

组网及说明

1 配置需求及说明

1.1 适用的产品系列

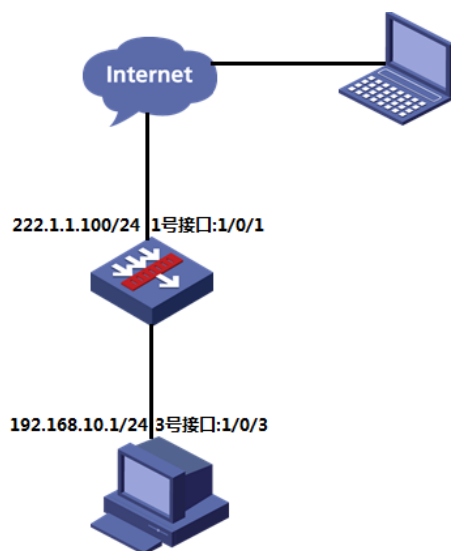
本案例适用于如F1000-AK180、F1000-AK170等F1000-AK系列的防火墙。

1.2 配置需求及实现的效果

V7防火墙设备作为出口设备，外网PC通过inode软件拨SSLVPN，认证成功后可以访问内网192.168.10.0网段的资源。IP地址及接口规划如下表所示：

外网接口	公网地址/掩码	内网接口	内网地址/掩码
GE1/0/1	222.1.1.100/24	GE1/0/3	192.168.10.1/24

2 组网图



配置步骤

3.1 防火墙上网配置

防火墙上网配置略，本文只针对SSLVPN配置进行介绍。

3.2 配置SSL VPN网关

#SSLVPN网关IP地址填写防火墙1口地址222.1.1.100，端口号修改为4433，缺省端口为443，443端口和https端口冲突，然后使能网关配置。

```
sys
```

```
[H3C]sslvpn gateway SSLVPNGW
```

```
[H3C-sslvpn-gateway-SSLVPNGW]ip address 222.1.1.100 port 4433
```

```
[H3C-sslvpn-gateway-SSLVPNGW]service enable
```

```
[H3C-sslvpn-gateway-SSLVPNGW]quit
```

#创建SSL VPN AC接口1,配置接口IP为10.10.10.1/24

```
[H3C]interface SSLVPN-AC 1
```

```
[H3C-SSLVPN-AC1] ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
[H3C-SSLVPN-AC1]quit
```

#创建地址池名称为“SSLPOOL”，指定IP地址范围为10.10.10.2——10.10.10.254

```
[H3C]sslvpn ip address-pool SSLPOOL 10.10.10.2 10.10.10.254
```

#创建ACL 3999，允许SSL VPN用户访问的内网资源192.168.10.0/24网段

```
[H3C]acl advanced 3999
```

```
[H3C-acl-ipv4-adv-3999]rule permit ip destination 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
[H3C-acl-ipv4-adv-3999]quit
```

3.3 配置SSL VPN实例

```

# 配置SSL VPN访问实例“SSLVPSL”引用SSL VPN网关“SSLVPSL”
[H3C] sslvpn context SSLVPSL
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] gateway SSLVPSL
# 引用SSL VPN接口1
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] ip-tunnel interface SSLVPSL-AC1
# 引用SSL VPN地址池，掩码和dns
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] ip-tunnel address-pool SSLPOOL mask 255.255.255.0
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] ip-tunnel dns-server primary 114.114.114.114
# 创建路由列表“NEIWANG”，添加路由项192.168.10.0/24
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] ip-route-list NEIWANG
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL-route-list-NEIWANG] include 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
# 创建SSL VPN策略组“SSLVPSL”，引用路由列表“NEIWANG”，配置ACL限制，只有通过ACL
检查的报文才可以访问IP资源
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] policy-group SSLVPSL
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL-policy-group-SSLVPSL] filter ip-tunnel acl 3999
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL-policy-group-SSLVPSL] ip-tunnel access-route ip-route-list NEI
WANG
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL-policy-group-SSLVPSL] quit
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] service enable
[H3C-sslvpn-context-SSLVPSL] quit

```

3.4 新建SSL VPN用户，关联SSLVPSL资源组

```

# 创建SSLVPSL本地用户，配置用户名密码user1，服务类型sslvpn，引用之前创建的SSLVPSL资源组
[H3C] local-user user1 class network
[H3C-luser-network-user1] password simple user1
[H3C-luser-network-user1] service-type sslvpn
[H3C-luser-network-user1] authorization-attribute sslvpn-policy-group SSLVPSL
[H3C-luser-network-user1] quit

```

3.5 将SSL VPN端口加入安全域，放通对应安全策略

```

# 新建安全域，名称为“SSLVPSL”，将SSL VPN端口1加入到安全域“SSLVPSL”
[H3C] security-zone name SSLVPSL
[H3C-security-zone-SSLVPSL] import interface SSLVPSL-AC1
[H3C-security-zone-SSLVPSL] quit
# 创建服务对象组，组名称为4433，匹配SSLVPSL端
[H3C] object-group service 4433
[H3C-obj-grp-service-4433] service tcp destination eq 4433
[H3C-obj-grp-service-4433] quit
# 配置配置安全策略将Untrust到Local域目的端口为TCP4433端口放通
[H3C] security-policy ip
[H3C-security-policy-ip] rule 5 name Untrst-Local
[H3C-security-policy-ip-5-Untrst-Local] action pass
[H3C-security-policy-ip-5-Untrst-Local] source-zone Untrust
[H3C-security-policy-ip-5-Untrst-Local] destination-zone Local
[H3C-security-policy-ip-5-Untrst-Local] service 4433
[H3C-security-policy-ip-5-Untrst-Local] quit
# 配置配置安全策略，放通源安全域为SSLVPSL，目前安全域为“Trust”的数据流量
[H3C] security-policy ip
[H3C-security-policy-ip-10-SSLVPSL-Trust] action pass
[H3C-security-policy-ip-10-SSLVPSL-Trust] source-zone SSLVPSL
[H3C-security-policy-ip-10-SSLVPSL-Trust] destination-zone Trust
[H3C-security-policy-ip-10-SSLVPSL-Trust] quit

```

3.6 保存配置

```
save force
```

4 配置验证，查看拨号成功的用户

```

dis sslvpn session verbose
User      : user1
Context   : SSLVPSL
Policy group : SSLVPSL
Idle timeout : 30 min
Created at  : 18:16:02 UTC Sun 08/26/2018
Lastest    : 18:32:32 UTC Sun 08/26/2018

```

User IPv4 address : 222.1.1.99
Alloced IP : 10.10.10.2
Session ID : 3
Web browser/OS : Windows

注意事项

- 1、本案例适应的是默认证书，不需要手工导入CA证书和本地正常
- 2、不需要配置SSL服务器端策略，SSLVPN网关不需要引用SSL服务器端策略

配置关键点