MSR路由器IPSec穿越NAT功能的配置

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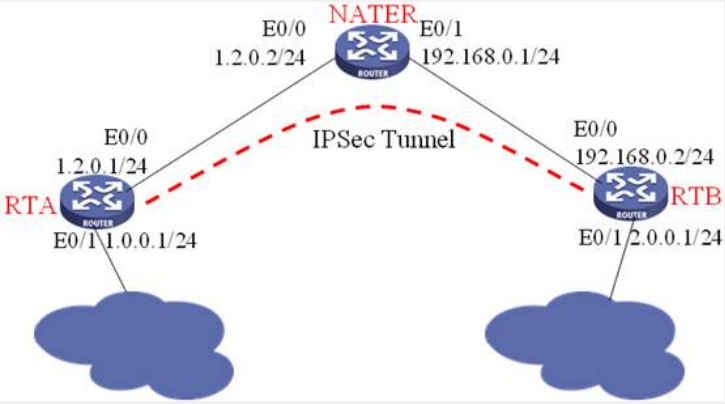
关键字：MSR;IPSec;NAT;野蛮模式;静态NAT

一、组网需求：

RTA、RTB之间通过NATER进行静态地址转换，RTA、RTB之间建立支持NAT穿越的野蛮模式IPSec

设备清单：MSR路由器3台

二、组网图：



三、配置步骤：

适用设备和版本：MSR、Version 5.20, Beta 1105后所有版本。

RTA配置

```
#
 //指定本端的IKE名字
 ike local-name rta
#
ike proposal 1
#
ike peer rtb
 //指定为野蛮模式
 exchange-mode aggressive
 pre-shared-key 123
 //使用name识别
 id-type name
 //对端名字
 remote-name rtb
 //使能NAT检测与穿越
 nat traversal
#
ipsec proposal rtb
#
ipsec policy rtb 1 isakmp
 security acl 3000
 ike-peer rtb
 proposal rtb
#
acl number 3000
 rule 0 permit ip source 1.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 destination 2.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
#
interface Ethernet0/0
 port link-mode route
 description connects to NATER
 ip address 1.2.0.1 255.255.255.0
 ipsec policy rtb
#
interface Ethernet0/1
 port link-mode route
 description connects to 1.0.0.0/24 subnet
 ip address 1.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
ip route-static 2.0.0.0 255.255.255.0 1.2.0.3
#
```

RTB配置

```
#
 //定义本端IKE名字
 ike local-name rtb
#
ike proposal 1
#
ike peer rta
 //指定使用野蛮模式
 exchange-mode aggressive
 pre-shared-key 123
 //使用名字标识
 id-type name
 //对端名字
 remote-name rta
 //对端地址，私网侧必须配置
 remote-address 1.2.0.1
 //使能NAT探测和穿越
 nat traversal
#
ipsec proposal rta
#
ipsec policy rta 1 isakmp
 security acl 3000
 ike-peer rta
 proposal rta
#
acl number 3000
 rule 0 permit ip source 2.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 destination 1.0.0.0 0.0.0.255
#
interface Ethernet0/0
 port link-mode route
 description connects NATER
 ip address 192.168.0.2 255.255.255.0
 ipsec policy rta
#
interface Ethernet0/1
 port link-mode route
 description connects to 2.0.0.0/24 subnet
 ip address 2.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
 ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1
#
```

NATER配置

```
#
 //定义静态NAT转换
 nat static 192.168.0.2 1.2.0.3
#
interface Ethernet0/0
 port link-mode route
 //在公网接口绑定NAT转换
 nat outbound static
 description connects to RTA
 ip address 1.2.0.2 255.255.255.0
#
//私网接口
interface Ethernet0/1
 port link-mode route
 description connects to RTB
 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
#
```

四、配置关键点：

1) 先配置NATER，保证RTA和RTB经过NATER保证互通；

2) RTA和RTB都要定义IKE Local-Name；

3) 使用IKE Peer的野蛮模式；

4) 指定IKE Peer的id-type为name；

5) RTA和RTB都需要指定remote-name；

6) RTB还需要指定remote-address，因为RTB处于私网侧；

7) RTA和RTB都需要使能NAT探测与穿越;

8) ACL一定不要最后添加一条deny ip的规则，该配置会导致不需要加密的流量被丢弃。