

在Azure FTD中部署冗餘資料介面，由CD-FMC管理

目錄

簡介

本檔案介紹設定cdFMC管理的虛擬FTD以使用備援管理員存取資料介面功能的步驟。

必要條件

需求

思科建議您瞭解以下主題：

- Cisco安全防火牆管理中心
- Cisco Defense Orchestrator

採用元件

本文中的資訊係根據以下軟體和硬體版本：

- 雲端提供的防火牆管理中心
- 託管在Azure雲中的虛擬安全防火牆威脅防禦7.3.1版。

本文中的資訊是根據特定實驗室環境內的裝置所建立。文中使用到的所有裝置皆從已清除（預設）的組態來啟動。如果您的網路運作中，請確保您瞭解任何指令可能造成的影響。

相關產品

本文件也適用於以下硬體和軟體版本：

- 任何能夠運行Firepower威脅防禦7.3.0版或更高版本的物理裝置。

背景資訊

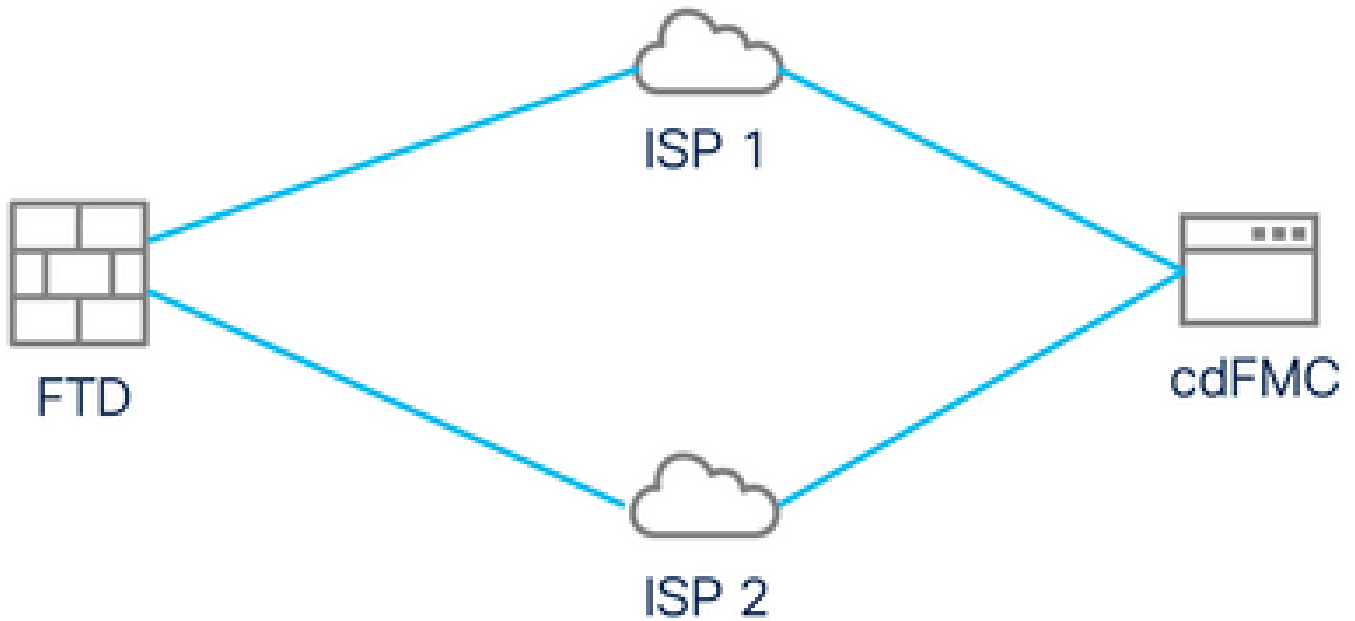
本文檔顯示配置和驗證cdFMC管理的vFTD的步驟，以便使用兩個資料介面進行管理。當客戶需要使用第二個ISP透過網際網路來管理其FTD時，此功能通常非常有用。預設情況下，FTD會對兩個介面之間的管理流量執行輪詢負載平衡；這可修改為作用中/備份部署，如本檔案所述。

安全防火牆威脅防禦7.3.0版中引入了用於管理的冗餘資料介面功能。假設vFTD可以連線到可以解

析CDO存取URL的名稱伺服器。

組態

網路圖表



網路圖表

配置用於管理訪問的資料介面

透過控制檯登入裝置，然後使用`configure network management-data-interface`命令為管理訪問配置一個資料介面：

```
<#root>
```

```
>
```

```
configure network management-data-interface
```

Note: The Management default route will be changed to route through the data interfaces. If you are connected to the device via an interface with SSH, your connection may drop. You must reconnect using the console port.

```
Data interface to use for management:
```

```
GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
Specify a name for the interface [outside]:
```

```
outside-1
```

```
IP address (manual / dhcp) [dhcp]:
```

```
manual
```

IPv4/IPv6 address:

10.6.2.4

Netmask/IPv6 Prefix:

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway:

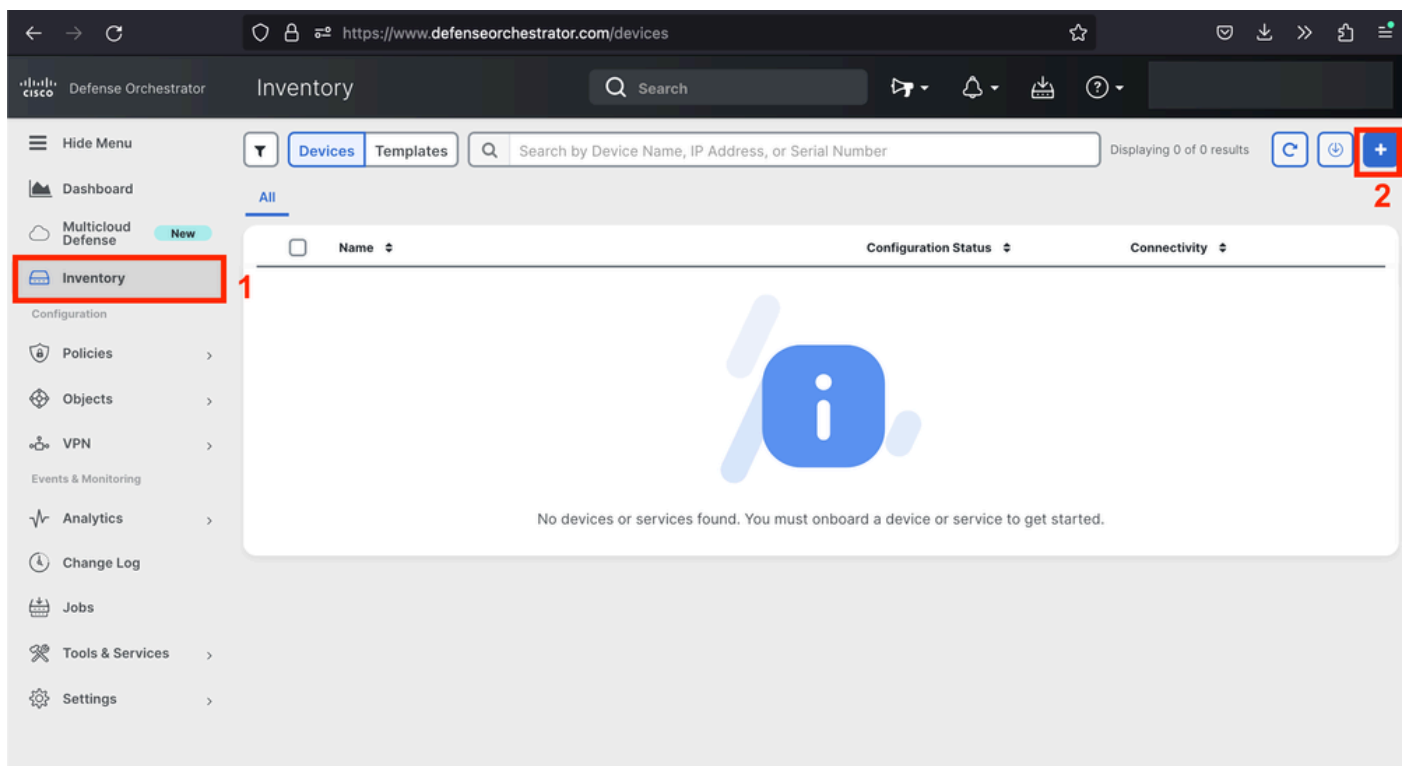
10.6.2.1

請記住，原始管理介面不能配置為使用DHCP。可以使用命令show network 對此進行驗證。

使用CDO載入FTD

此過程在帶有CDO的Azure FTD中內建，以便可由雲交付的FMC管理。此過程使用CLI註冊金鑰，如果您的裝置透過DHCP分配了IP地址，則此金鑰將非常有用。只有Firepower 1000、Firepower 2100或Secure Firewall 3100平台支援其他自註冊方法，如日誌觸控調配和序列號。

步驟 1.在CDO門戶中，導航到資產，然後點選板載選項：



資產頁面

步驟2.按一下FTD方塊中的：

Select a Device or Service Type

No Secure Device Connector found to communicate with some types of devices. [Set up a Secure Device Connector](#)



ASA

Adaptive Security Appliance
(8.4+)



Multiple ASAs

Adaptive Security Appliance
(8.4+)



FTD

Cisco Secure
Firewall Threat Defense

Meraki

Meraki

Meraki Security Appliance



Integrations

Enable basic CDO functionality for
integrations



AWS VPC

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud



Duo Admin

Duo Admin Panel

Umbrella

Umbrella Organization

View Umbrella Organization Policies
from CDO



Import

Import configuration for offline
management

登入FTD

第3步：選擇使用CLI註冊金鑰選項：



Firewall Threat Defense

Important: After onboarding your FTD, it will be managed by Firewall Management Center in CDO. Note that use of the firewall device manager will not be available after onboarding, and all existing policy configurations will be reset. You will need to reconfigure policies from CDO after onboarding. [Learn more](#)



Use CLI Registration Key

Onboard a device using a registration
key generated from CDO and applied
on the device using the Command
Line Interface.
(FTD 7.0.3+ & 7.2+)



Use Serial Number

Use this method for low-touch
provisioning or for onboarding
configured devices using their serial
number.
(FTD 7.2+)



Deploy an FTD to a cloud environment

Deploy an FTD to a supported cloud
environment; AWS, GCP and Azure

使用CLI註冊金鑰

步驟 4. 從configure manager命令開始複製CLI金鑰：

1 Device Name **FTDv-Azure**

2 Policy Assignment **Access Control Policy: Default Access Control Policy**

3 Subscription License **Performance Tier: FTDv, License: Threat, Malware, URL License**

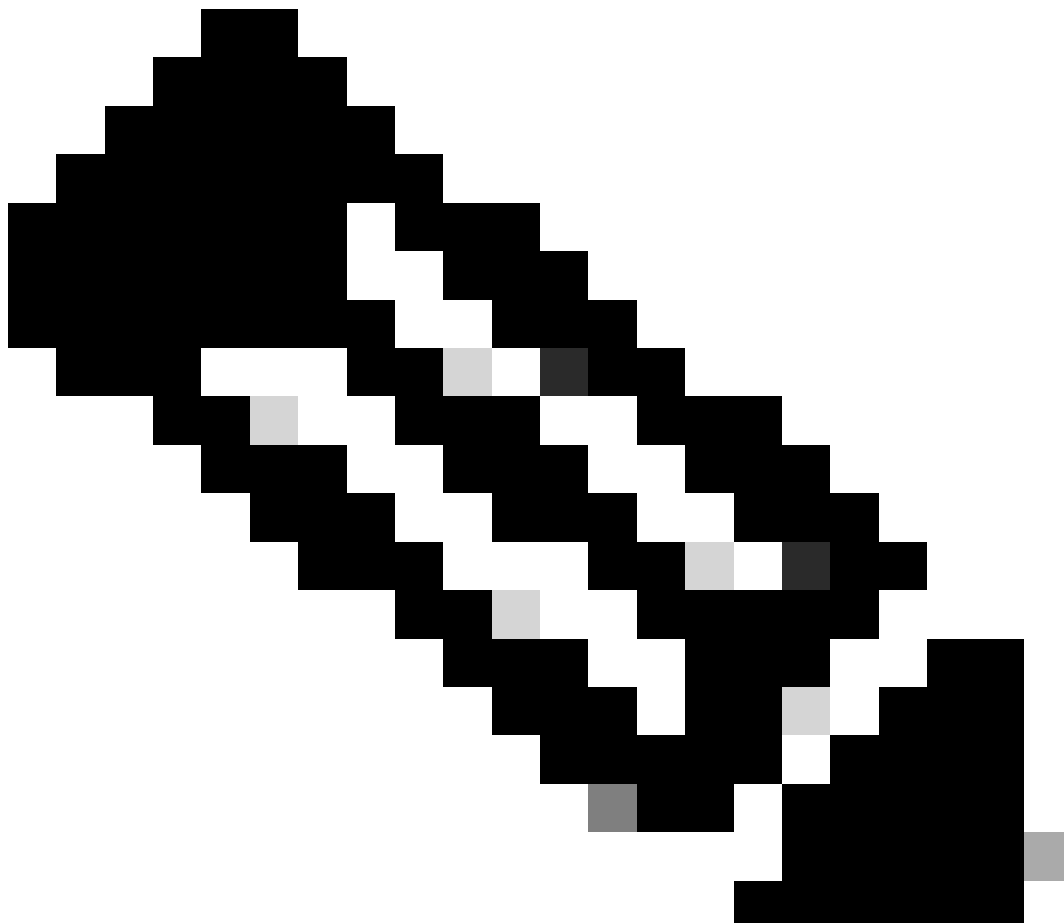
4 CLI Registration Key

- 1 Ensure the device's initial configuration is complete before trying to apply the registration key. [Learn more](#)
- 2 Copy the CLI Key below and paste it into the CLI of the FTD

```
configure manager add cisco-cisco-systems--s1kaau.app.us.cdo.cisco.com  
t67mPqC8cAW6GH2NhhhTUD4poWARdRr7 YJqFWzmpnfbJ6WANBeHTAhXnod9E7c1e cisco-cisco-  
systems--s1kaau.app.us.cdo.cisco.com
```

Next

Copy Configure Manager命令



註：CLI金鑰與使用內部FMC註冊FTD時使用的格式相匹配，在註冊過程中，您可以配置

NAT-ID，以便在受管裝置位於NAT裝置之後時允許註冊：`configure manager add <fmc-hostname-or-ipv4> <registration-key> <nat-id> <display-name>`

步驟 5.將命令貼入FTD CLI。如果通訊成功，您必須接收此消息：

```
Manager cisco-cisco-systems--s1kaau.app.us.cdo.cisco.com successfully configured.  
Please make note of reg_key as this will be required while adding Device in FMC.
```

步驟 6.返回CDO，然後按一下下一步：

3 Subscription License **Performance Tier: FTDv, Licen**

4 CLI Registration Key

- 1 Ensure the device's initial
- 2 Copy the CLI Key below a

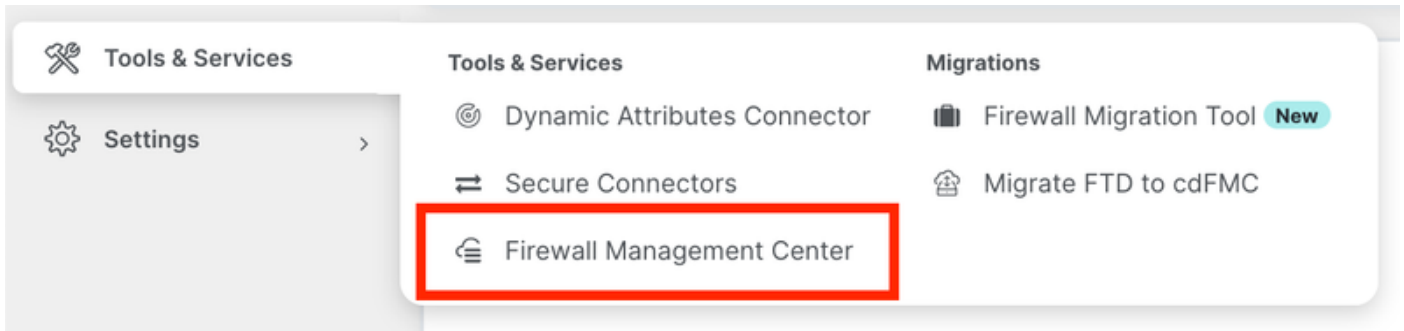
```
configure manager add  
t67mPqC8cAW6GH2NhhhTU  
systems--s1kaau.app.u
```

Next

按一下「下一步」

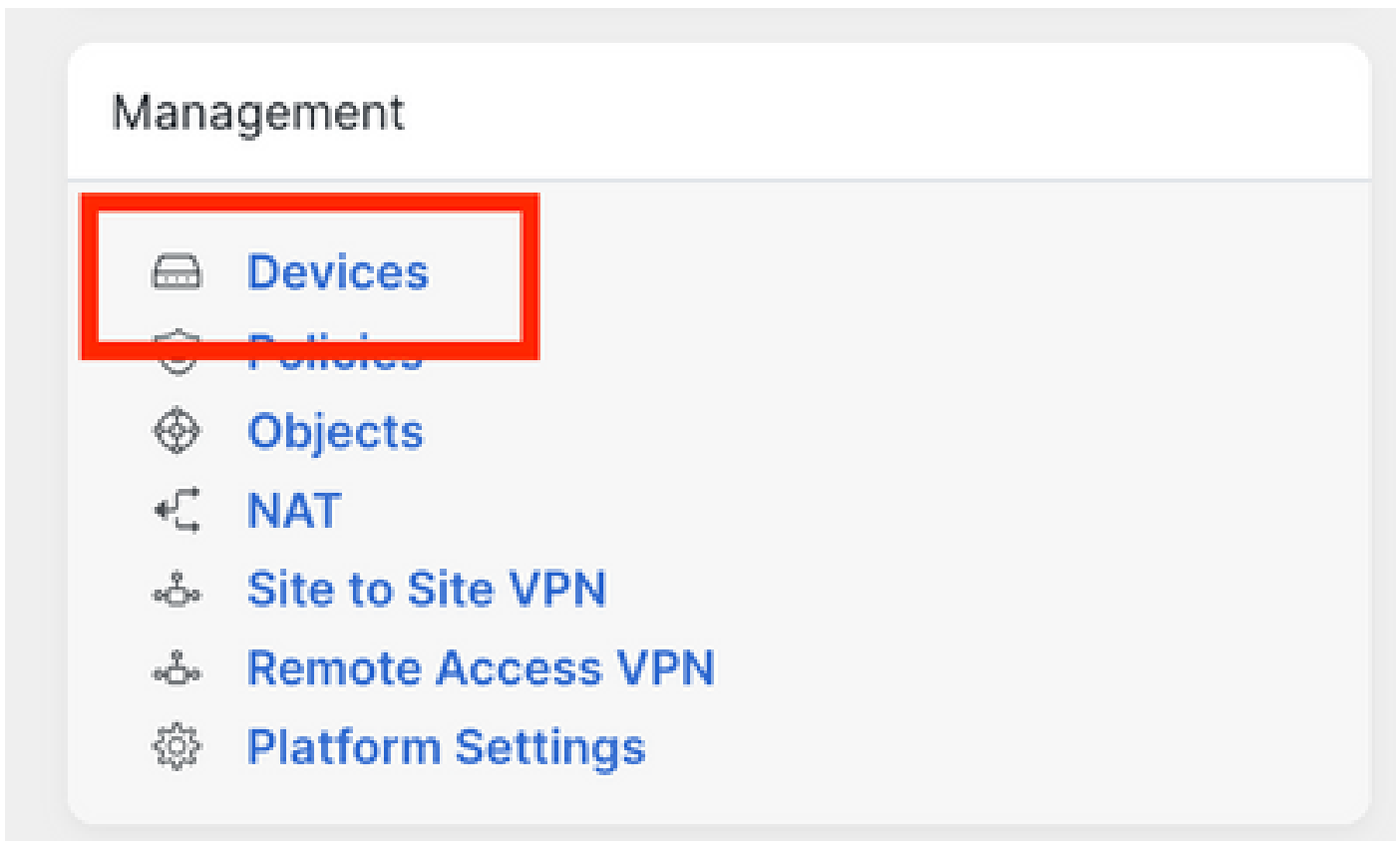
CDO會繼續執行註冊程式，並顯示一則訊息，指出需要很長時間才能完成。您可以點選服務頁面中的裝置連結來檢查註冊過程的狀態。

步驟 7.透過工具和服務頁面訪問FMC。



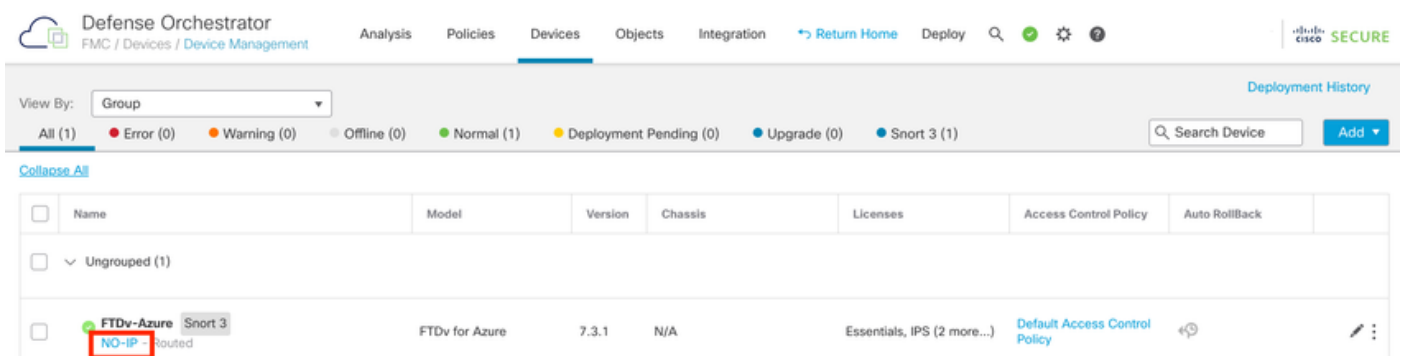
存取cdFMC

按一下Devices連結。



按一下「裝置」

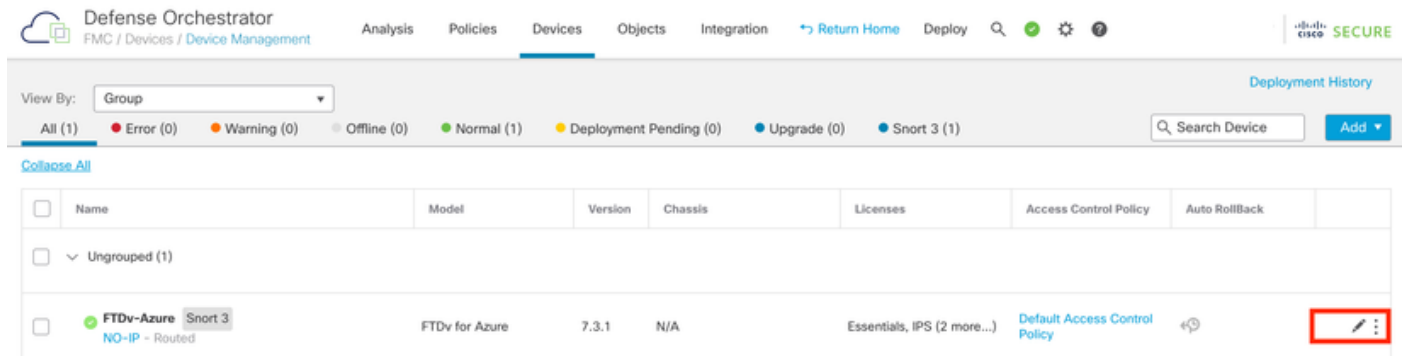
您的FTD現在已登入CDO，可由雲端提供的FMC管理。請注意下一個影像中的裝置名稱下列出NO-IP。在使用CLI註冊金鑰的自行啟用過程中，這是預期結果。



為Manager訪問配置冗餘資料介面

此過程為管理訪問分配第二個資料介面。

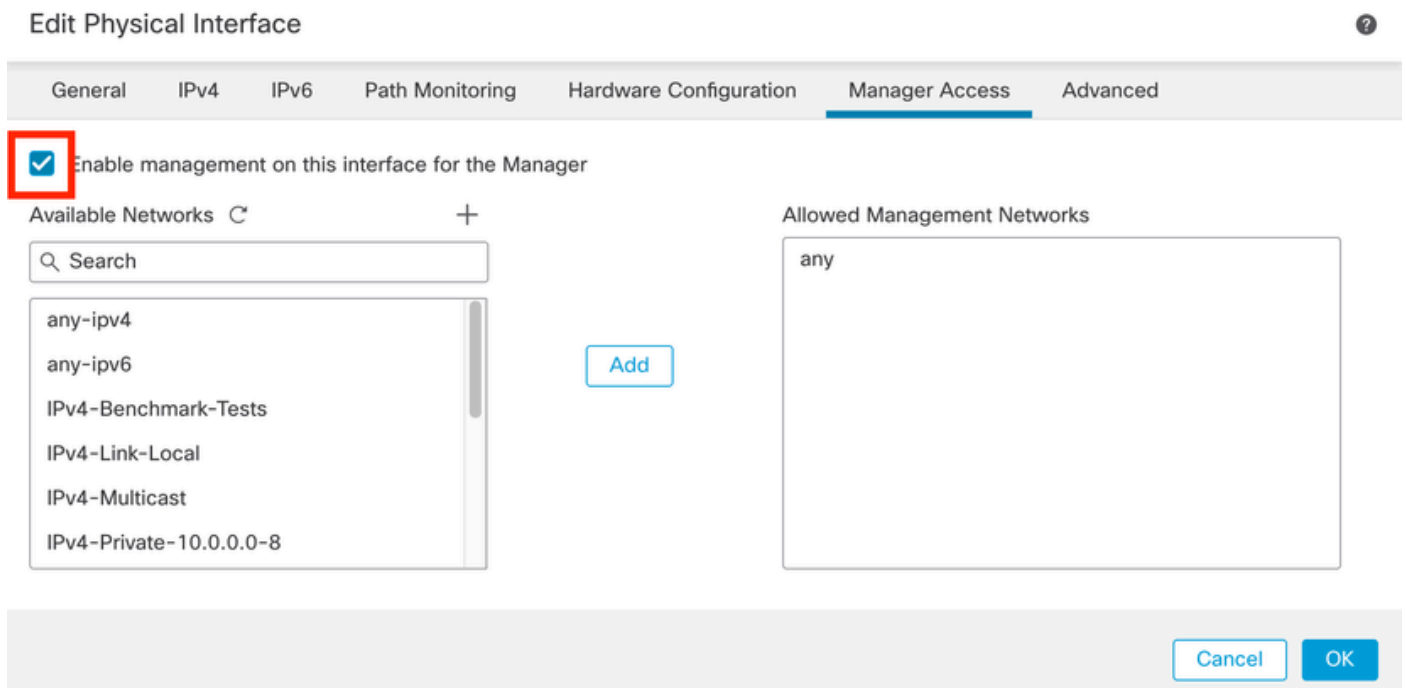
步驟 1.在Devices索引標籤中，按一下鉛筆圖示以存取FTD編輯模式：



編輯FTD

步驟 2.在Interface頁籤中，編輯將分配為冗餘管理介面的介面。如果之前沒有這樣做，請配置介面名稱和IP地址。

步驟 3.在Manager Access 頁籤中，啟用Enable management on this interface for the manager 覈取方塊：



啟用管理員存取

步驟 4.在常規頁籤中，確保將介面分配給安全區域，然後按一下確定：

Edit Physical Interface



General IPv4 IPv6 Path Monitoring Hardware Configuration Manager Access Advanced

Name:
outside-2

Enabled
 Management Only

Description:

Mode:
None

Security Zone:
outside2-sz

冗餘資料介面的安全區域

步驟 5.請注意，現在兩個介面都有Manager Access標籤。此外，請確定已將主要資料介面指派給不同的安全區域：

FTDv-Azure Cisco Firepower Threat Defense for Azure Save Cancel

Device Routing Interfaces Inline Sets DHCP VTEP

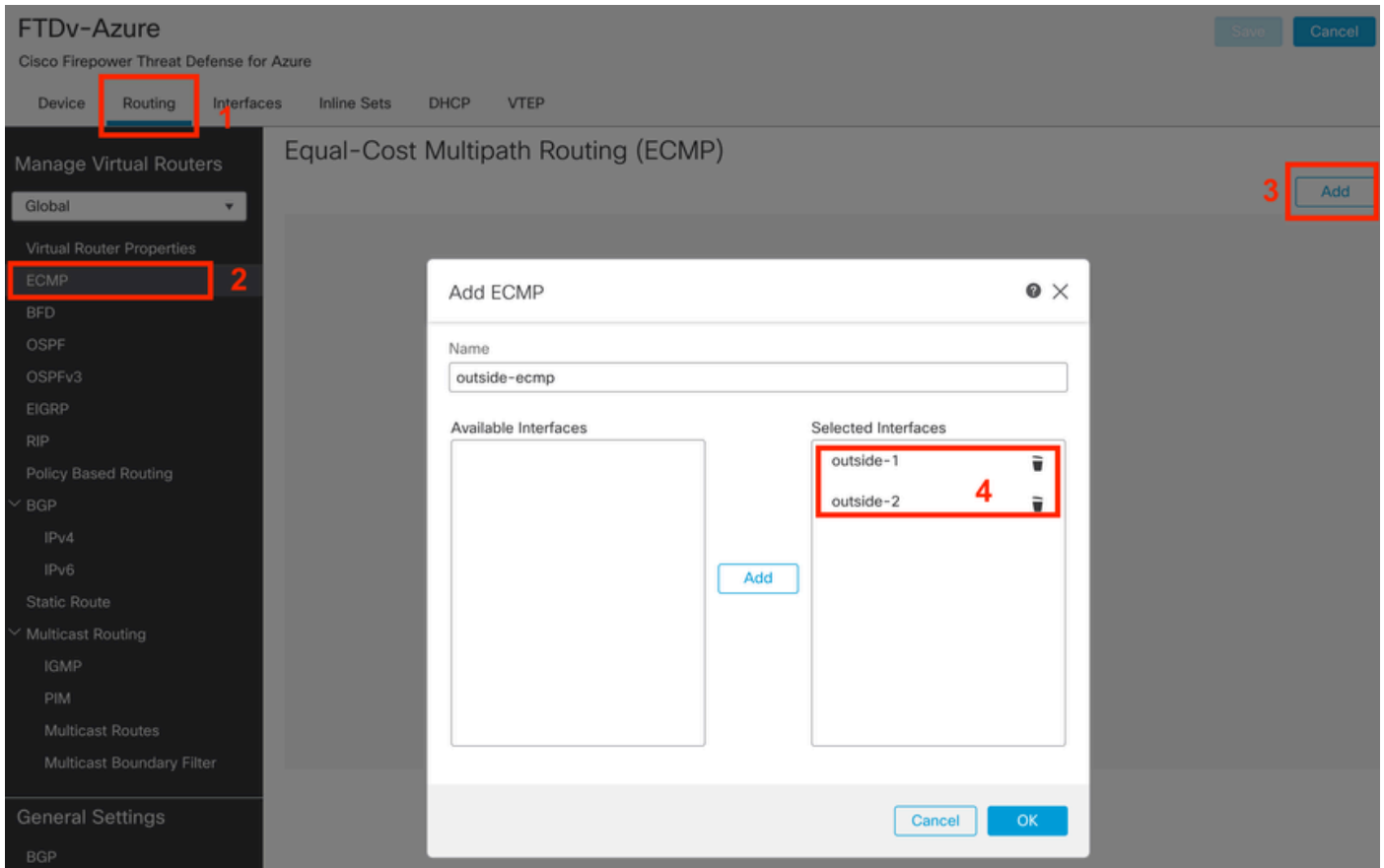
Search by name Sync Device Add Interfaces

Interface	Logical N...	Type	Security Z...	MAC Address (Active/Standby)	IP Address	Path...	Virtual Ro...
Diagnostic0/0	diagnostic	Phy				Disa...	Global
GigabitEthernet0/0 (Manager Access)	outside-1	Phy	outside1-sz		10.6.2.4/255.255.255.0(Static)	Disa...	Global
GigabitEthernet0/1 (Manager Access)	outside-2	Phy	outside2-sz		10.6.3.4/255.255.255.0(Static)	Disa...	Global

介面配置檢查

在下一節中，步驟6到步驟10用於配置兩個等價預設路由以到達CDO，每個路由都由獨立的SLA跟蹤進程監控。SLA跟蹤確儲存在使用受監控介面與cdFMC通訊的功能路徑。

步驟 6.導航到路由頁籤，然後在ECMP選單下建立包含兩個介面的新ECMP區域：

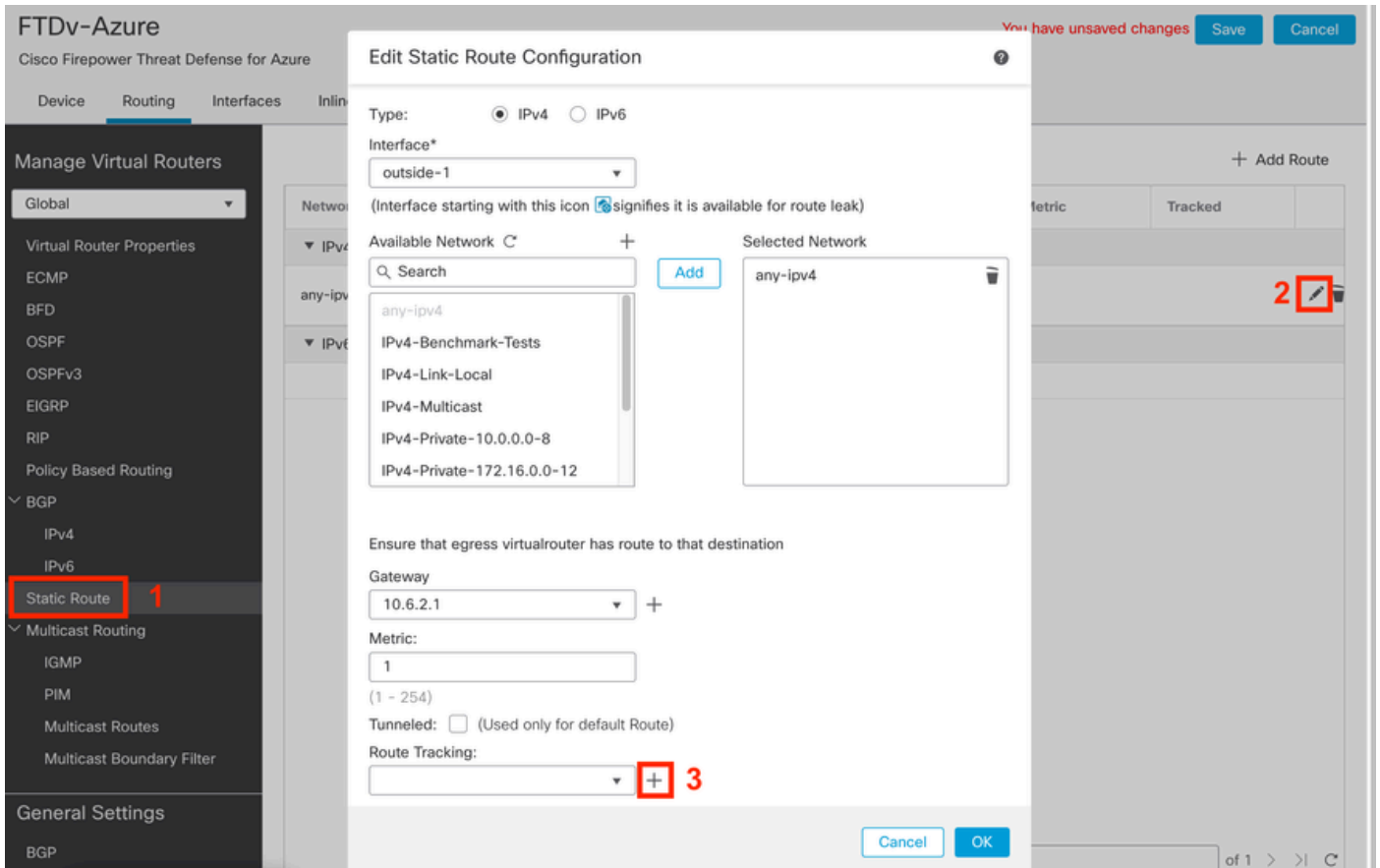


配置ECMP區域

按一下OK 和Save。

步驟 7.在Routing 頁籤中，導航到Static Routes。

點選鉛筆圖示可編輯您的主要路由。然後按一下加號以增加新的SLA跟蹤對象：



編輯主要路由以增加SLA跟蹤

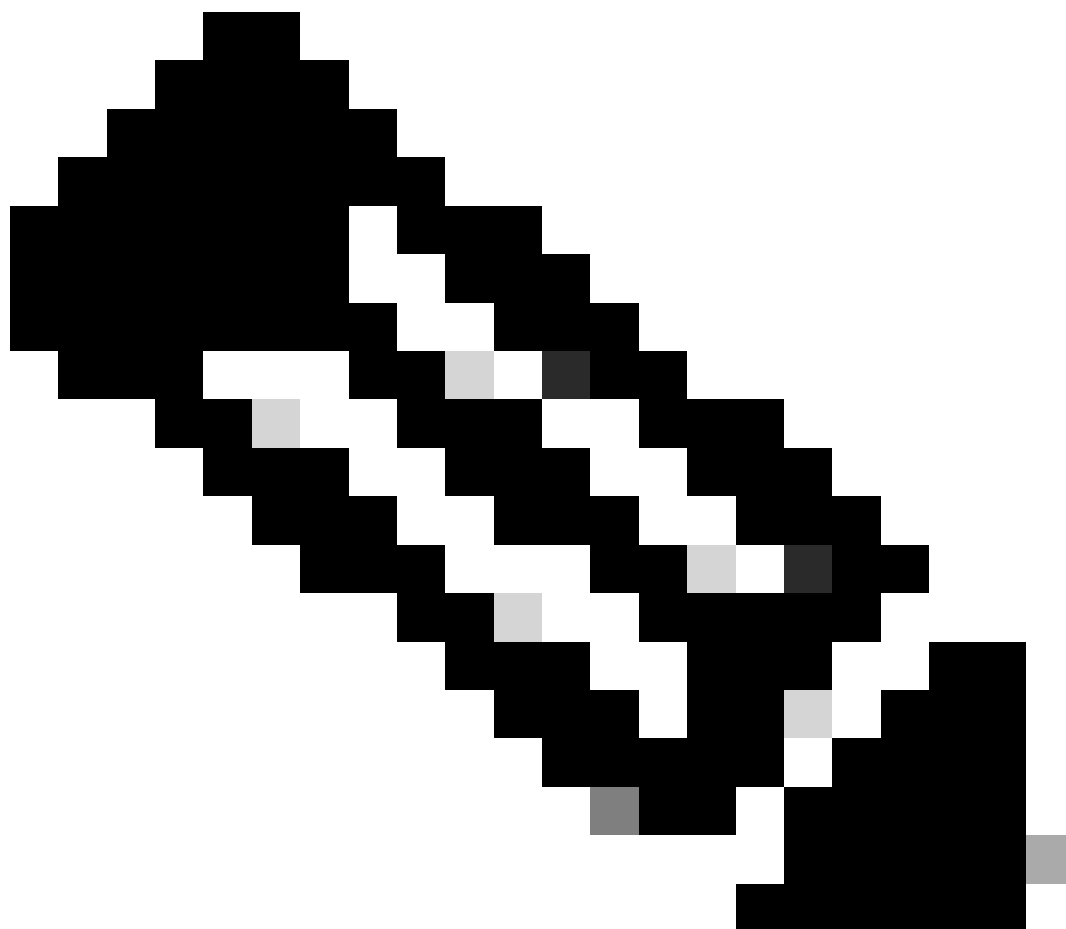
步驟 8. 功能性SLA跟蹤所需的引數在下一幅圖中突出顯示。或者，您可以調整其他設定，如資料包數、超時和頻率。

Edit SLA Monitor Object



Name: <input type="text" value="outside1-sla"/>	Description: <input type="text"/>
Frequency (seconds): <input type="text" value="60"/> <small>(1-604800)</small>	SLA Monitor ID*: <input type="text" value="1"/>
Threshold (milliseconds): <input type="text" value="5000"/> <small>(0-60000)</small>	Timeout (milliseconds): <input type="text" value="5000"/> <small>(0-604800000)</small>
Data Size (bytes): <input type="text" value="28"/> <small>(0-16384)</small>	ToS: <input type="text" value="0"/>
Number of Packets: <input type="text" value="1"/>	Monitor Address*: <input type="text" value="[REDACTED]"/>
Available Zones	Selected Zones/Interfaces
<input type="text" value="Search"/> outside1-sz outside2-sz	<input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="text" value="outside1-sz"/>

在本例中，Google DNS IP用於監控透過outside1介面訪問Internet (和CDO) 的FTD功能。準備就緒時，按一下ok。



附註：確認您正在追蹤已從FTD外部介面驗證為可連線的IP。使用無法連線的IP設定追蹤可能會使此FTD中的預設路由停用，然後妨礙其與CDO通訊的能力。

步驟 9.按一下Save，並確保新的SLA跟蹤已分配給指向主介面的路由：

Route Tracking:

outside1-sla



按一下OK後，將顯示一個彈出窗口，其中包含下一條警告消息：

Warning about Static Route

This Static route is defined on the Defense Orchestrator Access Interface. Ensure the change is not affecting connectivity to the device



OK

配置警告

步驟 10. 按一下Add Route選項為冗餘資料介面增加新路由。注意，從下一個映象中，路由的Metric值相同；此外，SLA跟蹤具有不同的ID：

Add Static Route Configuration



Type: IPv4 IPv6

Interface*

outside-2

(Interface starting with this icon signifies it is available for route leak)

Available Network



Search

Add

any-ipv4

IPv4-Benchmark-Tests

IPv4-Link-Local

IPv4-Multicast

IPv4-Private-10.0.0.0-8

IPv4-Private-172.16.0.0-12

Selected Network

any-ipv4

Gateway*

10.6.3.1



Metric:

1

(1 - 254)

Tunneled: (Used only for default Route)

Route Tracking:

outside2-sla



Cancel

OK

配置冗餘靜態路由

Edit SLA Monitor Object



Name:

outside2-sla

Description:

Frequency (seconds):

60

(1-604800)

SLA Monitor ID*:

2

Threshold (milliseconds):

5000

(0-60000)

Timeout (milliseconds):

5000

(0-604800000)

Data Size (bytes):

28

(0-16384)

ToS:

0

Number of Packets:

1

Monitor Address*

Available Zones

Search

outside1-sz

outside2-sz

Add

Selected Zones/Interfaces

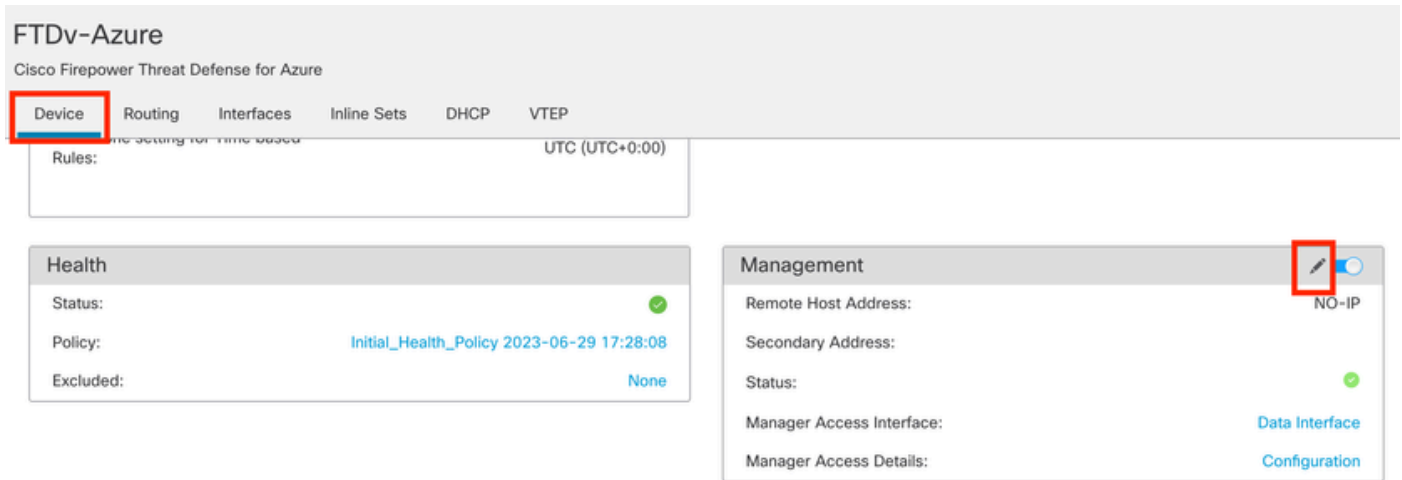
outside2-sz

Cancel

Save

按一下Save。

步驟 11. 或者，您可以在Device > Management下指定輔助資料介面IP。即使如此，由於當前的自註冊方法使用了CLI註冊金鑰過程，這並不是必需的：



(可選) 在管理欄位中為冗餘資料介面指定IP

步驟 12. 部署變更。

(可選) 設定活動/備份介面模式的介面成本：

預設情況下，資料介面上的冗餘管理使用輪詢機制在兩個介面之間分配管理流量。或者，如果某條WAN鏈路的頻寬比另一條更高，並且您希望該鏈路作為主管理鏈路，而另一條作為備用鏈路，則您可以將該主鏈路的開銷設定為1，將該備用鏈路的開銷設定為2。在下一個示例中，介面GigabitEthernet0/0保留為主廣域網鏈路，而GigabitEthernet0/1用作備份管理鏈路：

1. 導航到裝置 > FlexConfig連結並建立flexConfig策略。如果已配置並分配給FTD的flexConfig策略，請對其進行編輯：

Devices	Objects	Integration
Device Management	VPN	Troubleshoot
Device Upgrade	Site To Site	File Download
NAT	Remote Access	Threat Defense CLI
QoS	Dynamic Access Policy	Packet Tracer
Platform Settings	Troubleshooting	Packet Capture
FlexConfig	Site to Site Monitoring	
Certificates		

存取FlexConfig功能表

2. 建立新的FlexConfig物件：

- 為FlexConfig物件指定名稱。
- 在Deployment和Type部分中分別選擇Everytime和Append。
- 如圖22所示，使用下一個命令設定介面的開銷。
- 按一下Save。

```
<#root>
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
```

```
    policy-route cost 1
```

<=== A cost of 1 means this will be the primary interface for management communication with CDO tenant.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
```

```
    policy-route cost 2
```

<=== Cost 2 sets this interface as a backup interface.

The screenshot shows the 'Add FlexConfig Object' dialog in the Defense Orchestrator interface. The dialog is titled 'Add FlexConfig Object' and has a search icon in the top right corner. On the left side, there is a sidebar with 'MyFlexconfig' and a list of 'Available FlexConfig' objects. The 'FlexConfig Object' button is highlighted with a red box and labeled '1'. The main area of the dialog contains a 'Name' field with 'InterfaceCost' entered, highlighted with a red box and labeled '2'. Below the name field is a 'Description' field. A warning message is displayed: 'Copy-pasting any rich text might introduce line breaks while generating CLI. Please verify the CLI before deployment.' Below the warning is a text area containing the CLI configuration for two interfaces, highlighted with a red box and labeled '4'. The 'Deployment' dropdown is set to 'Everytime' and the 'Type' dropdown is set to 'Append', both highlighted with a red box and labeled '3'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons, with the 'Save' button highlighted by a red box and labeled '5'. Below the dialog, there is a table for 'Variables' with columns: Name, Dimension, Default Value, Property (Type:Name), Override, and Description. The table is currently empty, showing 'No records to display'.

增加Flexconfig對象

3. 選擇最近建立的物件，並將它新增至如圖所示的「附加彈性組態」區段。儲存更改並部署配置。

Defense Orchestrator Flexconfig Policy Editor

Analysis Policies Devices Objects Integration [Return Home](#) **Deploy** 5

MyFlexconfig Migrate Config Preview Config **Save** 4 Cancel

Enter Description Policy Assignments (1)

Available FlexConfig FlexConfig Object

- ✓ User Defined
 - InterfaceCost** 1
- System Defined
 - Default_DNS_Configure
 - Default_Inspection_Protocol_Disable
 - Default_Inspection_Protocol_Enable
 - DHCPv6_Prefix_Delegation_Configure
 - DHCPv6_Prefix_Delegation_UnConfigure
 - DNS_Configure
 - DNS_UnConfigure
 - Eigrp_Configure
 - Eigrp_Interface_Configure
 - Eigrp_UnConfigure
 - Eigrp_Unconfigure_All
 - Inspect_IPv6_Configure
 - Inspect_IPv6_UnConfigure
 - ISIS_Configure
 - ISIS_Interface_Configuration
 - ISIS_Unconfigure
 - ISIS_Unconfigure_All
 - Netflow_Add_Destination

Selected Prepend FlexConfigs

#	Name	Description

Selected Append FlexConfigs

#	Name	Description
1	InterfaceCost	

將物件指派給Flexconfig原則

4. 部署變更。

驗證

1. 要驗證，請使用show network命令。形成冗餘管理介面的新例項：

```
> show network
```

```
<<----- output omitted for brevity ----->>
```

```
=====[ eth0 ]=====
```

```
State : Enabled
Link : Up
Channels : Management & Events
Mode : Non-Autonegotiation
MDI/MDIX : Auto/MDIX
MTU : 1500
MAC Address : 60:45:BD:D8:62:D7
```

```
-----[ IPv4 ]-----
```

```
Configuration : Manual
Address : 10.6.0.4
Netmask : 255.255.255.0
```

```
-----[ IPv6 ]-----  
Configuration : Disabled
```

```
=====[ Proxy Information ]=====  
State : Disabled  
Authentication : Disabled  
. . .
```

```
=====[ GigabitEthernet0/0 ]=====  
State : Enabled  
Link : Up  
Name : outside-1  
MTU : 1500  
MAC Address : 60:45:BD:D8:6F:5C  
-----[ IPv4 ]-----  
Configuration : Manual  
Address : 10.6.2.4  
Netmask : 255.255.255.0  
Gateway : 10.6.3.1  
-----[ IPv6 ]-----  
Configuration : Disabled
```

```
=====[ GigabitEthernet0/1 ]=====  
State : Enabled  
Link : Up  
Name : outside-2  
MTU : 1500  
MAC Address : 60:45:BD:D8:67:CA  
-----[ IPv4 ]-----  
Configuration : Manual  
Address : 10.6.3.4  
Netmask : 255.255.255.0  
Gateway : 10.6.3.1  
-----[ IPv6 ]-----  
Configuration : Disabled
```

2. 該介面現在是sftunnel域的一部分。您可以透過show sftunnel interfaces 和show running-config sftunnel 命令確認這一點：

```
<#root>
```

```
>
```

```
show sftunnel interfaces
```

```
Physical Interface Name of the Interface  
GigabitEthernet0/0 outside-1  
GigabitEthernet0/1 outside-2
```

```
>
```

```
show running-config sftunnel
```

```
sftunnel interface outside-2  
sftunnel interface outside-1  
sftunnel port 8305  
sftunnel route-map FMC_GEN_19283746_RBD_DUAL_WAN_RMAP_91827346
```

3. 基於策略的路由將自動拼寫。如果未指定介面開銷，則adaptive-interface選項會設定輪詢處理以負載平衡兩個介面之間的管理流量：

```
<#root>
```

```
>
```

```
show running-config route-map
```

```
!
```

```
route-map FMC_GEN_19283746_RBD_DUAL_WAN_RMAP_91827346 permit 5  
  match ip address FMC_GEN_056473829_RBD_DUAL_WAN_ACL_165748392  
  set adaptive-interface cost outside-1 outside-2
```

```
>
```

```
show access-list FMC_GEN_056473829_RBD_DUAL_WAN_ACL_165748392
```

```
access-list FMC_GEN_056473829_RBD_DUAL_WAN_ACL_165748392; 1 elements; name hash: 0x8e8cb508  
access-list FMC_GEN_056473829_RBD_DUAL_WAN_ACL_165748392 line 1 extended permit tcp any any eq 8305 (hi
```

4. 使用show running-config interface <interface> 命令檢查介面設定：

```
<#root>
```

```
>
```

```
show running-config interface GigabitEthernet 0/0
```

```
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
  nameif outside-1  
  security-level 0  
  zone-member outside-ecmp  
  ip address 10.6.2.4 255.255.255.0  
  policy-route cost 1
```

```
>
```

```
show running-config interface GigabitEthernet 0/1
```

```
!
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
  nameif outside-2  
  security-level 0  
  zone-member outside-ecmp  
  ip address 10.6.3.4 255.255.255.0  
  policy-route cost 2
```

某些其他命令可用於檢查已配置路由的跟蹤：

```
<#root>
```

```
>
```

```
show track
```

```
Track 1
```

```
Response Time Reporter 2 reachability
```

```
Reachability is Up
```

```
<===== Ensure reachability is up for the monitored interf
```

```
2 changes, last change 09:45:00
```

```
Latest operation return code: OK
```

```
Latest RTT (milliseconds) 10
```

```
Tracked by:
```

```
STATIC-IP-ROUTING 0
```

```
Track 2
```

```
Response Time Reporter 1 reachability
```

```
Reachability is Up
```

```
<===== Ensure reachability is up for the monitored interf
```

```
2 changes, last change 09:45:00
```

```
Latest operation return code: OK
```

```
Latest RTT (milliseconds) 1
```

```
Tracked by:
```

```
STATIC-IP-ROUTING 0
```

```
>
```

```
show route
```

```
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
```

```
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
```

```
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
```

```
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, V - VPN
```

```
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
```

```
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
```

```
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route
```

```
SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF
```

```
Gateway of last resort is 10.6.3.1 to network 0.0.0.0
```

```
S* 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 [1/0] via 10.6.3.1, outside-2
```

```
[1/0] via 10.6.2.1, outside-1
```

```
C 10.6.2.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside-1
```

```
L 10.6.2.4 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside-1
```

```
C 10.6.3.0 255.255.255.0 is directly connected, outside-2
```

```
L 10.6.3.4 255.255.255.255 is directly connected, outside-2
```

相關資訊

- [思科技術支援與下載](#)
- [透過Cisco Defense Orchestrator中的雲防火牆管理中心管理防火牆威脅防禦](#)

關於此翻譯

思科已使用電腦和人工技術翻譯本文件，讓全世界的使用者能夠以自己的語言理解支援內容。請注意，即使是最佳機器翻譯，也不如專業譯者翻譯的內容準確。Cisco Systems, Inc. 對這些翻譯的準確度概不負責，並建議一律查看原始英文文件（提供連結）。