

# POLICY BASED ROUTING IN THE BRANCH – ARUBAOS 8.X

11:00 GMT | 12:00 CET | 13:00 GST  
OCT 30th, 2018

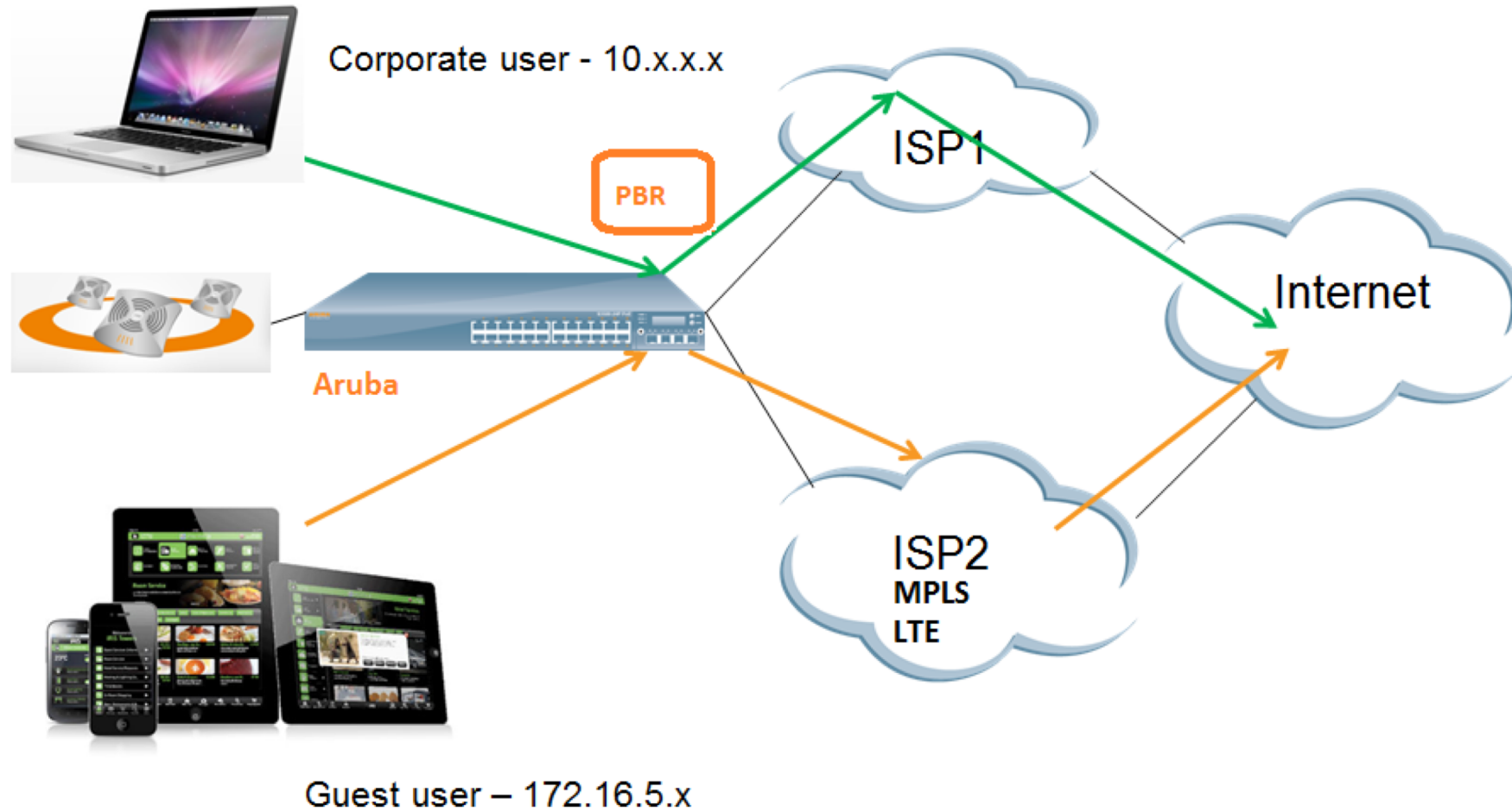
Presenter: Raj Shekhar



# Agenda

- **What's Policy Based Routing?**
- **Benefits of PBR**
- **Aruba's implementation of PBR**
- **PBR in the SD-Branch Controller**
- **Troubleshooting**

# What is PBR?



# Benifits

- **Traditional routing is based on destination IP.**
- **In PBR Traffic shall be routed based on**
  - Source
  - Destination
  - L4-L7
  - Application or Application Category (AppRF)

**PBR can make use of all available uplinks by splitting traffic among them.**

- **Elements of PBR**
  - PBR Nexthop
    - Nexthop-List
    - L3 GRE Tunnel / Tunnel Group
    - Site-to-Site VPN Tunnel
    - Forward (regular routing)
  - Route ACL
  - Attach points
    - User-Role
    - L3 VLAN

# Configuration

- **Define PBR Nexthop**

- **Nexthop-List**

```
(BoC) (config) #ip nexthop-list nhlist
```

```
(BoC) (config-nexthop-list)#?
```

```
ip                Nexthop IP
```

```
no                Delete Command
```

```
preemptive-failover  Enable/Disable preemptive failover
```

```
(BoC) (config-nexthop-list)#ip ?
```

```
A.B.C.D          Nexthop IP address
```

```
dhcp             Gateway IP through DHCP
```

## Next Hop

- **L3 GRE Tunnel / Tunnel-Group**  
Existing L3 GRE Tunnel redirect

- **Site-to-Site VPN Tunnel**  
Traffic can be encrypted and send it across

- **Regular Forwarding**  
Traffic can be forwarded as usual

- **Define Route ACL to redirect matching traffic to PBR Nexthop**

```
(BoC) (config) #ip access-list route pbr
```

← Local command

```
(BoC) (config-route-pbr)#any network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 any route ?
```

```
ipsec-map          Forward packets to ipsec tunnel
```

```
next-hop-list      Forward packets to nexthop list
```

```
tunnel            Forward packets to L3 tunnel
```

```
tunnel-group       Forward packets to tunnel group
```

```
(BoC) (config-route-pbr)#any network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 any forward ?
```

```
position           Filter position. Default is last. 1 is first.
```

```
<cr>
```

### **Attach route ACL to User-Role / L3 VLAN**

```
(BoC) (config) #routing-policy-map role authenticated access-list pbr
```

← Attaching route ACL to User-Role (Local Command)

```
(BoC) (config) #interface vlan 101
```

← Attaching route ACL to VLAN (Local Command)

```
(BoC) (config-subif)#ip access-group pbr in
```

Branch > Smart Config

Profile Management

System

Networking

Routing

VPN

WAN

Summary

Whitelist

Profile 

A7030

Routing

PBR

Nexthop Configuration

Nexthop-list Name	Nexthop-list IPs	Preemptive Failover	Action
nhlist	172.20.42.216 (128)	Enabled	<div>Edit</div> <div>Delete</div>
<div>Add</div>			

PBR Rules

Route ACL name

pbr

Delete

IP Version	Source	Destination	Service/Application	Action
IPv4	any	network 172.21.0.0 255.255.0.0	any	route next-hop-list "nhlist"
<div>Add</div> <div>Delete</div>				

Target

PBR Rule Name	Type	Target	Action
pbr	role	authenticated	<div>Edit</div> <div>Delete</div>
<div>Add</div>			

Apply

Commands

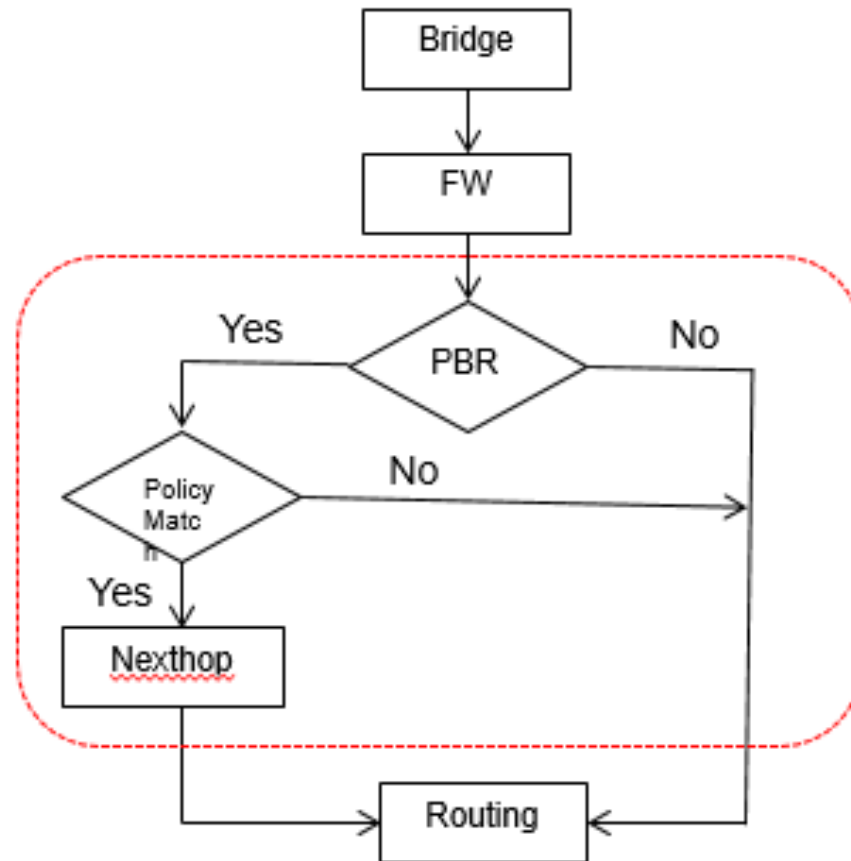
View Commands



# Working

- Once NH-List is attached to Route ACL, active IP for NH-List is selected based on reachability and priority and programmed in Datapath
- Reachability check is done periodically and Active IP is refreshed, if there is any change in reachability or priority.
- Whenever user traffic hits the Route ACL, traffic will be sent to appropriate PBR Nexthop

# PBR..



# Platform Support

- Supported on 7xxx & MMC platforms
- Supported on MM, MD & Branch Controllers
- PEFNG License
- L4-L7 Based routing requires DPI

```
(BoC) #show ip health-check
```

IP Health-check Entries

-----

Probe IP	Src Interface	State	Probe-Profile	Avg RTT(in ms)
-----	-----	----	-----	-----
172.20.28.238	vlan 4094	Up	default	0
172.20.42.216	--	Up	default	0

```
(BoC) #show ip nexthop-list
```

Nexthop-List Entries

-----

Nexthop-list Name	Nexthop-list Id	Pre-Active Failover	Active IP	Nexthop IPs (Priority)
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
nhlist	0x4401	Enabled	172.20.42.216	172.20.42.216(128)

NH-List ID is populated once it is referenced in Route ACL

```
(BoC) #show datapath nexthop-list
```

Datapath Nexthop Table Entries

-----

SOS Dest	Active IP	NhIdx	NhVer
-----	-----	-----	-----
0x4401	172.20.42.216	1	0x2

(7005-236) #show datapath session verbose

## Datapath Session Table Entries

-----

Flags: F - fast age, S - src NAT, N - dest NAT

D - deny, R - redirect, Y - no syn

H - high prio, P - set prio, T - set ToS

C - client, M - mirror, V - VOIP

Q - Real-Time Quality analysis

I - Deep inspect, U - Locally destined

E - Media Deep Inspect, G - media signal

r - Route Nexthop

A - Application Firewall Inspect

Session Index, Route/Cache Index, Agg. Version Number[SIDX SRTI SRCI SRTRCV]

Source IP		Destination IP		Prot	SPort	DPort	Cntr	Prio	ToS	Age	Destination	TAge	Packets	Bytes	SIDX	SRTI	SRCI	SRTRCV
UsrIdx	UsrVer	AclVer	NhIdx	NhVer	Flags													
-----																		
172.21.101.2			5.2	17	63	63	0/0	0	0	14	nexthop 1	e4	0	0	4010	0	0	0
0	0		0			F												
-----																		
192.168.5.2		172.21.101.2		17	63	63	0/0	0	0	0	nexthop 1	e4	1366796	1342193672	401d	2	9	12
a	21	924	1	2		FCr												

# Key Points to implement

- Next hop IP address must be same as that of the L3 router that is adjacent/directly connected.
- PBR would take precedence over IPsec routing.
- Stateless ACLs have an implicit deny at the end of the ACL. So a permit statement without nexthop/redirect option must be configured to allow traffic that needs to be permitted, but not subjected to policy routing.
- ICMP protocol must be allowed for Health Check Manager to detect next Hop.

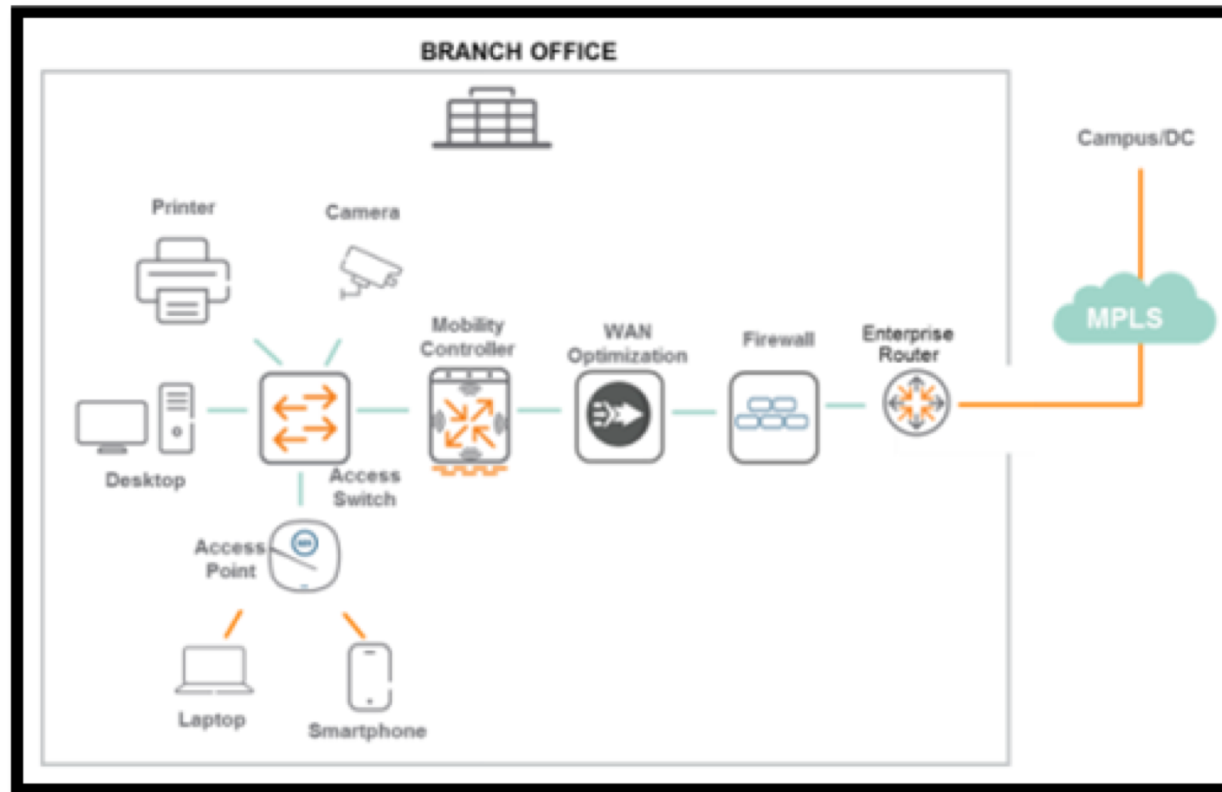
# SD-WAN Solution

- SD-WAN is an acronym for software-defined networking in a wide area network (WAN).
- An SD-WAN simplifies the management and operation of a WAN by decoupling (separating) the networking hardware from its control mechanism.
- A key application of an SD-WAN is to allow companies to build higher-performance WANs using lower-cost and commercially available Internet access, enabling businesses to partially or wholly replace more expensive private WAN connection technologies such as MPLS.

# SD-Branch

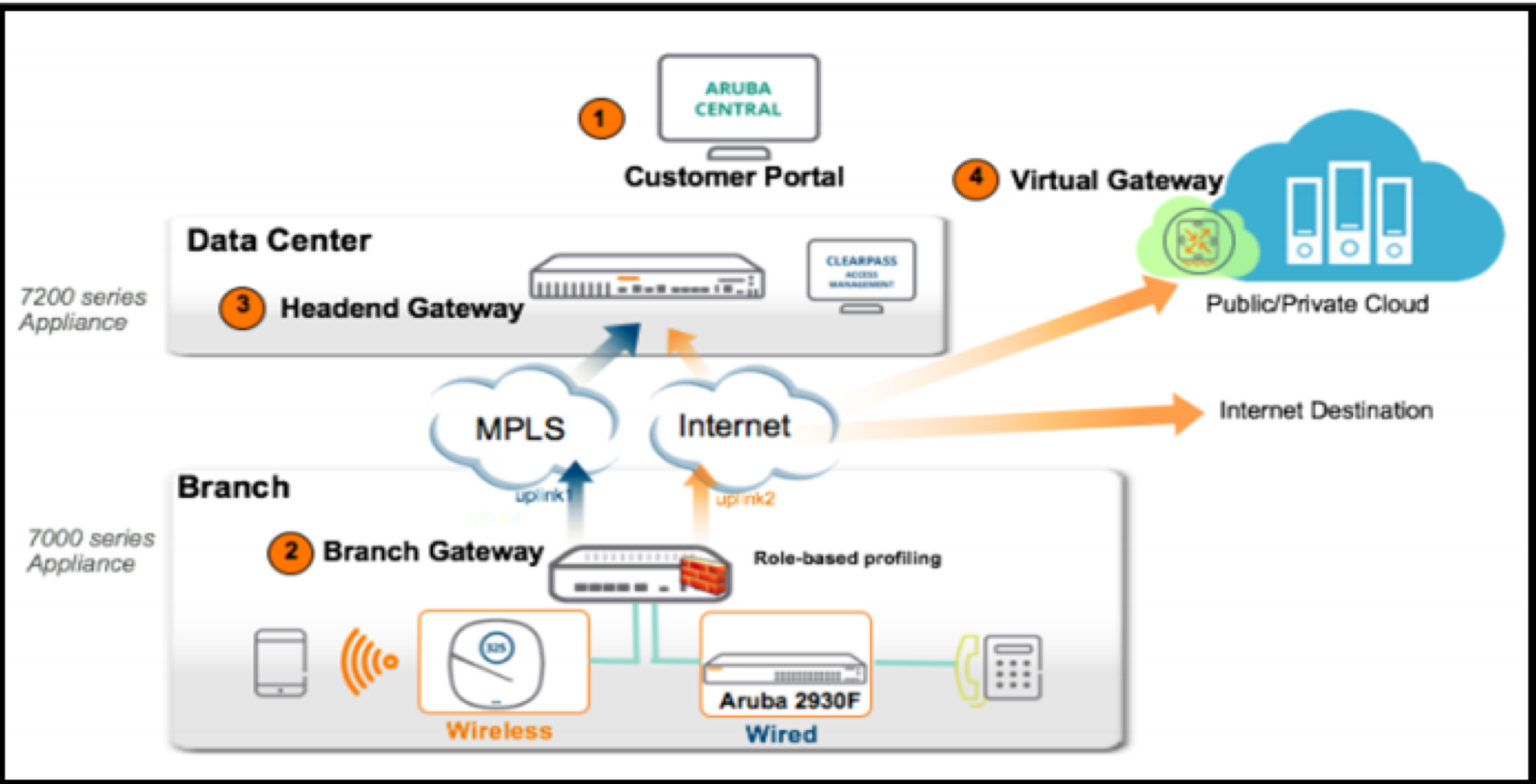
- However, while SD-WAN solves a real IT problem, it only addresses one of the problems faced when dealing with distributed locations. Organizations often roll out and operate distributed, heterogeneous networks with small, centralized teams. These distributed networks offer many services besides just WAN connectivity. **Branch networks need wired and wireless local area network (LAN), security and policy enforcement, and of course, WAN interconnect.**
- The software defined branch extends the concepts around SD-WAN to all elements in the branch, **delivering a full-stack solution that addresses wired and wireless LAN, security and policy enforcement, and, of course, WAN connectivity.**





# What makes the SD-WAN (Key Elements)

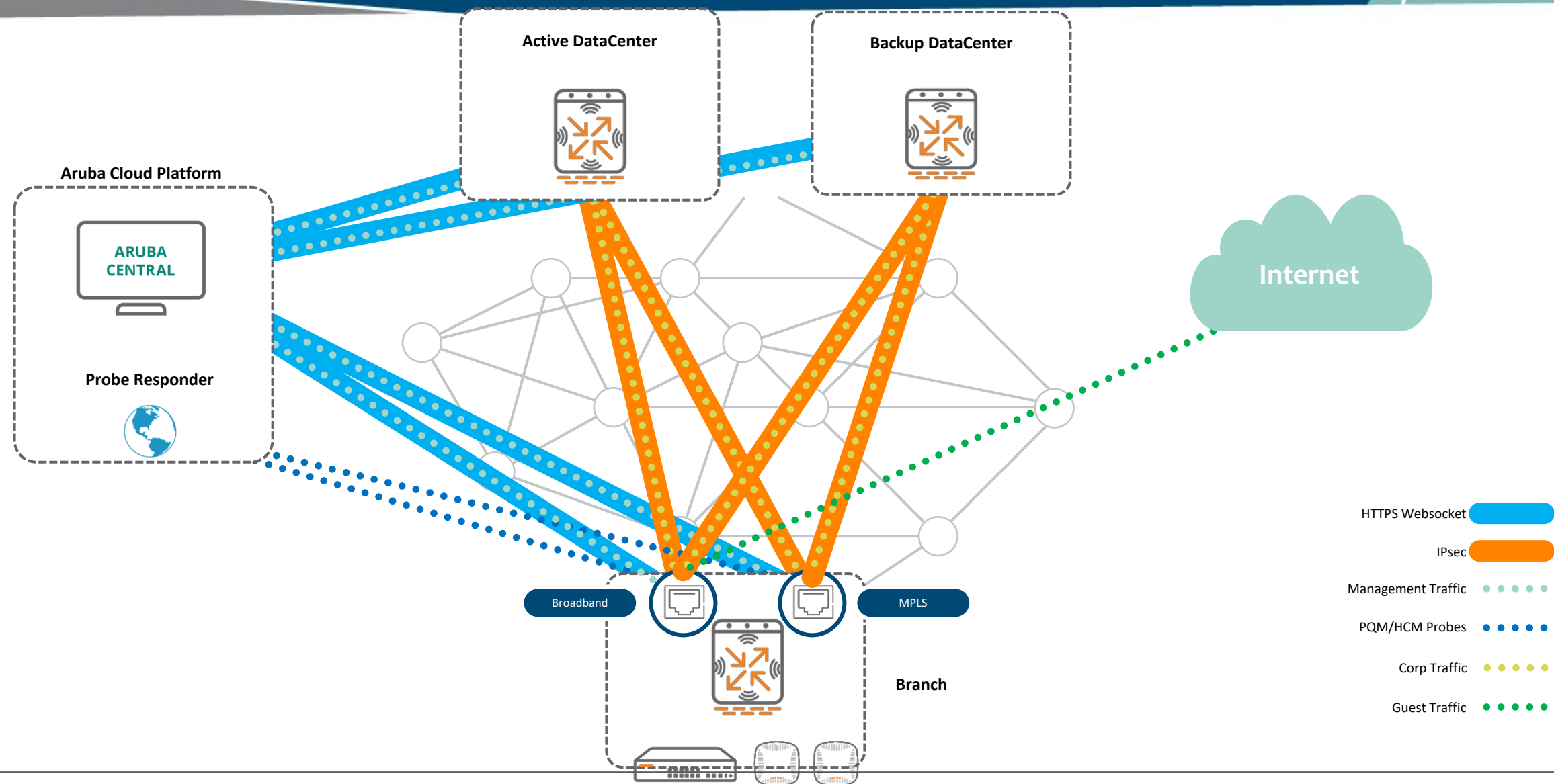
- **Cloud Management** – Aruba Central, Aruba's cloud management service, offers a unified point of management and control for all Aruba APs, switches, Branch Gateways, Headend Gateways, and Cloud Gateways.
- **Branch Gateway** – is the appliance at the branch that connects to WAN uplinks and participates as an end-point in the SD-WAN overlay fabric. The branch gateway is a policy enforcement point for wired, wireless, security and WAN policies (including routing).
- **Branch LAN/WLAN** – *Aruba switches and APs* provide wired and wireless networking for users at branch sites.
- **Headend Gateway** – The Headend Gateway acts as a VPN concentrator (VPNC) and runs at the head-end in hub-and-spoke and multi hub-and-spoke topologies; terminating IPsec VPN tunnels and participating in the data center and campus routing scheme.



# PBR on the Branch controller

- With Aruba Software Defined (SD) Branch solution seeks to simplify WAN connectivity by setting up an encrypted overlay tunnel over the WAN. Hence, tools like PBR becomes more and more critical.
- Its starts after branch is allowed (whitelisted) on Central.
- Once a branch gateway goes through the provisioning process (ideally, ZTP) and has received it's configuration from Central, the branch gateway will attempt to establish IPSec tunnels over every interface to the different hubs we may have. The process is secured by using TPM certificates present in every device.
- The branch gateways will share their subnets with the hubs as part of the negotiation of the IKE tunnels.

# SD-Branch Architecture Overview

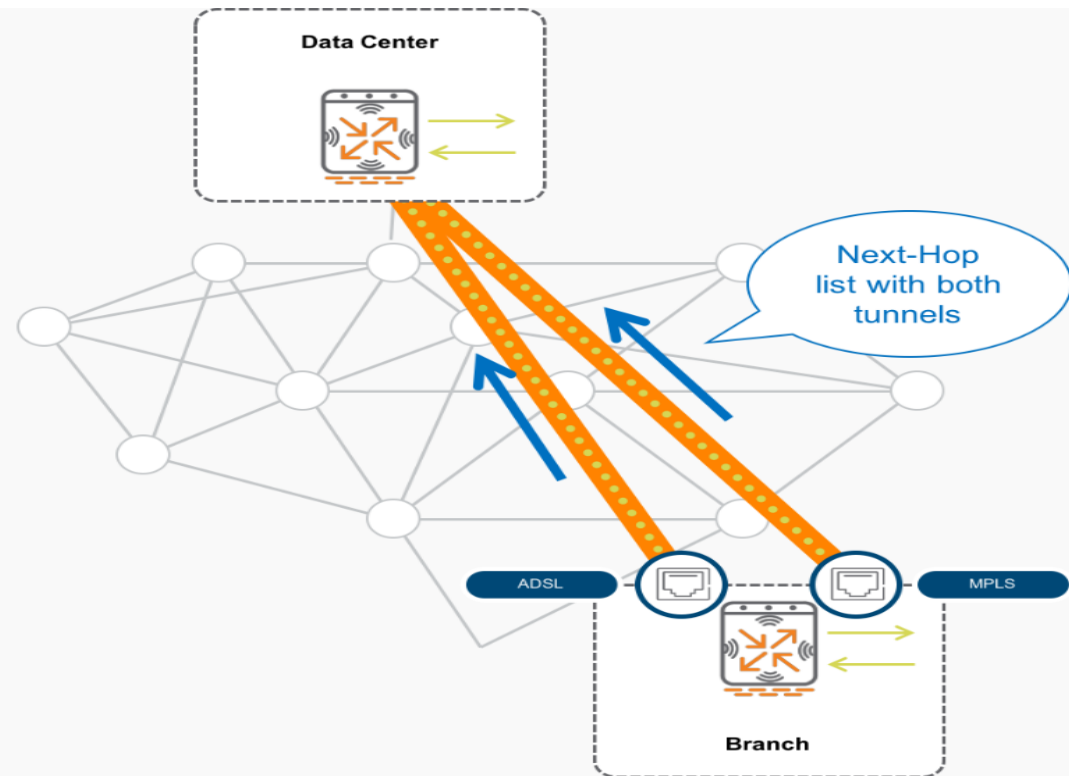


# Multiple Links using PBR

There will be situations where we will want all or a subset of devices to be routed in a different way. Some very common use-cases are to force a subset of devices to always go through the DataCenter (i.e., full-tunnel mode) or to always break-out locally. This can be easily handled in Aruba's SD-WAN solution by using PBR (which can be applied on a per-VLAN or per-Role basis).

Only for reference – Config is GUI-based

```
ip nexthop-list full-tunnel
ipsec-map vpnc1-adsl priority 100
ipsec-map vpnc1-mpls priority 100
ipsec-map vpnc2-link1 priority 50
ipsec-map vpnc2-link2 priority 50
!
Ip access-list route full-tunnel
alias local-net alias local-net any forward
any any any route next-hop-list full-tunnel
!
User-role POS
access-list session POS
access-list route full-tunnel
```





Search Current App

Find devices, clients and networks

Interfaces

Set Interfaces, DHCP, NAT parameters

WAN

Set uplink, path steering policies

VPN

Set IPSec encryption parameters

Routing

Set routing parameters

Security

Set advanced security parameters

System

Manage advanced system settings

High Availability

Set redundancy parameters

Configuration Audit

Review Configuration status

IP Routes

Policy-Based Routing

NextHop Configuration

OSPF

NextHop-list name:

full-tunnel

IP/DHCP

PRIORITY

NextHop IP/DHCP:



No data to display

IPSEC MAP NAME

PRIORITY

data-vpnc-00:1a:1e:03:72:a0-euskaltel\_inet

100

data-vpnc-00:1a:1e:03:72:a0-telefonica\_mpls

100

IPsec name map:





- Roles
- Policies
- Applications
- Aliases
- Auth Servers
- AAA Profiles
- L2 Authentication
- L3 Authentication
- Advanced
- Firewall

Roles 16

NAME emp	RULES	
-------------	-------	--

employee	5 Rules	
----------	---------	--



employee	Policies	Bandwidth	More
NAME	RULES COUNT	TYPE	POLICY USAGE
global-sacl	0	session	ap-role, authenticated, camera, default-via-role, default-vpn-role, employee
apprf-employee-sacl	0	session	employee
deny-camera	1	session	employee
allowall	2	session	authenticated, camera, default-via-role, default-vpn-role, employee, secur
full-tunnel	2	routing	employee



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# What it needs?

In the branches

- Branch Gateway: In this case, the Aruba 7000 series will only act as a branch gateway, NOT as WLAN controller.
- ArubaOS-Switch –
- Instant Access Points

In the datacenters

Headend Gateway - Both the Aruba 7000 series as well as the Aruba 7200 series can act as VPNCs. Once again, they will only act as VPN concentrator (for SD-WAN, VIA and IAP-VPN), but NOT as WLAN controller.

Aruba Central for management and control

*show ip nexthop-list [Name] [detail]* – List of NH-List configured with Active IP and SOS Dest ID etc

*show ip health-check* – Reachability status of each IP in NH-List

*show ip probe* – Health check is done based on probe configuration

*show datapath nexthop-list* – List of NH-List with SOS Dest ID for each

*show crypto ipsec ipsec-map-id* - Displays SOS Dest ID for each S2S VPN tunnel

*show route-access-list* – Lists route ACLs and its user-role mapping

*show rights <>* – Lists of session ACLs and route ACL attached to a given user-role

*show datapath user* - Displays the Session ACL and Route ACL of the user

*show datapath acl <id>* - Displays the session/route ACL and Hit count

*show datapath vlan* - Displays the route ACL configured on VLAN

Show acl hits — Displays hit count for Session and Route ACL

*show datapath session verbose* - Displays the session table with PBR specific fields like nhIdx, nhVer

*logging level debugging system process fpapps* – Logs nexthop failover related info

*logging level debugging system process hcm* – Logs Health check ping probe related info

# THANK YOU !

