Deploying Cisco Stealthwatch 7.0 with Cisco ISE 2.4 using pxGrid

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About this Document

This document is for Cisco Engineers, partners and customers deploying Cisco Stealthwatch 7.0 with Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE) 2.4 using Cisco Platform Exchange Grid (pxGrid 1.0). Cisco Stealthwatch uses pxGrid 1.0 which is XMPP-based for integration with pxGrid.

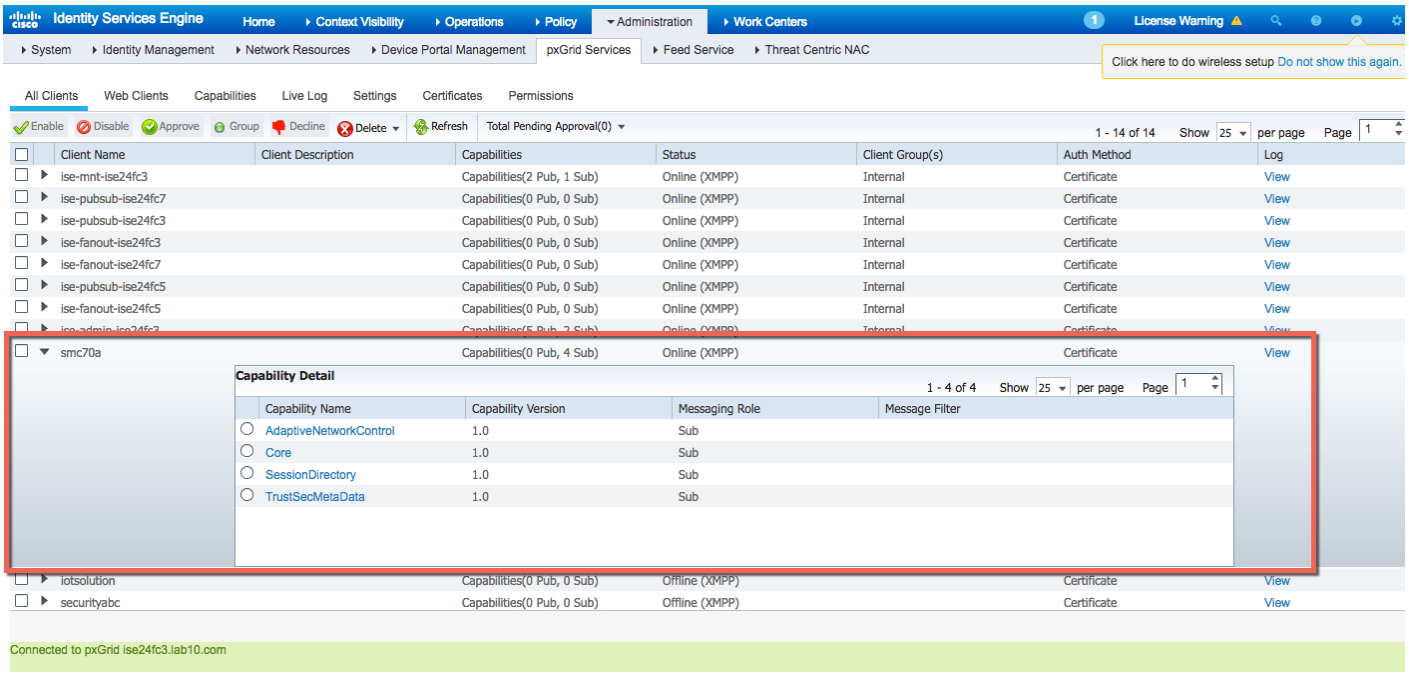
The minimal supported version of ISE is 2.0. Please note that ISE 2.0 does not contain the ISE internal CA for signing pxGrid certificates. If deploying ISE pxGrid 2.0, please refer to: https://community.cisco.com/t5/security-documents/ise-security-ecosystem-integration-guides/ta-p/3621164#toc-hId--292074806 , for Deploying pxGrid Using Self-Signed Certificates Updates to Cisco ISE 2.0/2.1/2.2, Deploying pxGrid Using an External CA with Updates to ISE 2.0/2.1/22, and How to Configure ISE in Productional Environments.

This document covers the following:

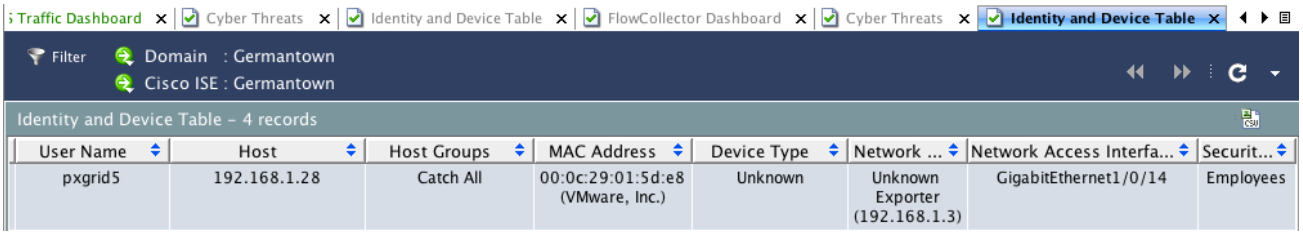
- Using an External CA Server and ISE internal CA for Stealthwatch and ISE pxGrid Integration
- Creating ISE Adaptive Network Control (ANC) 2.0 mitigation action policies and illustrate how Stealtwatch uses these policies for quarantining the endpoint. These ANC policies do not rely on EPS:Session:Qurantine for ISE Authorization policies, instead they use the Session:ANCPolicy:desired ANC policy.
- Illustrating Cisco Segmentation using Security Group Tags (SGT) to demonstrate the Subject TrustSec Name, Subject TrustSec ID, Peer TrustSec Name and Peer TrustSec ID in viewing the network flows. This includes also includes configuring ISE, Cisco Catalyst Switch 3750-X, and ASA 5506-X for Cisco TrustSec operation.
- Creating Stealthwatch custom event violation policy to view the flow from the Subject TrustSec ID to the Peer TrustSec ID.

Technical Details

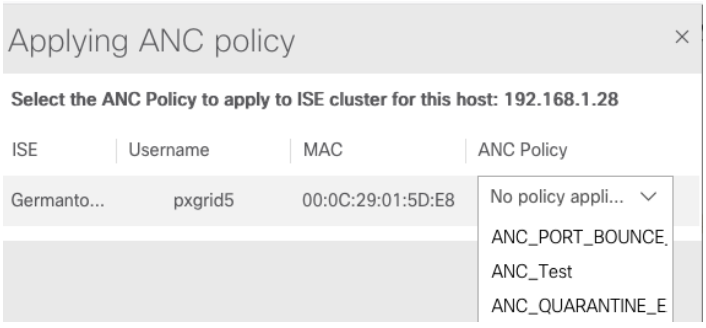
Cisco Stealthwatch 7.0 uses Cisco Platform Exchange Grid (pxGrid 1.0) for integration with Cisco Identity Services (ISE) Engine. pxGrid 1.0 is XMPP-based, and Cisco Stealthwatch registers as a pxGrid client and subscribes to the Session Directory, AdaptiveNetworkControl, and TrustSecMetadata Topics.



The SessionDirectory Topic provides detailed information about the authenticated session, Stealthwatch obtains the User Name, MAC address, Device Type, and Security Group Tag attributes.

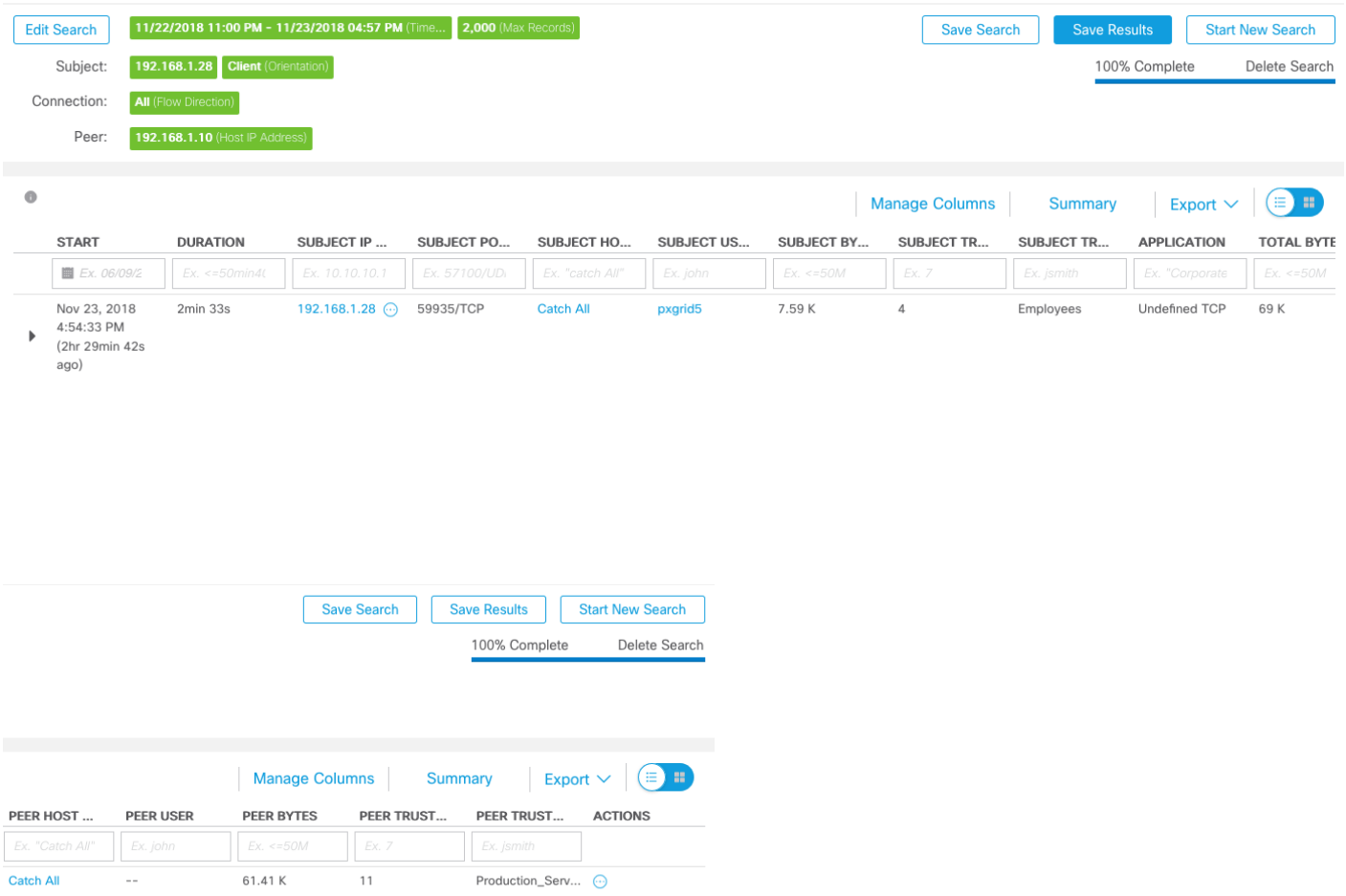


When Cisco Stealthwatch subscribes to the AdaptiveNetworkControl, it is able to retrieve the ISE Adaptive Network Control (ANC) 2.0 policies from ISE and perform mitigation actions on the endpoint automatically from the GUI.



The TrustSecMetada topic provides Security Group Tag (SGT) id, name, description and tag details. Additionally, source and peer sequences are obtained as the SXP connection information is published.

The below example is a Stealthwatch network flow between the Subject TrustSec name and the Subject Peer name Production Servers.



Generating Certificates

In this document, we will create certificates for Stealthwatch using an external CA server such as Microsoft and also using the ISE Internal CA. Please note that starting in ISE 2.2 and above the pxGrid certificate is signed by the ISE internal CA.

When using an external CA sever, to create certificates, it is assumed that the ISE pxGrid node is already configured for the external CA operation. If this is not the case, please see: https://community.cisco.com/t5/security-documents/deploying-certificates-with-cisco-pxgrid-using-an-external/ta-p/3639677

The operation is as follows:

- Disabling the ISE for pxGrid operation, then generating a certificate signing request, and getting this signed by the external CA server using a customized certificate template having an EKU of both client and server authentication.
- The external CA root certificate will be imported into the ISE trusted certificate store, and the ISE identity certificate will be bound to the ISE Certificate Signing Request (CSR). You can then enable the ISE pxGrid node for ISE operation.

If this is an ISE productional ISE deployment, please see: https://community.cisco.com/t5/security-documents/how-to-configure-pxgrid-in-ise-production-environments/ta-p/3646330

When using the ISE internal CA to create certificates, using the ISE internal CA to generate certificates for the Stealthwatch, use the RSA key length value of 2048 bits for generating the Stealthwatch CSR request. Also use the PKCS12 format, when generating the certificate within ISE.

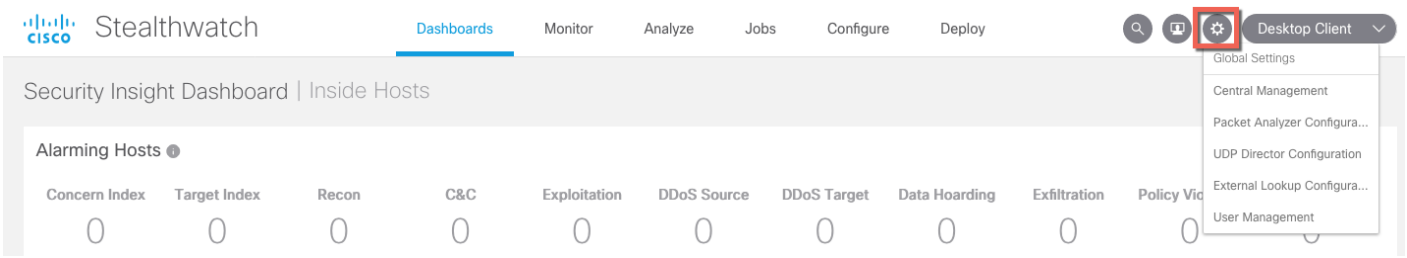
Using an External CA Server

In this example, a Microsoft Enterprise 2008 R2 Enterprise server was used as the external CA Server.

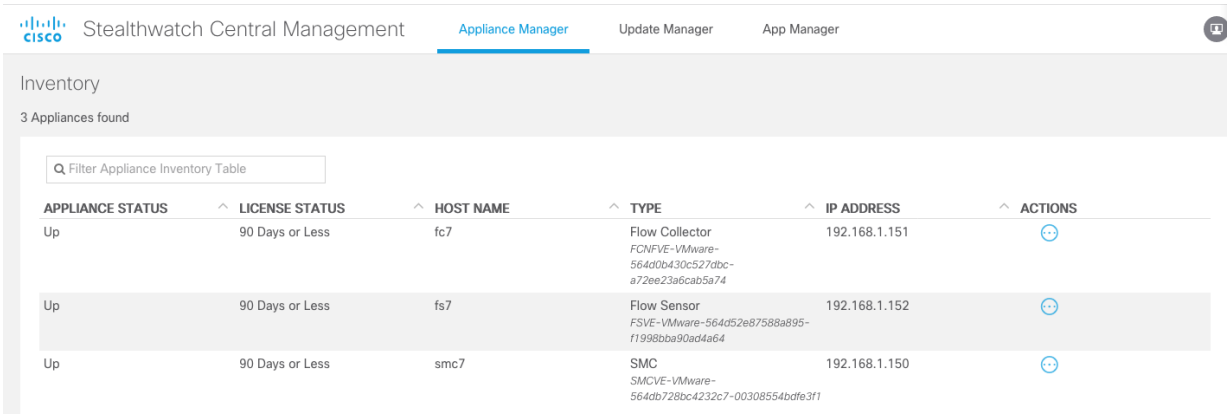
Importing the CA Root Certificate

First, we will import the root certificate into the Stealthwatch truststore.

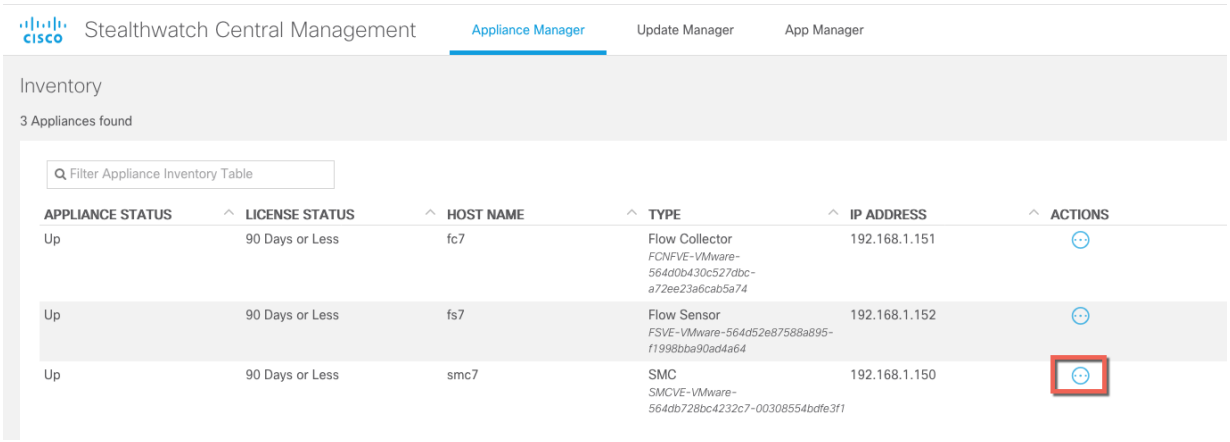
Step 1 Login to SMC, Click on the Gear below



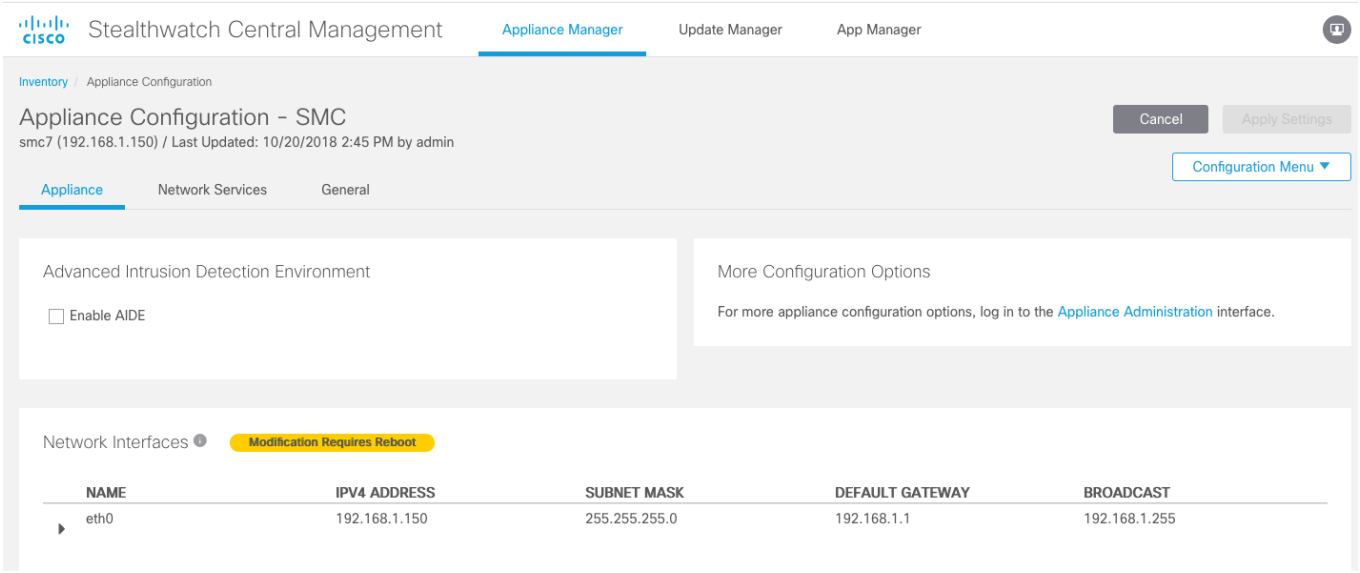
Step 2 Select **Central Management**, you should see:



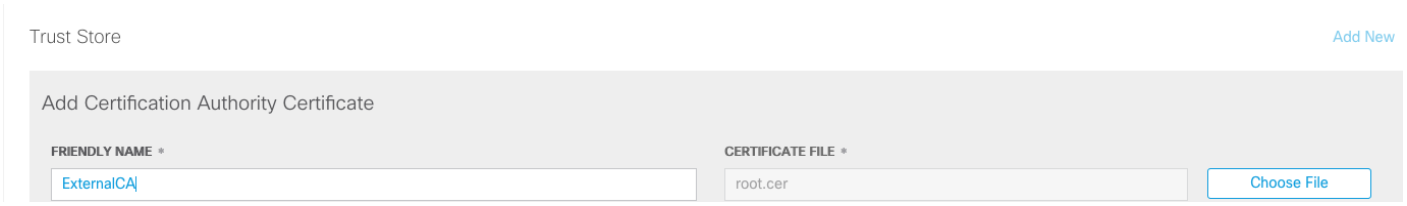
Step 3 Under **SMC**, click on the button under **Actions** as seen below:



Step 4 Select **Edit Appliance Configurations,** you should see:



Step 5 Click on **General->Truststore->Add New->**choose and upload the external root certificate



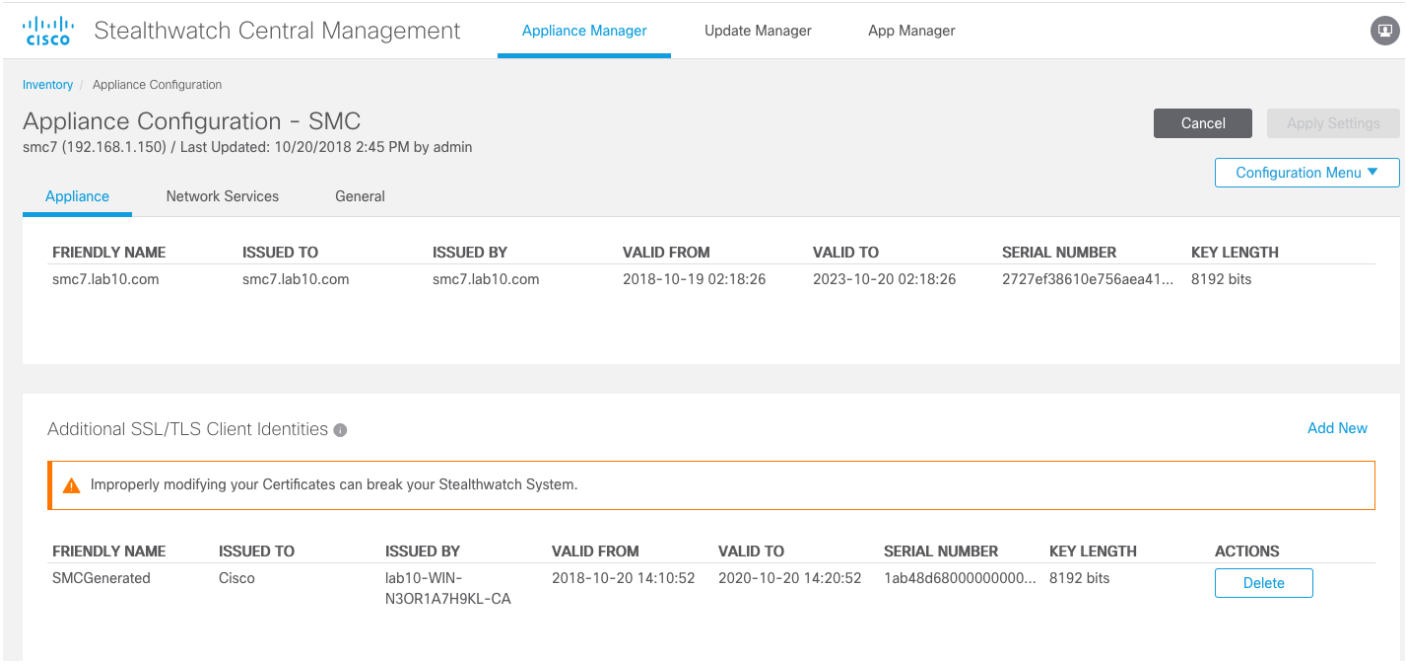
Step 6 Select **Add Certificate,** you should see the certificate:

FRIENDLY NAME	ISSUED TO	ISSUED BY	VALID FROM	VALID TO	SERIAL NUMBER	KEY LENGTH	ACTIONS
nzfln2e2mdjjzgrjn2y3y... cert	smc7.lab10.com	smc7.lab10.com	2018-10-19 02:18:26	2023-10-20 02:18:26	2727ef38610e756aea...	8192 bits	Delete
fc7.lab10.com	fc7.lab10.com	fc7.lab10.com	2018-10-19 02:12:00	2023-10-20 02:12:00	3918ac8700c11fe838...	8192 bits	Delete
fs7.lab10.com	fs7.lab10.com	fs7.lab10.com	2018-10-19 02:14:36	2023-10-20 02:14:36	5d6d4b967761a2c65...	8192 bits	Delete
ExternalCA	lab10-WIN-N3OR1A7H9KL-CA	lab10-WIN-N3OR1A7H9KL-CA	2016-03-28 20:33:59	2021-03-28 20:43:58	6f0fce547462b29a4e...	2048 bits	Delete

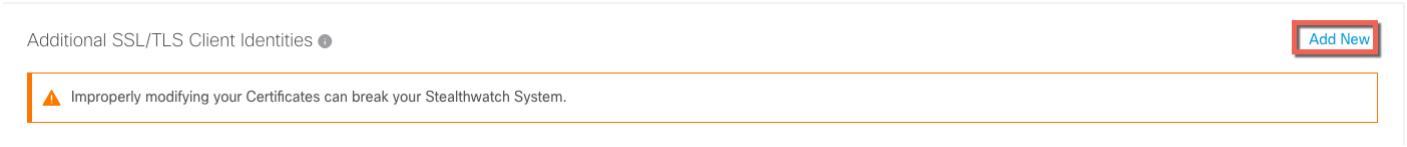
Step 7 Select **Apply Settings**

Generating Stealthwatch CSR request

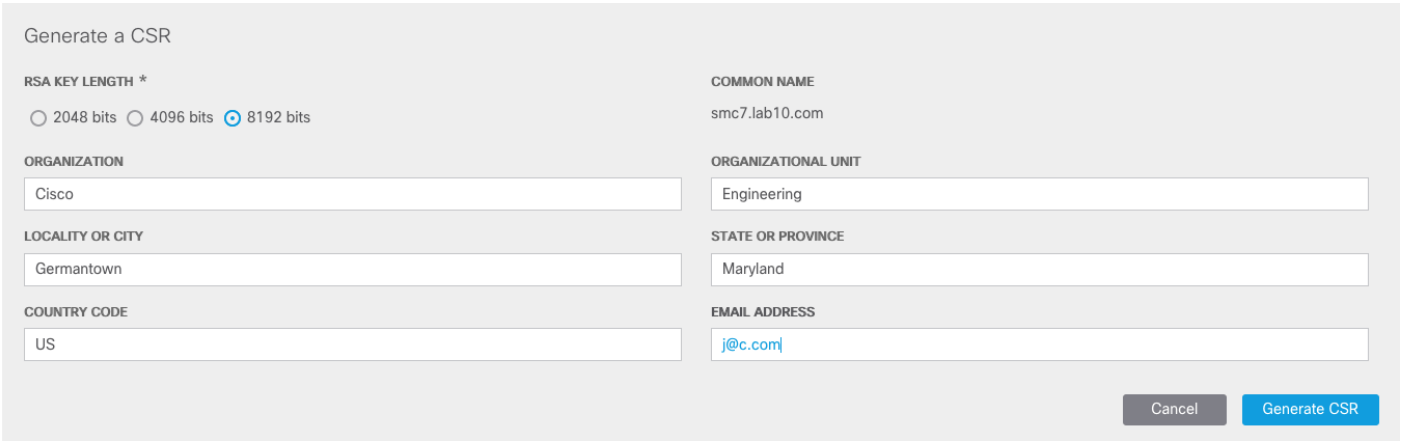
Step 1 Select **Configuration Menu->Appliance->Additional SSL/TLS Client Identities**
You should see



Step 2 Select **Add New**

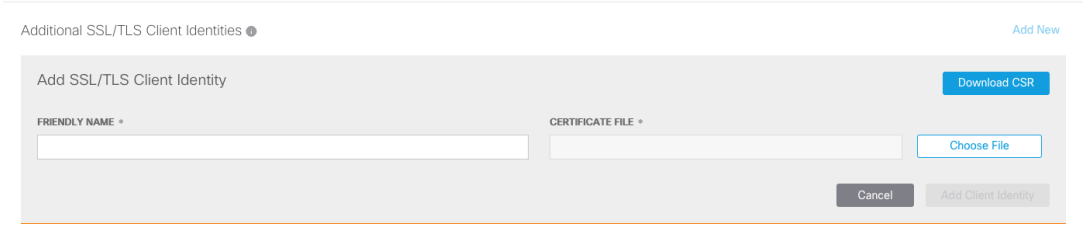


Step 3 Fill out the CSR Request



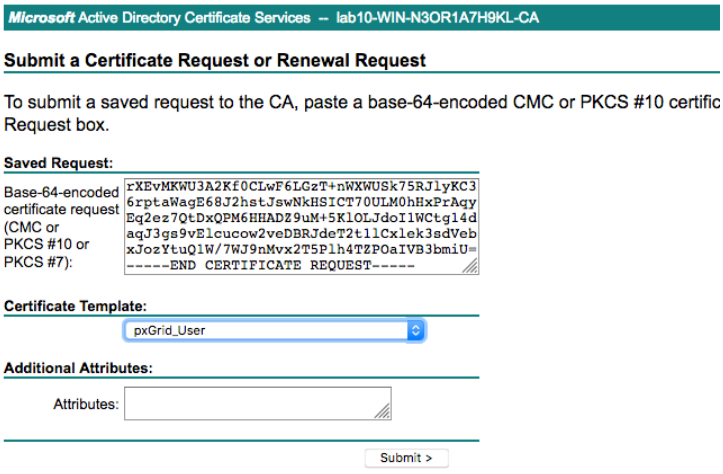
Step 4 Select **Generate CSR**

Step 5 You will see the following



Step 6 Select **Download CSR**

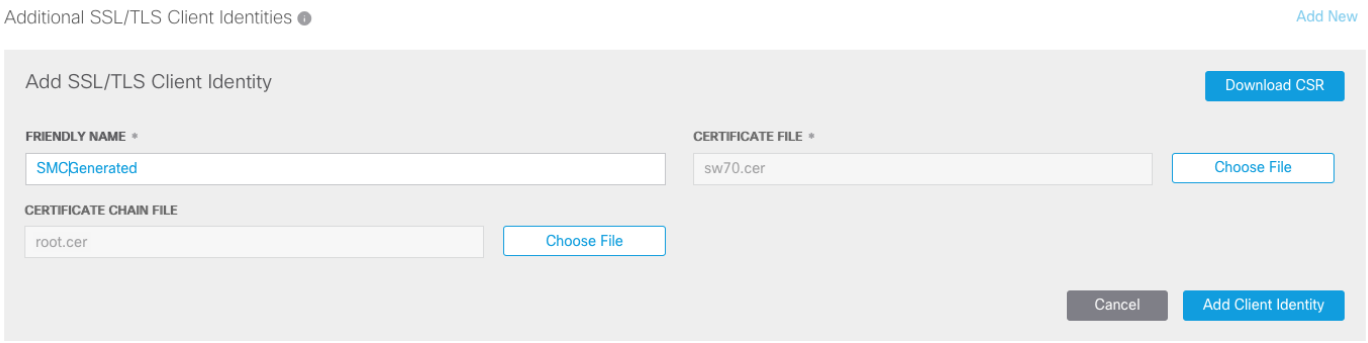
Step 7 Paste the request in the customized pxGrid template



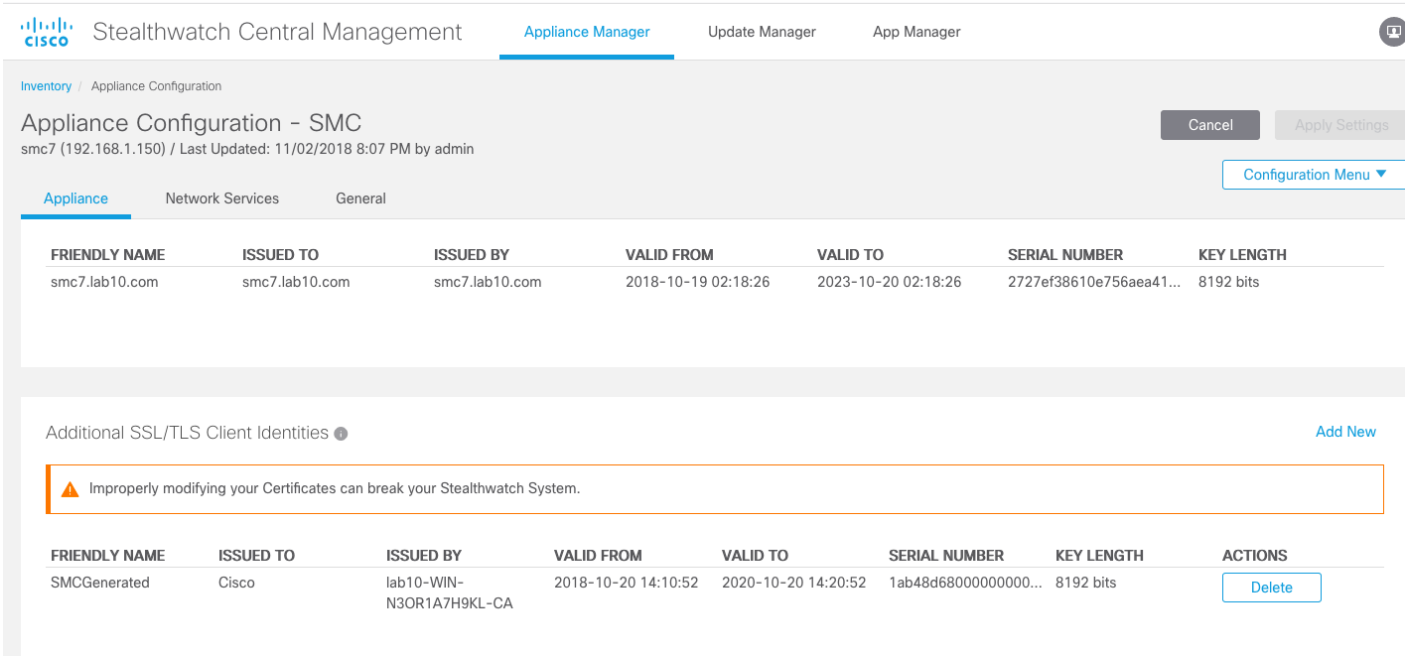
Step 8 Select **Submit**

Step 9 **Download** certificate in **Base 64 encoded** format

Step 10 Upload **Stealthwatch certificate** and **chain certificate** and add the friendly name



Step 11 Select **Add Client Identity**
You should see:

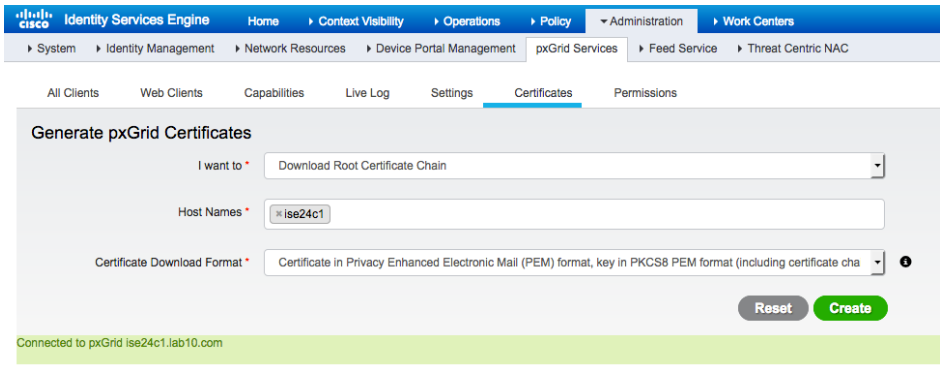


Step 12 Select **Apply Settings**

Using ISE Internal CA

Importing the ISE Internal Root Certificate

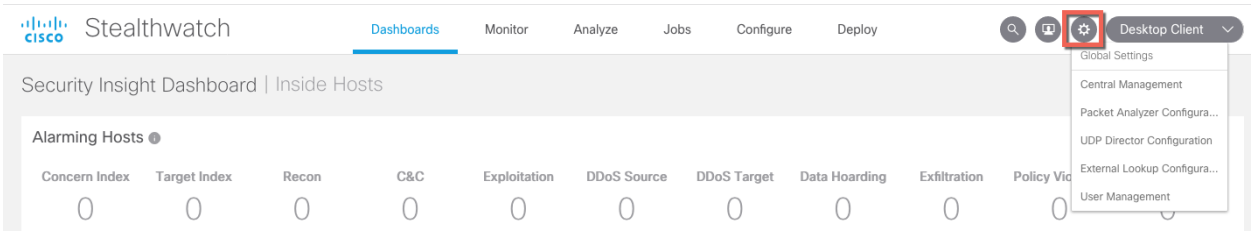
Step 1 Select **Administration->pxGrid Services->Certificates->Generate Certificates**
Step 2 Under **I want to**, select Download **Root Certificate Chain**
Step 3 Select the **Host name** of ise24c1
Step 4 Select **Create**



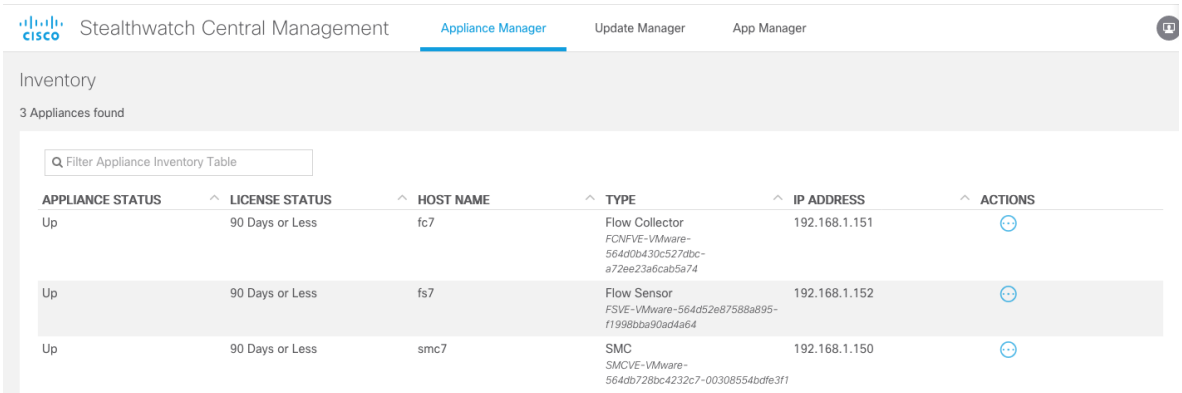
Step 5 Download the zipped file

Note: We will upload the root certificate CertificateServicesRootCA-ise24c1_.cer in the Stealthwatch trustsore

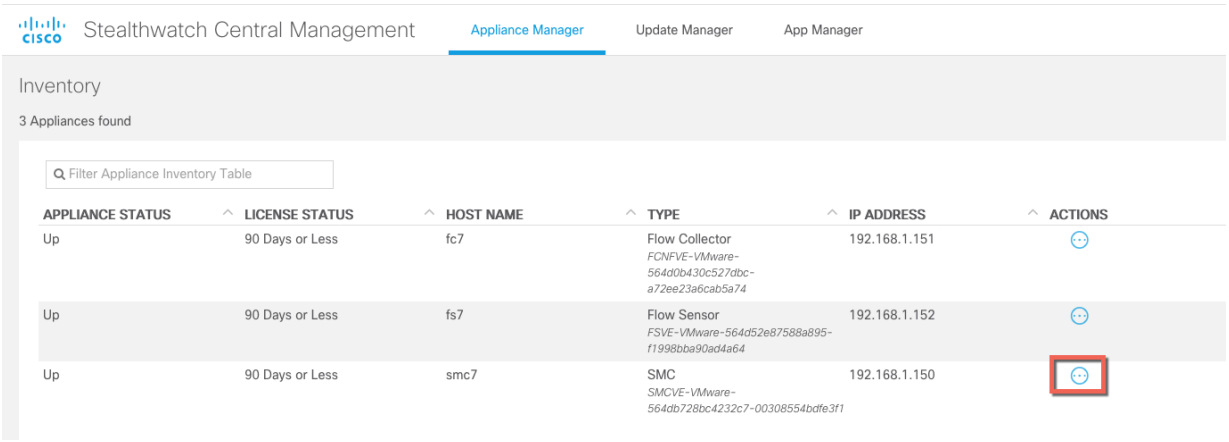
Step 6 Login to SMC, Click on the Gear below



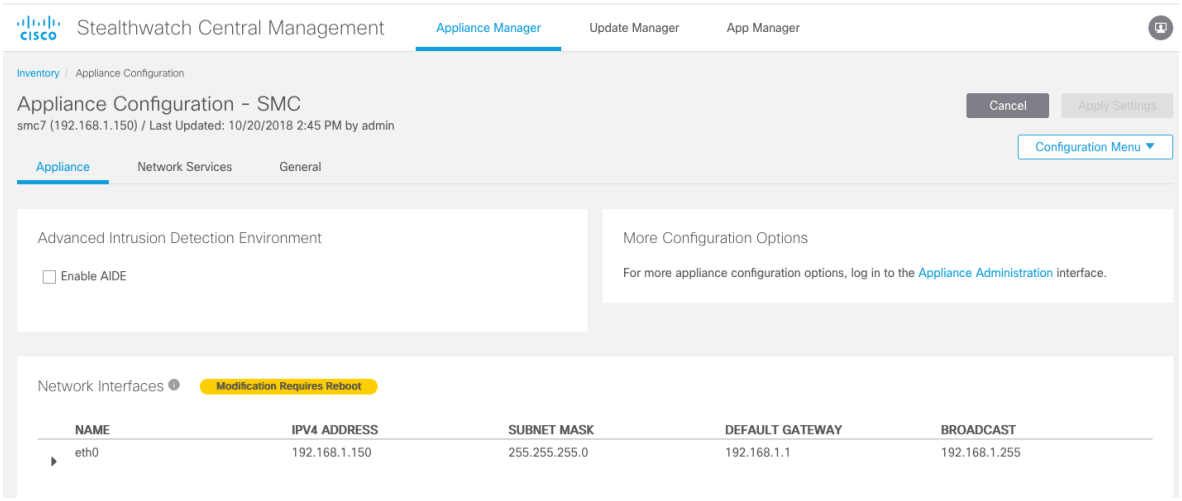
Step 7 Select **Central Management**, you should see:



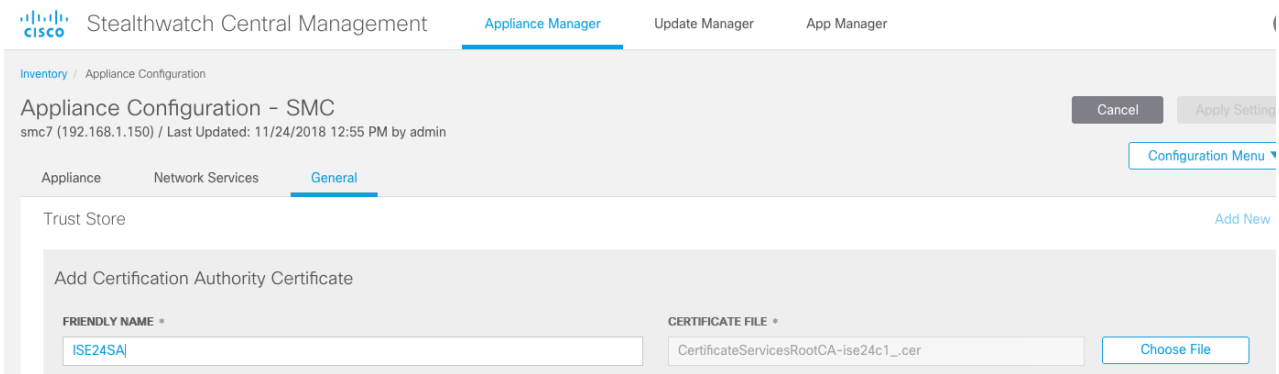
Step 8 Under **SMC**, click on the button under **Actions** as seen below:



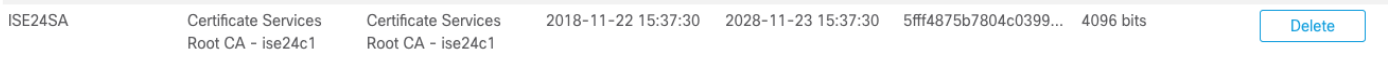
Step 9 Select **Edit Appliance Configurations,** you should see:



Step 10 Click on **General->Truststore->Add New->**choose and upload the external root certificate



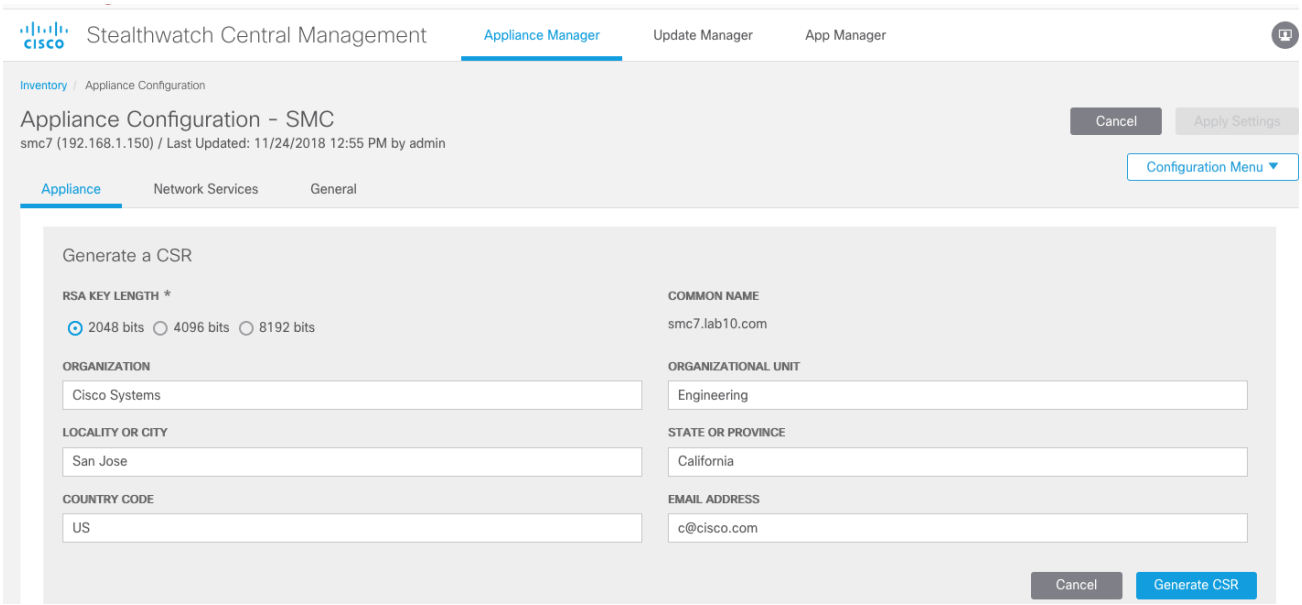
Step 11 Select **Add Certificate,** you should see the certificate:



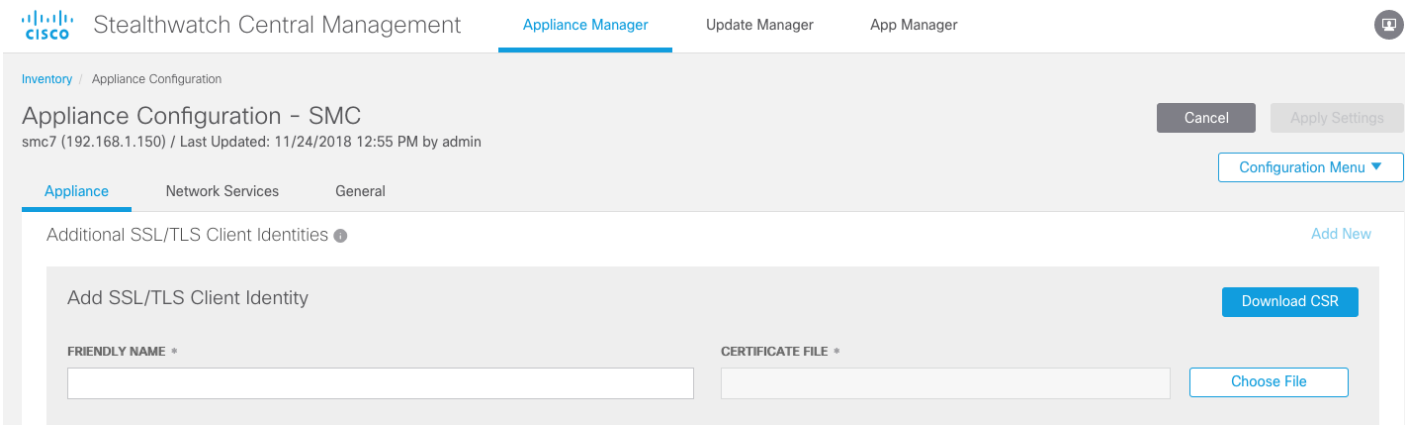
Step 12 Select **Apply Settings**

Generating Stealthwatch CSR request

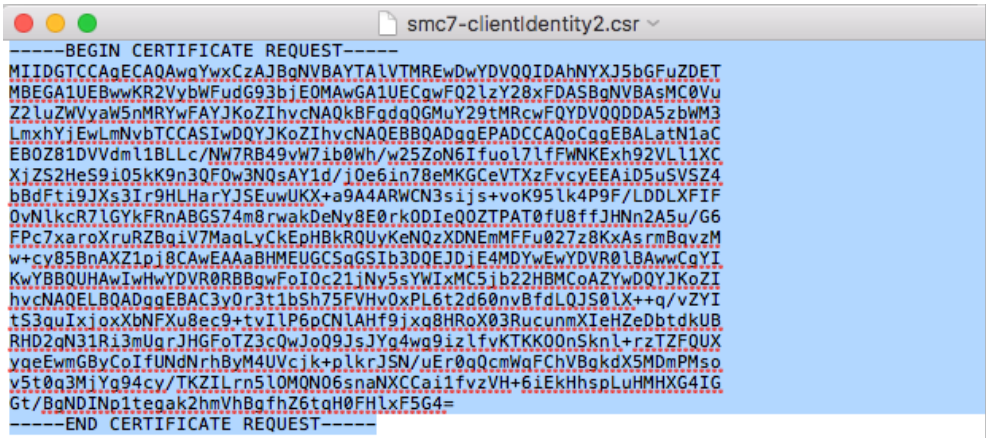
Step 1 Under **Generate a CSR->RSA Key Length->**change the RSA key length to **2048 bits**



Step 2 Select **Generate CSR**



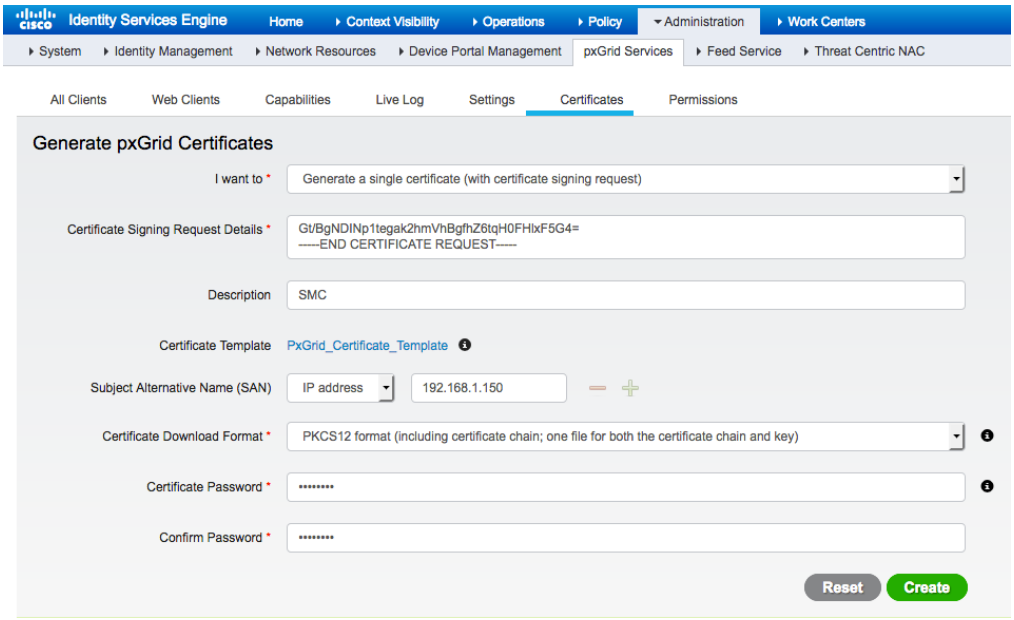
Step 3 Download the CSR file and open using "TextEdit" or other editor.



Step 4 Goto to ISE, Select **Administration->pxGrid Services->Certificates->Generate pxGrid Certificates**

Step 5 Under **I want to**, select **Generate a single certificate with (certificate signing request)**

Step 6 Paste the CSR request into Certificate Signing Request Details



Step 7 Enter a **description name**

Step 8 Leave defaults for **pxGrid_Certificate_template** (RSA key size 2048 bits)

Step 9 Enter the IP address of the SMC console under the **Subject Alternative Name** (SAN) name

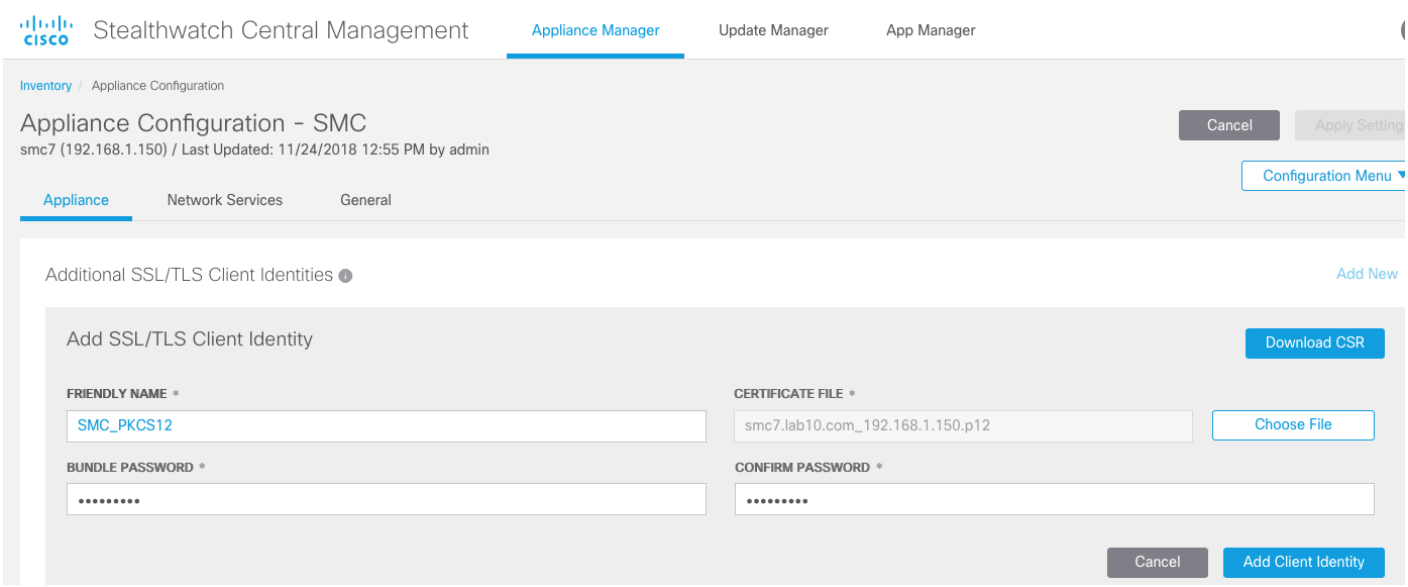
Step 10 Under **Certificate Download Format**, select **PKCS12 format (including certificate chain, one file fore both the certificate and key)**

Step 11 Enter the password and confirm the password

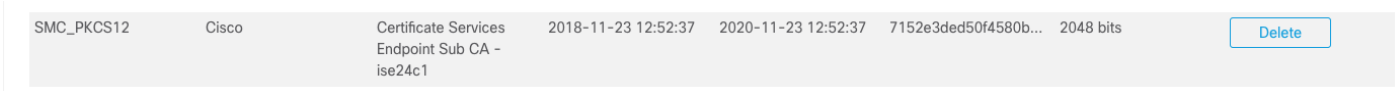
Step 12 Select **Create**

Step 13 Unzip the file

Step 14 Upload the .p12 filename into Stealtwatch



Step 15 Select **Add Client Identity**, you should see

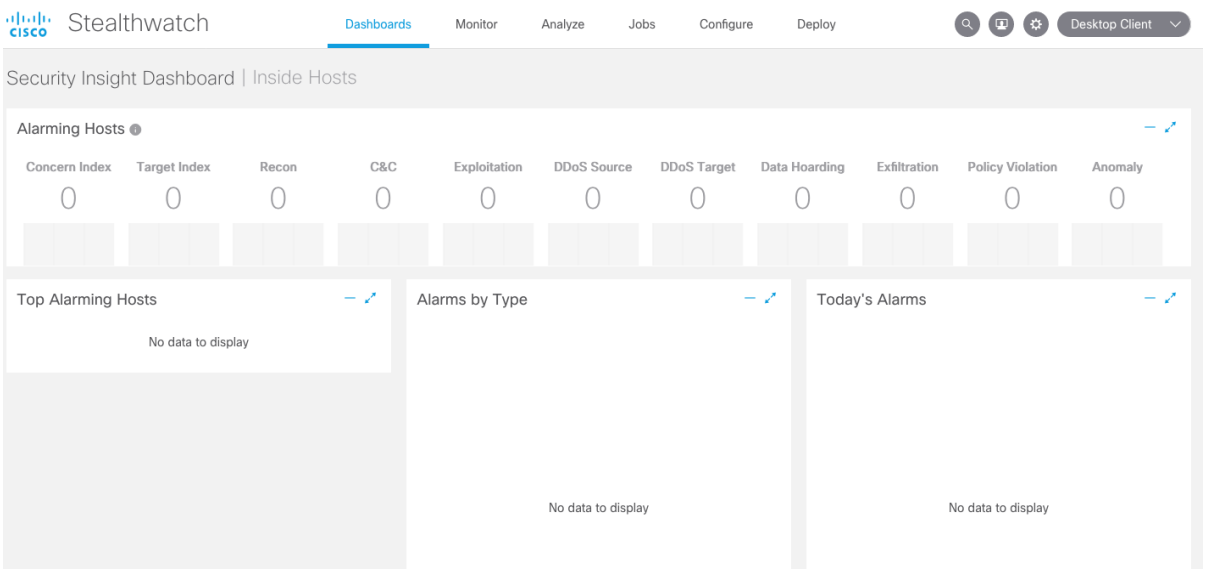


Step 16 Select **Apply Settings**

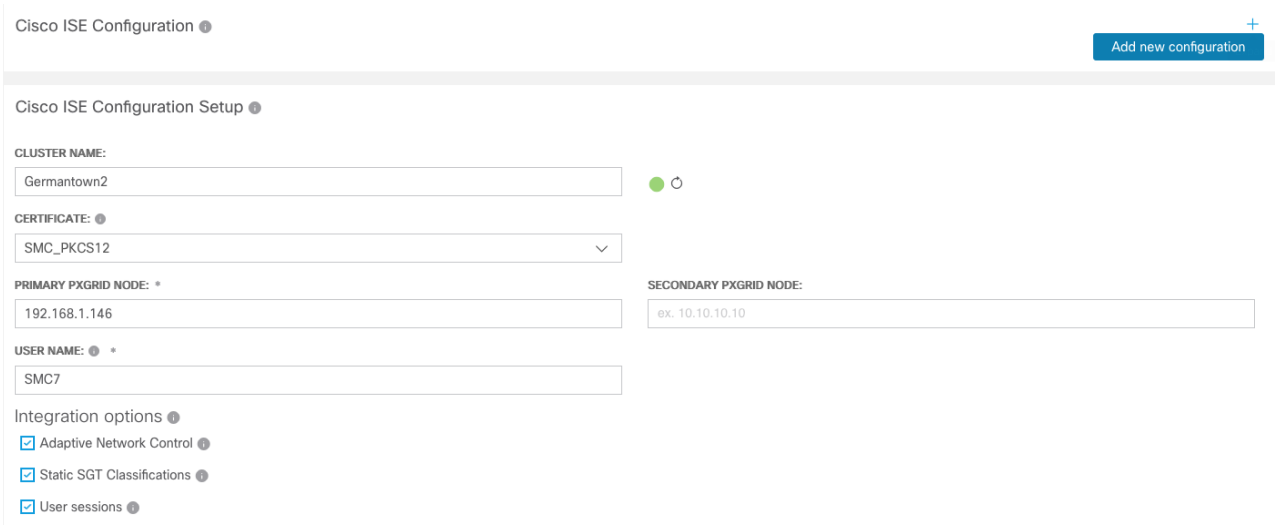
Configuring ISE pxGrid Integration

In this section, Stealthwatch 7.0 is configured to successfully connect, register and subscribe to the ISE pxGrid node.

Step 1 Go to the Dashboard Screen, select **Dashboards**



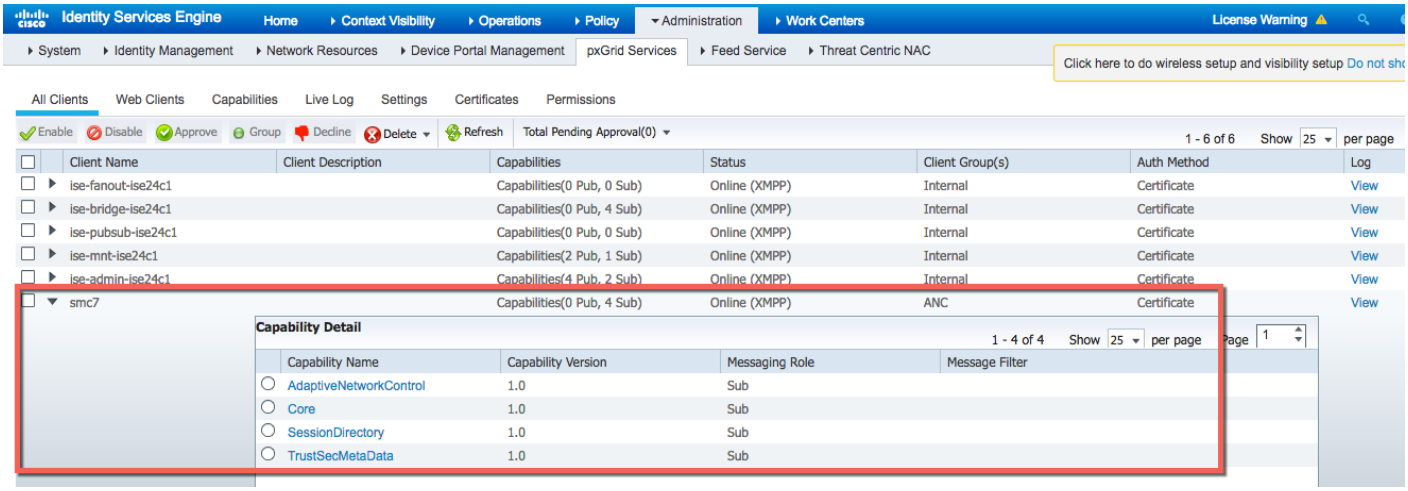
Step 2 Select **Deploy**
Step 3 Select **Deploy Cisco ISE Configuration->Add New Configuration**
Step 4 Enter the ISE Cluster Name: i.e. **Germantown2**
Step 5 Select Stealthwatch certificate from the certificate drop down, i.e. **SMC_PKCS12**
Step 6 Enter the IP address of ISE pxGrid node, i.e. **192.168.1.251**
Step 7 Enter the username which will be the pxGrid client name, i.e. **SMC7**
Step 8 Ensure all the topic settings are enabled under **Integration Options**



Step 9 Select **Save**

Step 10 You Status icon will turn Green

Step 11 In ISE, select **Administration->pxGrid Services**, you should see:



ISE Adaptive Network Control (ANC) Policies

ISE ANC policies align with organizations security policies. For example, when malware or breaches are detected, the organization may investigate further by providing segmented network access, or if the threat is more severe, and capable of propagating through the network, the IT admin may want to shut down the port.

Possible ANC actions are: quarantine (Change or Authorization), port-shut and port bounce.

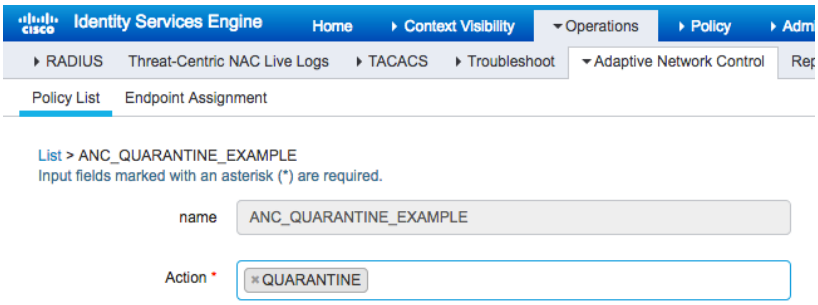
These ANC policies will then be used as condition rules in ISE authorization policies to enforce the organizations security policy.

In this section, the ISE ANC policies are created along with their associated actions. Three policies are created: ANC_QUARANTINE_EXAMPLE, ANC_PORT_SHUT_EXAMPLE, and ANC_PORT_BOUNCE. These ANC policies are added to Global Exceptions List in the ISE Authorization Policies.

Creating ANC Policies

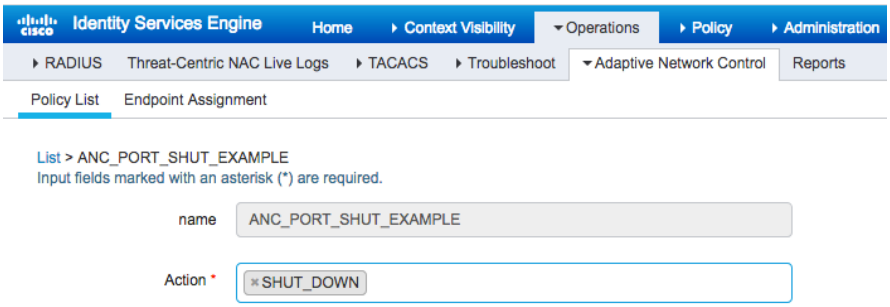
The ANC policies are created along with the associated actions

Step 1 Select **Operations->Adaptive Network Control->Policy List->Add** and enter ANC_QUARANTINE_EXAMPLE for the Policy Name and Quarantine for the Action:



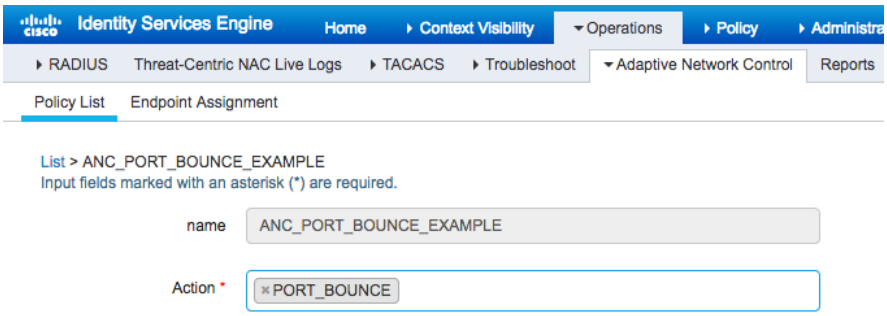
Step 2 Select **Submit**

Step 3 Select **Policy List->Add** and enter **ANC_PORT_SHUT_EXAMPLE** for the **Name** and **SHUT_DOWN** for the **Action**



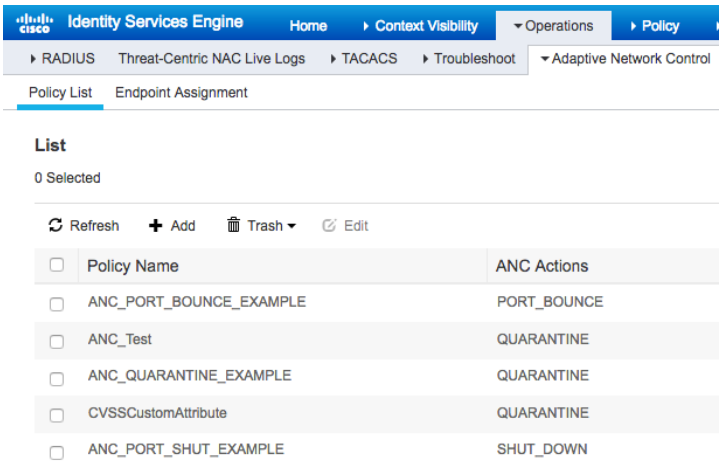
Step 4 Select **Submit**

Step 5 Select **Policy List->Add** and enter **ANC_PORT_BOUNCE_EXAMPLE** for the **Name** and **PORT_BOUNCE** for the Action



Step 6 Select **Submit**

Step 7 When completed you should see a list of the ANC Policies

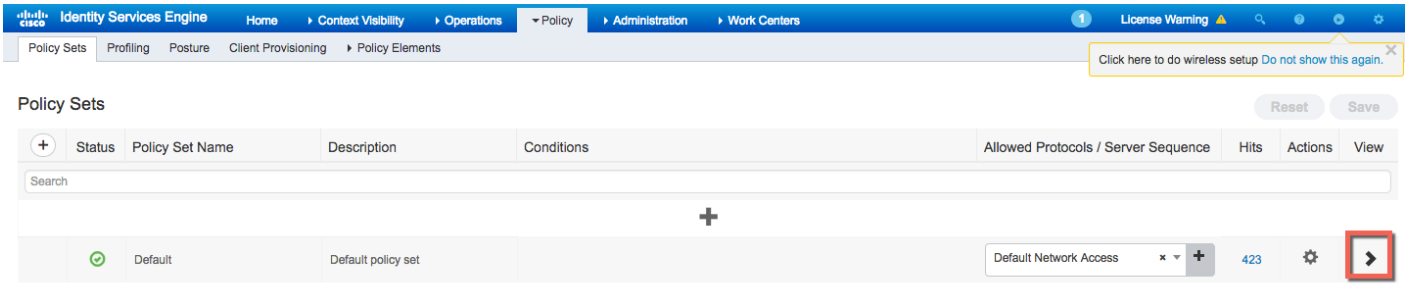


Adding ISE ANC policies to ISE Authorization Policies

The ANC policies are added as conditions rules to an authorization policy.

Step 1 Select **Policy->Policy Sets**

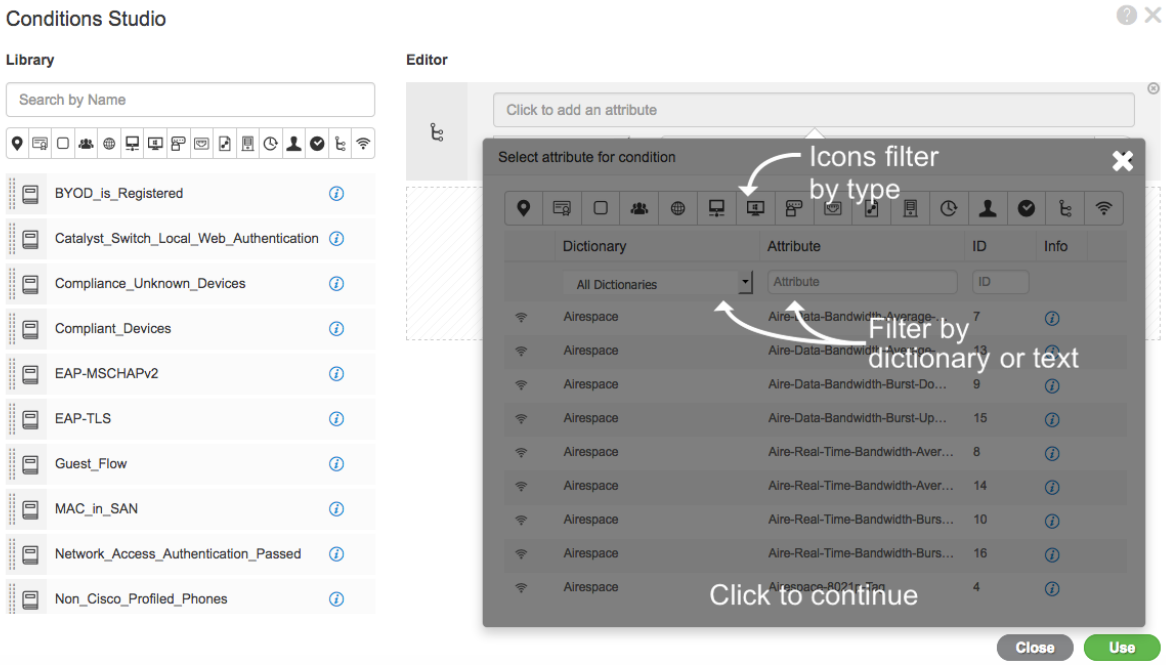
Step 2 Click on "**>**" as seen below:



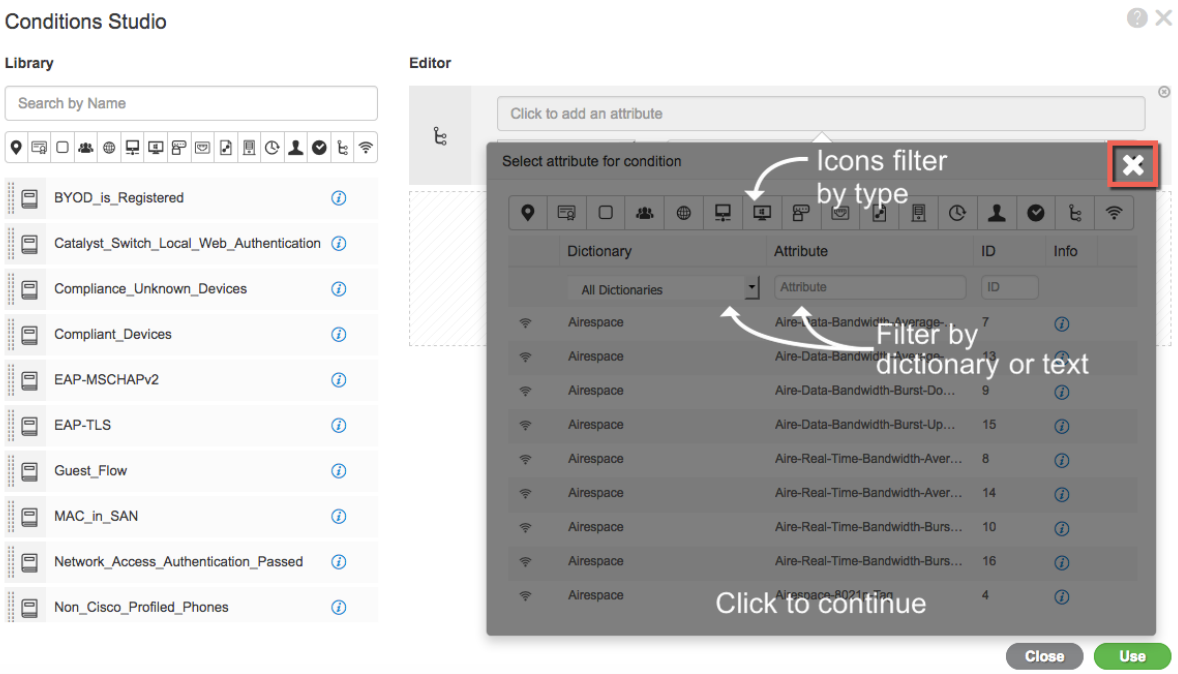
Step 3 Click on **Authorization Policy->Global Exceptions->"+"**

Step 4 Enter Rule Name: **ANC_Quarantine**

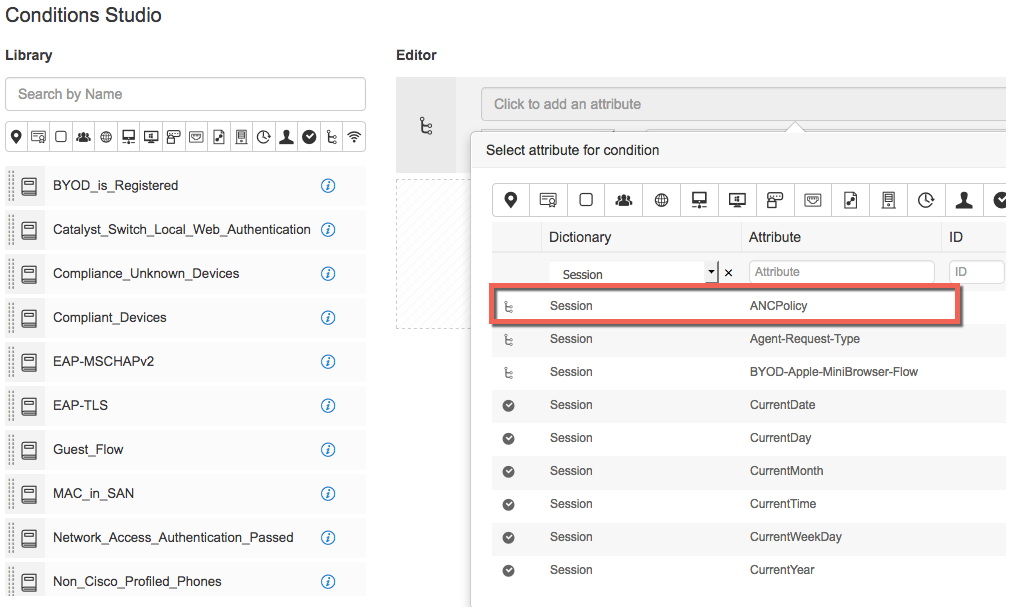
Step 5 Click on "+" under **Conditions,** this brings up the Editor Menu



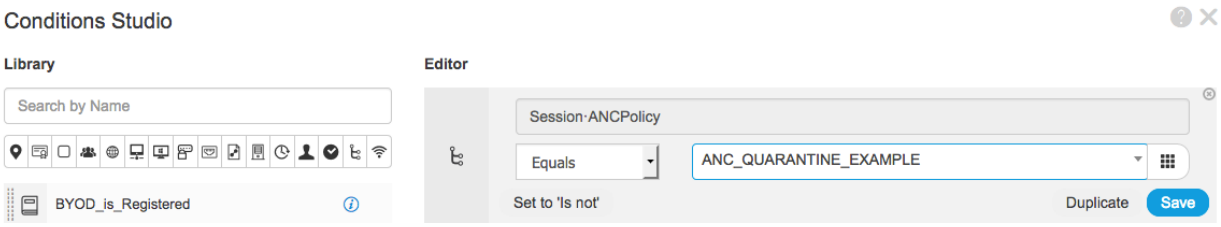
Step 6 Click on "x" to close the tutorial screen



Step 7 Under Dictionary, select **Session** that matches the attribute **ANCPolicy**



Step 8 From the dropdown, select the **ANC_QUARANTINE_EXAMPLE** policy



Step 9 Select **Use**

Step 10 You should see

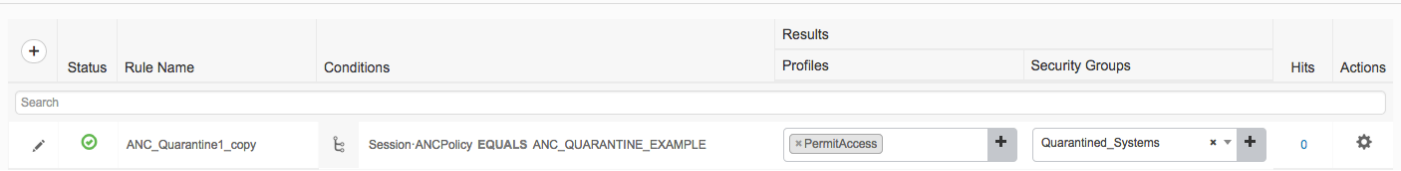
Step 11 From the **Profiles** drop down menu select **Permit Access**

Step 12 From the **Security Groups** drop down menu select **Quarantined Systems**
You should see

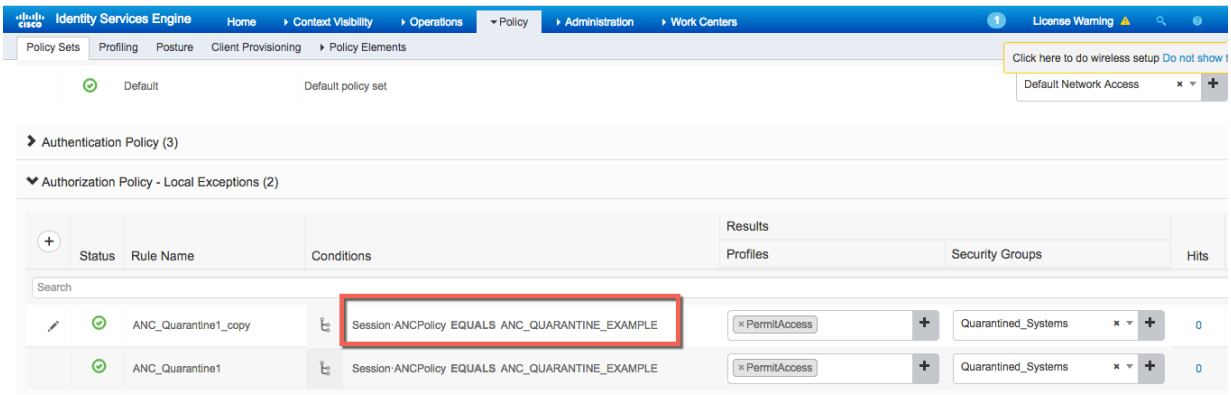
Step 13 Select **Save**

Step 14 To add the ANC policies to the ISE Authorization polices, Under Actions click on "gear"

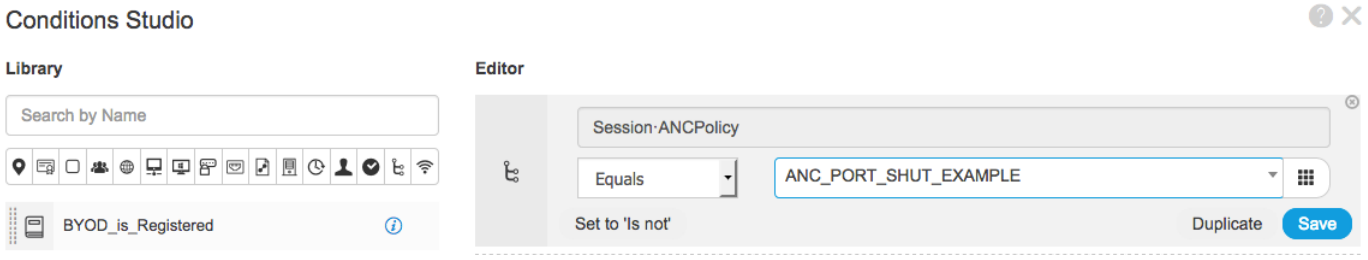
Step 15 Select **Duplicate Above**
You will see the following:



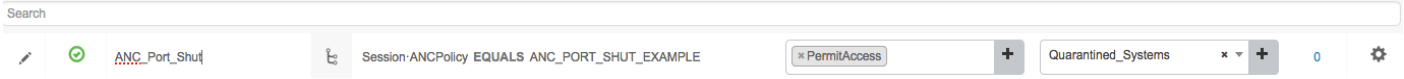
Step 16 Click on the condition rule



Step 17 Select **ANC_PORT_SHUT_EXAMPLE**



Step 18 Select **Use**
Step 19 Rename rule name to **ANC_Port_Shut**

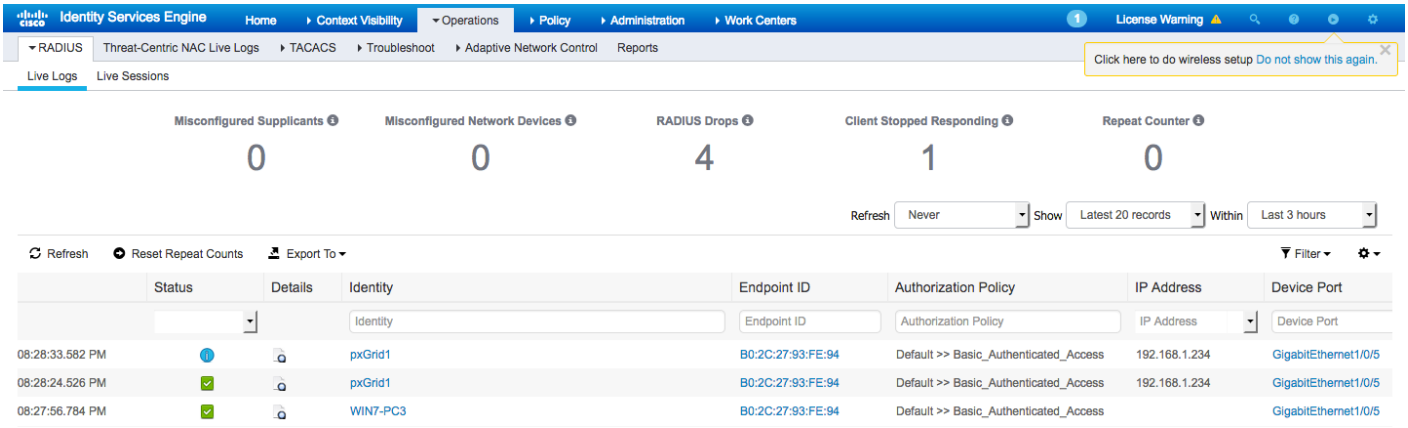


Step 20 Select **Save**
Step 21 Follow Steps 21-28 to create the ANC_Port_Bounce Global Exception Authorization Policy Rule

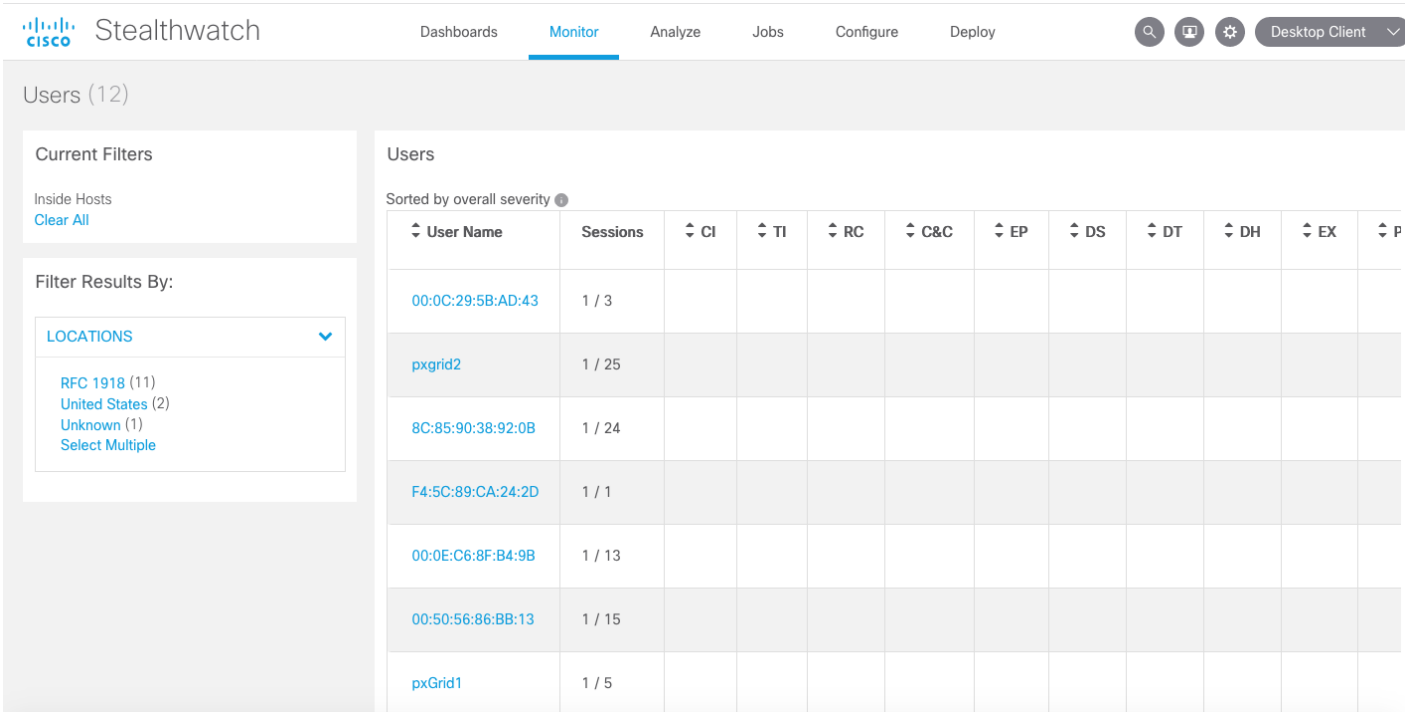
Stealthwatch Quarantine Example

In this example, the endpoint is automatically quarantined by assigning the endpoint to the ANC_QUARANTINE_EXAMPLE policy

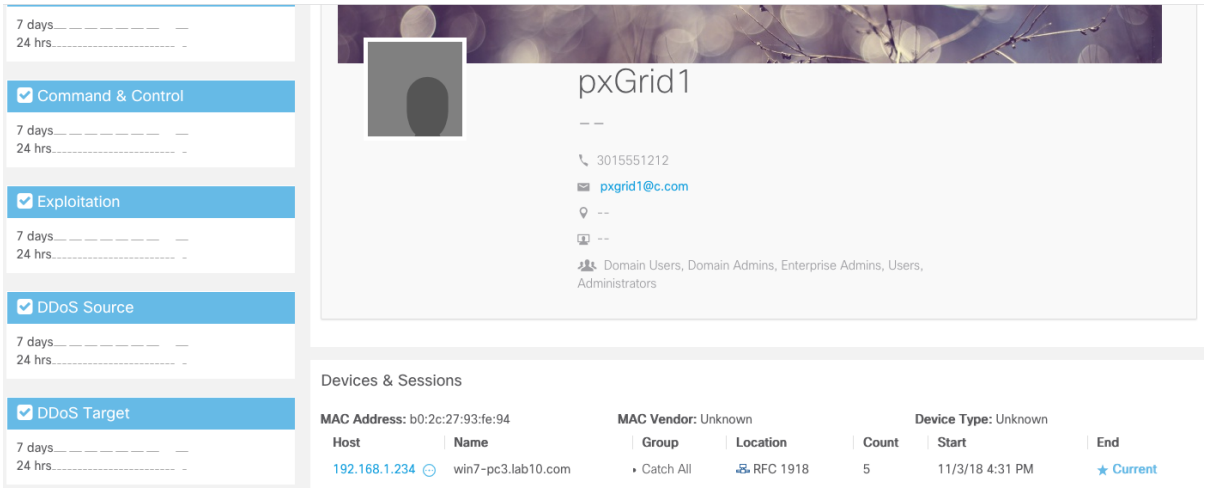
Step 1 User Authenticates to ISE



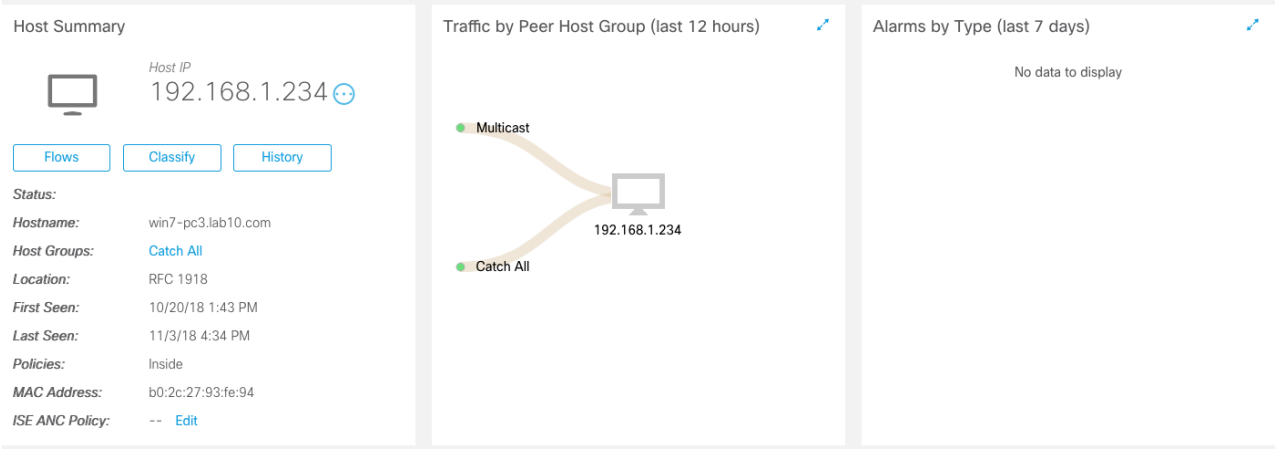
Step 2 Select **Monitor->Users**, you will see the following:



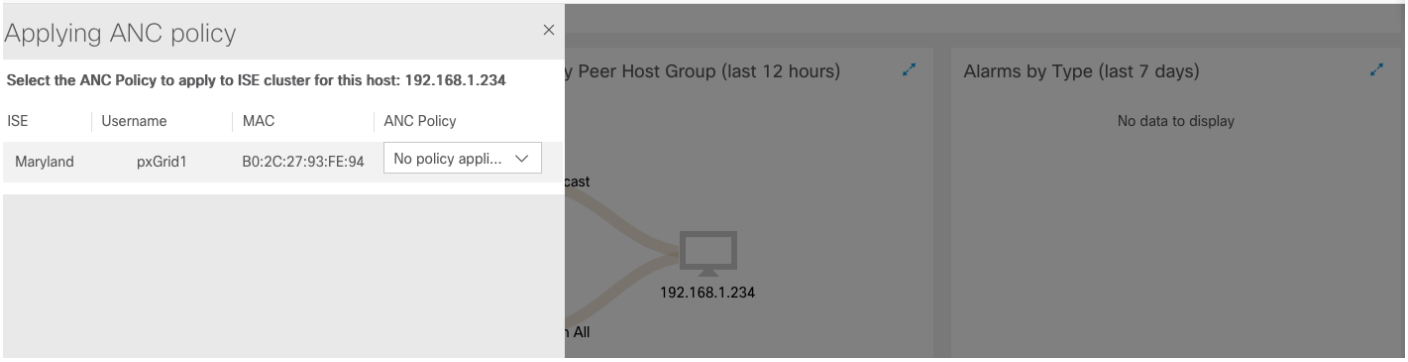
Step 3 We select **pxGrid1**



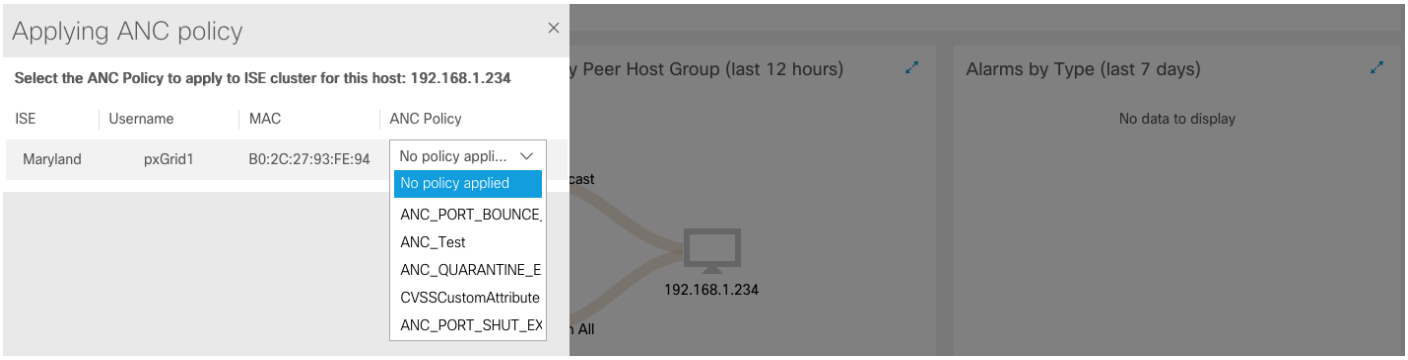
Step 4 Select the host **192.168.1.234**



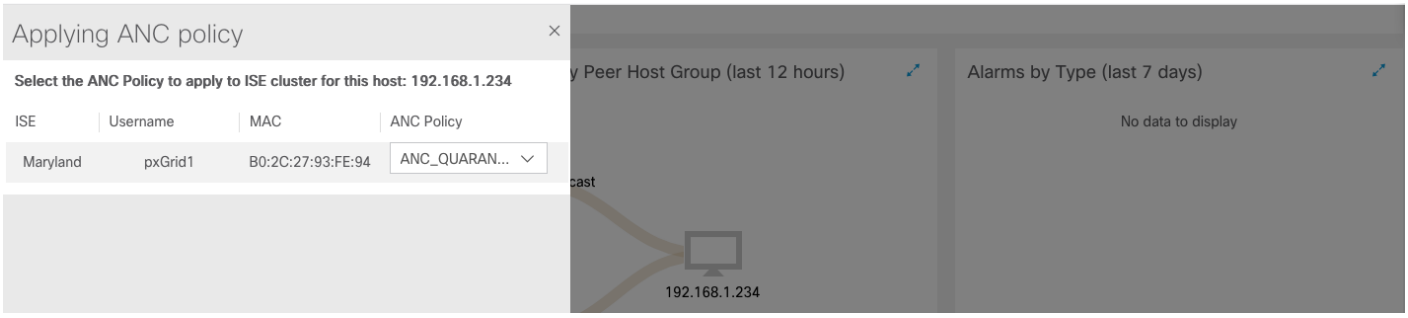
Step 5 Select **Edit** for the **ISE ANC Policy,** you should see:



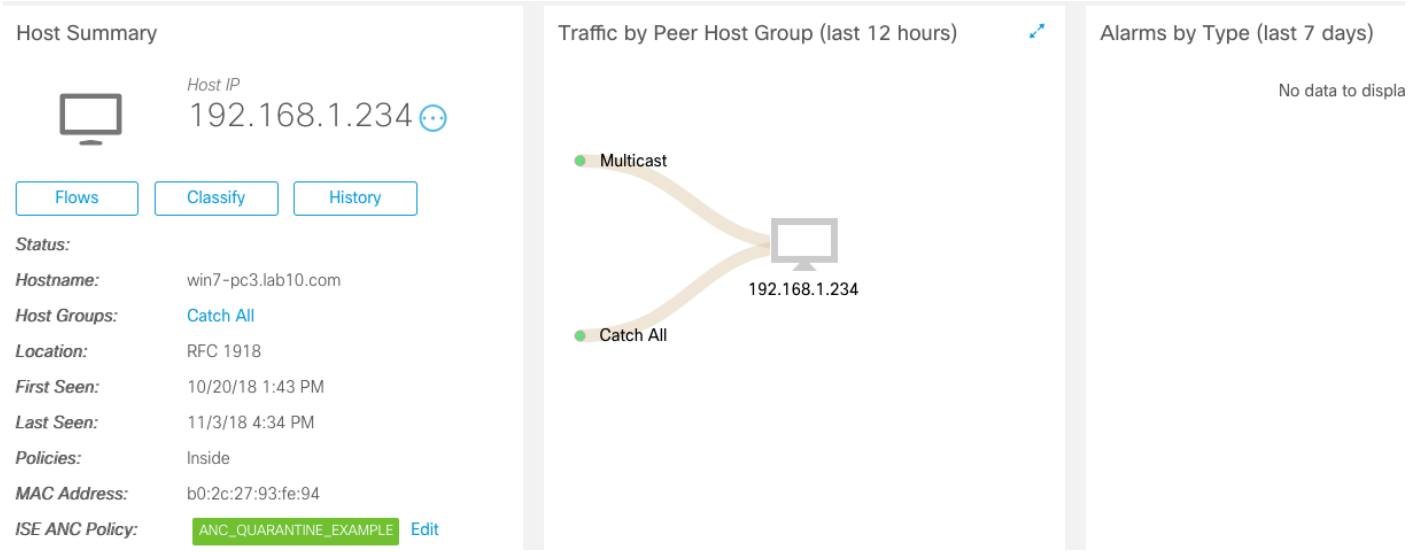
Step 6 From the **ANC Policy** drop down menu, you should see all the ISE ANC policies



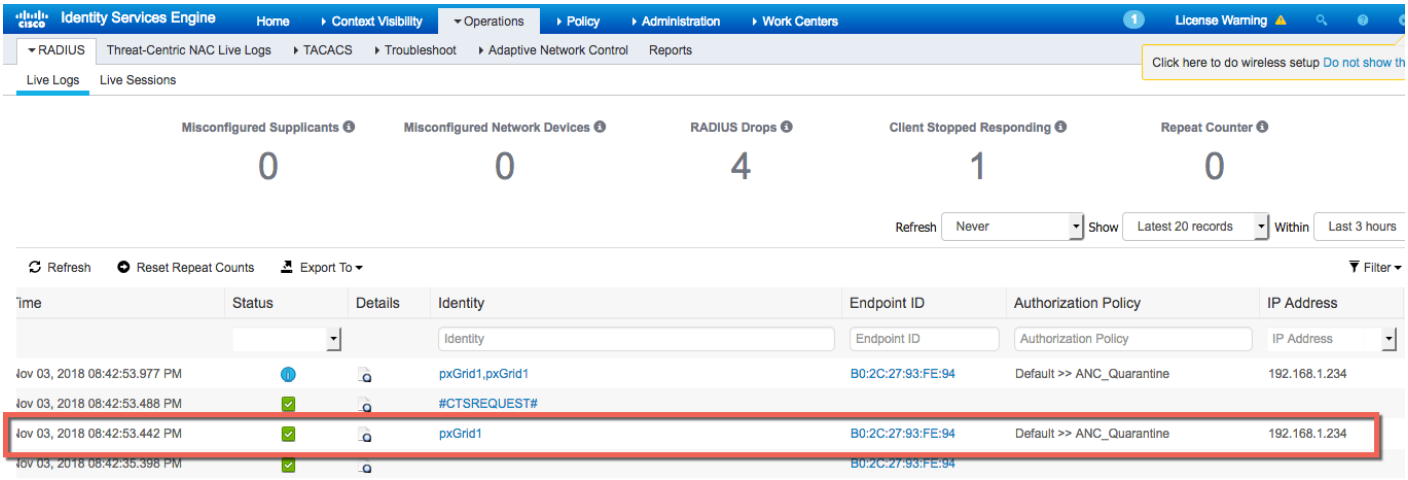
Step 7 Select **ANC_QUARANTINE_EXAMPLE** policy



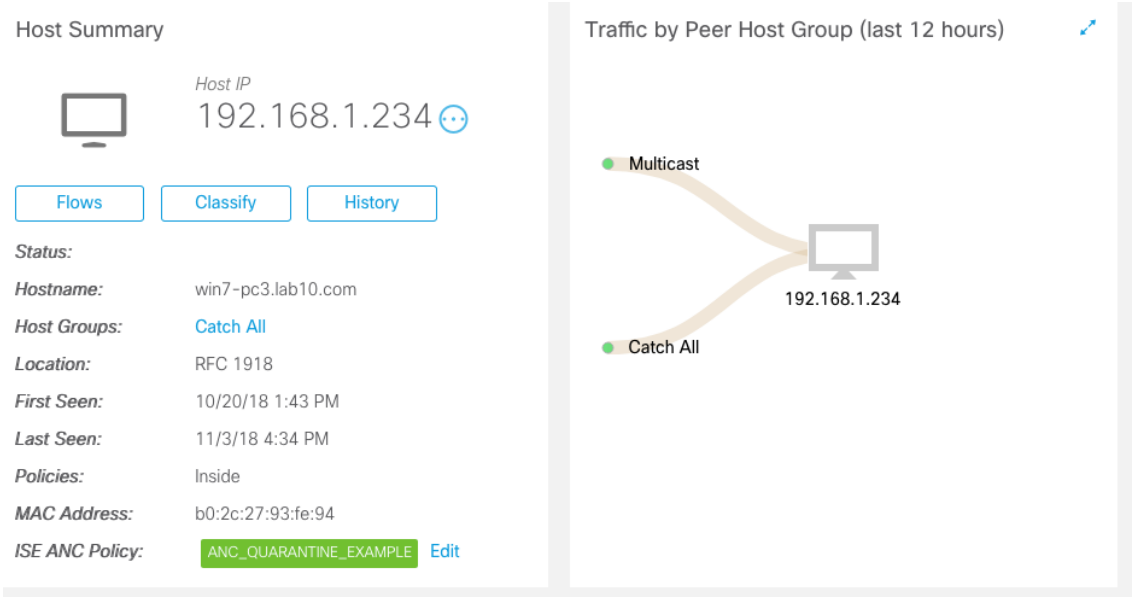
Step 8 Select **Save**
You should see:



Step 9 Go to ISE, select **Operations->RADIUS->Live Logs**

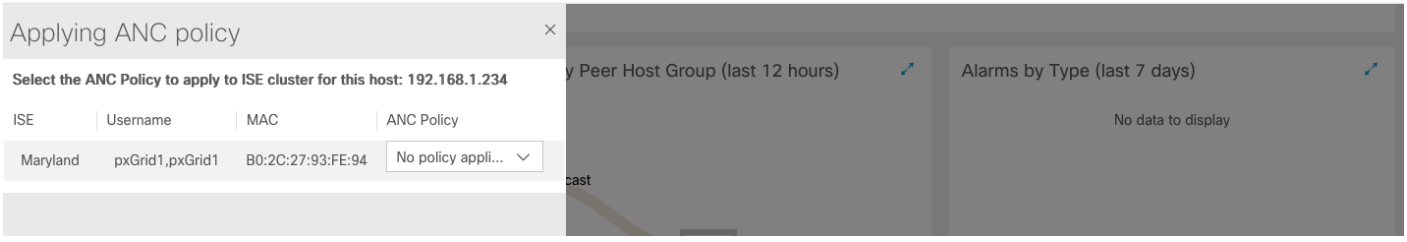


Step 10 To unquarantine the endpoint

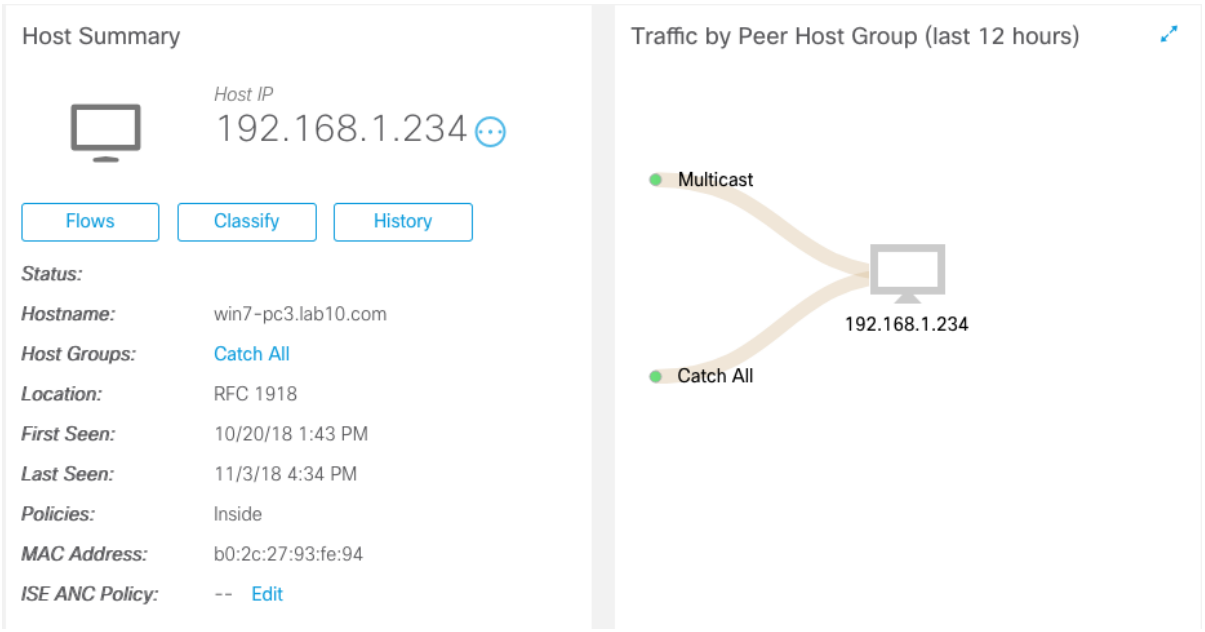


Step 11 Select **Edit**

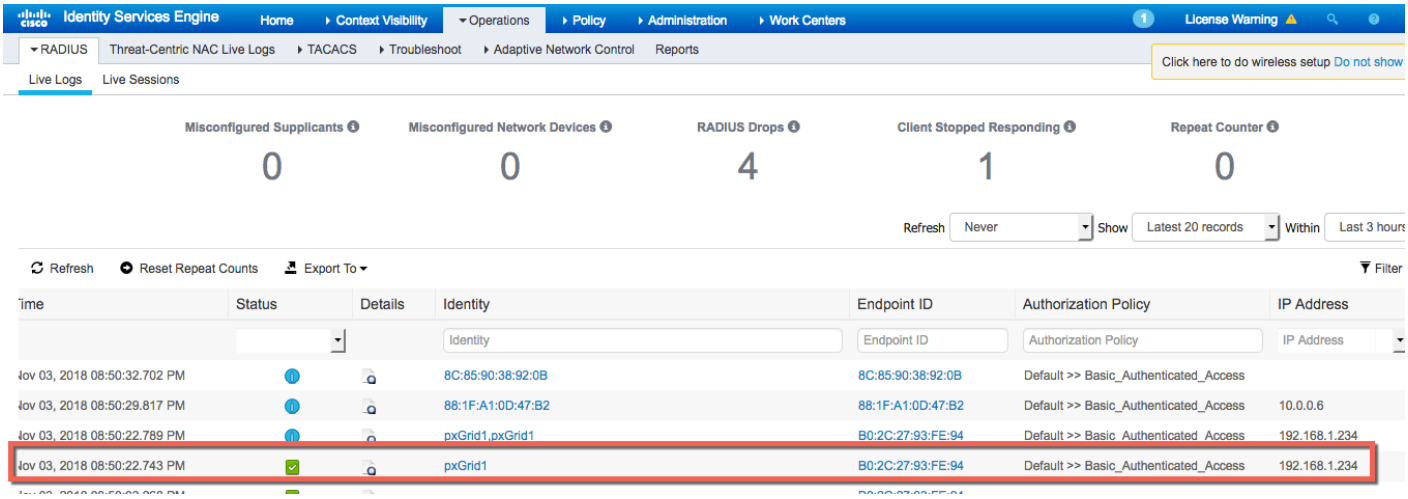
Step 12 From the drop-down select "**No policy applied**"



Step 13 Select **Save**, you should see:



Step 14 Goto ISE, select **Operations->RADIUS->Live Logs**, the endpoint should be unquarantined



Cisco TrustSec Software-Defined Segmentation

Stealthwatch 7.0 makes use of TrustSec segmentation through Security Group Tags (SGT) and SGT Exchange Protocol (SXP). SGT are labels that are assigned to users, endpoint devices based on the ISE authorization policies. They may be statically assigned to endpoints such as servers and other entities as well and are used by TrustSec capable devices to make forwarding decisions. In this document, we will be using Cisco Catalyst 3750-X Switch and ASA 5506-X.

Security Group Tag is a unique 16 bit tag that is assigned a unique role. It represents the privilege of the source user, device, or entity that is logged at the ingress of the Cisco TrustSec domain. Cisco TrutSec uses the device and user credentials acquired during authentication for classifying packets by security groups (SGs) as they enter the network. This packet classification is maintained by tagging packets on the ingress to the Cisco TrustSec network so that they may be identified for the purpose of applying security and other policy criteria in the data path. The SGT allows the network to enforce the access control policy by enabling the endpoint device to act upon the SGT to filter traffic.

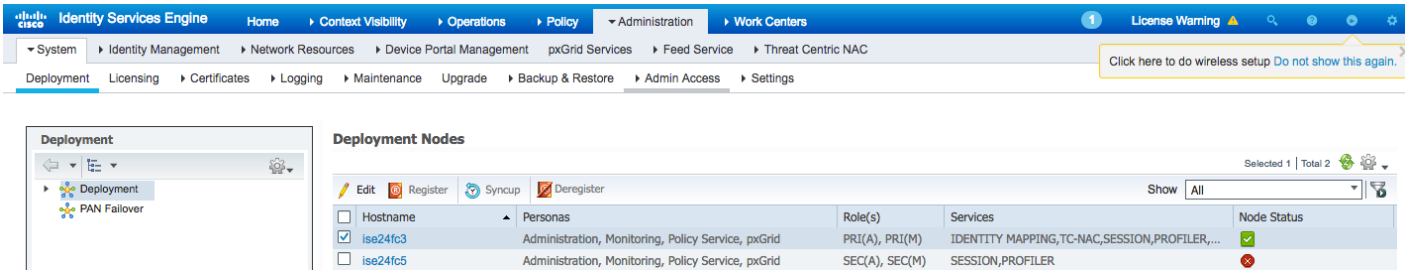
Cisco TrustSec Secure Group ACLs (SG-ACL) are used to allow or restrict network access based on source and destination SGTs based on business decisions.

The SGT Exchange Protocol (SXP) is a control protocol for propagating IP-to-SGT binding information across network devices that do not have hardware support for Cisco TrustSec. Cisco TrustSec filters packets at the egress interface. During the endpoint authentication, a host accessing the Cisco TrustSec domain (the endpoint IP address) is associated with an SGT at the access device through Dynamic Host Control Protocol (DHCP) snooping and IP device tracking. The access device transmits that association or binding through SXP to Cisco TrustSec hardware-capable egress devices. These devices maintain a table of source IP-to-SGT bindings. Packets are filtered on the egress interface by Cisco hardware-capable devices by applying security group access control lists (SG-ACLS). SXP passes IP-to-SGT bindings from authentication points to upstream devices in the network. This process allows security services on switches, routers, or firewalls to learn identity information.

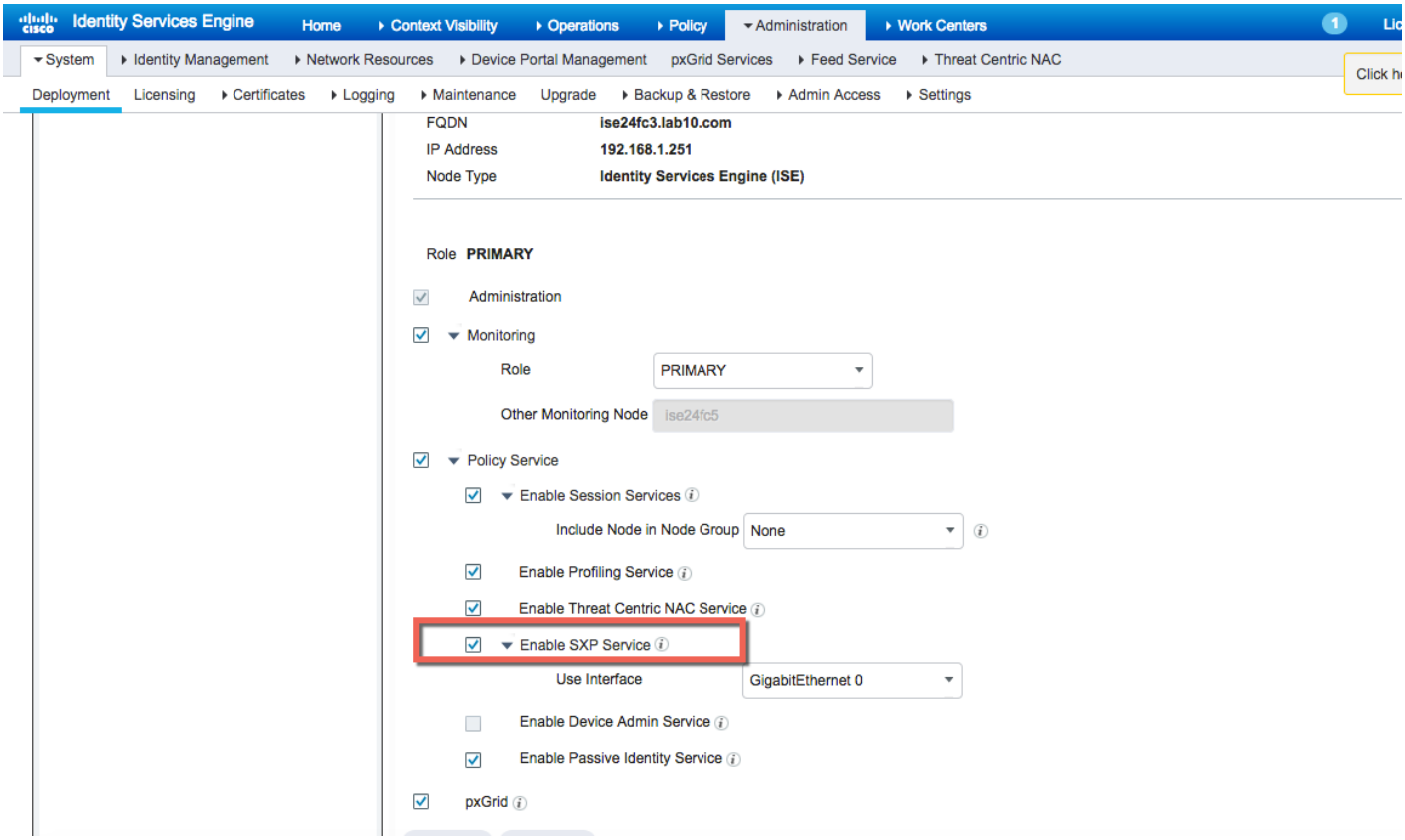
ISE is enabled as an SXP listener and pxGrid is used to publish the SXP connection information such as the IP address, SGT-Tag, Source and Peer Sequences.

Enabling ISE as an SXP Listener

Step 1 Select **Administration->System->Deployment->edit the node**



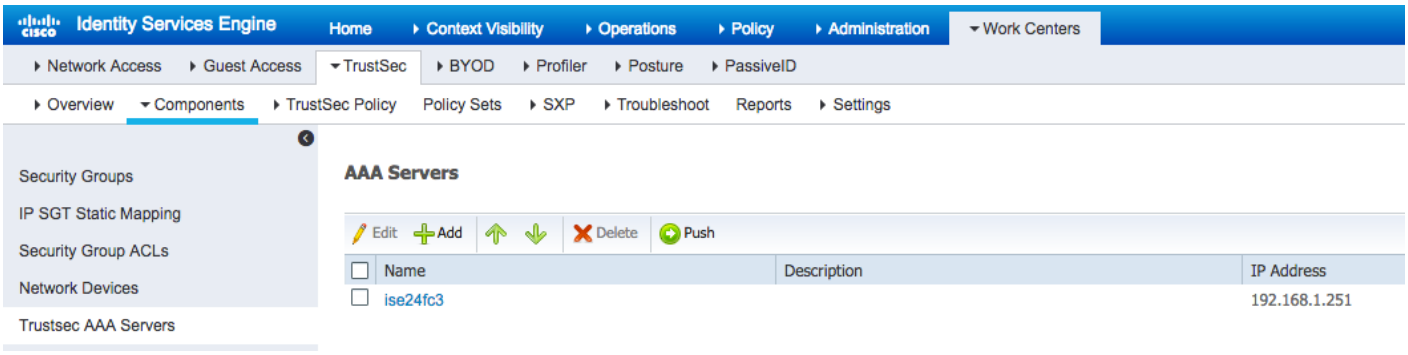
Step 2 **Enable** Enable SXP Service



Step 3 Select **Save**

TrustSec AAA Devices

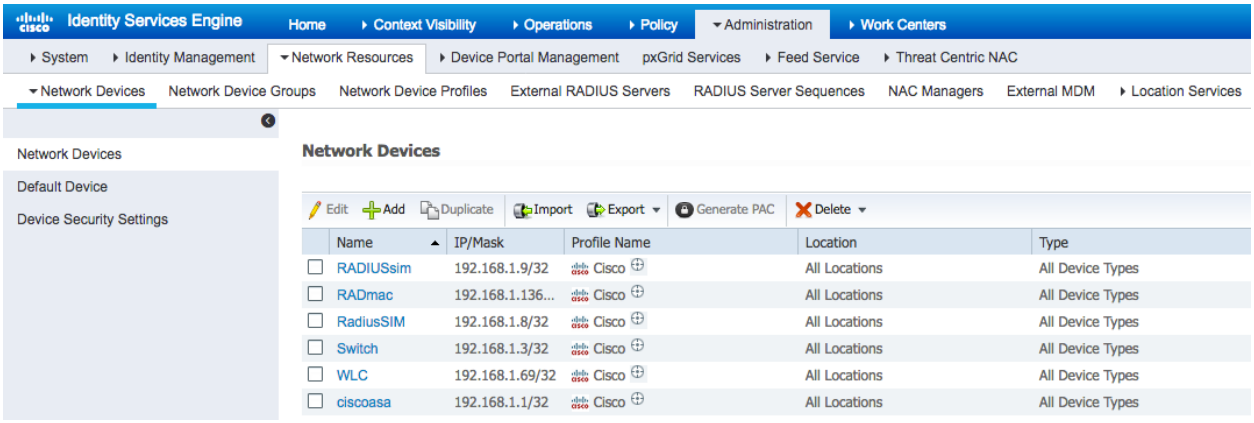
Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Components->Trustsec AAA Servers**
ISE will be configured as the AAA server



Configure Network Devices for TrustSec

In this document I have configured the Cisco Catalyst 375x switch and the ASA 5506-X for TrustSec operation.

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Components->Network Devices**

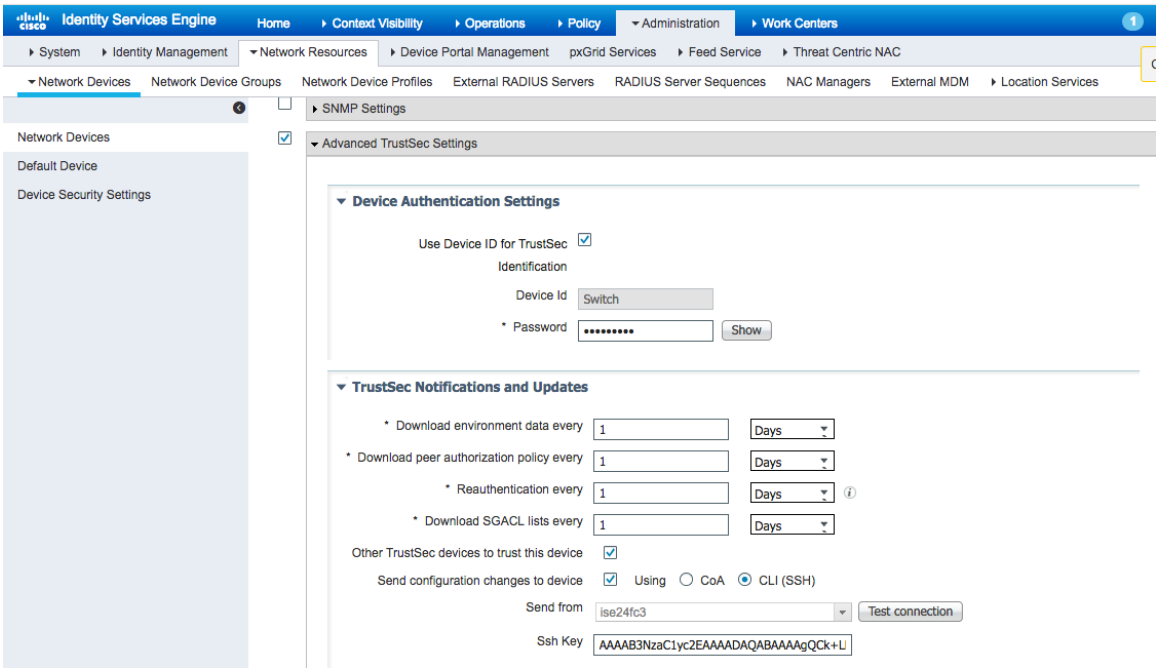


Step 2 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Components->Network Devices->select Switch->Edit->Enable->Advanced TrustSec Settings**

Step 3 Select **Use Device ID for Trustsec Identification**

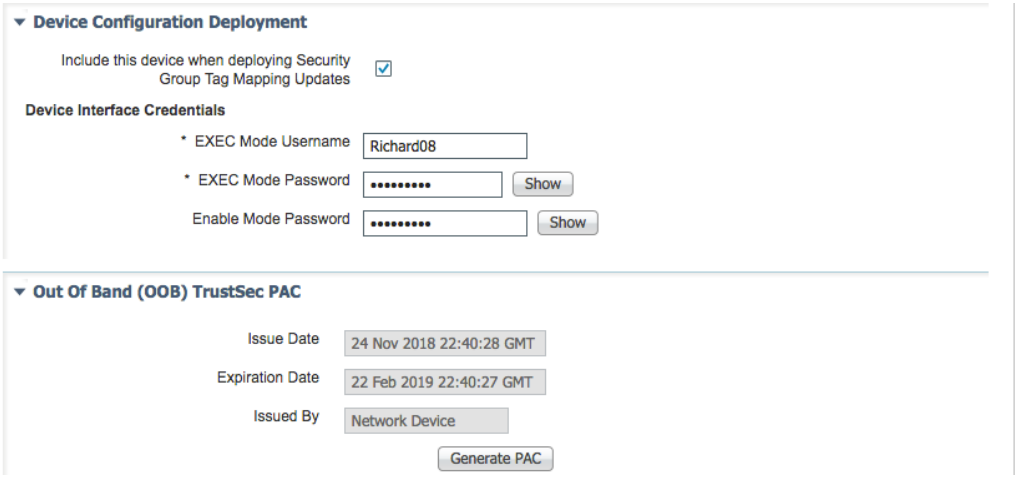
Step 4 Select Send configuration changes to devices using CLI (SSH)

Note: You will need to know the SSH key. If you do not know the SSH key, you can delete the IP address of the device under the known-hosts file. When you ssh into the IP address of the device you will see the SSH key displayed. You can also use CoA if possible.



Step 5 Under **Device Configuration Deployment->Enable->Include this device when deploying Security Group Tag Updates**

Step 6 Enter **Device Interface Credentials information**

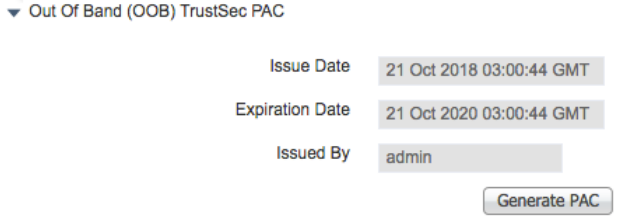


Step 7 The Cisco Catalyst 3750-X supports automatic PAC provisioning and uses the shared password. In order to have PAC use these credentials, enter the following:

```
Switch#cts credentials id Switch password Richard08
Switch#sh cts pacs
  AID: 19F065F78776F28731AEEC40C10F86F2
  PAC-Info:
    PAC-type = Cisco Trustsec
    AID: 19F065F78776F28731AEEC40C10F86F2
    I-ID: Switch
    A-ID-Info: Identity Services Engine
    Credential Lifetime: 17:40:28 UTC Feb 22 2019
  PAC-Opaque:
000200B000030001000400101 9F065F78776F28731AEEC40C10F86F2000600940003010 00F654879EA539F3AD73D259783C36CB600000
0135BF8BDD100093A802FDEBE94618E6A40A7FCA02BE1F8910564996ED0A6212CA1C563C5D3E6F549E701FB65E83211B397E4D7FCB120
5C6CB279FB8BAFEAE79BEA68305D0324A180C7B7E84C752C033205344A075FBFD4D893698926920D6747863C79CD2F84788A46B2C3A5F
E53CA52CB5F4DBE9B694ADAFEFA10F80B
  Refresh timer is set for 25y51w
```

Step 8 The ASA supports only manual PAC provisioning. This means that you must generate it manually on ISE (Network Devices/ASA)

Note: Skip this step for the Cisco Catalyst 3750-X



Step 9 The PAC file must be installed on the ASA where password 'Richard08' is the CTS password

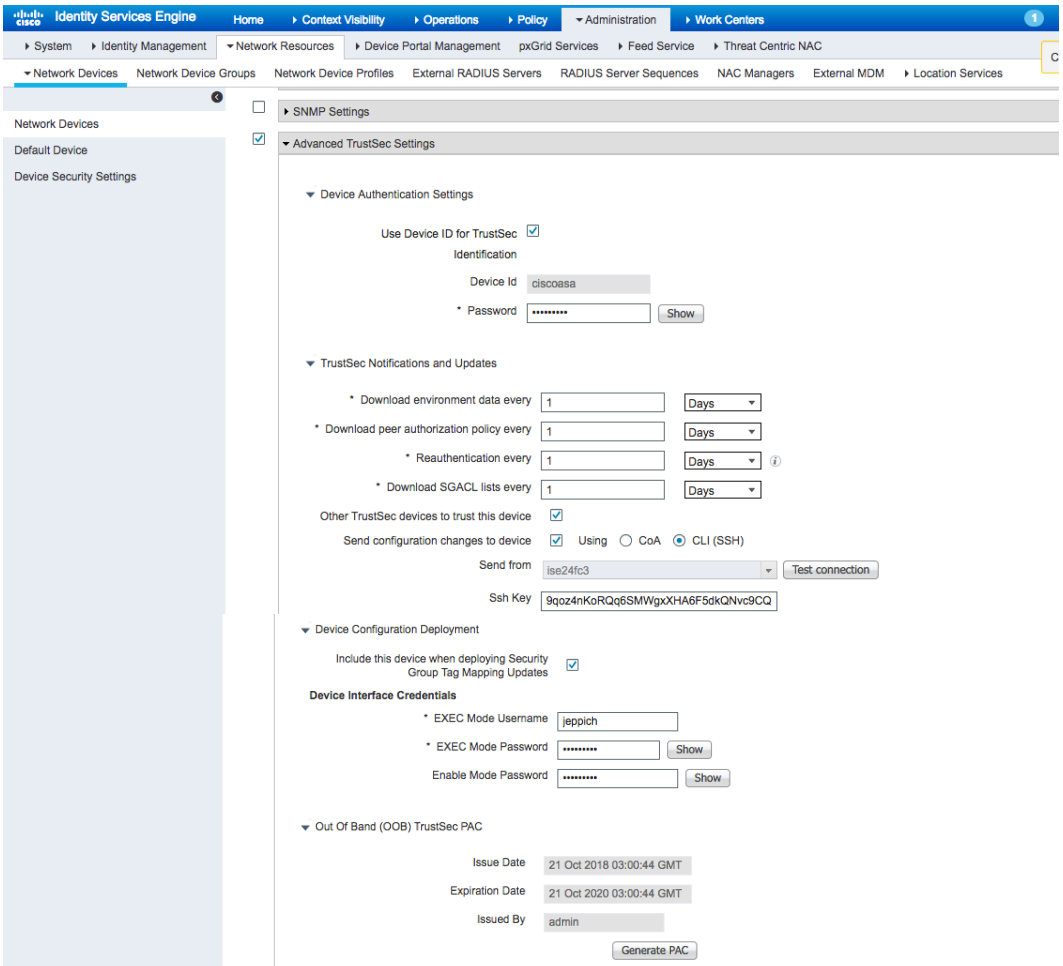
Note: Skip this step for Cisco Catalyst 3750-X

```
ciscoasa(config)# cts import ftp://john1:Richard08@192.168.1.233/ciscoasa.pac password Richard08

ciscoasa# sh cts pac

  PAC-Info:
    Valid until: Oct 21 2020 03:00:44
    AID:         19f065f78776f28731aeec40c10f86f2
    I-ID:        ciscoasa
    A-ID-Info:   Identity Services Engine
    PAC-type:    Cisco Trustsec
  PAC-Opaque:
    000200b000030001000400101 9f065f78776f28731aeec40c10f86f200060094000301
    00e827fa68b4c245ead849d4855028a5f5000000135bca995100093a80a4aa1dfb5eea
    f7d1ce82e422e758362b465c50d63a7b2e0cc7e039f872f9eebf26694e5d87b891bff5
    45a4dbf765bc3b2dc2487d7dd434aa05d77ad5f7a65088951b417aa6146bb159b62f98
    17e07b0c03fc91810e9fe93f7786b7aef7063cd2036b6f56dd1e638d2679e8d02d4de1
    470f4089da
```

Step 10 Follow steps 1-6 and 8,9 for configuring the ASA



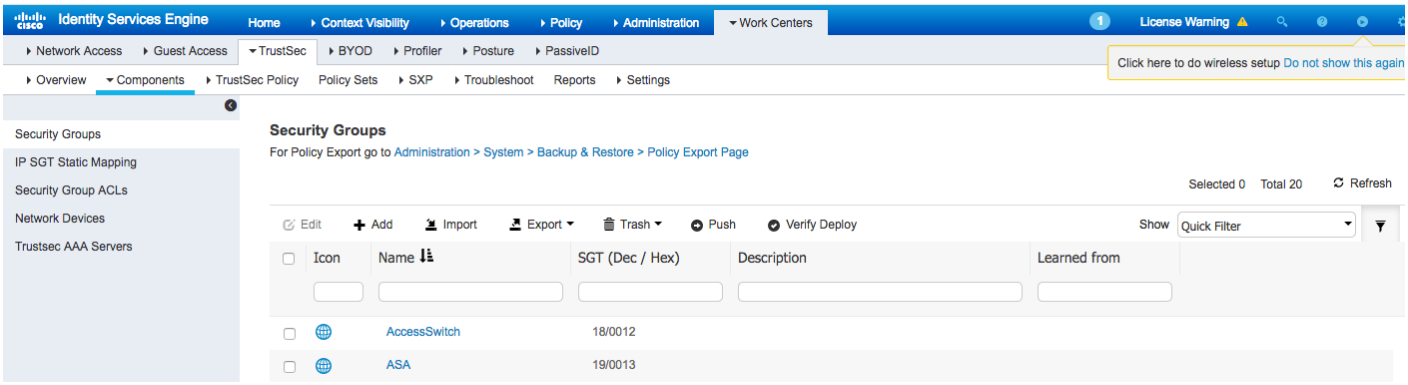
Configure Security Groups

Security Group Tags (SGT) were created for the Cisco Catalyst 3750-X, ASA 5506-X. Default SGT were used for Employees and Production_Servers

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->Components->Security Groups->Add AccessSwitch and ASA selecting Submit after each one.**

Step 2 AccessSwitch will represent the Cisco Catalyst 3750-X switch

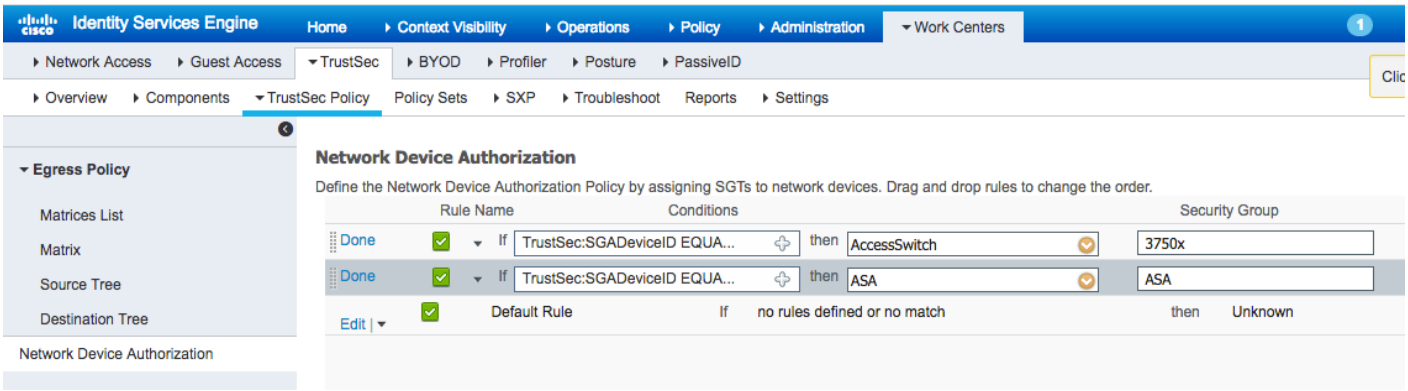
Step 3 ASA will represent the ASA 5506-X.



Configure Network Devices Authorization Policy

Two rules were created for the ASA 5506-X and Cisco Catalyst 3750-X security groups

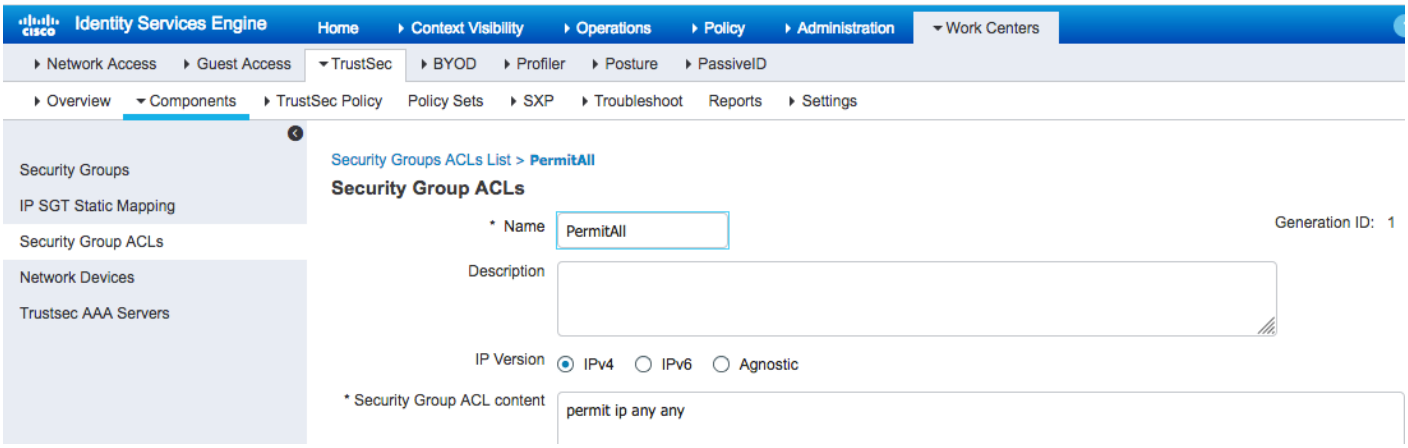
Step 1 Select **Work Center->TrustSec->TrustSec Policy->Network Device Authorization->Add network device rules**



Step 2 Select **Save**

Define SG-ACLs

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Components->Security Group ACLs->add->Name: permit all**
Step 2 Enter: **permit ip any any** for the Security Group ACL content

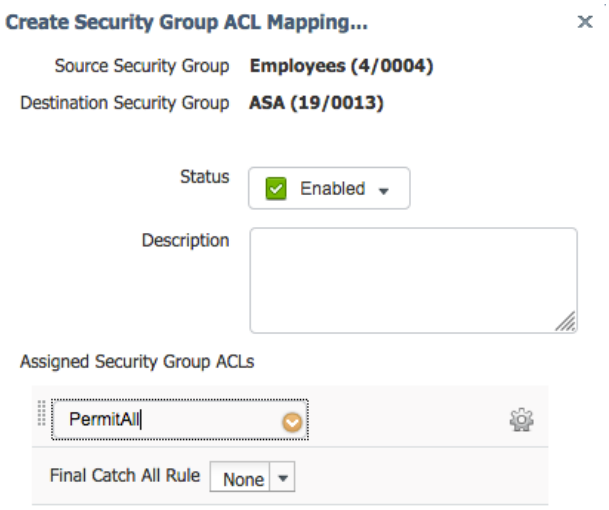


Step 3 Select **Save**

Assign SG-ACLs to Egress Policy

SG-ACLs are assigned to the Egress policy matrix to allow the source to reach the destination SGT-based on the SG-ACL policy enforced on the TrustSec supported device. We define a SG-ACL rule to permit all traffic from the source Employee SGT group to the destination AccessSwitch, ASA and Production_Server SGT groups.

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->TrustSec Policy->Egress Policy->Source Tree->**Add the following



Step 2 Select **Save**
Step 3 Select **Add**

Step 4 Repeat for **Source Security Group:Employee** with **Destination Security Group: Production_Servers**, and **Permit All** for the SG-ACL

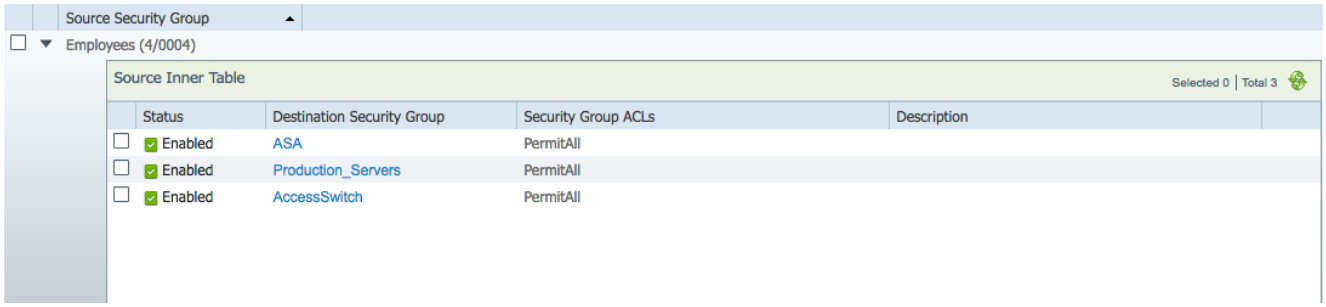
Step 5 Select **Save**

Step 6 Select **Add**

Step 7 Repeat for **Source Security Group:Employee** with **Destination Security Group: AccessSwitch**, and **Permit All** for the SG-ACL

Step 8 Select **Save**

You should see:

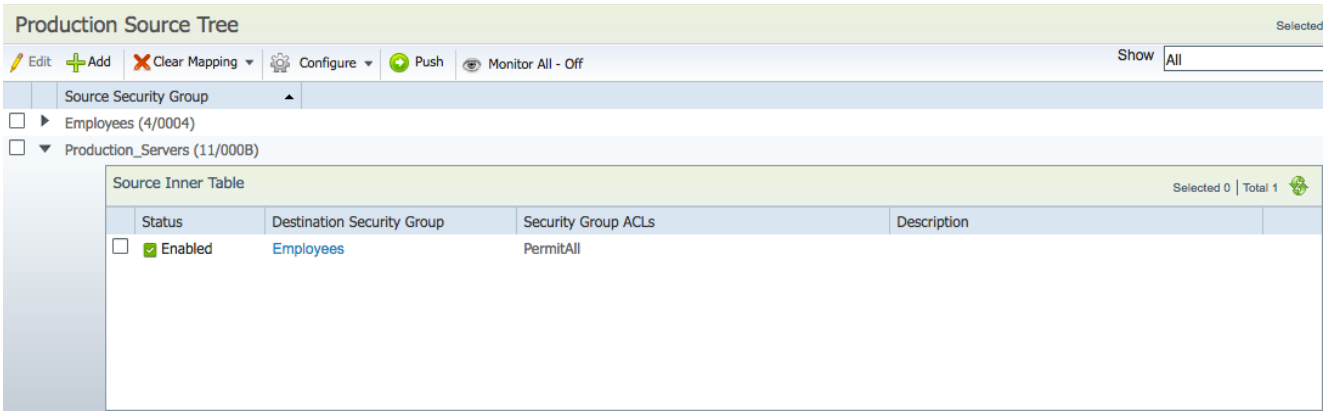


Step 9 Select **Add**

Step 10 For **Source Security Group: Production_Servers** with **Destination Security Group: Employees** and **Permit All** for the SG-ACL

Step 11 Select **Save**

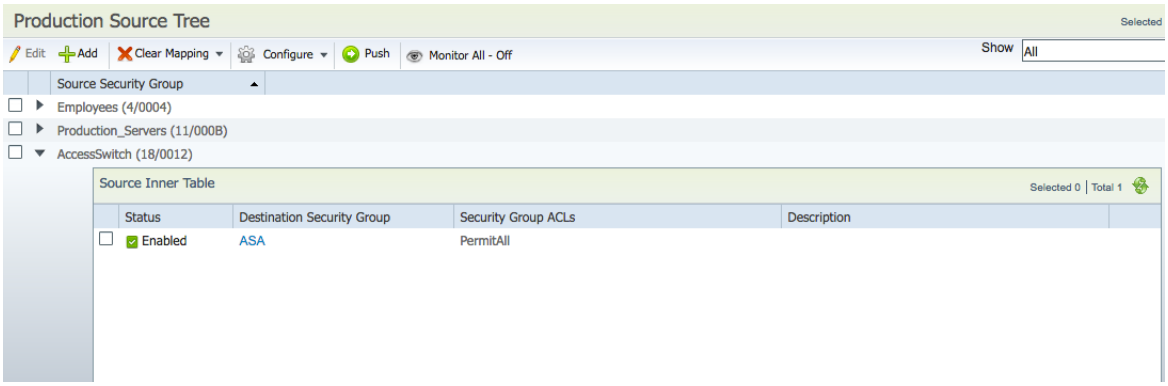
You should see:



Step 12 Select **Add**

Step 13 For **Source Security Group: AccessSwitch** with **Destination Security Group: ASA** and **Permit All** for the SG-ACL

Step 14 Select **Save**
You should see:



Step 15 You can also select **Matrix**, and enter the cells directly

Configure SXP to allow distribution of IP to SGT mappings to non-TrustSec devices

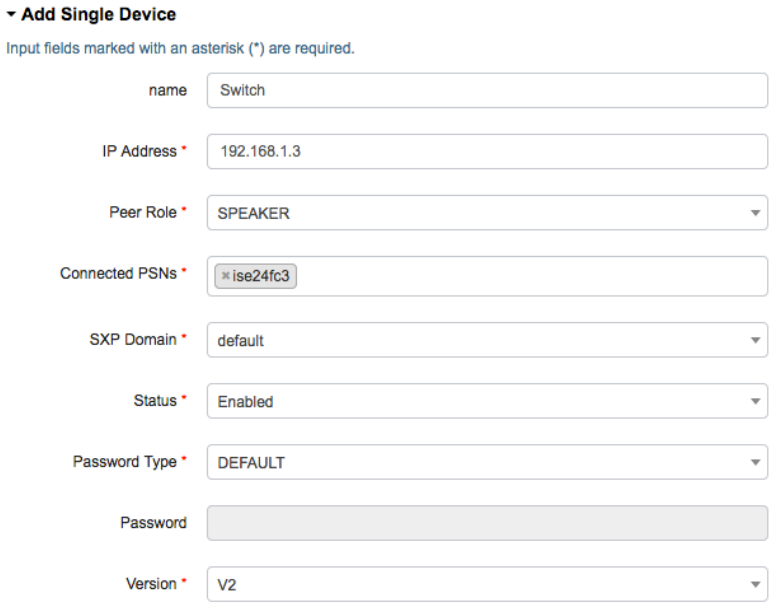
The SGT Exchange Protocol (SXP) is used to propagate the SGTs across network devices that do not have hardware support for TrustSec. SXP is used to transport an endpoint's SGT along with the IP address of the SGT from one SGT-aware network device to another, this is called the IP-SGT mapping. The SGT to which an endpoint belongs can be assigned statically or dynamically, and the SGT can be used as a classifier in network policies.

SXP uses TCP as its transport protocol to set up SXP connection between the two separate network devices. Each SXP connection has one peer designated as SXP speaker and the other as SXP listener. The peers can also be configured in a bi-directional mode where each of them acts as both speaker and listener. Connections can be initiated by either peers, but mapping information is always propagated from speaker to listener. Note session bindings are always propagated on the default SXP domain.

So the SXP speaker is the peer that sends the IP-SGT mappings over the SXP connection. The SXP listener is the peer that receives the IP-SGT mappings over the SXP connection and the IP-SGT mapping is the IP address to SGT mapping that is exchanged over the SXP connection.

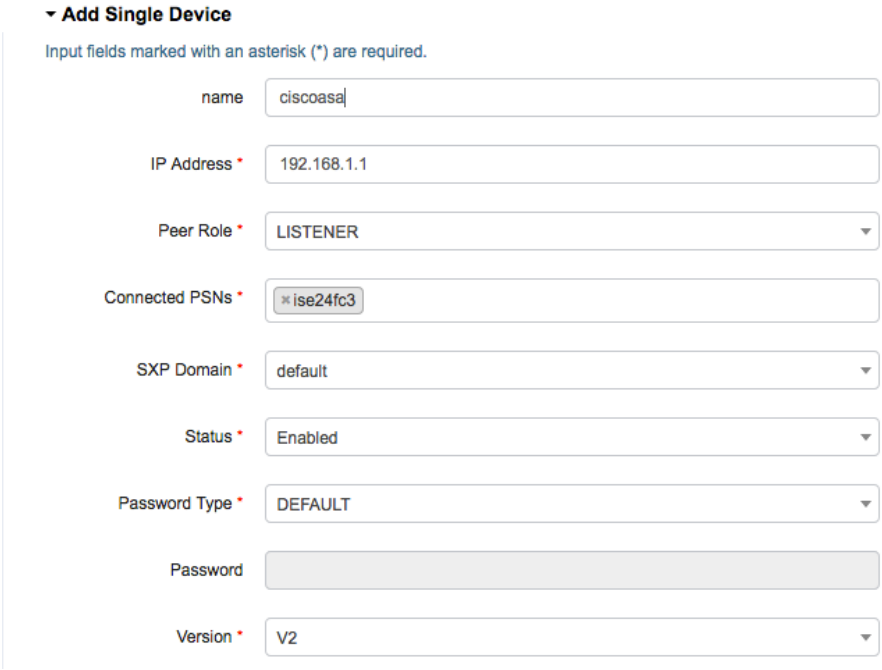
The Cisco Catalyst 3750-X will be configured as the speaker for the peer role. The Cisco ASA will be configured as the listener for the peer role.

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->TrustSec Policy->SXP Devices->Add the following:**

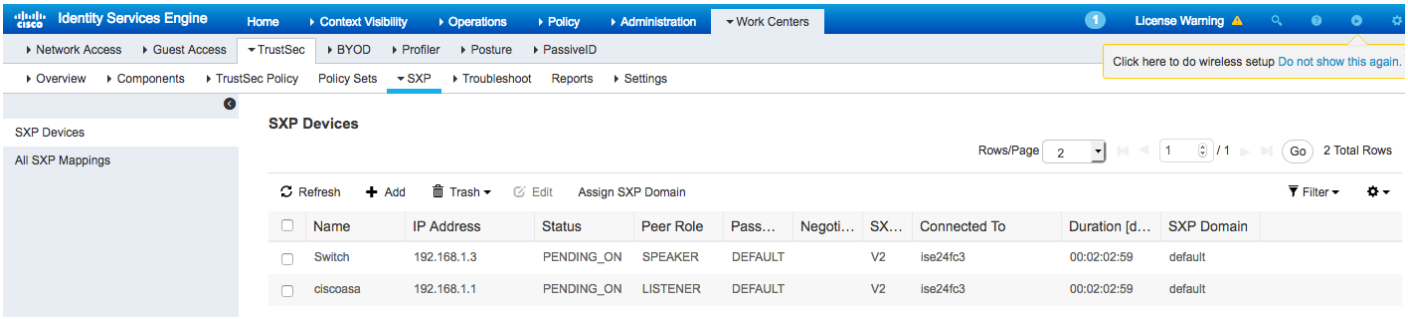


Step 2 Select **Save**

Step 3 Select **Add**



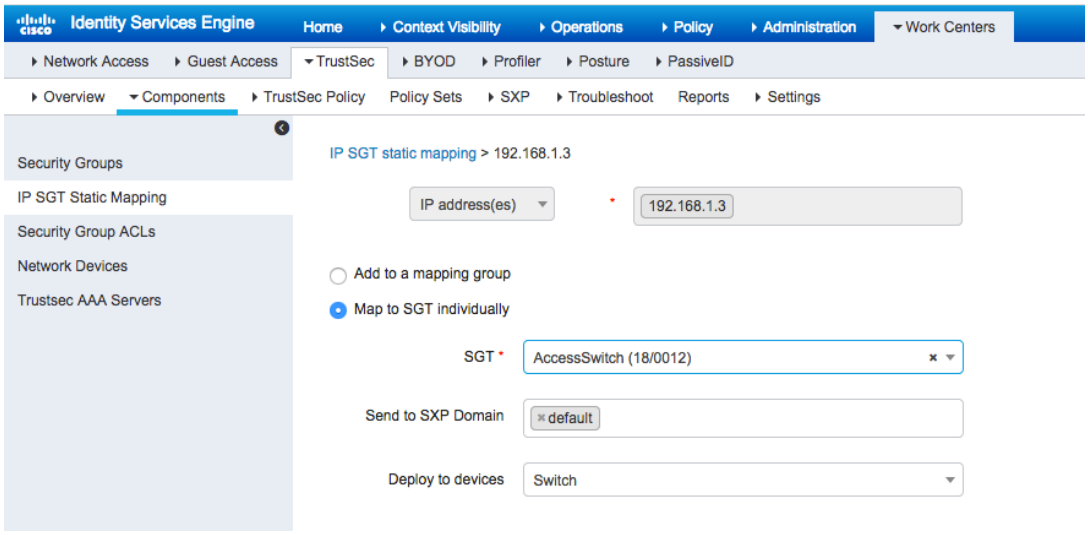
Step 4 Select **Save**
You should see:



Assign Static Mappings

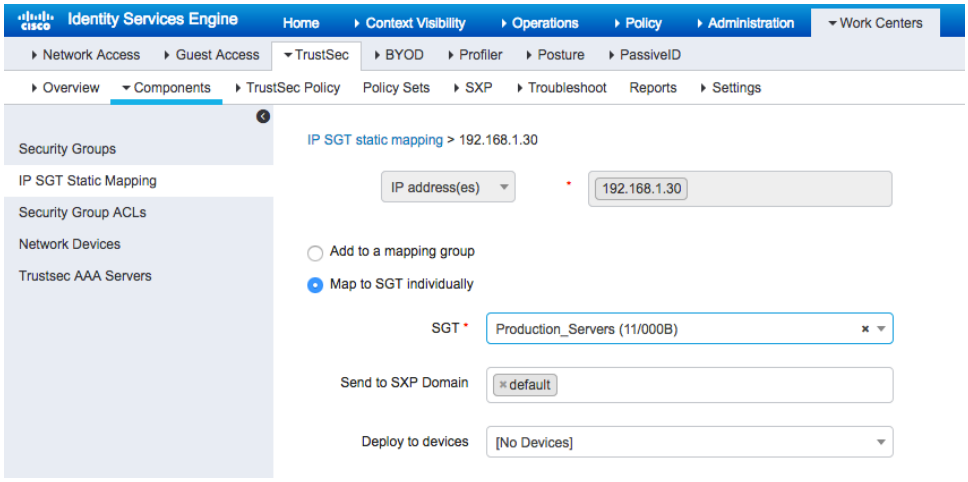
We assign the IP-SGT mappings manually to the Cisco Catalyst Switch, which is assigned the AccessSwitch SGT and the to the server, which is assigned the Production_Server SGT, using the default SXP domain.

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Components->IP SGT Mapping** and assign **AccessSwitch SGT** to the IP address of the switch

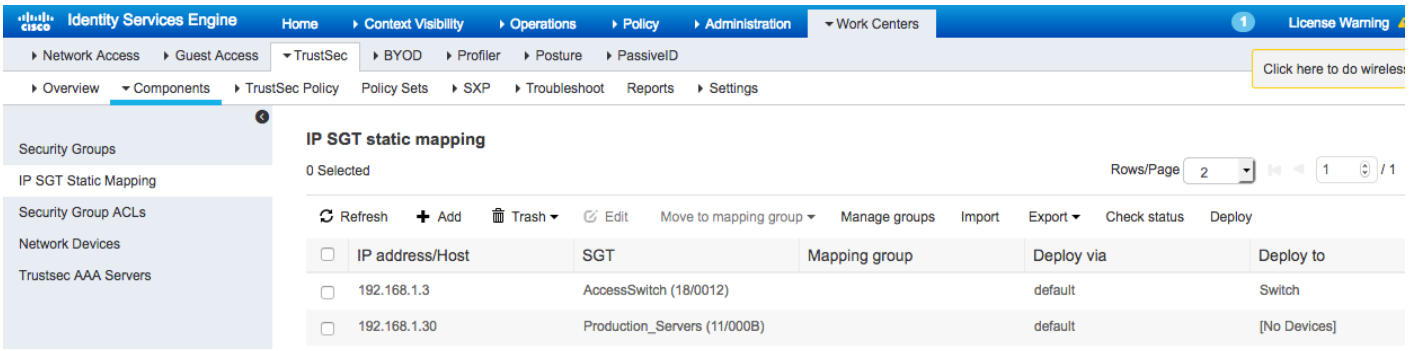


Step 2 Select **Save**

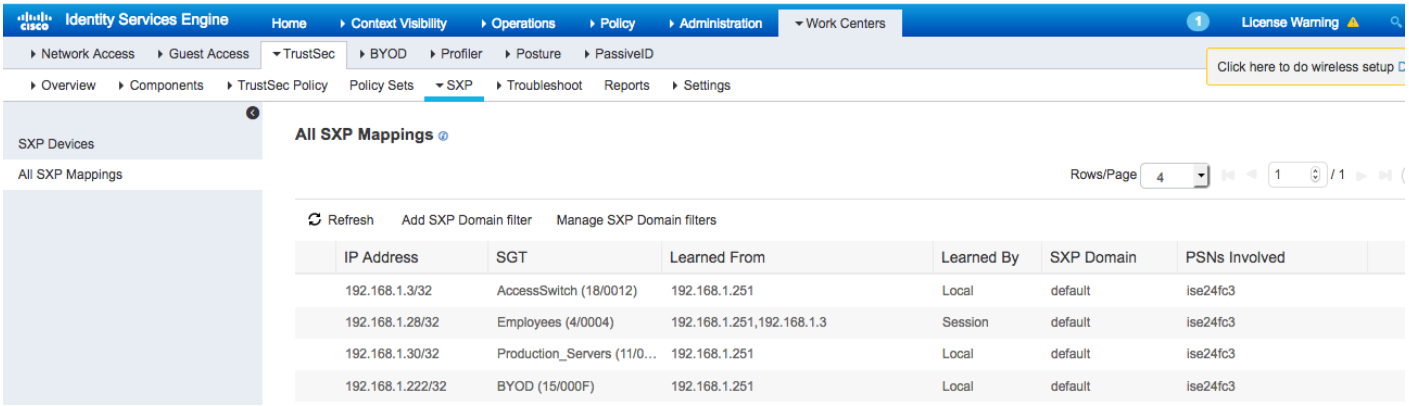
Step 3 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Components->IP SGT Mapping** and assign **Production_Server SGT** to the IP address of the server



Step 4 Select **Save**
You should see:



Step 5 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->SXP-> define the static mappings of the network device**



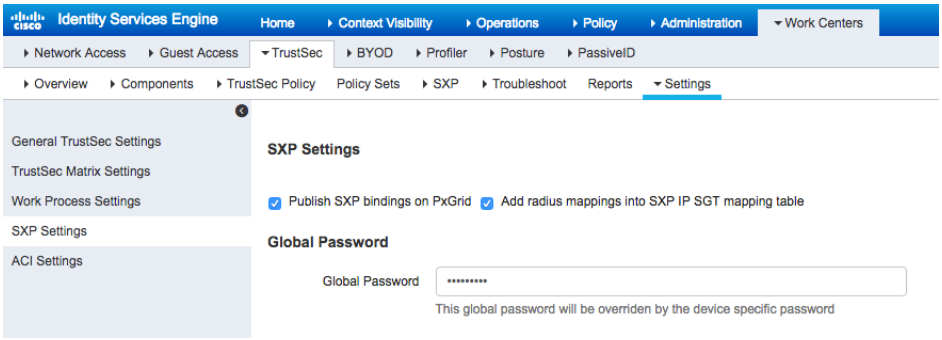
Publish SXP Bindings on pxGrid

The SXP bindings are published on pxGrid and the radius mappings into SXP IP SGT mapping table are added.

Step 1 Select **Work Centers->TrustSec->Settings->Enable Publish SXP bindings on pxGrid**

Step 2 **Enable->Add radius mappings into SXP IP SGT mapping table**

Step 3 **Enter Global Password**



Step 4 Select **Save**

Analyzing Flow Records

Stealthwatch 7.0 includes Cisco TrustSec Security Group Tag (SGT) names and ID numbers as Subject TrustSec Name, Subject TrustSec ID as the source and the Peer TrustSec Name, and Peer TrustSec ID as the destination or peer.

In the example below, pxGrid1 has an Employee Security Group Tag assigned to it based on the ISE authorization policy and an authorization condition rule of pxGrid1 belonging to the /domain/users group.

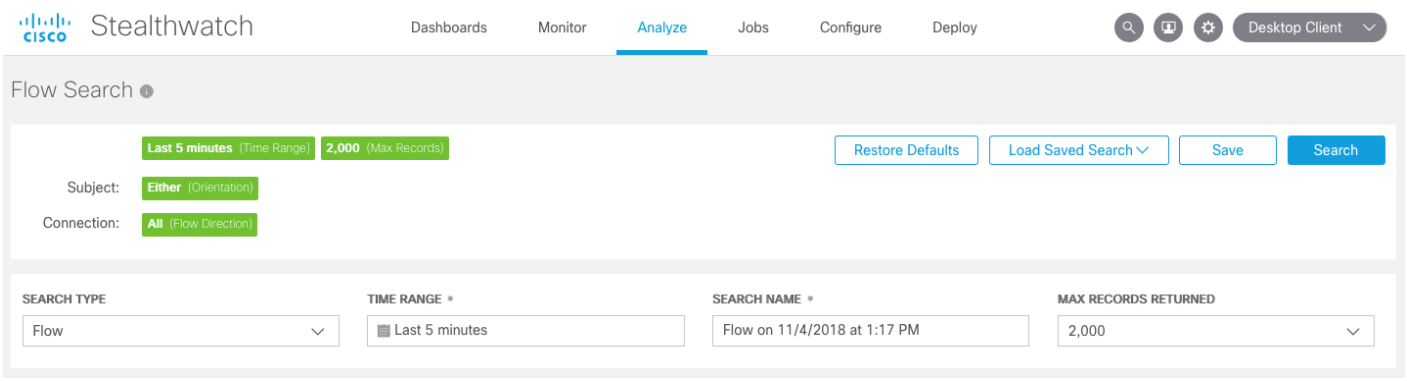
A server has been statically assigned a Production Server Security Group Tag based on its IP address.

Before we begin, we need to enable the Subject TrustSec Name, Subject TrustSec ID, Peer Trustsec Names, and Peer TrustSec ID columns in the flow records.

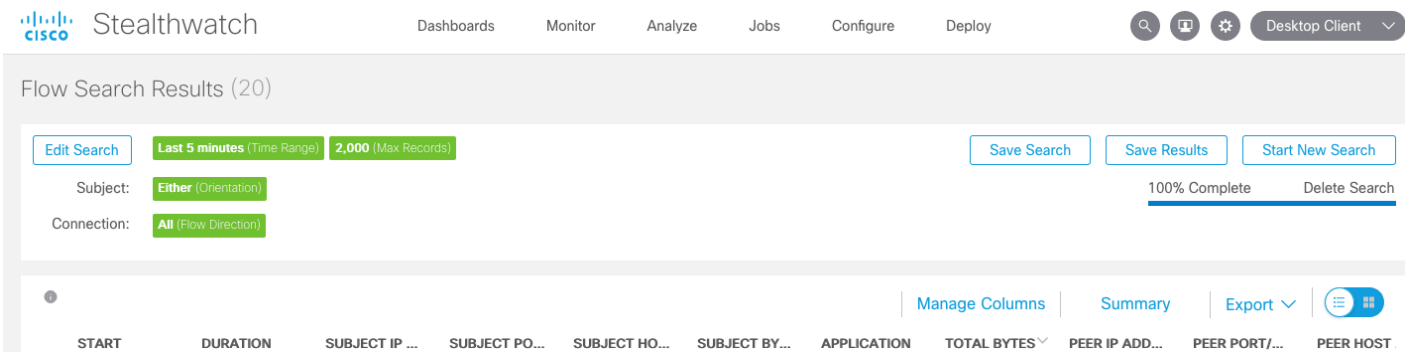
Enabling TrustSec Columns for Flow Records

Enable the Subject TrutSec Name, Subject TrustSec ID, Peer TrustSeec Name, and Peer TrustSec ID columns to appear in flow records.

Step 1 Select **Analyze->Flow Search**, you should see



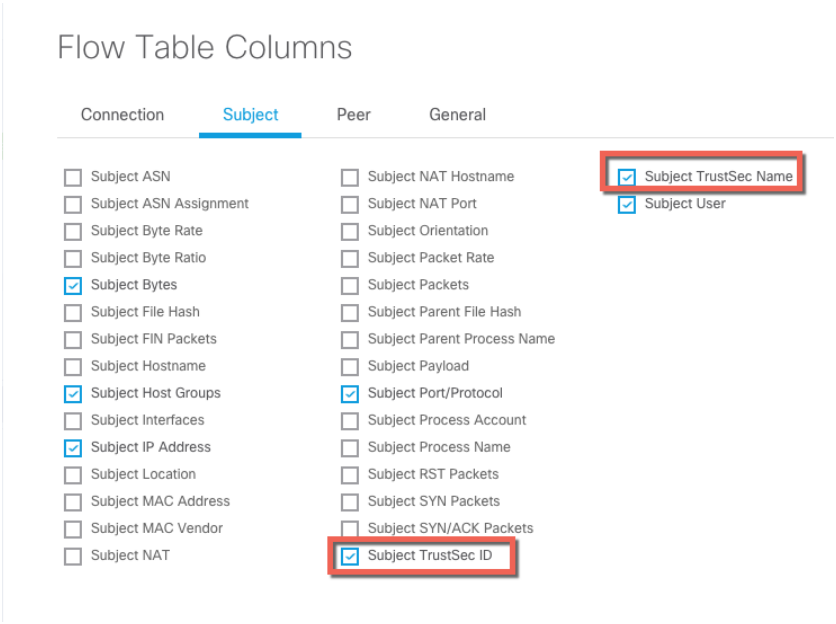
Step 2 Select **Search,** you should see:



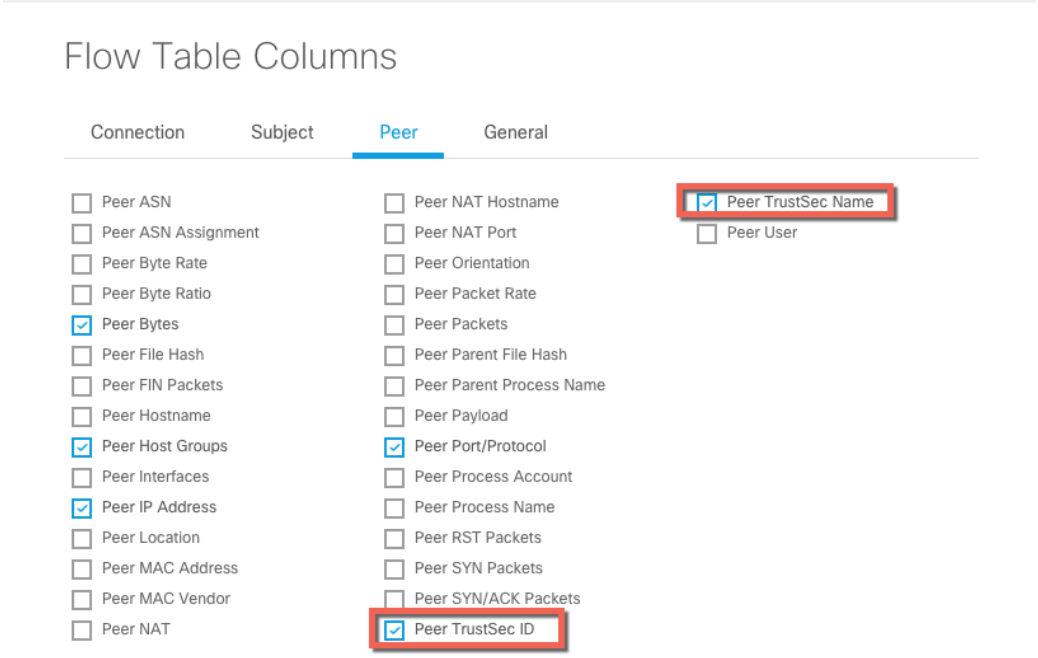
Step 3 Select **Manage Columns**

Step 4 Select **Subject**

Step 5 Enable the following: **Subject TrustSec ID**, **Subject TrustSec Name**



Step 6 Select **Peer**
Enable the following: **Peer TrustSec Name**, **Peer TrustSec ID**

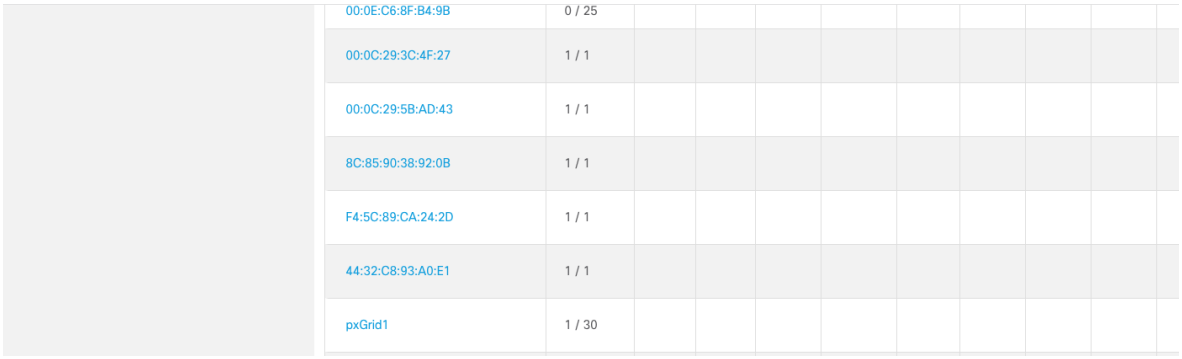


Step 7 Select **Set**

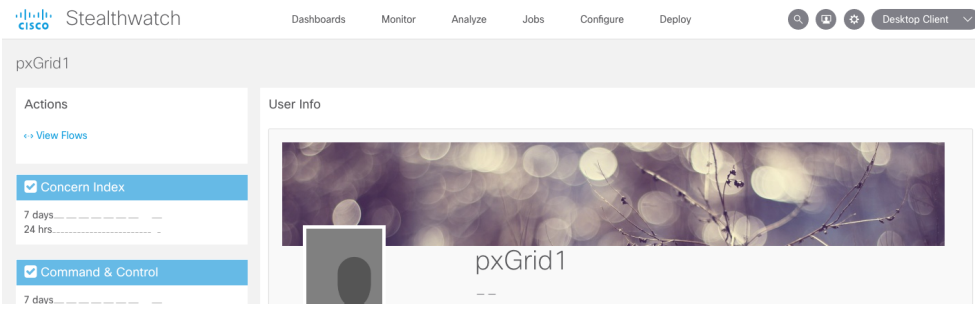
Viewing TrustSec SGTs in Flow Records

In this example, we will view the network flow between the user pxGrid1, which has a Subject TrustSec Name of Employee and a Subject Trustsec ID of 4 sharing a network connection with a server with a Peer TrustSec Name of Production_Server and a Peer TrustSec ID of 11.

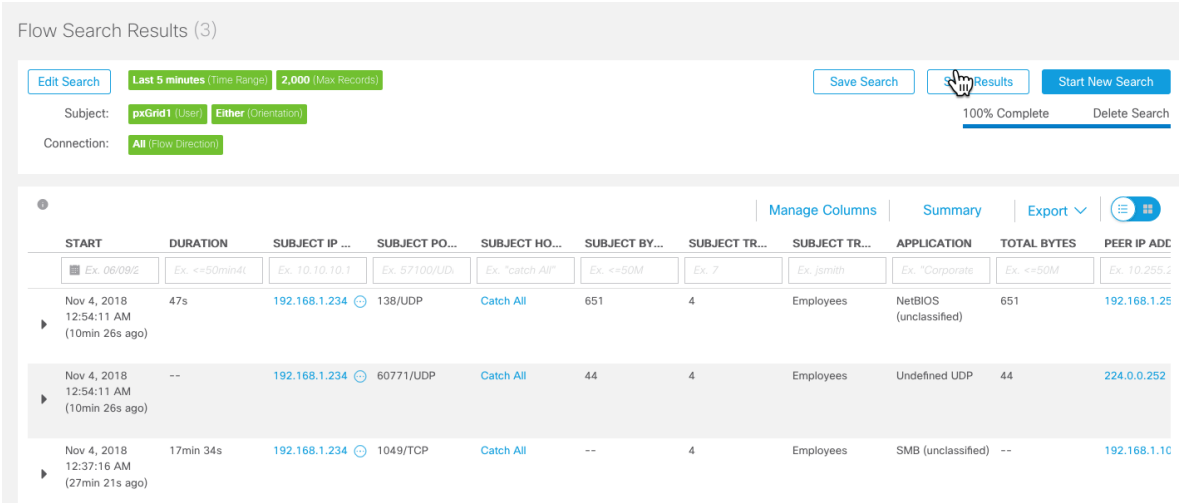
Step 1 Select **Monitor->User,** you should see:



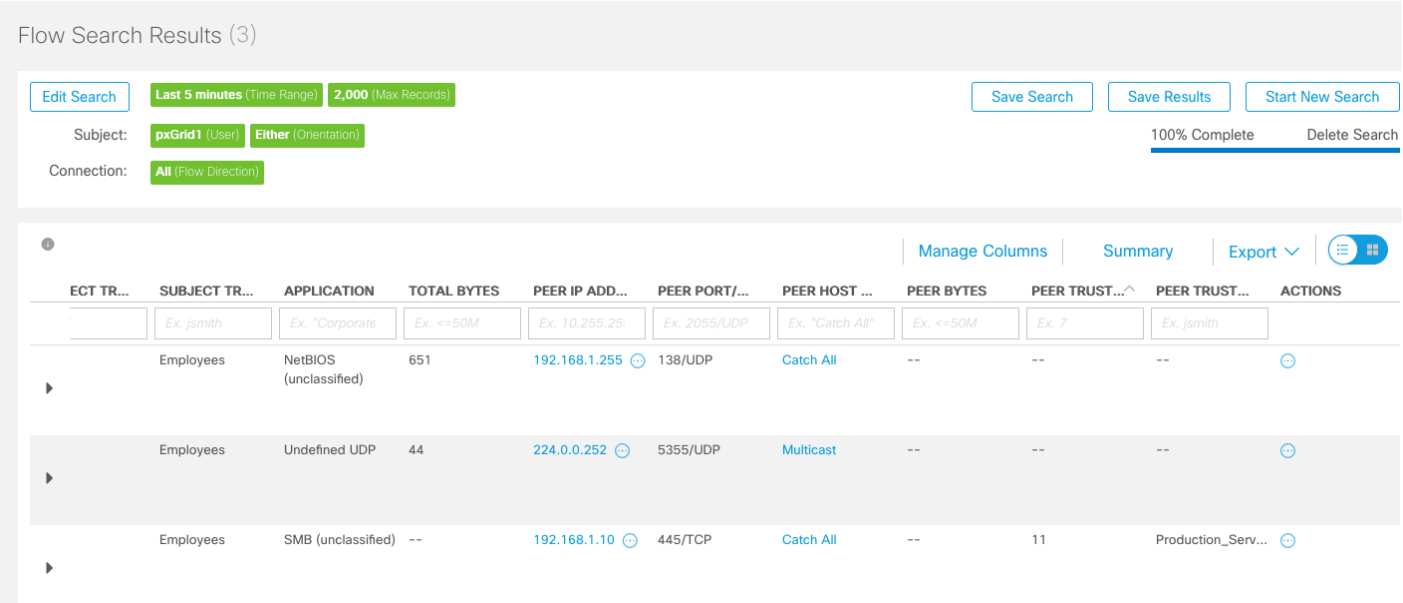
Step 2 Select **pxGrid1**



Step 3 Select **View Flows**, note the Subject TrustSec ID of 4 and the Subject TrustSec Name of Employees



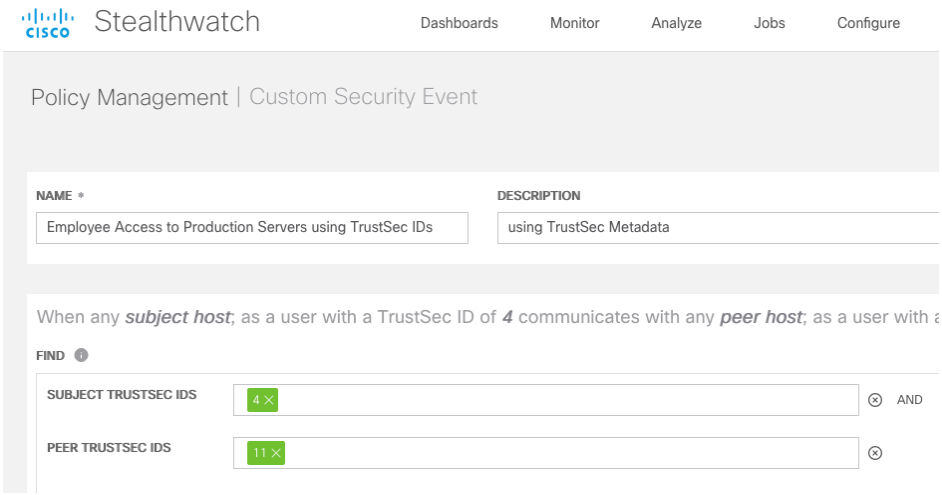
Also, note the Peer TrustSec ID of 11, and the Peer TrustSec name of Production Servers



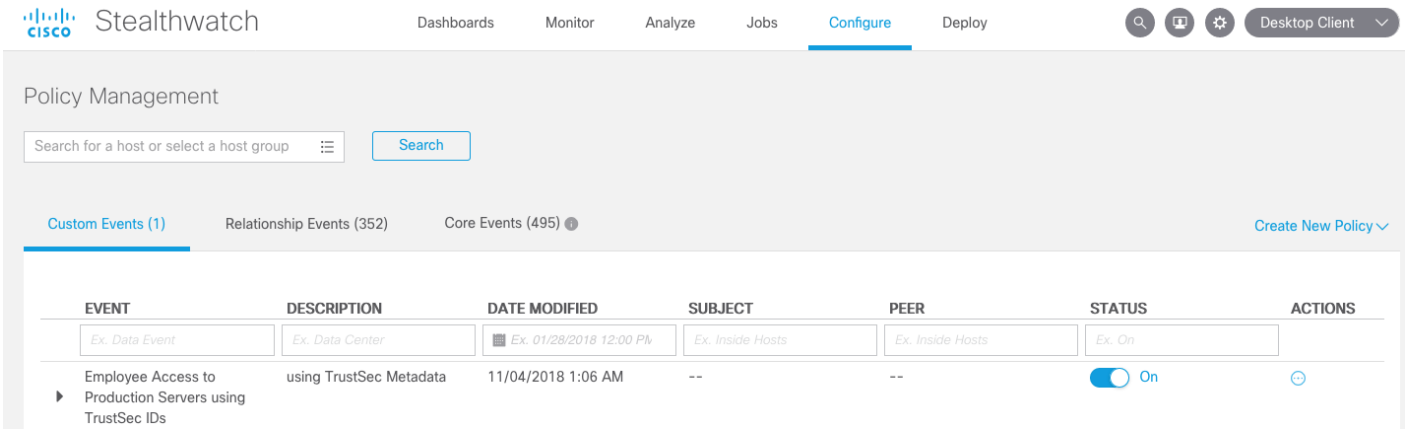
Policy Violations

Stealthwatch 7.0 provides creating policy violation alarms from custom security events. In this example, a sample policy violation alarm is created for Employees. Subject TrustSec ID 4, communicating with Production Services, Peer Trustsec ID, Peer 11.

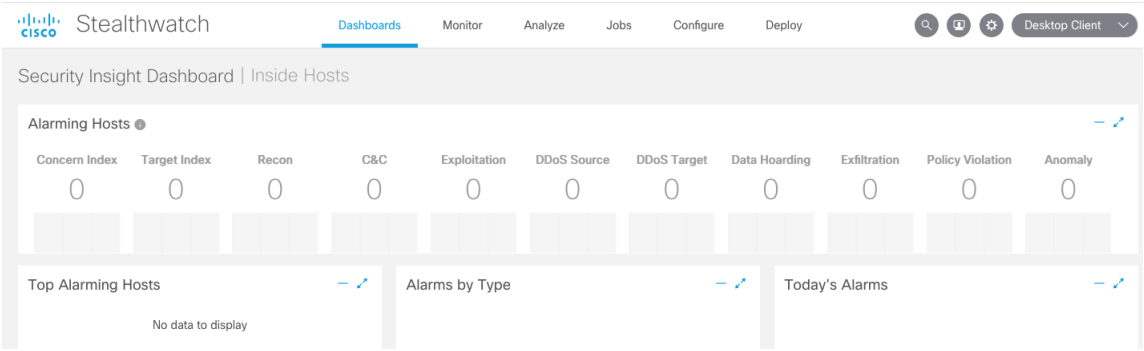
Step 1 Select **Configure->Policy Management**
Step 2 Select **Create New Policy->Custom Security Event**
Step 3 Enter Name: **Employee Access to Production Servers using Trustsec IDs**
Step 4 Enter Description: **using TrustSec Metadata**
Step 5 Under **Alarm When->Find,** click on "**+**" Add a rule
Step 6 Select **Subject TrustSec IDs**, select **4** from the drop-down menu
Step 7 Click on "+"
Step 8 Select **Peer TrustSec IDs**, select **11** from the drop-down menu



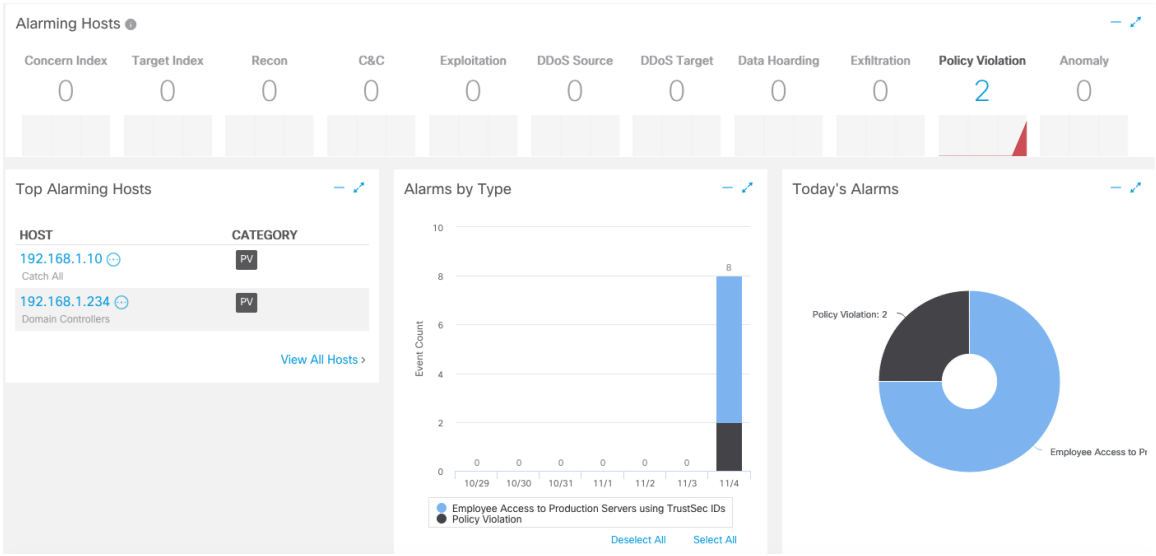
Step 9 Select **Save**
Step 10 Click on **STATUS** to enable or turn on



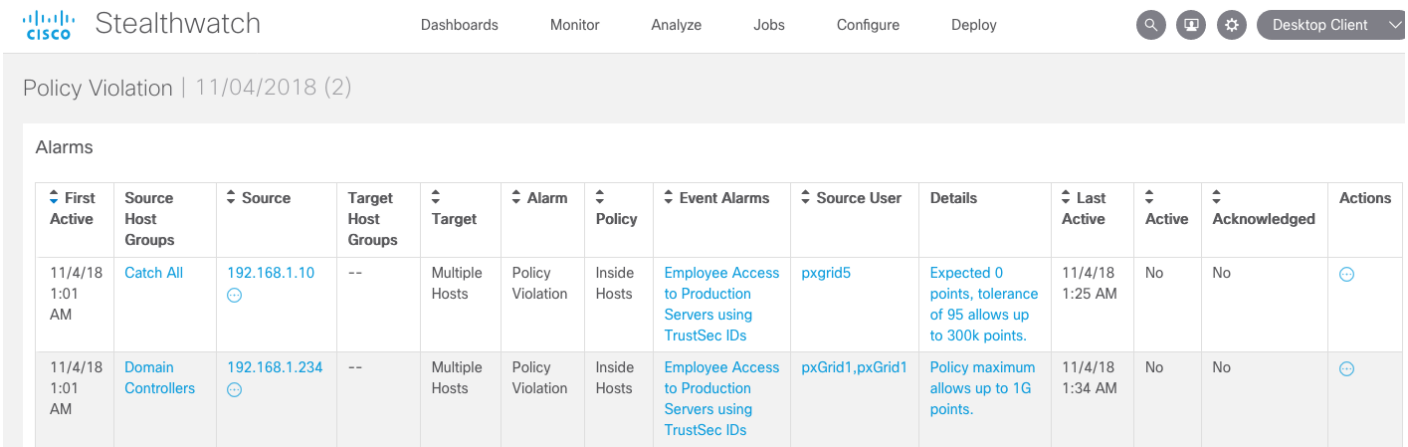
Step 11 Select **Dashboards->Network Security**



Step 12 You should see the **Policy Violations** under Alarming Hosts



Step 13 Drill down on the policy violations to see the flow details



References

Below are the configurations for the ASA 5506-X and the Cisco Catalyst 3750-X Switch

TrustSec Device Configuration

Device Configuration for ASA 5506-X

Step 1 Configure RADIUS on ASA

```
conf t
aaa-server ise1 protocol radius
aaa-server ise1 host 192.168.1.251 Richard08
```

Step 2 Create Server-Group

```
conf t
aaa-server protocol ciscoasa protocol radius
aaa-server ciscoasa(inside) host 192.168.1.251
key Richard08
exit
cts server-group ciscoasa
```

Step 3 Import OOB PAC file from network configuration

```
conf t
cts import ftp://jeppich:Richard08@192.168.1.13/ciscoasa.pac password Richard08
```

Step 4 Configuring the ASA as a SPX Listener

```
conf t
cts sxp enable
cts sxp default password Richard08 (password should match other SXP devices)
cts sxp default source-ip 192.168.1.1 (ASA internal IP address)
cts sxp connection peer 192.168.1.3 (switch IP address) password default mode local listener
```

Step 5 Verify if the ASA is receiving SGT mappings

```
conf t
sh cts sxp sgt-map ipv4 detail
```

Step 6 Configuring for RADIUS

```
conf t
aaa authorization network ise1 group radius
cts authorization list ise1
ip device tracking
radius-server host 192.168.1.251 key Richard08
```

Step 7 Configuring for CTS

```
cts sxp enable
cts sxp default source-ip 192.168.1.3 (ip address of switch)
cts sxp default password Richard08 (shared secret)
cts sxp connection peer 192.168.1.1 (ip address of ASA) password default mode local
```

Reference Documents

Cisco ASA and Catalyst 3750-X Series TrustSec Configuration Example and Troubleshooting Guide:

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/adaptive-security-appliance-asa-software/116497-configure-trustsec-00.html

TrutSec Documentation:

https://community.cisco.com/t5/security-documents/segmentation-amp-group-based-policy-resources/ta-p/3656481

Cisco pxGrid Documentation:

https://community.cisco.com/t5/security-documents/ise-security-ecosystem-integration-guides/ta-p/3621164#toc-hId--292074806