%               IPv4 address for eth0: 172.18.25.31
  Swap usage:   0%

0 updates can be applied immediately.


The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update


The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~$
ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~$
ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~$
```

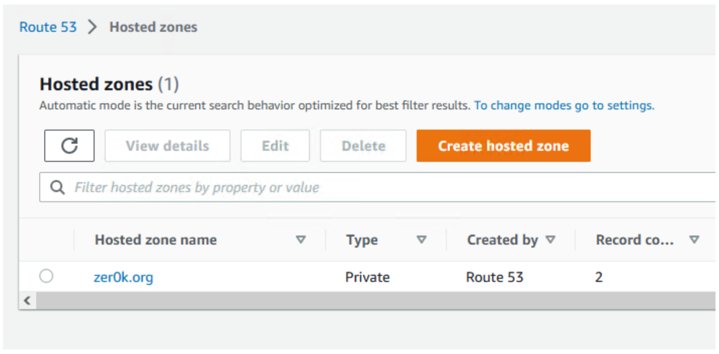
Task 3: Configure DNS in Route 53

ISE requires DNS for many operations including initial database priming and any internode operations.

Figure 4-1

Pod	Primary Hostname	Primary IP Address	Secondary Hostname	Secondary IP Address
Pod 1	pod1-ise1	10.1.0.5	pod1-ise2	10.1.0.6
Pod 2	pod2-ise1	10.2.0.5	pod2-ise2	10.2.0.6
Pod 3	pod3-ise1	10.3.0.5	pod3-ise2	10.3.0.6
Pod 4	pod4-ise1	10.4.0.5	pod4-ise2	10.4.0.6
Pod 5	pod5-ise1	10.5.0.5	pod5-ise2	10.5.0.6
Pod 6	pod6-ise1	10.6.0.5	pod6-ise2	10.6.0.6
Pod 7	pod7-ise1	10.7.0.5	pod7-ise2	10.7.0.6
Pod 8	pod8-ise1	10.8.0.5	pod8-ise2	10.8.0.6
Pod 9	pod9-ise1	10.9.0.5	pod9-ise2	10.9.0.6
Pod 10	pod10-ise1	10.10.0.5	pod10-ise2	10.10.0.6
Pod 11	pod11-ise1	10.11.0.5	pod11-ise2	10.11.0.6
Pod 12	pod12-ise1	10.12.0.5	pod12-ise2	10.12.0.6
Pod 13	pod13-ise1	10.13.0.5	pod13-ise2	10.13.0.6
Pod 14	pod14-ise1	10.14.0.5	pod14-ise2	10.14.0.6
Pod 15	pod15-ise1	10.15.0.5	pod15-ise2	10.15.0.6
Pod 16	pod16-ise1	10.16.0.5	pod16-ise2	10.16.0.6
Pod 17	pod17-ise1	10.17.0.5	pod17-ise2	10.17.0.6
Pod 18	pod18-ise1	10.18.0.5	pod18-ise2	10.18.0.6
Pod 19	pod19-ise1	10.19.0.5	pod19-ise2	10.19.0.6
Pod 20	pod20-ise1	10.20.0.5	pod20-ise2	10.20.0.6
Pod 21	pod21-ise1	10.21.0.5	pod21-ise2	10.21.0.6
Pod 22	pod22-ise1	10.22.0.5	pod22-ise2	10.22.0.6
Pod 23	pod23-ise1	10.23.0.5	pod23-ise2	10.23.0.6
Pod 24	pod24-ise1	10.24.0.5	pod24-ise2	10.24.0.6
Pod 25	pod25-ise1	10.25.0.5	pod25-ise2	10.25.0.6
Pod 26	pod26-ise1	10.26.0.5	pod26-ise2	10.26.0.6
Pod 27	pod27-ise1	10.27.0.5	pod27-ise2	10.27.0.6
Pod 28	pod28-ise1	10.28.0.5	pod28-ise2	10.28.0.6
Pod 29	pod29-ise1	10.29.0.5	pod29-ise2	10.29.0.6
Pod 30	pod30-ise1	10.30.0.5	pod30-ise2	10.30.0.6

1. Search for “Route 53” in the AWS Console.
2. Under DNS Management, choose “Hosted zones”
3. Zer0k has already been registered so click on zer0k.org.

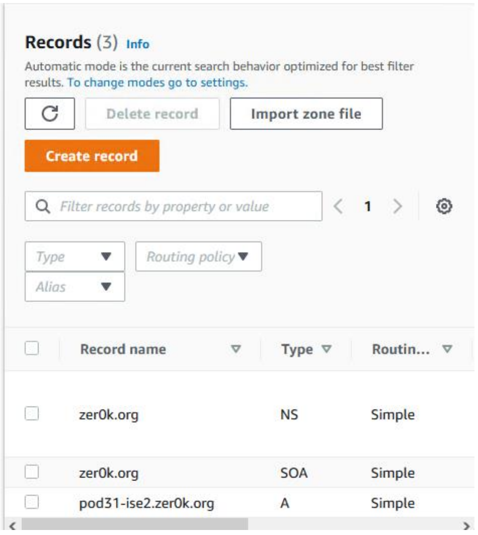

Route 53 > Hosted zones

Hosted zones (1)

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

Hosted zone name	Type	Created by	Record co...
zer0k.org	Private	Route 53	2

4. As part of the ISE provisioning, the Primary ISE node in your pod (10.x.0.5) will be provisioned into Route53. To help understand the task done via script, you will register the second node manually.
5. Click "Create record" and enter the following information (replace X with your pod number):
   a. Record name – podX-ise2
   b. Value – 10.X.0.6
6. Leave the rest of the values as default then click "Create records".


Records (3) Info

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. To change modes go to settings.

Record name	Type	Routin...
zer0k.org	NS	Simple
zer0k.org	SOA	Simple
pod31-ise2.zer0k.org	A	Simple

Task 4: VPC Automation

Step 1: Deploy Ansible

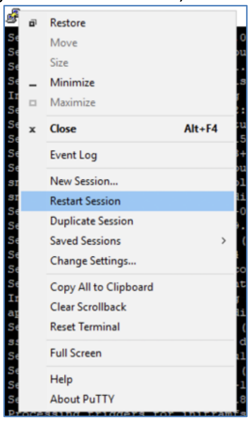
First the ansible/python environment needs to be set up on the Ubuntu server. If you are not connected to your pod's Ubuntu server, do that now. The private key currently only exists on the Windows Provisioning machine so use the previously setup putty profile to connect.

1. Open PuTTY and load the saved session created previously.

2. Ubuntu uses apt for its package manager, first apt needs to be updated to get the most current package and version list from the default package repository: ***sudo apt-get update***.
3. Upgrade the packages on the system to the most current versions: ***sudo apt-get upgrade***. Answer "Y" when shown how much space the upgrades will take.
4. You will be prompted to restart services that are using some of the packages that were updated. Leave the defaults selected and select (tab, enter) OK.
5. There are some services that cannot be restarted individually so restart the system to get those services using the latest package versions: ***sudo shutdown -r now***. This will prevent further restart messages in the future.

Note: Now is the perfect time to stretch and get some water. It'll take up to 2 minutes for the virtual machine to start.

6. Restart the putty session by right clicking the putty icon on the window and selecting Restart Session. If it times out, try again until it connects, it could take a couple of minutes.



7. This lab will use a python virtual environment. Venv is not installed by default so install it: ***sudo apt install python3.10-venv***. A virtual python environment allows for different projects on the same machine to use different versions of shared python libraries. Accept any prompts presented.
8. Create a venv for this lab, this will create a new folder in the /home/ubuntu directory: ***python3 -m venv ISEonAWS***.
9. Activate the newly created ISEonAWS virtual environment by running the activation script: ***source ISEonAWS/bin/activate***. This script sets up environment variables on the system to use the activated virtual environment. You should see the linux prompt prepended with (ISEonAWS) at this time.
10. Install the python packages required to run ansible for ISE: ***python -m pip install ansible boto boto3 botocore ciscoisesdk jmespath***. This step will take a few minutes.
11. Add the ISE collection to ansible: ***ansible-galaxy collection install cisco.ise***.

Step 2: Clone the GIT Repository for Script Execution

Clone the scripts to be used for execution from GIT into the production provisioning machine. These will be used to execute all tasks for the remainder of the lab. There isn't enough time in the lab for you to write the scripts but as you go through and execute them, take some time to read over the scripts first.

1. Download (Clone) the GIT repository to the local machine. Execute the command:

   git clone https://github.com/plloyd44/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS.git

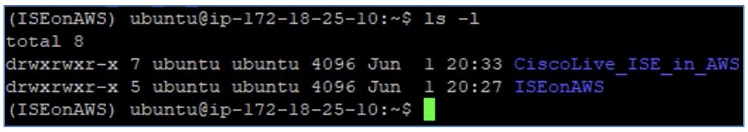
   Cloning into ' *CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS* '...

   …

   Receiving objects: 100% (228/228), 190.28 KiB | 17.30 MiB/s, done.

   Resolving deltas: 100% (125/125), done.

2. There should be 2 directories in your home directory at this point, run ***ls -l*** to verify.



```
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-10:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 7 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Jun  1 20:33 CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS
drwxrwxr-x 5 ubuntu ubuntu 4096 Jun  1 20:27 ISEonAWS
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-10:~$
```

Step 3: Configure the Environmental Variables to be Used

As part of the deployment process, multiple variables are used to ensure configurations are populated and access keys are available to the Python virtual environment running Ansible. There are two areas where variables are stored for the script to work, the first is locally in the vars/main.yaml file, the second is as deployed into the environment via export statements.

The following is to be done within the SSH session to Ubuntu:

1. Edit the vars/main.yaml file to update your pod number, which will be utilized throughout the lab. Execute the commands:

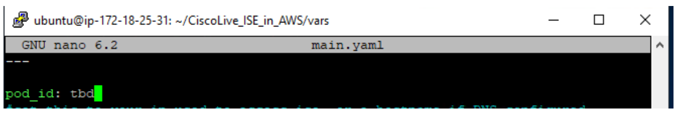
   cd CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS

   cd vars

   nano main.yaml

2. Edit the line in main.yaml ***pod_id:*** to match your pod number. This should read "pod_id: 31" for pod 31, for example. Exit and save from nano utilizing the key sequence "Ctrl-X, Y, <enter>"

Commented [PL(1]: Update screenshot



```
ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31: ~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS/vars
  GNU nano 6.2                         main.yaml
---

pod_id: tbd
```

3. Once back at the Ubuntu command line, execute the export commands found in the file "PodX Important Information.txt" on the Windows desktop. It should look like the following:

   export ise_username=admin

   export ise_password=XXXXX

   export AWS_REGION=us-east-2

export AWS_ACCESS_KEY= XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

export AWS_SECRET_KEY= YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY

export ise_verify=false

4. Replace the access key and secret key with the one you created in Task 1, Step 6.
5. Paste this block of text into the Ubuntu CLI.

   Note: Right click in PuTTY will paste commands, do not use ctrl+v

6. Verify by running the ***env*** command:

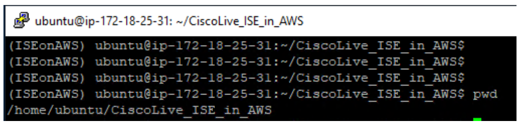
```
(ubuntu) root@ip-10-0-1-217:/home/ubuntu# env
…
ise_password=XXXXX
AWS_ACCESS_KEY=XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AWS_SECRET_KEY=YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
ise_username=admin
…
AWS_REGION=us-east-2
…
ise_verify=false
```

Step 4: Deploy the AWS Network Environment and Primary ISE Node

Configure the AWS environment to create a network into which ISE will get deployed.

1. View the playbook that will create the ssh key pair ansible will use to install and connect to ISE. This task will generate a new key and save it for use later locally.
   cd /home/ubuntu/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS/
   cat ssh_key_pair.yaml

2. Ensure you are in the ~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS directory of your Ubuntu server, use "cd .." to back up one directory if need be. Verify your currently working directory by using the command "pwd".



```
ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31: ~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$ pwd
/home/ubuntu/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS
```

3. Generate the SSH Key to be used from the provisioning machine to access all nodes within the AWS environment. Execute the following command:

   ansible-playbook ssh_key_pair.yaml

   Expected Output:

```
PLAY [AWS VPC with Cisco ISE and Meraki vMX]
***

TASK [Gathering Facts]
***
```

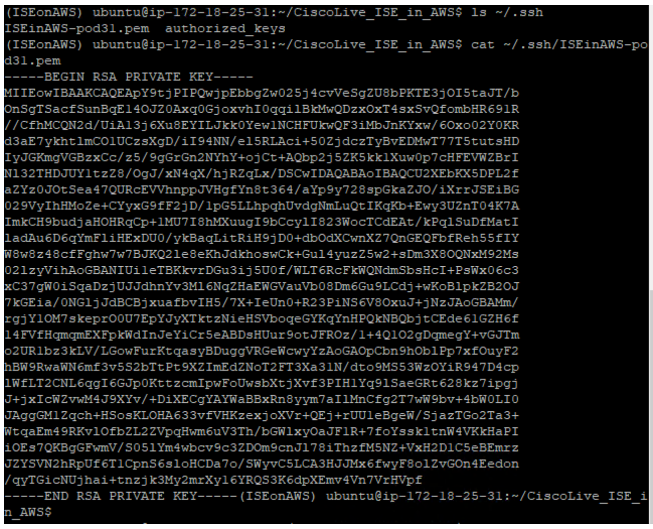
```
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Check for existing keypair]
***
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Create EC2 SSH Key Pair]
***
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Show key_pair]
***
    msg: key pair created

TASK [Save Private Key Locally]
***
changed: [localhost]

PLAY RECAP
***
localhost              : ok=5    changed=2    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0
ignored=0
```

Commented [PL(2]: Update these numbers

4. Verify that there are no skipped or failed steps in the play recap. If so, determine which step needs to be followed to remediate.

Note: If the private key is not displayed, or the task is marked as "skipped", contact a lab proctor.

5. To verify a private key was generated use the command "ls ~/.ssh". A .pem extension private key should exist in this directory, which can be viewed with the command "cat ~/.ssh/ISEinAWS-podX.pem" where X is your pod number.



```
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$ ls ~/.ssh
ISEinAWS-pod31.pem  authorized_keys
(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$ cat ~/.ssh/ISEinAWS-po
d31.pem
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEowIBAAKCAQEApY9tjPIPQwjpEbbgZw025j4cvVeSgZU8bPKTE3jOI5taJT/b
OnSgTSacfSunBqEl4OJZ0Axq0GjoxvhI0qqilBkMwQDzxOxT4sxSvQfombHR691R
//CfhMCQN2d/UiAl3j6Xu8EYILJkk0Yew1NCHFUkwQF3iMbJnKYxw/6Oxo02Y0KR
d3aE7ykhtlmCOlUCzsXgD/iI94NN/el5RLAci+50ZjdczTyBvEDMwT77T5tutsHD
IyJGKmgVGBzxCc/z5/9gGrGn2NYhY+ojCt+AQbp2j5ZK5kklXuw0p7cHFEVWZBrI
Nl32THDJUYltzZ8/OgJ/xN4qX/hjRZqLx/DSCwIDAQABAoIBAQCU2XEbKX5DPL2f
aZYz0JOtSea47QURcEVVhnppJVHgfYn8t364/aYp9y728spGkaZJO/iXrrJSEiBG
029VyIhHMoZe+CYyxG9fF2jD/lpG5LLhpqhUvdgNmLuQtIKqKb+Ewy3UZnT04K7A
ImkCH9budjaHOHRqCp+lMU7I8hMXuugI9bCcylI823WocTCdEAt/kPqlSuDfMatI
ladAu6D6qYmFliHExDU0/ykBaqLitRiH9jD0+dbOdXCwnXZ7QnGEQFbfReh55fIY
W8w8z48cfFghw7w7BJKQ2le8eKhJdkhoswCk+Gul4yuzZ5w2+sDm3X8OQNxM92Ms
02lzyVihAoGBANIUileTBKkvrDGu3ij5U0f/WLT6RcFkWQNdmSbsHcI+PsWx06c3
xC37gW0iSqaDzjUJJdhnYv3Ml6NqZHaEWGVauVb08Dm6Gu9LCdj+wKoBlpkZB2OJ
7kGEia/0NGljJdBCBjxuafbvIH5/7X+IeUn0+R23PiNS6V8OxuJ+jNzJAoGBAMm/
rgjYlOM7skeprO0U7EpYJyXTktzNieHSVboqeGYKqYnHPQkNBQbjtCEde61GZH6f
l4FVfHqmqmEXFpkWdInJeYiCr5eABDsHUur9otJFROz/l+4Q1O2gDqmegY+vGJTm
o2URlbz3kLV/LGowFurKtqasyBDuggVRGeWcwyYzAoGAOpCbn9hOblPp7xfOuyF2
hBW9RwaWN6mf3v5S2bTtPt9XZImEdZNoT2FT3Xa31N/dto9MS53WzOYiR947D4cp
lWfLT2CNL6qgI6GJp0KttzcmIpwFoUwsbXtjXvf3PIHlYq9lSaeGRt628kz7ipgj
J+jxIcWZvwM4J9XYv/+DiXECgYAYWaBBxRn8yym7aIlMnCfg2T7wW9bv+4bW0LI0
JAggGMlZqch+HSosKLOHA633vfVHKzexjoXVr+QEj+rUUleBgeW/SjazTGo2Ta3+
WtqaEm49RKvlOfbZL2ZVpqHwm6uV3Th/bGWlxyOaJFlR+7foYsskltnW4VKkHaPI
iOEs7QKBgGFwmV/S05lYm4wbcv9c3ZDOm9cnJl78iThzfM5NZ+VxH2DlC5eBEmrz
JZYSVN2hRpUf6TlCpnS6sloHCDa7o/SWyvC5LCA3HJJMx6fwyF8olZvGOn4Eedon
/qyTGicNUjhai+tnzjk3My2mrXyl6YRQS3K6dpXEmv4Vn7VrHVpf
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-31:~/CiscoLive_ISE_i
n_AWS$
```

6. Deploy the VPC, Subnet, Routing Table, and Internet gateway for the ISE environment. This will deploy your pod VPC as shown in the initial network diagram. Execute the command:

   ansible-playbook ise_in_aws.vpc.yaml

   Expected Output:

```
PLAY [AWS VPC with Cisco ISE and Meraki vMX]
***

TASK [Gathering Facts]
***
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Create VPC]
***
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Create an Internet Gateway to connect VPC to Internet]
***
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Create Public_Subnet]
***
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Create Private_Subnet]
***
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Create Public Route Table; Add Route from VPC to Internet Gateway]
***
            changed: [localhost]
```

```
TASK [Create Private Route Table]
***
changed: [localhost]

TASK [Show VPC(s)]
***

ok: [localhost]

TASK [Create SG-ISE Security Group]
***

changed: [localhost]
PLAY RECAP
***
localhost: ok=11   changed=3    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0
ignored=0
```

Commented [PL(3]: Update these numbers

7. Deploy the ISE primary node into the ISE environment. Execute the command:

   ansible-playbook ise_in_aws.ise.yaml

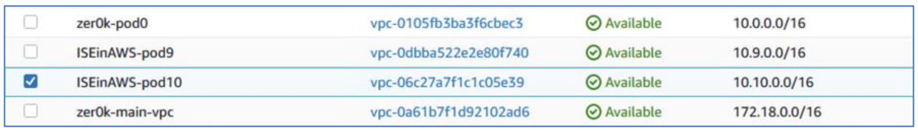
   Expected Output:

```
PLAY [AWS VPC with Cisco ISE and Meraki vMX]

TASK [Create ISE 3.1 Instance in AWS]
***

changed: [localhost] => (item={'name': 'ise', 'instance_type': 'c5.4xlarge', 'public_dns_name':
'ise.zer0k.org', 'private_dns_name': 'ise.zer0k.org', 'dns_alias': 'ise.zer0k.org', 'private_ip':
'10.0.0.5, 'role': 'Primary', 'personas': ['Standalone']})

TASK [Show SSH Commands for ISE Instances]
***

ok: [localhost] => (item={'name': 'ise', 'instance_type': 'c5.4xlarge', 'public_dns_name':
'ise.zer0k.org', 'private_dns_name': 'ise.zer0k.org', 'dns_alias': 'ise.zer0k.org', 'private_ip':
'10.0.0.5', 'role': 'Primary', 'personas': ['Standalone']}) =>
  msg:
  - ping 10.192.168.44
  - ssh -i ~/.ssh/ISEinAWS-palloyd.pem admin@10.0.0.5
  - ping ise.zer0k.org
  - ssh -i ~/.ssh/ISEinAWS-palloyd.pem admin@ise.zer0k.org

PLAY RECAP
***
localhost: ok=11   changed=8    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0
ignored=0
```

Step 5: Visit the AWS Environment to Ensure the Network Environment Was Provisioned

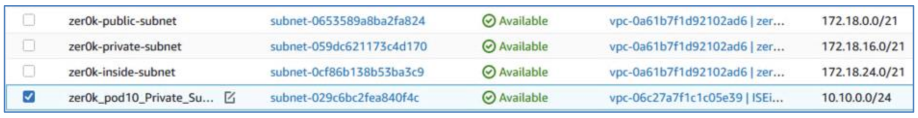
With the scripts being successfully run it is time to verify that they created and configured the environment as expected.

1. Verify the VPC was deployed. Navigate to the search bar in AWS, type VPC. Click VPC in the results, the VPC should be named ISEinAWS-podX where X is your assigned pod number.



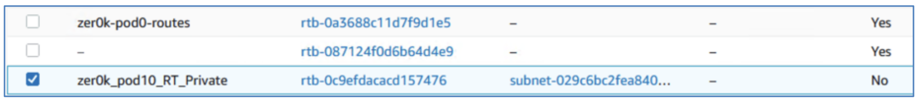
☐	zer0k-pod0	vpc-0105fb3ba3f6cbec3	✓ Available	10.0.0.0/16
☐	ISEinAWS-pod9	vpc-0dbba522e2e80f740	✓ Available	10.9.0.0/16
☑	ISEinAWS-pod10	vpc-06c27a7f1c1c05e39	✓ Available	10.10.0.0/16
☐	zer0k-main-vpc	vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6	✓ Available	172.18.0.0/16

2. Navigate to Subnets in the left menu. Verify the Private subnet is deployed in accordance with your pod. It should be named zer0k_podX_Private_Subnet where X is your assigned pod number.



☐	zer0k-public-subnet	subnet-0653589a8ba2fa824	✓ Available	vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 | zer...	172.18.0.0/21
☐	zer0k-private-subnet	subnet-059dc621173c4d170	✓ Available	vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 | zer...	172.18.16.0/21
☐	zer0k-inside-subnet	subnet-0cf86b138b53ba3c9	✓ Available	vpc-0a61b7f1d92102ad6 | zer...	172.18.24.0/21
☑	zer0k_pod10_Private_Su...	subnet-029c6bc2fea840f4c	✓ Available	vpc-06c27a7f1c1c05e39 | ISEi...	10.10.0.0/24

3. Navigate to Route Tables in the left menu. Verify a routing table was provisioned for your pod. It should be named zer0k_podX_Private_Subnet where X is your assigned pod number.



☐	zer0k-pod0-routes	rtb-0a3688c11d7f9d1e5	–	–	Yes
☐	–	rtb-087124f0d6b64d4e9	–	–	Yes
☑	zer0k_pod10_RT_Private	rtb-0c9efdacacd157476	subnet-029c6bc2fea840...	–	No

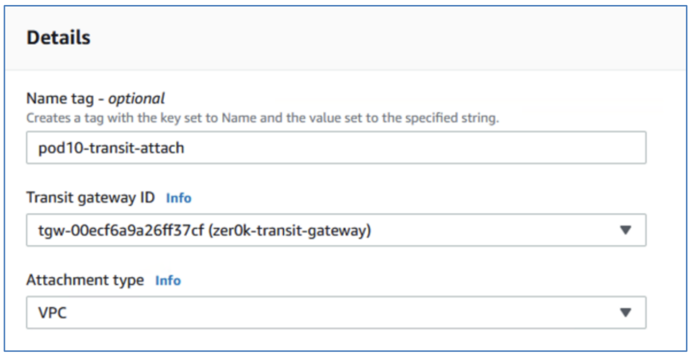
Step 6: Add Transit Gateway Attachment and Route

The lab is routing all traffic through the main VPC through the ASA. To get traffic to the main VPC from the Pod VPC a transit gateway is needed. As of the writing of this lab the ansible collection does not include the ability to attach to a transit gateway so that will be done in this step manually. The Transit gateway has already been created so all that is left is to attach to the transit gateway then update the routing in the Pod VPC to route traffic to the transit gateway.

1. In the AWS console go to the VPC service -> Transit Gateways -> Transit Gateway Attachments

> Note: There are two options which are commonly mistaken here: Transit Gateway Attachments and Transit Gateways. Please choose Transit Gateway Attachments!

2. Click Create transit gateway attachment on the top right of the page.
3. Name it podX-transit-attach where X is your assigned pod number.
4. Choose the “zer0k-transit-gateway” under the Transit gateway ID, it should be the only entry.
5. Leave the Attachment type as VPC since you are attaching to another VPC.

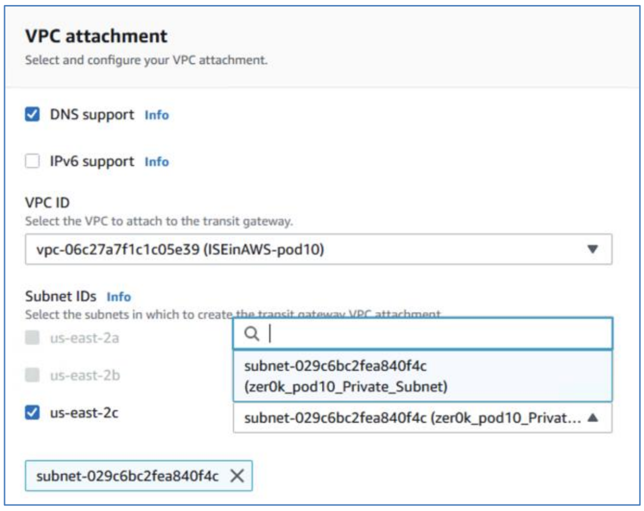

Details

Name tag - *optional*
Creates a tag with the key set to Name and the value set to the specified string.
pod10-transit-attach

Transit gateway ID
tgw-00ecf6a9a26ff37cf (zer0k-transit-gateway)

Attachment type
VPC

6. Under VPC attachment, leave DNS support enabled and select your VPC from the list of VPC IDs. It will be named ISEinAWS-podX where X is your assigned pod.
7. A list of subnets will be shown, select the zer0k_podX_Private_Subnet. It should be the only entry available as the VPC setup script only created a single subnet.


VPC attachment
Select and configure your VPC attachment.

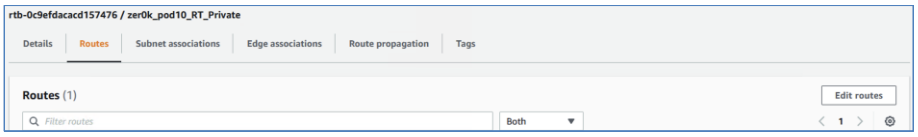
☑ DNS support
☐ IPv6 support

VPC ID
Select the VPC to attach to the transit gateway.
vpc-06c27a7f1c1c05e39 (ISEinAWS-pod10)

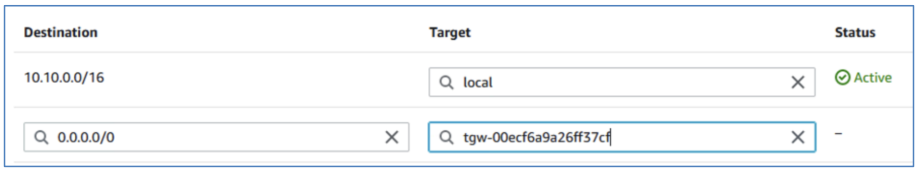
Subnet IDs
Select the subnets in which to create the transit gateway VPC attachment.
☐ us-east-2a
☐ us-east-2b
☑ us-east-2c — subnet-029c6bc2fea840f4c (zer0k_pod10_Private_Subnet)

subnet-029c6bc2fea840f4c

8. The Name tag should already be filled out from above.
9. Create an additional tag of "Project" with Value "ISEinAWS-podX"
10. Select Create transit gateway attachment.
11. Next browse to Virtual Private Cloud -> Route Tables and find your pod VPC routing table. It is named zer0k_podX_RT_Private where X is your assigned pod number. Check the box next to the name of the Route Table.
12. The bottom half of the screen will load the Route table details, select the Routes tab and then select Edit routes.


rtb-0c9efdacacd157476 / zer0k_pod10_RT_Private

13. Add a default route pointing to the transit gateway by selecting 0.0.0.0/0 under the Destination and by selecting Transit Gateway -> podX-transit-attach under Target where X is your assigned pod number.



Destination	Target	Status
10.10.0.0/16	local	Active
0.0.0.0/0	tgw-00ecf6a9a26ff37cf	-

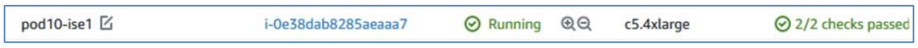
14. Save the changes.

Step 7: Establish an SSH session with ISE

NOTE: SSH will fail until ISE is fully provisioned and running. This is due to the application server needing to be in an "initializing" state before SSH services are activated. This can take up to 20 minutes.

If you attempt to SSH too soon, the following error will be observed:

"(ISEonAWS) ubuntu@ip-172-18-25-4:~/.ssh$ ssh -i ISEinAWS-pod4.pem admin@10.4.0.5 admin@10.4.0.5: **Permission denied** (publickey)."



pod10-ise1	i-0e38dab8285aeaaa7	Running	c5.4xlarge	2/2 checks passed

1. Establish an SSH session with ISE to verify services transition through a Not Running -> Initializing -> Running cycle. This should be done from the Ubuntu machine.

Note: ISE will need to initialize and can take up to 20 minutes to fully deploy. The ISE instance in AWS will show "running" for these 20 minutes. Unfortunately, there is no ability to view the ISE console until the application server initializes.

You can verify the status of your ISE instance in EC2 -> Instances. It should say "running". When this status is displayed, feel free to grab a drink of water while the ISE application server initializes.

2. Execute the following command:

   ssh -i ~/.ssh/ISEinAWS-pod<#>.pem admin@10.X.0.5 where X is your pod number.

3. You will be prompted to accept the ssh fingerprint of the ISE server. Enter yes.

   Run the following command:

   ise/admin# ***show application status ise***

```
ISE PROCESS NAME                STATE       PROCESS ID
--------------------------------------------------------------------
Database Listener               running     32895
Database Server                 running     85 PROCESSES
```

```
Application Server          not running
…
Application Server          initializing          49728
…
Application Server          running
```

4. Once the Application Server shows as "running" move on to the next step.

Step 8: Verify the running configuration of ISE to align with your Pod

Verify the running configuration, including IP address for the private facing interface, aligns with expected IP's for your pod. Also verify DNS is provisioned to the correct server.

Execute the command: ise/admin# ***show run***

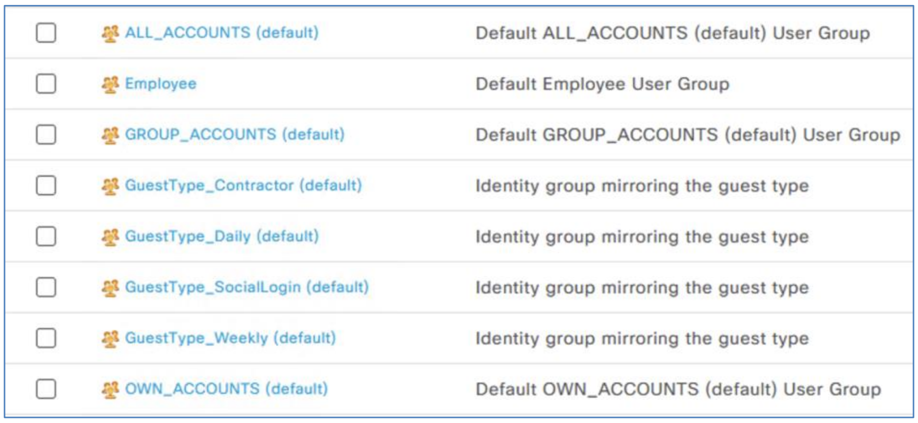
Expected Output:

```
Generating configuration...
!
hostname ise
ip domain-name zer0k.org
interface GigabitEthernet 0
  ip address 10.X.0.5 255.255.255.0
  !
ip name-server 169.254.169.253
ip default-gateway 10.X.0.1
clock timezone EST5EDT
!
```

Step 9: Launch ISE from a Web Browser

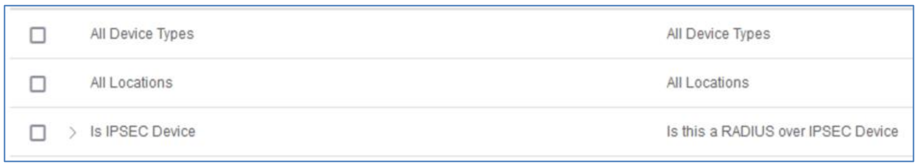
Launch a web browser to ISE from your Windows Provisioning machine, ignoring any certificate errors. Ensure login to the GUI is successful, and that no configurations are currently present in the Users, Roles, Network Devices or Network Device Groups areas.

1. Log into ISE using the administrative username **admin** password **is provided by your proctor**
2. Using the hamburger menu on the top left of the screen, navigate to Administration -> Identity Management -> Groups -> User Identity Groups
3. Verify only default ISE groups are populated, including OWN_ACCOUNTS, ALL_ACCOUNTS



☐	ALL_ACCOUNTS (default)	Default ALL_ACCOUNTS (default) User Group
☐	Employee	Default Employee User Group
☐	GROUP_ACCOUNTS (default)	Default GROUP_ACCOUNTS (default) User Group
☐	GuestType_Contractor (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	GuestType_Daily (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	GuestType_SocialLogin (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	GuestType_Weekly (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	OWN_ACCOUNTS (default)	Default OWN_ACCOUNTS (default) User Group

4. Navigate to Administration -> Identity -> Identities
5. Verify there are no users present in the identity store
6. Navigate to Administration -> Network Device Groups
7. Verify only default ISE NDG's are present.



☐	All Device Types	All Device Types
☐	All Locations	All Locations
☐	> Is IPSEC Device	Is this a RADIUS over IPSEC Device

8. Navigate to Administration -> Network Devices
9. Verify no Network Devices are currently present.

Step 10: Configure ISE Programmatically

Note: Should the following steps be performed outside of the lab or across regions, ensure that the correct IP is used for the ise.configuration.yaml script. If not, the script will perform 1000 pings before timing out.

If this happens it can be interrupted with ctrl+c.

1. Exit from the ISE SSH session using the "exit" command.
2. Configure ISE from the Ansible virtual environment, to populate the Network Device Groups, Network Devices, User Roles, and Users. Run these commands from the Ubuntu-Ansible machine.

   Execute the command: ***ansible-playbook ise.configuration.yaml***

   Expected Output:

   PLAY [ISE Configuration Playbook]

   *****

   TASK [Query for ISE instances in project "'ISEinAWS-palloyd'"] …

TASK [Show instances] …

TASK [Test for ISE Application Server Initialization] …

TASK [Ping 10.X.0.5] …

TASK [Wait for <private_IP> App Server (GUI)] …

TASK [Show <private_IP> Initialized] …

TASK [Enable ISE ERS & OpenAPIs] …

TASK [Enable ISE OpenAPIs (ISE 3.1+)] …

TASK [Show ISE OpenAPIs Enabled Status] …

TASK [Show ISE OpenAPIs Disabled Status] …

TASK [Get ISE ERS APIs Status] …

TASK [Enable ise.zer0k.org ERS APIs] …

TASK [Show ise.zer0k.org ERS Enabled Status] …

TASK [Show ise.zer0k.org ERS Disabled Status] …

TASK [Create RADIUS Probes - identity_group and internal_users] …

TASK [Create `RADIUS_Probes` identity group] …

TASK [Create Internal Users] …

TASK [Create Internal User Accounts] …

TASK [Create Network Device Groups] …

TASK [Create demo network_devices] …

TASK [Include Endpoints] …

TASK [Create Endpoints] …

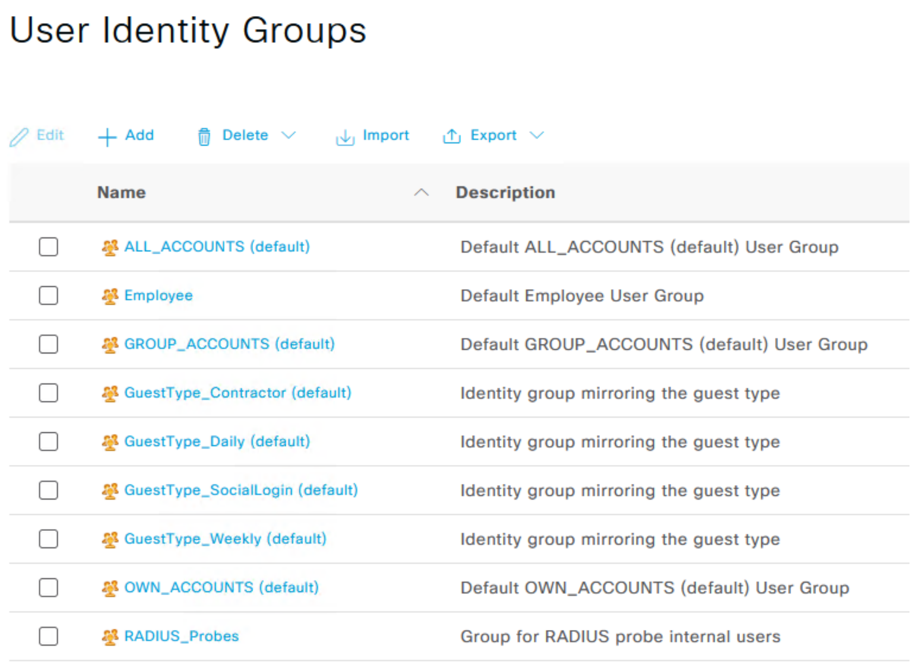
PLAY RECAP

localhost : ok=39 changed=6 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=4 rescued=0 ignored=0

Step 11: Verify Newly Configured Users, Groups, and Network Access Devices

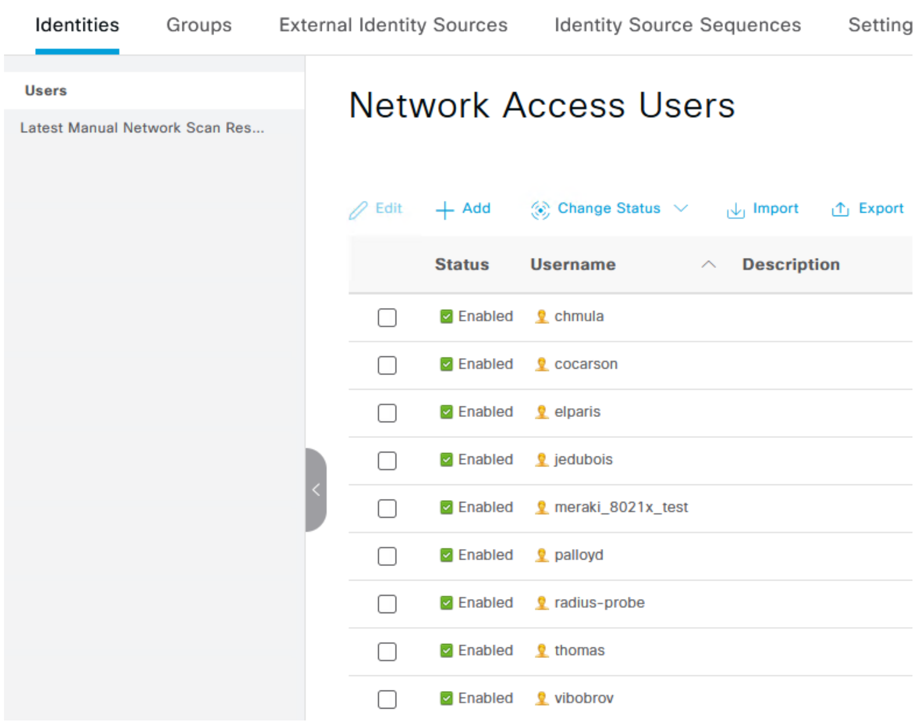
1. On your Ubuntu provisioning machine, navigate to ~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS/vars.
2. Execute a more on each file to explore what is expected to be configured, including users, groups, network device groups, and network devices.
3. Using the hamburger menu on the top left of the screen, navigate to Administration -> Identity Management -> Groups -> User Identity Groups

4. Verify the RADIUS_Probes group has been created as a group to assign users to.


User Identity Groups

	Name	Description
☐	ALL_ACCOUNTS (default)	Default ALL_ACCOUNTS (default) User Group
☐	Employee	Default Employee User Group
☐	GROUP_ACCOUNTS (default)	Default GROUP_ACCOUNTS (default) User Group
☐	GuestType_Contractor (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	GuestType_Daily (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	GuestType_SocialLogin (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	GuestType_Weekly (default)	Identity group mirroring the guest type
☐	OWN_ACCOUNTS (default)	Default OWN_ACCOUNTS (default) User Group
☐	RADIUS_Probes	Group for RADIUS probe internal users

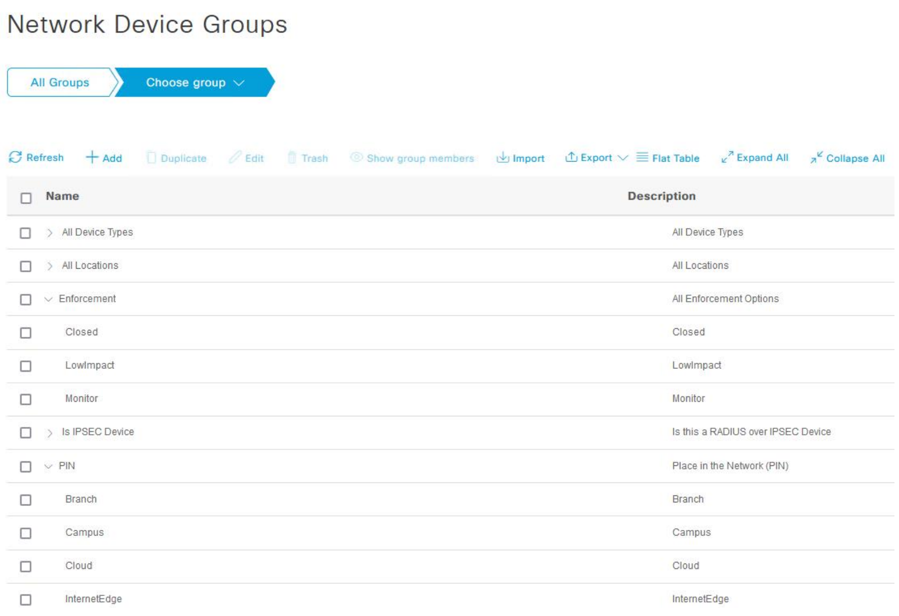
5. Navigate to Administration -> Identity -> Identities
6. Verify the users found in the “internal_users.thomas.yaml” are configured as expected.


Identities
Groups
External Identity Sources
Identity Source Sequences
Setting
Users
Latest Manual Network Scan Res...
Edit
Add
Change Status
Import
Export

Network Access Users

	Status	Username	Description
☐	✓ Enabled	chmula	
☐	✓ Enabled	cocarson	
☐	✓ Enabled	elparis	
☐	✓ Enabled	jedubois	
☐	✓ Enabled	meraki_8021x_test	
☐	✓ Enabled	palloyd	
☐	✓ Enabled	radius-probe	
☐	✓ Enabled	thomas	
☐	✓ Enabled	vibobrov	

7. Navigate to Administration -> Network Device Groups
8. Verify the network device groups found in “network_device_groups.yaml” are configured as expected.

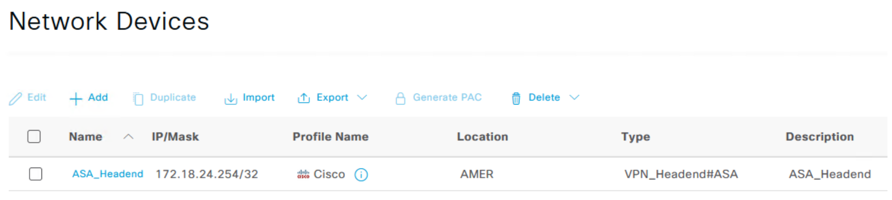

Network Device Groups

All Groups | Choose group

Refresh | Add | Duplicate | Edit | Trash | Show group members | Import | Export | Flat Table | Expand All | Collapse All

Name	Description
All Device Types	All Device Types
All Locations	All Locations
Enforcement	All Enforcement Options
Closed	Closed
LowImpact	LowImpact
Monitor	Monitor
Is IPSEC Device	Is this a RADIUS over IPSEC Device
PIN	Place in the Network (PIN)
Branch	Branch
Campus	Campus
Cloud	Cloud
InternetEdge	InternetEdge

9. Navigate to Administration -> Network Devices
10. Verify only one network device, the ASA Headend, was configured.


Network Devices

Edit | Add | Duplicate | Import | Export | Generate PAC | Delete

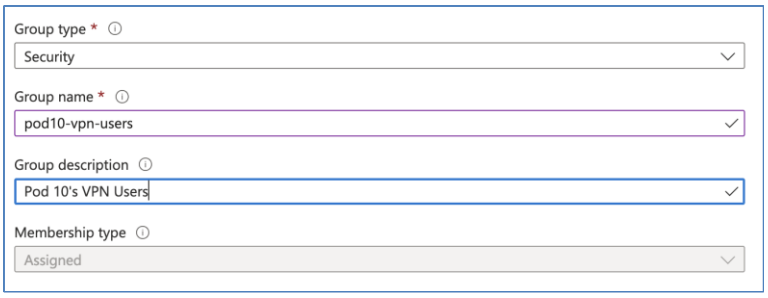
Name	IP/Mask	Profile Name	Location	Type	Description
ASA_Headend	172.18.24.254/32	Cisco	AMER	VPN_Headend#ASA	ASA_Headend

Task 5: Azure AD integration via ROPC for Remote Access VPN

This task will have you create the basics needed for ISE integration with Azure Active Directory for VPN authentication.

Step 1: Log into Azure and Configure Users/Groups

1. Log into https://portal.azure.com with the pod administrator: **podX-admin@zer0k.onmicrosoft.com** where X is the number of your pod and the password **is provided by your proctor**
2. Using the search bar, search for “groups” and add a new group of type Security. This will be used on ISE to determine which users are allowed to log into the VPN.
3. Name the group **podX-vpn-users** where X is your pod number, give it a description for users who will be allowed to log into VPN later.


Group type *

Security

Group name *

pod10-vpn-users

Group description

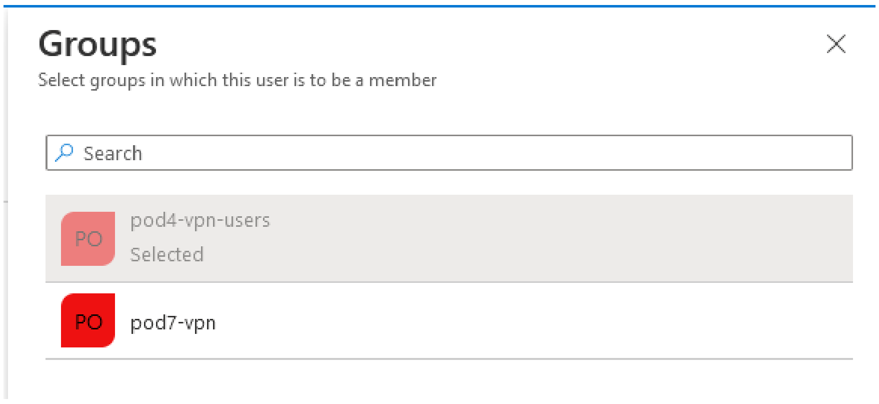
Pod 10's VPN Users

Membership type

Assigned

Note: It may take a minute before the group shows up in the All Groups area of Azure Active Directory. Please be patient and hit refresh.

4. Using the search bar at the top of the page, search for “users” and add a new user. Name it **podX-vpn-user** where X is your pod number and give it a name.
5. Under “Groups and roles, click the “0 groups selected” link to select the group you created in the prior step, click “Select”.


Groups

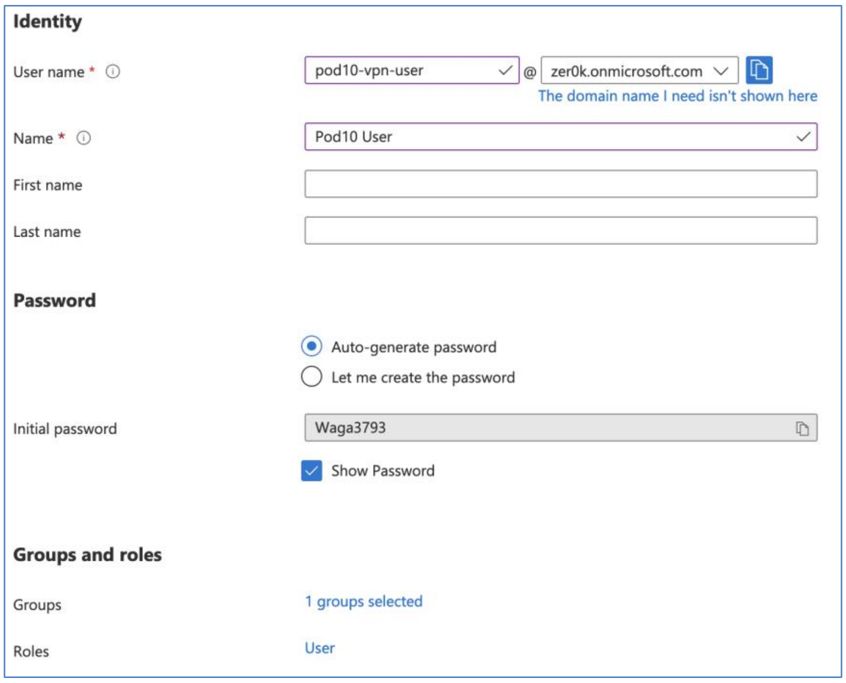
Select groups in which this user is to be a member

Search

PO pod4-vpn-users Selected

PO pod7-vpn

6. You can use an auto-generated password or create a password, make sure you note the password before submitting the user with the “Create” button.


Identity

User name *	pod10-vpn-user @ zer0k.onmicrosoft.com
	The domain name I need isn't shown here
Name *	Pod10 User
First name	
Last name	

Password

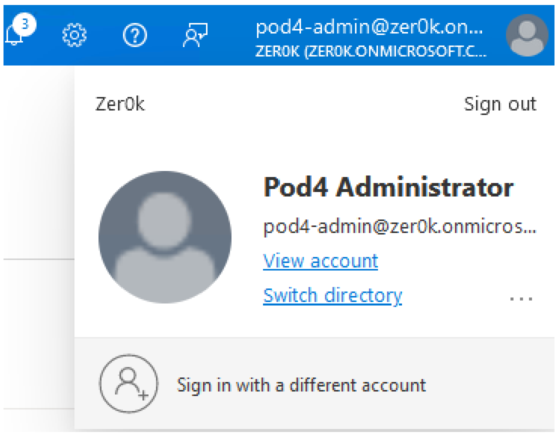
- ● Auto-generate password
- ○ Let me create the password

Initial password	Waga3793
	✓ Show Password

Groups and roles

Groups	1 groups selected
Roles	User

7. Azure requires the password to be reset before authentication can be done to that user. This cannot be done through the VPN auth so click your username at the top right of the screen and "sign in with a different account"


pod4-admin@zer0k.on...
ZEROK (ZEROK.ONMICROSOFT.C...

Zer0k Sign out

Pod4 Administrator
pod4-admin@zer0k.onmicros...
View account
Switch directory

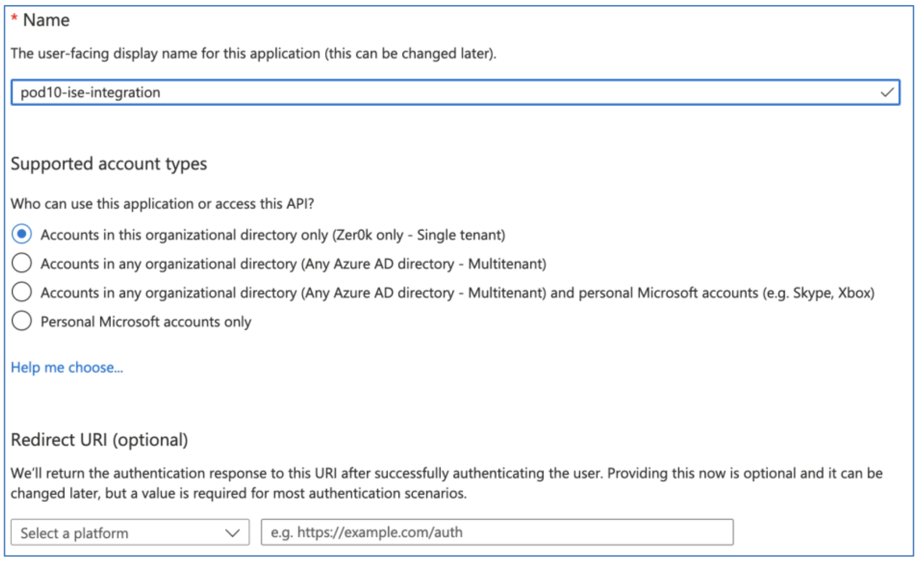
Sign in with a different account

8. Sign in with the user you just created (the @zer0k.onmicrosoft.com suffix is required). You will be prompted to reset your password. Once you successfully log in, note the new password you just created and switch back to the pod admin user.

Step 2: Configure application integration in Azure

1. Search for App Registrations and choose "New registration", name the app **podX-ise-integration** where X is your assigned pod number, and leave

the Support account types as “Accounts in this organizational directory only”. This application will not need a redirect URI.



* Name

The user-facing display name for this application (this can be changed later).

pod10-ise-integration

Supported account types

Who can use this application or access this API?

- [✓ Accounts in this organizational directory only (Zer0k only - Single tenant)]
- Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant)
- Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multitenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)
- Personal Microsoft accounts only

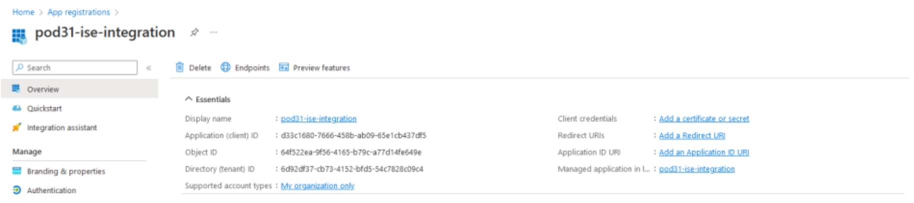
Help me choose...

Redirect URI (optional)

We'll return the authentication response to this URI after successfully authenticating the user. Providing this now is optional and it can be changed later, but a value is required for most authentication scenarios.

Select a platform | e.g. https://example.com/auth

2. Click Register.
3. On the overview screen now presented, copy out the “Essentials” displayed at the top of the page. You will need the client ID and tenant ID later.



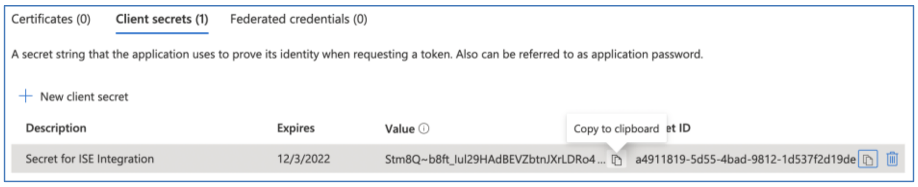
pod31-ise-integration

Essentials

Display name	: pod31-ise-integration	Client credentials	: Add a certificate or secret
Application (client) ID	: d33c1680-7666-458b-ab09-65e1cb437df5	Redirect URIs	: Add a Redirect URI
Object ID	: 64f522ea-9f56-4165-b79c-a77d14fe649e	Application ID URI	: Add an Application ID URI
Directory (tenant) ID	: 6d92df37-cb73-4152-bfd5-54c7828c09c4	Managed application in l...	: pod31-ise-integration
Supported account types	: My organization only		

4. On the left menu bar, select “Certificates & secrets”. This is the OAuth secret key that will be used to integrate ISE with Azure. Click “New Client Secret” and enter a description of “podX-ISE” where X is your pod number. Click Add at the bottom of the dialog box.
5. Copy the secret value to a notepad before leaving the page!

Warning: This value cannot be viewed again after leaving the page. If you forget this step, delete the client secret and create a new one.

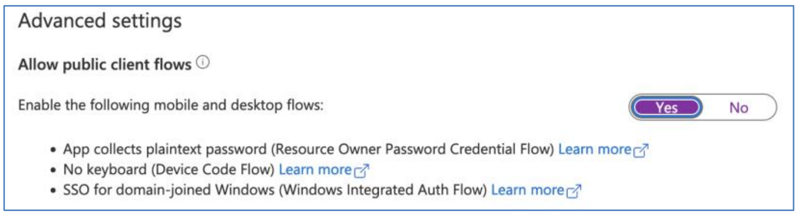

Certificates (0) | Client secrets (1) | Federated credentials (0)

A secret string that the application uses to prove its identity when requesting a token. Also can be referred to as application password.

+ New client secret

Description	Expires	Value	Copy to clipboard et ID
Secret for ISE Integration	12/3/2022	Stm8Q~b8ft_lul29HAdBEVZbtnJXrLDRo4 ...	a4911819-5d55-4bad-9812-1d537f2d19de

6. Configure the application for ROPC by going to the Authentication tab on the left menu. ISE does not use a URI based redirect flow so under Advanced Settings set the “Allow public client flows” setting to Yes. Click Save.


Advanced settings

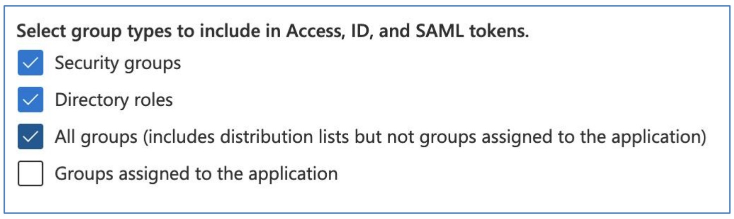
Allow public client flows

Enable the following mobile and desktop flows: [✓ Yes] No

- App collects plaintext password (Resource Owner Password Credential Flow) Learn more
- No keyboard (Device Code Flow) Learn more
- SSO for domain-joined Windows (Windows Integrated Auth Flow) Learn more

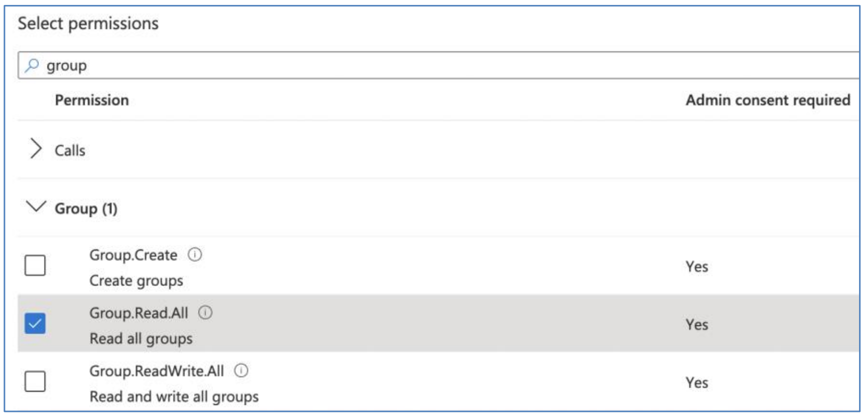
7. On the left menu, click Token Configuration
8. Under Token Configuration in the left menu, add a groups claim so that you can later create ISE policies that refer to groups in Azure. The groups claim should allow access to the following group types:
   - Security Groups
   - Directory Roles
   - All Groups

   Click Add.


Select group types to include in Access, ID, and SAML tokens.

- ✓ Security groups
- ✓ Directory roles
- ✓ All groups (includes distribution lists but not groups assigned to the application)
- ☐ Groups assigned to the application

9. Add API permission for the groups graph API. In the left menu select API permissions then click Add a permission. In the window that pops up choose Microsoft Graph then Application Permissions.
10. Search for “group” then under the group drawer, select Group.Read.All, notice that Admin consent required is shown as Yes. Select Add Permissions at the bottom of the screen.


Select permissions

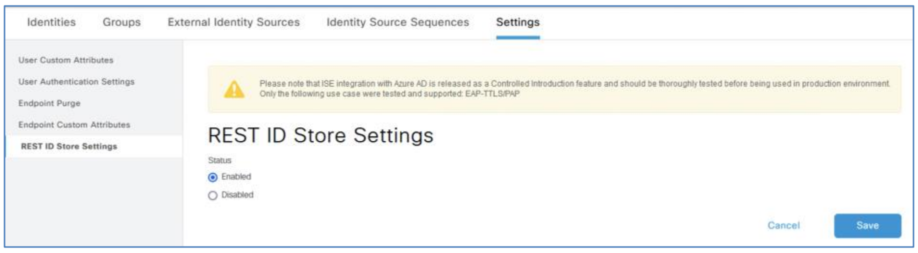
group

Permission	Admin consent required
> Calls	
∨ Group (1)	
☐ Group.Create — Create groups	Yes
☑ Group.Read.All — Read all groups	Yes
☐ Group.ReadWrite.All — Read and write all groups	Yes

11. Before moving on ask your lab proctor to provide consent for your new API Permission.
12. Open the overview page for the application, that information will be needed in the next steps.

Step 3: Enable the ROPC feature in ISE

1. Go to Administration -> Identity Management -> Settings -> REST ID Store Settings and enable the feature. This is required as of ISE 3.1 since the feature is currently a beta feature.


Identities
Groups
External Identity Sources
Identity Source Sequences
Settings
User Custom Attributes
User Authentication Settings
Endpoint Purge
Endpoint Custom Attributes
REST ID Store Settings
Cancel
Save
Please note that ISE integration with Azure AD is released as a Controlled Introduction feature and should be thoroughly tested before being used in production environment.
Only the following use case were tested and supported: EAP-TTLS/PAP

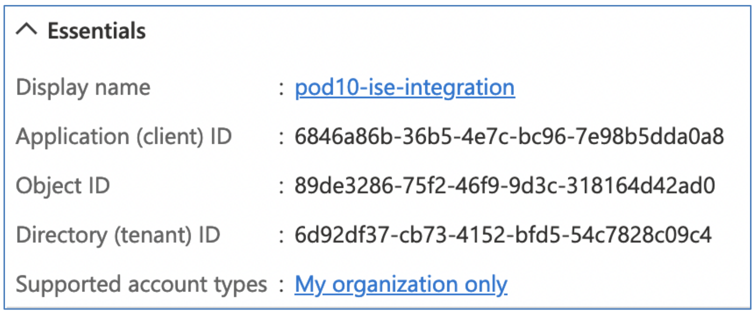
REST ID Store Settings

Status

[✓ Enabled] Disabled

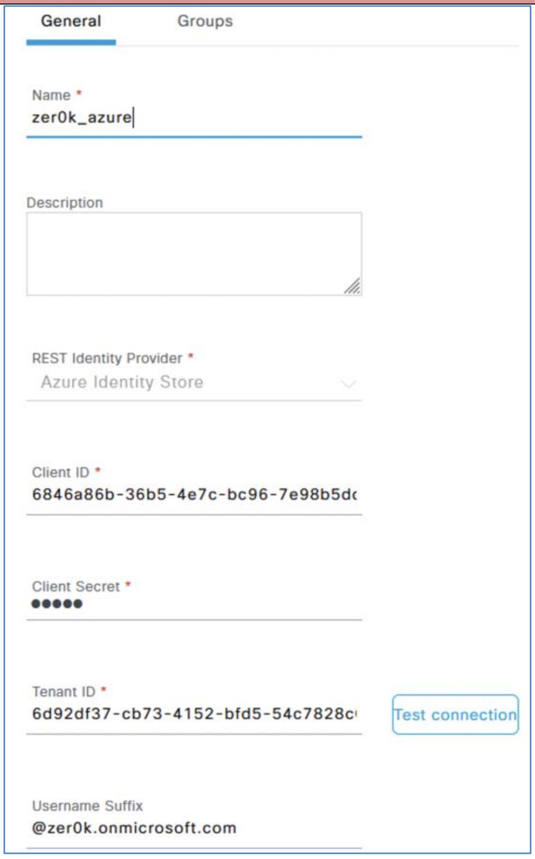
Step 4: Register ISE with Azure

1. In ISE, browse to Administration -> Identity Management -> External Identity Sources from the hamburger menu icon at the top left of the ISE UI.
2. From the REST (ROPC) option, add a new entry.
3. Name it **zer0k_azure** and fill in the information obtained from the overview page under the application created in Step 2 from Azure. The client secret (Secret Value) should have been saved to a notepad. The username suffix for this lab is **@zer0k.onmicrosoft.com**.


Essentials

Display name	: pod10-ise-integration
Application (client) ID	: 6846a86b-36b5-4e7c-bc96-7e98b5dda0a8
Object ID	: 89de3286-75f2-46f9-9d3c-318164d42ad0
Directory (tenant) ID	: 6d92df37-cb73-4152-bfd5-54c7828c09c4
Supported account types	: My organization only

Note: In the Azure overview, the Client ID is the "Application (client) ID" and the tenant ID is the "Directory (tenant) ID".



Name *
zer0k_azure

Description

REST Identity Provider *
Azure Identity Store

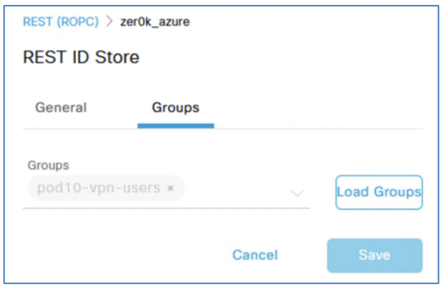
Client ID *
6846a86b-36b5-4e7c-bc96-7e98b5dc

Client Secret *
●●●●●

Tenant ID *
6d92df37-cb73-4152-bfd5-54c7828c

Username Suffix
@zer0k.onmicrosoft.com

4. Test the connection, if it is successful go to the groups tab and select the **podX-vpn-users** group you created earlier.
5. In order to use groups in policy they need to be selected here in the ROPC connection. Click in the drop down to select the group you created in earlier steps. You only have to hit the Load Button once to get groups to populate into the dropdown.


REST (ROPC) > zer0k_azure

REST ID Store

General | Groups

Groups: pod10-vpn-users

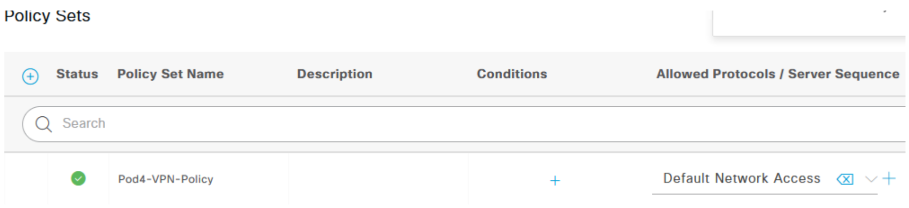
Load Groups

Cancel | Save

6. Save the connection.

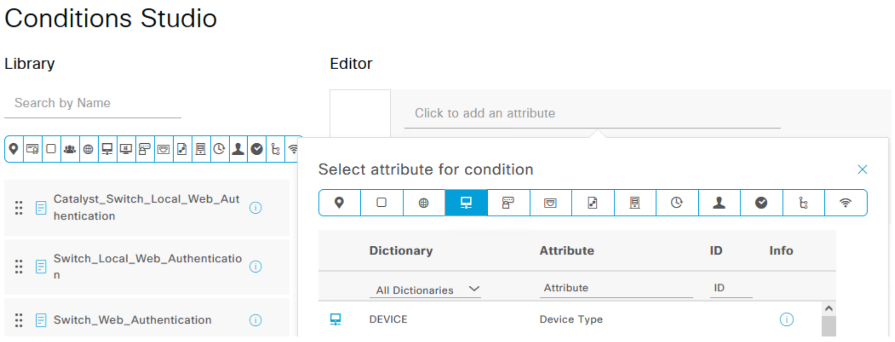
Step 5: Configure ISE Policy for VPN Authentication

1. Go to the ISE menu -> Policy -> Policy Sets and select the "+" in the top left to add a new policy set.
2. Give the policy set a name of "PodX-VPN-Policy" where X is your pod number, and select "Default Network Access' under Allowed Protocols / Server Sequence.


Policy Sets

Status	Policy Set Name	Description	Conditions	Allowed Protocols / Server Sequence
✓	Pod4-VPN-Policy		+	Default Network Access

3. Click the "+" under conditions which will launch the conditions studio.
4. The network device and network device group were created by the initial configuration ansible scripts. They will be used here to match authentication from the VPN headend.
   - "click to add an attribute" and use the "network device" filter icon:


Conditions Studio

Library

Search by Name

- Catalyst_Switch_Local_Web_Authentication
- Switch_Local_Web_Authentication
- Switch_Web_Authentication

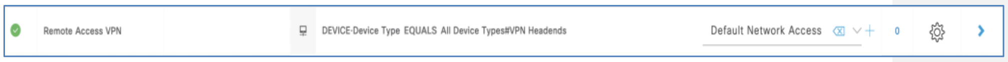
Editor

Click to add an attribute

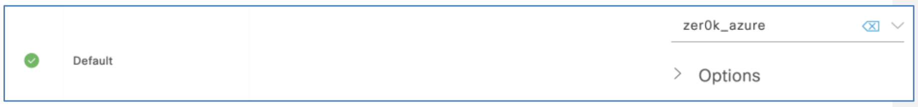
Select attribute for condition

Dictionary	Attribute	ID	Info
All Dictionaries	Attribute	ID	
DEVICE	Device Type		

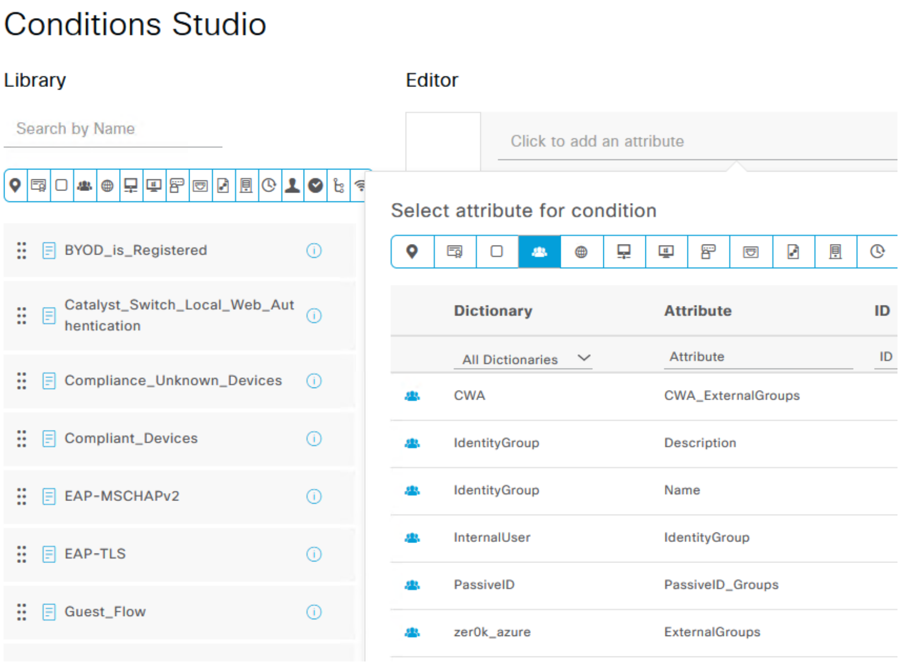
   - Choose Device: Device Type and choose the "All Device Types#VPN Headends#ASA" device type with the equals operator. The save button will allow you to save the condition for later, in this case choose "Use" at the bottom of the page to use it now.


Remote Access VPN | DEVICE·Device Type EQUALS All Device Types#VPN Headends | Default Network Access | 0

5. Save the policy sets.
6. Click the “View” arrow on the right side of the policy set line to enter the policy set configuration.
7. Expand “Authentication Policy” and set the default entry to what you named your ROPC connection (zer0k_azure).


Default | zer0k_azure | Options

8. Expand “Authorization Policy” and click the “+” on the top of the authorization policy list to add a new entry, this entry will be used to match the group created on Azure and permit access to the VPN.
   - Name the rule “VPN Users” then click the + under conditions to launch the condition studio and create a new condition.
   - Click “click to add an attribute” and select the groups icon to filter the attributes:
   - Choose your ROPC connection name: External Groups and then select the group you have added your user to in Azure.


Conditions Studio

Library

Search by Name

- BYOD_is_Registered
- Catalyst_Switch_Local_Web_Authentication
- Compliance_Unknown_Devices
- Compliant_Devices
- EAP-MSCHAPv2
- EAP-TLS
- Guest_Flow

Editor

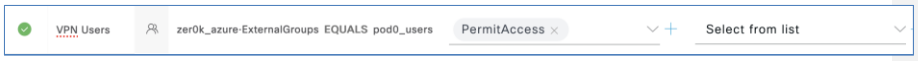
Click to add an attribute

Select attribute for condition

Dictionary	Attribute	ID
All Dictionaries	Attribute	ID
CWA	CWA_ExternalGroups	
IdentityGroup	Description	
IdentityGroup	Name	
InternalUser	IdentityGroup	
PassiveID	PassiveID_Groups	
zer0k_azure	ExternalGroups	

   - Leave the default as equals and choose use at the bottom of the screen to use the newly created condition.

9. Back on the Policy Set page set the Result to “Permit Access” then save.



VPN Users | zer0k_azure-ExternalGroups EQUALS pod0_users | PermitAccess | Select from list

Task 6: Test VPN Authentication

Step 1: Test VPN Authentication

1. On your Windows Provisioning Machine, browse to [https://172.18.24.254,](https://172.18.24.254) accept any certificate errors that are presented.
    - Choose your pod number from the drop down (If authentication fails the dropdown is reset every time).
    - Log in using the Azure user previously created. The username should be **podX-vpn-user** where X is your assigned pod number.

If you did not populate the user suffix in previous steps, you may need to add @zer0k.onmicrosoft.com

2. You will be prompted to install AnyConnect, complete the installation. When the install completes, launch AnyConnect from the Windows start menu and connect to 172.18.24.254. You will be prompted for the pod number and the same username/password.
3. You will get a Certificate warning - Click change settings -> De-Select Block connections to untrusted servers, Connect again -> Connect anyway.
4. After successfully connecting you should be able to ping the super secret linux server at 172.18.16.10.
5. On ISE, browse to the ISE Menu -> Operations -> Radius -> Live Logs. Here you can see the authentication attempts and successful authentications to the VPN.
6. Click the details icon on one of the successful authentications where you can see the attributes available on the authentication and the steps ISE took to authenticate the user.

Task 7: (Bonus) Deploy Secondary ISE through AWS Marketplace from CloudFormation Template

Step 1: Subscribe to ISE in AWS Marketplace

1. In the AWS console search for AWS Marketplace Subscriptions.
2. Got to Discover Products on the left menu.
3. Search for ISE and click on Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE).
4. Click on “Continue to Subscribe” on the top right after reading through some of the options on the subscription if you like.
5. Click on Continue to Configuration.
6. Under fulfilment option, select “CloudFormation Template”.
7. A new drop down will be displayed, select Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE).
8. 2 new drop downs will be presented, select 3.1 Patch1 and select the Region as US East (Ohio). If you don’t use 3.1 patch 1 you won’t be able to join the node created by ansible earlier.
9. Click Continue to Launch on the top right.

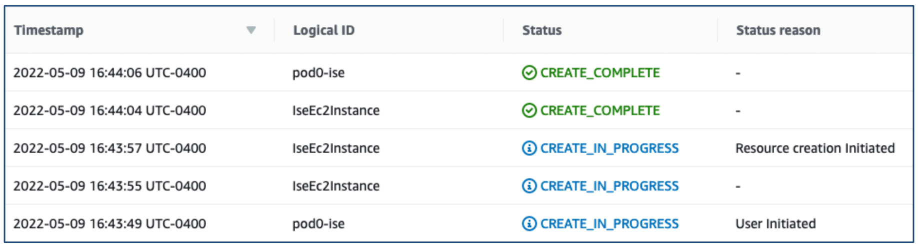
10. Under Choose Action, select "Launch CloudFormation", then select the Launch button.

Step 2: CloudFormation Stack Creation

Market place has launched into CloudFormation with a link to the publicly available CloudFormation Template uploaded to S3.

1. Copy the Amazon S3 URL and open it in a new tab/browser and save it to your local machine. This can be used later directly in CloudFormation rather than going through the subscription as another option. This lab will not use this method unless initial Cloud Formation fails.
2. With the "Template is ready" option selected, and the Amazon S3 URL still populated, click Next.
3. The template includes all the provisioning information needed to launch an ISE instance. Fill out all the fields:
    a. Stack Name – Since this is a single instance set this to the hostname podX-ise2 where X is your pod number.
    b. Hostname – podX-ise2 where X is your pod number.
    c. Instance Key Pair – Select the key pair you created in Task 1 and have already saved to your local machine.
    d. Management Security Group – ISEinAWS-podX where X is your assigned pod number. This was created in the Ansible ISE deployment steps.
    e. Management Network – Select the subnet in the new VPC created in Task 3, it should be zer0k_podX_Private_Subnet where X is your assigned pod number.
    f. Management Private IP – Given in the Table above as configured in Route53. It will be 10.X.0.6 where X is your assigned pod number.
    g. Time Zone – Etc/UTC
    h. Instance Type – C5.4xlarge
    i. EBS Encryption – false
    j. Volume Size – 600
    k. DNS Domain – zer0k.org
    l. Name Server – 10.X.0.2 where X is the number of your assigned pod.
    m. NTP Server - 169.254.169.123
    n. ERS – yes
    o. OpenAPI – yes
    p. pxGrid – no
    q. pxGrid Cloud – no
    r. Password – **Provided by your proctor**
4. Click Next.
5. Under Tags add a Key "Name" with value "podX-ise2" where X is the number of your pod. CloudFormation is going to add an instance, EBS volume, and network interface that will all get named via this tag.
6. Under Tags, add a tag. Enter "Project Name" under Key and "ISEinAWS-podX" under value, where X is your pod number.
7. Leave the rest of the options default though you are welcome to browse through them to see the options AWS provides. Click Next when you are done.
8. Review the information to make sure you entered everything correctly, then click "Submit" at the bottom of the page.

9. Under events you should see "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS", refresh the table until you see podX-ise2 with "CREATE_COMPLETE".

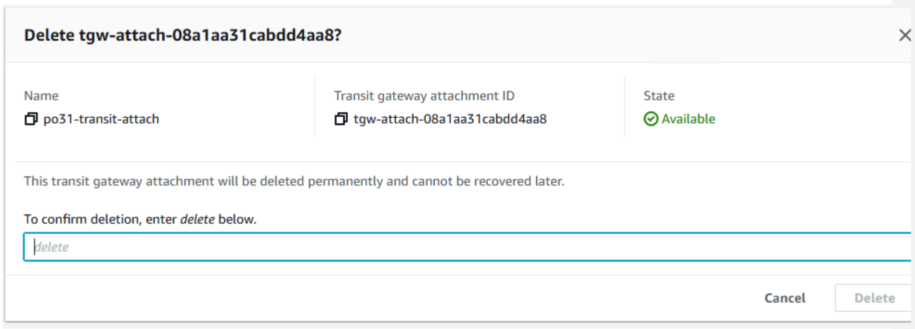


Timestamp	Logical ID	Status	Status reason
2022-05-09 16:44:06 UTC-0400	pod0-ise	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
2022-05-09 16:44:04 UTC-0400	IseEc2Instance	CREATE_COMPLETE	-
2022-05-09 16:43:57 UTC-0400	IseEc2Instance	CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	Resource creation Initiated
2022-05-09 16:43:55 UTC-0400	IseEc2Instance	CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	-
2022-05-09 16:43:49 UTC-0400	pod0-ise	CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	User Initiated

Task 8: (Bonus) Clean Up

Step 1: Detach Transit Gateway

1. If you are finished with your lab and have no further questions, a built in clean up script can help the lab proctors clean up. Navigate to the VPC service via the search bar.
2. Click Transit Gateway attachments and delete the transit gateway attachment associated with your pod. It should be named "pod<x>-transit-attach", where X is your pod number.



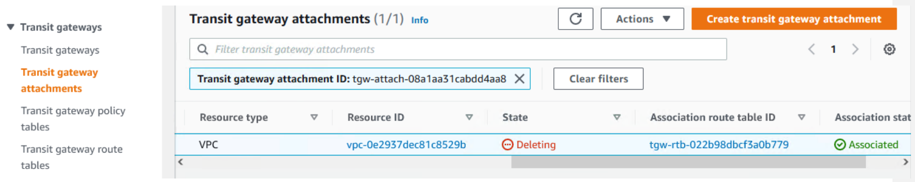
Delete tgw-attach-08a1aa31cabdd4aa8?

Name	Transit gateway attachment ID	State
po31-transit-attach	tgw-attach-08a1aa31cabdd4aa8	Available

This transit gateway attachment will be deleted permanently and cannot be recovered later.

To confirm deletion, enter *delete* below.

3. Wait until the state of the transit gateway is "Deleted"

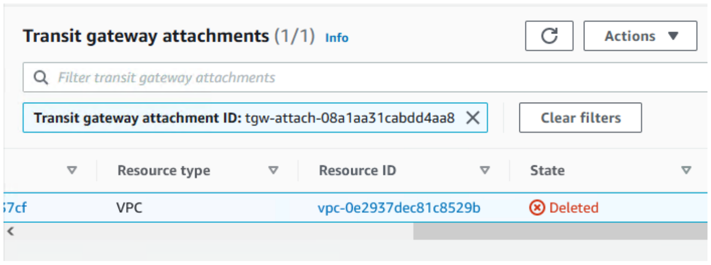


Transit gateways
Transit gateways
Transit gateway attachments
Transit gateway policy tables
Transit gateway route tables
Actions
Create transit gateway attachment
Filter transit gateway attachments
Clear filters

Transit gateway attachments (1/1) Info

Transit gateway attachment ID: tgw-attach-08a1aa31cabdd4aa8

Resource type	Resource ID	State	Association route table ID	Association stat
VPC	vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b	Deleting	tgw-rtb-022b98dbcf3a0b779	Associated


Transit gateway attachments (1/1) Info

Actions

Filter transit gateway attachments

Transit gateway attachment ID: tgw-attach-08a1aa31cabdd4aa8

Clear filters

	Resource type	Resource ID	State
;7cf	VPC	vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b	Deleted

4. Run the command "**ansible-playbook ise_in_aws.terminate.yaml**". Press Enter when prompted for the Project Name.

Expected Output:

```
(ISEonAWS):~/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS$  ansible-playbook ise_in_aws.terminate.yaml

[WARNING]: No inventory was parsed, only implicit localhost is available

[WARNING]: provided hosts list is empty, only localhost is available. Note that the implicit

localhost does not match 'all'

[WARNING]: While constructing a mapping from

/home/ubuntu/CiscoLive_ISE_in_AWS/vars/main.yaml, line 3, column 1, found a duplicate dict

key (ise_verify). Using last defined value only.

Project Name [ISEinAWS-pod31]:


PLAY [Terminate AWS EC2 Instances for Project "ISEinAWS-pod31"]
*****************************


TASK [Gathering Facts]
*************************************************************************

ok: [localhost]


TASK [Get all EC2 Instances with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"]
******************************

ok: [localhost]
```

```
TASK [Delete all EC2 instances with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] **************

ok: [localhost]


TASK [Get all VPCs with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] **************************

ok: [localhost]


TASK [Show vpcs] ****************************************************************

ok: [localhost] =>

 vpcs:

  changed: false

  failed: false

  vpcs:

  - cidr_block: 10.31.0.0/16

    cidr_block_association_set:

    - association_id: vpc-cidr-assoc-0344c48663b0993ae

      cidr_block: 10.31.0.0/16

      cidr_block_state:

        state: associated

    classic_link_dns_supported: false

    classic_link_enabled: false

    dhcp_options_id: dopt-086ed054b34c26c91

    enable_dns_hostnames: true

    enable_dns_support: true

    id: vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b

    instance_tenancy: default

    is_default: false

    owner_id: '423620453332'

    state: available

    tags:
       Name: ISEinAWS-pod31
       project: ISEinAWS-pod31
       start_date: '2023-01-26'
     vpc_id: vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b

TASK [Find Dangling ENIs in the VPC] *********************************************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Show enis] *****************************************************************
ok: [localhost] =>
  enis:
    changed: false
    failed: false
    network_interfaces: []

TASK [Delete all dangling ENIs] **************************************************
skipping: [localhost]

TASK [Get All Subnets with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] ***********************
ok: [localhost]

TASK [Show subnets] **************************************************************
ok: [localhost] =>
  subnets:
    changed: false
    failed: false
    subnets:
    - assign_ipv6_address_on_creation: false
      availability_zone: us-east-2b
```

```
availability_zone_id: use2-az2
available_ip_address_count: 251
cidr_block: 10.31.0.0/24
default_for_az: false
enable_dns64: false
id: subnet-02fc0659508f6a720
ipv6_cidr_block_association_set: []
ipv6_native: false
map_customer_owned_ip_on_launch: false
map_public_ip_on_launch: false
owner_id: '423620453332'
private_dns_name_options_on_launch:
  enable_resource_name_dns_a_record: false
  enable_resource_name_dns_aaaa_record: false
  hostname_type: ip-name
state: available
subnet_arn: arn:aws:ec2:us-east-2:423620453332:subnet/subnet-02fc0659508f6a720
subnet_id: subnet-02fc0659508f6a720
tags:
  Name: zer0k_pod31_Private_Subnet
  project: ISEinAWS-pod31
  start_date: '2023-01-26'
vpc_id: vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b
```

```
TASK [Delete Subnets] ************************************************************

changed: [localhost] => (item={'availability_zone': 'us-east-2b', 'availability_zone_id': 'use2-az2',
'available_ip_address_count': 251, 'cidr_block': '10.31.0.0/24', 'default_for_az': False,
'map_public_ip_on_launch': False, 'map_customer_owned_ip_on_launch': False, 'state':
'available', 'subnet_id': 'subnet-02fc0659508f6a720', 'vpc_id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b',
'owner_id': '423620453332', 'assign_ipv6_address_on_creation': False,
'ipv6_cidr_block_association_set': [], 'tags': {'Name':
```

```
'zer0k_pod31_Private_Subnet', 'project': 'ISEinAWS-pod31', 'start_date': '2023-01-26'},
'subnet_arn': 'arn:aws:ec2:us-east-2:423620453332:subnet/subnet-02fc0659508f6a720',
'enable_dns64': False, 'ipv6_native': False, 'private_dns_name_options_on_launch':
{'hostname_type': 'ip-name', 'enable_resource_name_dns_a_record': False,
'enable_resource_name_dns_aaaa_record': False}, 'id': 'subnet-02fc0659508f6a720'})


TASK [Get All Route Tables with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] ******************

ok: [localhost]


TASK [Show rts] *****************************************************************

ok: [localhost] =>

  rts:

    changed: false

    failed: false

    route_tables:

    - associations: []

      id: rtb-03ac2a38ecabcd75a

      owner_id: '423620453332'

      propagating_vgws: []

      route_table_id: rtb-03ac2a38ecabcd75a

      routes:

      - destination_cidr_block: 10.31.0.0/16

        gateway_id: local

        instance_id: null

        interface_id: null

        network_interface_id: null

        origin: CreateRouteTable

        state: active

      tags:

        Name: zer0k_pod31_RT_Private
      project: ISEinAWS-pod31

      start_date: '2023-01-26'

    vpc_id: vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b


TASK [Delete Route Table] *******************************************************

changed: [localhost] => (item={'associations': [], 'propagating_vgws': [], 'route_table_id': 'rtb-03ac2a38ecabcd75a', 'routes': [{'destination_cidr_block': '10.31.0.0/16', 'gateway_id': 'local', 'origin': 'CreateRouteTable', 'state': 'active', 'instance_id': None, 'network_interface_id': None, 'interface_id': None}], 'vpc_id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b', 'owner_id': '423620453332', 'tags': {'project': 'ISEinAWS-pod31', 'Name': 'zer0k_pod31_RT_Private', 'start_date': '2023-01-26'}, 'id': 'rtb-03ac2a38ecabcd75a'})


TASK [Get All Internet Gateways with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] *************

ok: [localhost]


TASK [Show igws] ****************************************************************

ok: [localhost] =>

  igws:

    changed: false

    failed: false

    internet_gateways: []


TASK [Delete Internet Gateway] **************************************************

ok: [localhost] => (item={'cidr_block': '10.31.0.0/16', 'dhcp_options_id': 'dopt-086ed054b34c26c91', 'state': 'available', 'vpc_id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b', 'owner_id': '423620453332', 'instance_tenancy': 'default', 'cidr_block_association_set': [{'association_id': 'vpc-cidr-assoc-0344c48663b0993ae', 'cidr_block': '10.31.0.0/16', 'cidr_block_state': {'state': 'associated'}}], 'is_default': False, 'tags': {'start_date': '2023-01-26', 'project': 'ISEinAWS-pod31', 'Name': 'ISEinAWS-pod31'}, 'classic_link_enabled': False, 'classic_link_dns_supported': False, 'enable_dns_support': True, 'enable_dns_hostnames': True, 'id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b'})


TASK [Get all Security Groups with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] ***************

ok: [localhost]
```

```
TASK [Show sgs] *****************************************************************

ok: [localhost] =>

 sgs:

   changed: false

   failed: false

   security_groups:

   - description: zer0k_pod31_SG-ISE

     group_id: sg-0e2ec6c057793b79e

     group_name: zer0k_pod31_SG-ISE

     ip_permissions:

     - ip_protocol: '-1'

       ip_ranges:

       - cidr_ip: 10.31.0.0/16

         description: Allow all traffic within VPC

       - cidr_ip: 172.16.0.0/12

         description: Allow all traffic from on-premises

       ipv6_ranges: []

       prefix_list_ids: []

       user_id_group_pairs: []

     - from_port: 22

       ip_protocol: tcp

       ip_ranges:

       - cidr_ip: 0.0.0.0/0

         description: Allow SSH from anywhere

       ipv6_ranges: []

       prefix_list_ids: []

       to_port: 22

       user_id_group_pairs: []
```

```
    ip_permissions_egress:
    - ip_protocol: '-1'
      ip_ranges:
      - cidr_ip: 0.0.0.0/0
        description: Allow All
      ipv6_ranges: []
      prefix_list_ids: []
      user_id_group_pairs: []
    owner_id: '423620453332'
    tags:
      Name: ISEinAWS-pod31
      project: ISEinAWS-pod31
    vpc_id: vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b

TASK [Delete Security Groups in VPC] *******************************************

changed: [localhost] => (item={'description': 'zer0k_pod31_SG-ISE', 'group_name': 'zer0k_pod31_SG-ISE', 'ip_permissions': [{'ip_protocol': '-1', 'ip_ranges': [{'cidr_ip': '10.31.0.0/16', 'description': 'Allow all traffic within VPC'}, {'cidr_ip': '172.16.0.0/12', 'description': 'Allow all traffic from on-premises'}], 'ipv6_ranges': [], 'prefix_list_ids': [], 'user_id_group_pairs': []}, {'from_port': 22, 'ip_protocol': 'tcp', 'ip_ranges': [{'cidr_ip': '0.0.0.0/0', 'description': 'Allow SSH from anywhere'}], 'ipv6_ranges': [], 'prefix_list_ids': [], 'to_port': 22, 'user_id_group_pairs': []}], 'owner_id': '423620453332', 'group_id': 'sg-0e2ec6c057793b79e', 'ip_permissions_egress': [{'ip_protocol': '-1', 'ip_ranges': [{'cidr_ip': '0.0.0.0/0', 'description': 'Allow All'}], 'ipv6_ranges': [], 'prefix_list_ids': [], 'user_id_group_pairs': []}], 'tags': {'Name': 'ISEinAWS-pod31', 'project': 'ISEinAWS-pod31'}, 'vpc_id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b'})

TASK [Delete VPCs with tag project:"ISEinAWS-pod31"] ***************************

changed: [localhost] => (item={'cidr_block': '10.31.0.0/16', 'dhcp_options_id': 'dopt-086ed054b34c26c91', 'state': 'available', 'vpc_id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b', 'owner_id': '423620453332', 'instance_tenancy': 'default', 'cidr_block_association_set': [{'association_id': 'vpc-cidr-assoc-0344c48663b0993ae', 'cidr_block': '10.31.0.0/16', 'cidr_block_state': {'state': 'associated'}}], 'is_default': False, 'tags': {'start_date': '2023-01-26', 'project': 'ISEinAWS-pod31', 'Name': 'ISEinAWS-pod31'}, 'classic_link_enabled': False, 'classic_link_dns_supported': False, 'enable_dns_support': True, 'enable_dns_hostnames': True, 'id': 'vpc-0e2937dec81c8529b'})
```

```
TASK [Delete ISEinAWS-pod31 by Name] *******************************************

ok: [localhost]


TASK [Delete ~/.ssh/ISEinAWS-pod31.pem] ****************************************

ok: [localhost]


PLAY RECAP *********************************************************************

localhost                  : ok=23   changed=4    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=1    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

Thank you for your interest in the lab and joining us at Cisco Live! Please remember to do your session survey, it helps us continue to offer sessions like this!