

Palo Alto Networks PANOS 6.1, Cisco WLC 5500, Kiwi Syslogd integration guide

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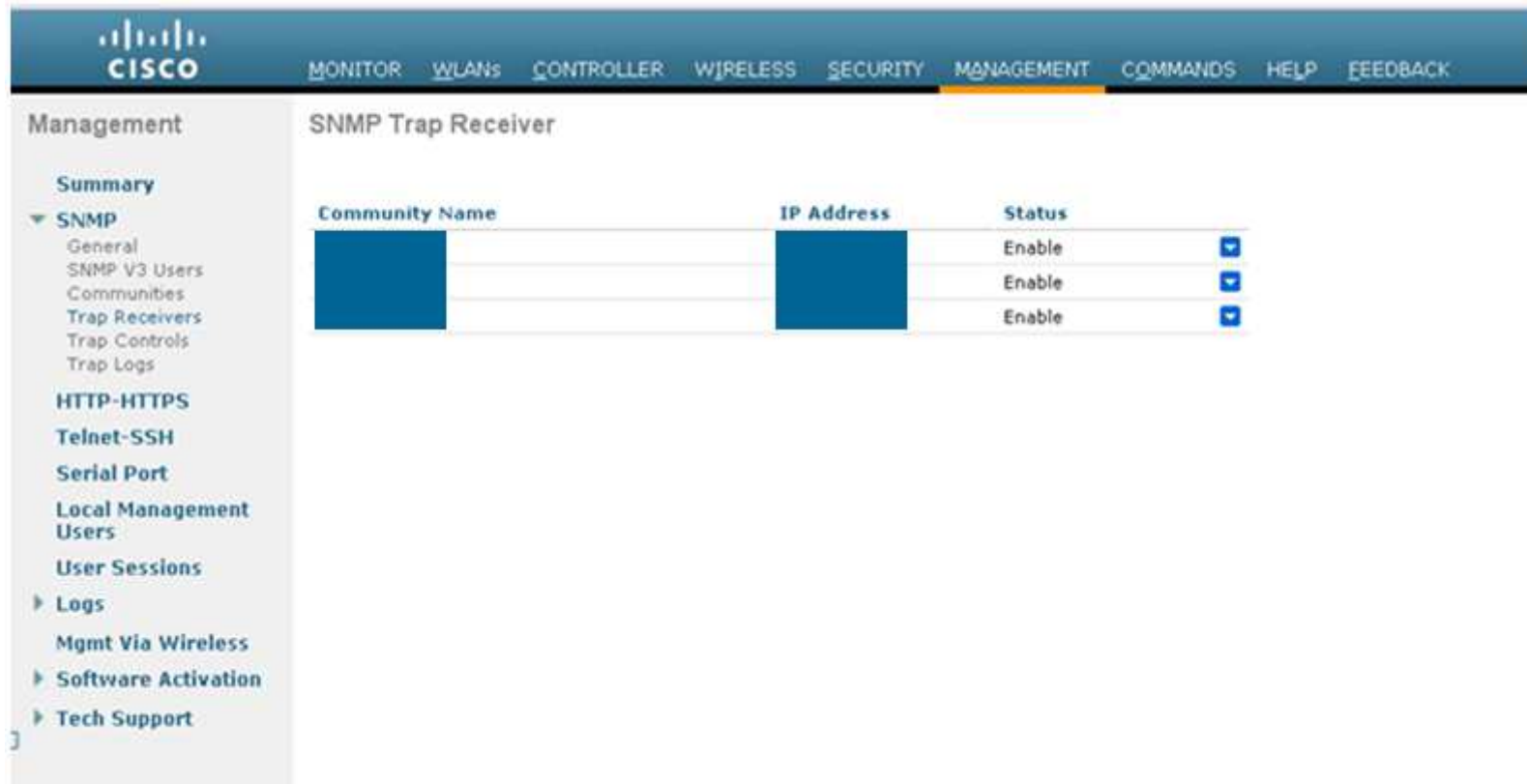


Summary

- PAN-OS 6.0 introduced the ability to use the Palo Alto Networks firewall and the User-ID Agent as a syslog listener for collecting syslogs from different systems in the network, and to map users to IP addresses. The user to IP mappings could be used in security rules and policies.
- The problem with Cisco Wireless LAN Controller, it does not send successful user authentication message through syslog. Cisco WLC generates SNMP traps which we can utilize to get the user to IP mapping.
- This document shows a quick configuration guide on how to configure Cisco WLC to send SNMP traps to Kiwi Syslogd, which then converts and forwards the messages through syslog protocol to Palo Alto Networks syslog receiver.

Cisco WLC configuration

- Create SNMP receiver by going to Management tab and Trap Receivers

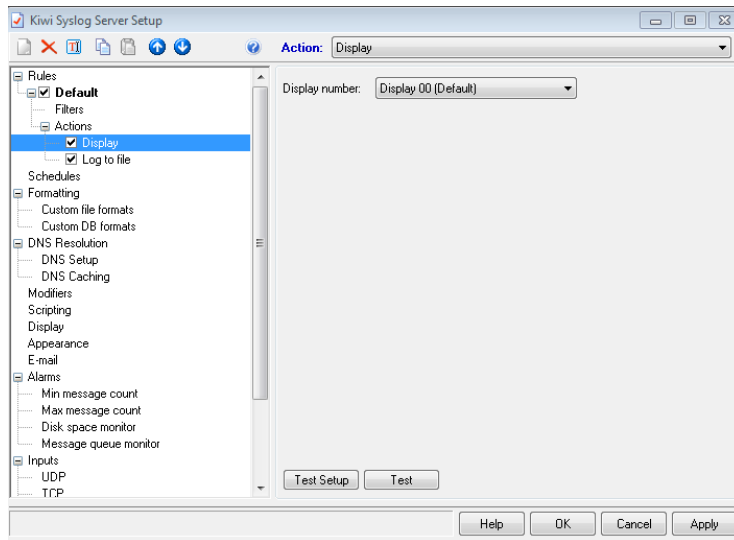


The screenshot shows the Cisco WLC Management interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for MONITOR, WLANs, CONTROLLER, WIRELESS, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT (highlighted), COMMANDS, HELP, and FEEDBACK. The left sidebar shows the Management menu with options like Summary, SNMP (expanded), General, SNMP V3 Users, Communities, Trap Receivers, Trap Controls, Trap Logs, HTTP-HTTPS, Telnet-SSH, Serial Port, Local Management Users, User Sessions, Logs, Mgmt Via Wireless, Software Activation, and Tech Support. The main content area is titled "SNMP Trap Receiver" and displays a table with three columns: Community Name, IP Address, and Status. The table contains three rows, all with "Enable" status and a dropdown arrow.

Community Name	IP Address	Status
		Enable <input type="button" value="v"/>
		Enable <input type="button" value="v"/>
		Enable <input type="button" value="v"/>

Kiwi Syslogd configuration - 1

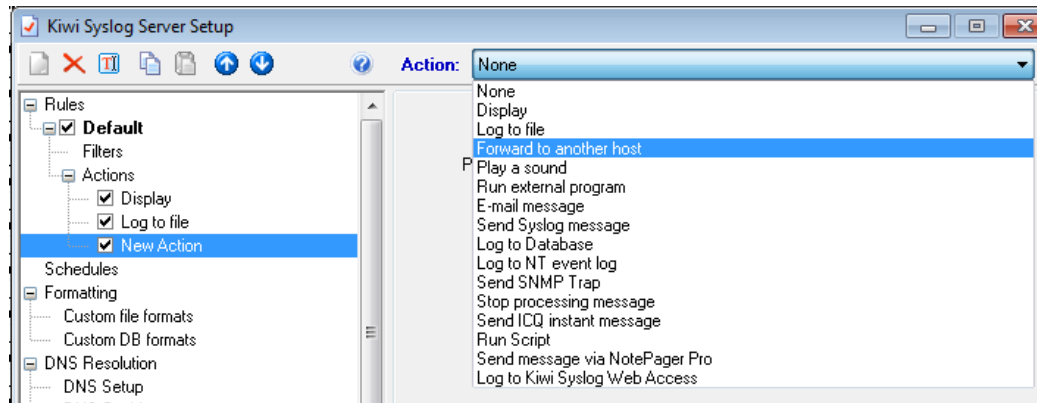
- Open Kiwi Syslog server console, go to File -> Setup



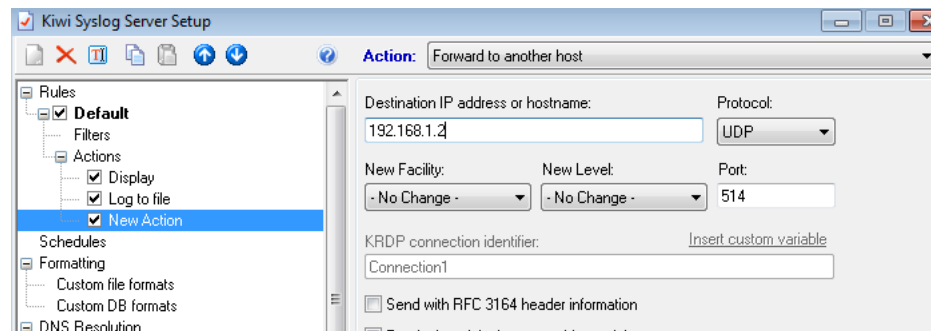
- Right click on Actions and create a new action

Kiwi Syslogd configuration - 2

- Select Forward to another host



- Enter the IP address of the Palo Alto Networks syslog receiver



Palo Alto Networks configuration - 1

- Login to the WebUI
- Go to Device -> User Identification
- Click on the gear icon on the Palo Alto Networks User ID Agent setup window

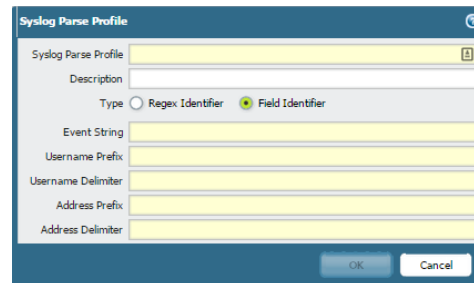


Palo Alto Networks configuration - 2

- Go to Syslog Filters tab and click Add



- Select Field Identifier



Palo Alto Networks configuration - 3

- Use the below identifier to identify the syslog message
 - Event String : enterprise=1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.599.0.4
 - Username Prefix : 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.599.1.3.1.1.27.0=
 - Username Delimiter : ,
 - Address Prefix : cldcClientIPAddress.0=
 - Address Delimiter : ,

Syslog Parse Profile

Syslog Parse Profile: Cisco WLC

Description:

Type: Regex Identifier Field Identifier

Event String: enterprise=1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.599.0.4

Username Prefix: 1.3.6.1.4.1.9.9.599.1.3.1.1.27.0=

Username Delimiter: ,

Address Prefix: cldcClientIPAddress.0=

Address Delimiter: ,

OK Cancel

Palo Alto Networks configuration - 4

- Add Server Monitoring, go to Device – User Identification and click Add under Server Monitoring window

Name	Enabled	Type	Network Address	Status
Syslog	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Syslog Sender (parser1)	192.168.1.24	

- Select type : Syslog Sender and enter the IP address of Kiwi Syslogd server

User Identification Monitored Server

Name: Syslog

Description:

Enabled

Type: Syslog Sender

Network Address: 192.168.1.24

Connection Type: UDP SSL

Filter: Cisco WLC

Default Domain Name:

OK Cancel

Palo Alto Networks configuration - 5

- Verify that the Syslog receiver is enabled
- Go to Device – Setup – Management – Management Interface Setting

The screenshot shows the 'Management Interface Settings' window. On the left, there are input fields for IP Address (192.168.1.2), Netmask (255.255.255.0), Default Gateway (192.168.1.1), IPv6 Address/Prefix Length, Default IPv6 Gateway, Speed (auto-negotiate), and MTU (1500). On the right, there is a 'Services' section with checkboxes for HTTP, HTTP OCSP, HTTPS, Telnet, SSH, Ping, SNMP, User-ID, User-ID Syslog Listener-SSL, and User-ID Syslog Listener-UDP. The 'Permitted IP Addresses' section is empty. At the bottom, there are 'Add' and 'Delete' buttons, and 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Verify syslog receiver

- Execute the below command
 - `admin@PA-200-arivai> show user server-monitor <syslog receiver name>`

```
admin@PA-200-arivai> show user server-monitor state SYslog

      UDP Syslog Listener Service is enabled
      SSL Syslog Listener Service is enabled

Proxy: SYslog(vsys: vsys1)      Host: SYslog(192.168.1.24)
      number of log messages      : 0
      number of auth. success messages : 0
```

- You will see the number of log messages increasing

Verify syslog receiver

- To identify if the syslog receiver successfully parsed the message and identify users, execute the below command
 - admin@PA-200-arivai> show user ip-user-mapping all type SYSLOG

```
admin@PA-3020(active)> show user ip-user-mapping all type
AD          Active Directory
CP          Captive Portal
EDIR        eDirectory
GP          Global Protect
NTLM        NTLM
SSL/VPN     SSL VPN
SYSLOG      Syslog
UIA         User-ID Agent
UNKNOWN     Unknown
XMLAPI      XML API

admin@PA-3020(active)> show user ip-user-mapping all type SYSLOG
```

IP	Vsys	From	User	IdleTimeout (s)	MaxTimeout (s)
	vsys1	SYSLOG		2598	2598
	vsys1	SYSLOG		2287	2287
	vsys1	SYSLOG		2513	2513
	vsys1	SYSLOG		2580	2580
	vsys1	SYSLOG		1023	1023
	vsys1	SYSLOG		1881	1881

Total: 6 users



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