

# Security Director

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## VMware NSX-T Integration with Juniper Connected Security

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Use this guide to understand how Juniper Networks vSRX Virtual Services Gateway integrates in VMware NSX-T environment as an advanced security service with Junos Space Security Director as its security manager. Policy Enforcer integrates with the VMware NSX solution to deliver an advanced next-generation firewall feature set that uses vSRX for VMware microsegmentation deployments.

## Documentation and Release Notes

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## Documentation Conventions

Table 1 on page vi defines notice icons used in this guide.

Table 1: Notice Icons

Icon	Meaning	Description
	Informational note	Indicates important features or instructions.
	Caution	Indicates a situation that might result in loss of data or hardware damage.
	Warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury or death.
	Laser warning	Alerts you to the risk of personal injury from a laser.
	Tip	Indicates helpful information.
	Best practice	Alerts you to a recommended use or implementation.

Table 2 on page vi defines the text and syntax conventions used in this guide.

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions

Convention	Description	Examples
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents text that you type.	To enter configuration mode, type the <b>configure</b> command:  user@host> <b>configure</b>
Fixed-width text like this	Represents output that appears on the terminal screen.	user@host> <b>show chassis alarms</b>  No alarms currently active
<i>Italic text like this</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces or emphasizes important new terms.</li> <li>Identifies guide names.</li> <li>Identifies RFC and Internet draft titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A policy <i>term</i> is a named structure that defines match conditions and actions.</li> <li><i>Junos OS CLI User Guide</i></li> <li>RFC 1997, <i>BGP Communities Attribute</i></li> </ul>

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
<i>Italic text like this</i>	Represents variables (options for which you substitute a value) in commands or configuration statements.	Configure the machine's domain name:  [edit] root@# <b>set system domain-name</b> <i>domain-name</i>
<b>Text like this</b>	Represents names of configuration statements, commands, files, and directories; configuration hierarchy levels; or labels on routing platform components.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To configure a stub area, include the <b>stub</b> statement at the [edit <b>protocols ospf area area-id</b>] hierarchy level.</li> <li>The console port is labeled <b>CONSOLE</b>.</li> </ul>
< > (angle brackets)	Encloses optional keywords or variables.	<b>stub</b> <default-metric <i>metric</i> >;
(pipe symbol)	Indicates a choice between the mutually exclusive keywords or variables on either side of the symbol. The set of choices is often enclosed in parentheses for clarity.	<b>broadcast   multicast</b>  ( <i>string1</i>   <i>string2</i>   <i>string3</i> )
# (pound sign)	Indicates a comment specified on the same line as the configuration statement to which it applies.	<b>rsvp { # Required for dynamic MPLS only</b>
[ ] (square brackets)	Encloses a variable for which you can substitute one or more values.	<b>community name members [ <i>community-ids</i> ]</b>
Indentation and braces ( { } )	Identifies a level in the configuration hierarchy.	[edit] routing-options { static { route default { nexthop <i>address</i> ; retain; } } }
; (semicolon)	Identifies a leaf statement at a configuration hierarchy level.	

## GUI Conventions

Table 2: Text and Syntax Conventions (*continued*)

Convention	Description	Examples
<b>Bold text like this</b>	Represents graphical user interface (GUI) items you click or select.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Logical Interfaces box, select <b>All Interfaces</b>.</li> <li>To cancel the configuration, click <b>Cancel</b>.</li> </ul>
> (bold right angle bracket)	Separates levels in a hierarchy of menu selections.	In the configuration editor hierarchy, select <b>Protocols&gt;Ospf</b> .

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- JTAC policies—For a complete understanding of our JTAC procedures and policies, review the *JTAC User Guide* located at <https://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/resource-guides/7100059-en.pdf>.
- Product warranties—For product warranty information, visit <https://www.juniper.net/support/warranty/>.
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- Find solutions and answer questions using our Knowledge Base: <https://kb.juniper.net/>
- Download the latest versions of software and review release notes: <https://www.juniper.net/customers/csc/software/>
- Search technical bulletins for relevant hardware and software notifications: <https://kb.juniper.net/InfoCenter/>
- Join and participate in the Juniper Networks Community Forum: <https://www.juniper.net/company/communities/>
- Create a service request online: <https://myjuniper.juniper.net>

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- Call 1-888-314-JTAC (1-888-314-5822 toll-free in the USA, Canada, and Mexico).

For international or direct-dial options in countries without toll-free numbers, see <https://support.juniper.net/support/requesting-support/>.

# 1

PART

## VMWare NSX-T Integration

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# NSX Managers

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## Understanding Juniper Connected Security for VMware NSX-T Integration

### IN THIS SECTION

- VMware NSX-T Overview | 3
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This section presents an overview of how Juniper Networks vSRX Virtual Services Gateway integrates in the VMware NSX-T environment as an advanced security service with Junos Space Security Director as its security manager.

## **VMware NSX-T Overview**

VMware NSX-T is VMware's network virtualization platform for the Software Defined Data Center (SDDC). Like server virtualization, network virtualization de-couples the network functions from the physical devices. VMware NSX-T is designed to address application frameworks and architectures that have heterogeneous endpoints and technology stacks. VMware NSX-T is not directly coupled with vSphere and therefore it supports various Hypervisors, Containers, BareMetal, and public clouds such as Amazon Web Service and Azure. With VMware NSX-T, you can design hybrid cloud for organizations where critical data and services are hosted within private cloud and web services or high availability application in Public clouds.

VMware NSX-T is the latest generation of VMware's network virtualization product series. NSX-T is the successor to NSX-V. NSX-T supports third-party Hypervisors and next generation overlay encapsulation protocols such as Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation (Geneve). NSX-T acts as a network Hypervisor that allows software abstraction of various network services that include logical switch (segments), logical routers (Tier-0 or Tier-1 Gateway), logical firewalls, logical load balancers, and logical VPNs.

VMware NSX-T provides L2-L4 stateful firewall features, network segmentations, multi tenancy support, L2/L3 VPN, load balancer, DHCP, source/destination NAT and many more services at Edge Gateway. VMware NSX-T provides framework to integrate the advanced security services as North-South at Edge Gateway.

Each virtual machine running in NSX-T environment can be protected with a full stateful firewall engine at a very granular level policy. Such policies can be application specific including services. vSRX runs as a service virtual machine and provides advanced services such as L4 to L7 services.

To deploy the advanced security features of the vSRX Virtual Services Gateway in the VMware NSX-T environment, the Junos Space Security Director, vSRX, and NSX-T Manager operate together as a solution to fully automate the provisioning and deployment of the vSRX to protect applications and data from advanced cyberattacks.

## **vSRX Integration with NSX-T Manager and Junos Space Security Director**

To deploy the advanced security features of the vSRX Virtual Services Gateway in the VMware NSX-T environment, the Junos Space Security Director, vSRX, and NSX-T Manager operate together as a joint solution to fully automate the provisioning and deployment of the vSRX to protect applications and data from advanced cyberattacks.

Integration of the vSRX VM in the VMware NSX-T environment involves use with the following management software:

- **Junos Space Security Director**—The centralized security management platform responsible for service registration and configuration of each vSRX instance. The Security Director provides you with the ability to manage a distributed network of virtualized and physical firewalls from a single location. The Security Director functions as the management interface between the NSX-T Manager and the vSRX Services Gateway. Security Director manages the firewall policies on all vSRX instances.
- **NSX-T Manager**—The centralized network management component of VMware NSX.

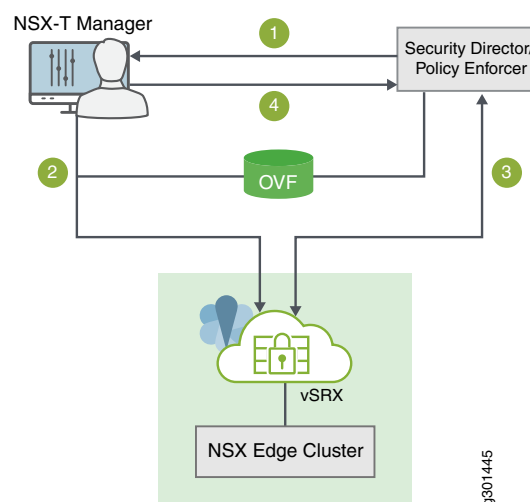
The NSX-T Manager is added as a registered device in the Security Director and communication is bidirectionally synchronized by the Junos Space Policy Enforcer between the two management platforms. All shared objects (such as security groups) are synchronized between the NSX-T Manager and Security Director. This includes the IP addresses of all VMs, including the vSRX agent VMs. Security Director creates an address group for each security group synchronized from the NSX-T Manager, along with the addresses of each member of the security group. The security groups discovered from the NSX-T Manager are mapped to dynamic address groups (DAG) in Security Director. Policy Enforcer retains the mapping of all IP addresses between security groups and dynamic address groups.

The vSRX Services Gateway is deployed as a partner service appliance in the VMware NSX-T environment. Use the security policies to direct all VM traffic through the vSRX VM for L4 through L7 advanced security analysis.

## High-Level Workflow

Figure 1 on page 4 provides a high-level workflow of how the NSX-T Manager, Security Director, and vSRX interact to deploy vSRX as a security service in the VMware NSX-T environment.

**Figure 1: vSRX, Security Director, and VMware NSX-T Integration Workflow**



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1. The Junos Space Security Director initiates communication with the NSX-T Manager. The Security Director discovers, registers, and adds the NSX-T Manager as a device in its database. The Security Director also deploys the vSRX instance from the **.ovf** file and registers it as a security service. The NSX-T Manager and its inventory of shared objects (for example, security groups) and addresses are then synchronized with the Security Director. The registration process uses Policy Enforcer to enable bidirectional communication between Security Director and the NSX-T Manager.
2. The NSX-T Manager deploys the registered vSRX instance as a Juniper security service to the NSX Edge Cluster. The deployment is based on the vSRX **.ovf** file.
3. After the vSRX agent VM is provisioned as a security service, NSX-T Manager notifies Security Director by using REST API callbacks. Security Director pushes the initial boot configurations and Junos OS configuration policies to each vSRX agent VM to support the NSX-T security group. Security Director is aware of the NSX-T security groups and corresponding address groups, and all deployed vSRX agent VMs are automatically discovered.

Security policies redirect relevant network traffic originating from the VMs in a specific security group to the Juniper security service vSRX agent VM for further analysis.

The Security Director dynamically synchronizes the object database to all vSRX agent VMs deployed in NSX Edge Cluster. Security groups discovered from NSX-T Manager are mapped to a dynamic address group (DAG) in Security Director. The Security Director manages the firewall policies on the vSRX agent VMs. Using Security Director, you create advanced security service policies (for example, an application firewall policy or an IPS policy) and then push those policies.

4. The NSX-T Manager continue to send real-time updates on changes in the virtual environment to Security Director.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

<a href="#">VMware NSX-T Data Sheet</a>
<a href="#">Junos Space Security Director</a>
<a href="#">vSRX</a>

## Before You Deploy vSRX in VMware NSX-T Environment

Before you begin deploying the vSRX Virtual Services Gateway as an advanced security service in VMware NSX-T:

- Download the .ovf file of the vSRX software image from [Juniper Networks website](#) and save it to the Policy Enforcer. The vSRX OVF URL automatically appears in the Register Security Service page of the Security Director when you register the vSRX virtual machine (VM) as a Juniper security service on the NSX-T Manager.
- Obtain the Juniper SDSN for NSX license key (see *Juniper SDSN for VMware NSX Licensing*).
- Install the VMware vCenter Server on a Windows VM or physical server, or deploy the VMware vCenter Server Appliance. Connect to the vCenter Server from the vSphere Web Client. See the VMware documentation for details.
- Install NSX-T Manager. NSX-T manager can be installed on ESXI or KVM servers. See the VMware documentation for details.

**NOTE:** Juniper Networks devices require a license to activate the feature. To understand more about VMWare NSX Licensing, see, [Licenses for Network Management](#). Please refer to the Licensing Guide for general information about License Management.

[Table 3 on page 6](#) lists the system software requirement specifications for the components of a vSRX, Security Director, and VMware NSX-T Manager.

**Table 3: System Software Specifications for vSRX in VMware NSX Environment**

Component	Specification
VMware ESXi Server	6.5 and 6.7
VMware vCenter Server	6.7 and 7.0
VMware NSX-T Manager	3.0
Junos Space Security Director	21.1 or later
Junos Space Policy Enforcer	21.1 or later
vSRX	Junos OS Release vSRX 3.0 21.1 or later
Memory	4 GB
Disk space	16 GB (IDE or SCSI drives)
vCPUs	2 vCPUs

Table 3: System Software Specifications for vSRX in VMware NSX Environment *(continued)*

Component	Specification
vNICs	<p>A single vNIC for management traffic. Network traffic is forwarded to the vSRX over a Virtual Machine Communication Interface (VMCI) communication channel by the ESXi hypervisor.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> VMCI is not a network interface (NIC) but a VMWare-proprietary device for Host to Guest Communication.</p>

## About the NSX Managers Page

To access this page, click Security Director > Devices > NSX Managers.

Use the NSX Managers page to discover the NSX Manager and perform service registration of the vSRX VM with the NSX Manager. The NSX Manager is added as a device in the Security Director and its inventory is synchronized with Security Director.

When you add an NSX Manager in Security Director, the NSX Management RESTful API configures Policy Enforcer as a system log server in NSX Manager. The system log server handler runs in the Policy Enforcer virtual machine. On receiving the security group membership changes from system log, the system log service handler parses the system log and extracts the changed security group details. The security policies with rules having the modified security groups (dynamic address groups) as source or destination addresses are filtered and the perimeter firewall devices assigned to those policies are obtained. A remote procedure call (RPC) is sent to those perimeter firewall devices to update the dynamic address groups. The perimeter firewall devices then obtains and update the IP address feeds from Policy Enforcer.

### Before you Begin

1. Install the Policy Enforcer Release OVA image.
  - a. After the installation is complete, log in to the Policy Enforcer VM through SSH. Run the service commands to verify the status of the following services:

```
service nsxmicro status
service sd_event_listener status
service nsx_callback_listener status
service ssh_listener status
```

- b. If services are stopped, initiate the services again by running the following commands:



```
service nsxmicro start
service sd_event_listener start
service nsx_callback_listener start
service ssh_listener start
```

2. Select **Security Director > Administration > Policy Enforcer > Settings**, and add Policy Enforcer to Security Director. For more information, see [Identifying the Policy Enforcer Virtual Machine In Security Director](#).
3. Download the SSH Key. Copy the vSRX OVA file to the Policy Enforcer VM along with the downloaded SSH key. See *Download the SSH Key File*.
4. Obtain the vSRX license key before adding the NSX Manager to the Security Director.

## Tasks You Can Perform

You can perform the following tasks from this page:

- Download the SSH Key. See *Download the SSH Key File*.
- Add the NSX Manager. See [“Add the NSX Manager” on page 11](#).
- Register security services. See [“Registering Security Services” on page 13](#).
- Synchronize the NSX inventory.

## Field Descriptions

[Table 4 on page 8](#) provides guidelines on using the fields on the NSX Managers page.

**Table 4: Fields on the NSX Managers Page**

Field	Description
Hostname/IP Address	Specifies the hostname or the IPv4 address of the NSX Manager.
Name	Specifies the name of the NSX Manager.
Associated vCenter	Specifies the hostname or the IP address of the vCenter associated with the NSX Manager that is automatically fetched by Security Director.
Associated vCenter Status	Specifies the connection status of an associated vCenter.
Service Manager Registration Status	Specifies the registration status of the security services.

Table 4: Fields on the NSX Managers Page (*continued*)

Field	Description
Services	Specifies the service definition of a selected NSX Manager.  Click <b>View</b> to view the service definition.
Port	Specifies the port number of the NSX Manager.
Username	Specifies the username of the NSX Manager. The user must have the administrator privileges to access the NSX Manager.
Connection Status	Specifies the connection status of the NSX Manager.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[Add the NSX Manager](#) | 11

## Downloading the SSH Key File

You must copy the vSRX OVA image to the Policy Enforcer virtual machine (VM) before adding the NSX Manager.

Use the Upload Image page to download the SSH key file and copy the vSRX OVA file to the Policy Enforcer VM by using the SFTP command with the downloaded SSH key. You must perform this as a first step before adding the NSX Manager.

To download the SSH key:

1. Select **Security Director** > **Devices** > **NSX Managers**.

The NSX Managers page appears.

2. Click **Download SSH Key**.

The Download SSH Key page appears.

3. Click **Download SSH Key**.

The SSH key is downloaded and saved in your local drive.

### Copying vSRX OVA Image File to Policy Enforcer from Linux Machines

To copy the vSRX OVA file to a Policy Enforcer VM from a Linux machine:

1. Copy the downloaded SSH key file to the same directory where the vSRX OVA image file is saved.
2. Navigate to the directory path where vSRX OVA and SSH key files are located.
3. Run the **chmod 600 <<SSHKEYFILE>>** command to change the permission of the SSH key file.
4. Run the following commands:
  - **sftp -o "IdentityFile=<<SSHKEYFILE>>" nsxmicro@<<pe\_ipaddress>>**
  - **cd publish**
  - **put <<VSRX OVA FILE>>**

The vSRX OVA file will be copied to the Policy Enforcer VM after sometime.

5. After the vSRX OVA file is copied, you can add the NSX Manager and register its services in the Security Director.

### Copying vSRX OVA Image File to Policy Enforcer from MAC Machines

To copy the vSRX OVA file to a Policy Enforcer VM from a MAC machine:

1. Copy the downloaded SSH key file to the same directory where the vSRX OVA image file is saved.
2. Navigate to the directory path where vSRX OVA and SSH key files are located.
3. Run the **chmod 600 <<SSHKEYFILE>>** command to change the permission of the SSH key file.
4. Run the following commands:
  - **sftp -i sshkey nsxmicro@<pe\_ip>**
  - **cd publish**
  - **put \*<<VSRX OVA FILE>>**

The vSRX OVA file will be copied to the Policy Enforcer VM after sometime.

5. After the vSRX OVA file is copied, you can add the NSX Manager and register its services in the Security Director.

### RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## Add the NSX Manager

Use the Add NSX Manager page to add the NSX Manager in to the Security Director database. Based on the NSX details provided, the Security Director automatically fetches the associated VMware vCenter Server hostname from NSX.

To add a NSX Manager:

1. Select **Devices > NSX Managers**.

The NSX Managers page appears.

2. Click the add icon (+).

The Add NSX Manager page appears.

3. Complete the configuration by using the guidelines in [Table 5 on page 11](#).

4. Click **Finish** to complete the configuration.

After adding the NSX Manager, you must register the vSRX VM as a Juniper security service with the NSX Manager. See [“Registering Security Services” on page 13](#).

**Table 5: Fields on the Add NSX Manager Page**

Field	Description
Name	Enter the name of the NSX manager.
Host	Enter the IPv4 address of the NSX manager.
Port	Enter the port number of the NSX Manager. The NSX Manager and Security Director use SSL to communicate on TCP port 443.
Username	Enter the username of the NSX Manager to allow Security Director to authenticate the communication.
Password	Enter the password of the NSX Manager to allow Security Director to authenticate the communication.
Description	Enter a description about the NSX Manager; you can use a maximum of 255 characters.
SSL Certificate	View the SSL certificate required to authenticate the NSX Manager.
Accept SSL Certificate	Select this option to accept the SSL certificate. This is a mandatory field.

Table 5: Fields on the Add NSX Manager Page (*continued*)

Field	Description
Type	<p>Select an option: NSX-V or NSX-T.</p> <p>VMware NSX-T is the latest generation of VMware's network virtualization product series. NSX-T is the successor to NSX-V. NSX-T supports third-party Hypervisors and next generation overlay encapsulation protocols such as Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation (Geneve).</p>
Firewall Type	<p>Select the type of perimeter firewall for your datacenter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East-West Firewall—vSRX is spawned in each ESX server of VMware NSX for the east-west traffic. This provides east-west security for members of the security groups within a datacenter.</li> <li>• North-South Firewall—Perimeter firewall for the north-south traffic. This provides a consistent north-south security for members of the security groups, if the members move across datacenters.</li> </ul> <p>You can select both the types or any one of the firewall types.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Firewall Type is applicable only if you select the Type as NSX-V.</p>
<i>Service Manager Registration</i>	
SD Username	Enter the username of Security Director to allow the NSX Manager to authenticate its communication with Security Director.
SD Password	Enter the password of Security Director to allow the NSX Manager to authenticate its communication with Security Director.
License Key	Enter the license key of vSRX VM.
<i>Associated vCenter - vCenter Server</i>	
	<p>To add multiple vCenter servers:</p> <p>Click the + icon.</p> <p>The Associate vCenter page is displayed.</p>
Host	Enter the IPv4 address of the VMware vCenter Server.
Port	Enter the port number of the VMware vCenter Server. Default: 443
Username	Enter the username of the VMware vCenter Server. Security Director uses these credentials to discover the vCenter server and fetch the VM inventory details.

Table 5: Fields on the Add NSX Manager Page (*continued*)

Field	Description
Password	Enter the password of the VMware vCenter Server. Security Director uses these credentials to discover the vCenter Server and fetch the VM inventory details.
SSL Certificate	View the SSL certificate required to authenticate the vCenter Server.
Accept SSL Certificate	Select this option to accept the SSL certificate. This is a mandatory field.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## Registering Security Services

Use the Register Security Service page in Security Director to register a Juniper security service on a specific NSX Manager. After registering the security service from Security Director, log in to the vCenter server and deploy the service from NSX.

To register the Juniper security service:

1. Select **Devices > NSX Managers**.

The NSX Managers page appears.

2. Select the NSX Manager for which service needs to be registered.

3. From the More list or right-click menu, select **Register Security Service**.

The Register Security Service page appears.

4. Complete the configuration by using the guidelines in [Table 6 on page 14](#).

5. Click **Register** to complete the registration.

A confirmation message appears to indicate if registration is successful or not.

Table 6: Fields on the Register Security Service Page

Field	Description
Service Name	Enter the name for the Juniper Security Service.
vSRX OVF URL	The vSRX OVF image that you have copied to the Policy Enforcer VM is listed here. Select the vSRX OVF image from the list.
vSRX Root Password	Enter the root password of the vSRX instance.  The same root password is set for all the vSRX VMs deployed in NSX.
Confirm Password	Enter the root password of the vSRX instance for confirmation.
Firewall Type	Select East-West or North-South from the list. The default firewall type is East-West.  East-West—vSRX is spawned in each ESX server of VMware NSX-T for the east-west traffic. This provides east-west security for members of the security groups within a datacenter.  North-South—It is the perimeter firewall for the north-south traffic. This provides a consistent north-south security for members of the security groups, if the members move across datacenters.  <b>NOTE:</b> The Firewall Type field is applicable only if the NSX Manager type is NSX-T.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## Deploy the vSRX as an Advanced Security Service in a VMware NSX-T Environment

### IN THIS SECTION

- [Create a Security Group](#) | 15
- [Discover the NSX-T Manager and Register vSRX as a Security Service](#) | 16
- [Deploy vSRX as a Security Service](#) | 21

- Verify vSRX Agent VM Deployment in Security Director | 22
- Automatic Creation of Security Policy in the NSX-T Environment to Direct Traffic Through the vSRX Agent VMs | 23

Use the following procedures to deploy the vSRX as an advanced security service virtual machine (VM) in the VMware NSX-T environment. The vSRX VM is deployed in conjunction with Juniper Networks Junos Space Security Director and VMware NSX-T Manager.

## Create a Security Group

You can create a security group by using the VMware NSX-T Manager. Each security group is a logical collection of objects which include VMs that you want to be members in the same security group and to which you will apply the vSRX as a Juniper security service. You can apply an advanced security service policy to all the objects contained in a security group.

To create a security group:

1. Log in to the VMware NSX-T Manager.
2. Select **Inventory > Groups**.
3. Click **ADD GROUP** icon to create a new security group that contains the specific VMs you want as members of the same group, as shown in [Figure 2 on page 15](#).

**Figure 2: Add Groups Page**

The screenshot displays the 'Add Group' page in the VMware NSX-T Manager. The interface includes a top navigation bar with the 'vm NSX-T' logo and user 'admin'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with tabs: Home, Networking, Security, Inventory (selected), Plan & Troubleshoot, and System. A left sidebar contains a tree view with options: Inventory Overview, Services, Groups (selected), Context Profiles, Virtual Machines, Containers, Physical Servers, and Tags. The main content area is titled 'Groups' and features an 'ADD GROUP' button. Below this is a form with fields for 'Name' (containing 'TagGroup'), 'Compute Members' (with a 'Set Members' link), 'Where Used', and 'Status'. A 'Description' field is also present. At the bottom right, there are 'Tag (Required)' and 'Scope (Optional)' dropdowns, with a note 'Max 30 allowed. Click (+) to save.' and 'SAVE'/'CANCEL' buttons.

4. Type a group name and then click **Set members**.



5. On the Select Members page, define the criteria that an object must meet for it to be added to the security group you are creating. You can define a dynamic group membership criteria for the VMs that are to be part of each security group. For example, VM membership in a security group can be tagged by name. You define the exact membership criteria that you want to use to group VMs. Group membership is associated dynamically at runtime.
6. Click **Apply** to complete creating the security group.

### Discover the NSX-T Manager and Register vSRX as a Security Service

The NSX-T Manager is added as a device in Security Director, and its inventory is synchronized with Security Director.

**NOTE:** Ensure that SNMP is disabled in Security Director while performing device discovery for the vSRX agent VM. If SNMP is enabled in Security Director, the vSRX agent VM discovery operation fails.

To discover the NSX-T Manager from Security Director:

1. Select **Security Director > Devices > NSX Managers**.

The NSX Managers page appears.

2. Click the **Add icon (+)** to add the NSX Manager to Security Director.

The Add NSX Manager page appears, as shown in [Figure 3 on page 17](#).

Figure 3: Add NSX Manager Page

The screenshot shows the 'Add NSX Manager' dialog box. The 'NSX Manager' section is active, and the 'Name' field is populated with 'NSX\_SD'. The 'Port' field is set to '443'. The 'Type' dropdown is set to 'NSX-T'. The 'Next' button is highlighted in blue.

3. In the NSX Manager section, enter the following information:

- Name—Enter the name of the NSX Manager.
- Host—Enter the IP address of the NSX Manager.
- Port—Enter the port number of the NSX Manager. The NSX Manager and Security Director use SSL to communicate on TCP port 443.
- Username, Password—Enter the username and password of the NSX Manager that are required for communication to be authenticated by the Security Director.
- Description—Enter a description for the NSX Manager you are to add to the Security Director.
- Type—Select NSX-T.

NSX-T is the successor to the NSX-V product. VMware NSX-T is the latest generation of VMware's network virtualization product series.

4. Click **Next**.

5. In the Service Manager Registration section, enter the following details about the Security Director:

- SD Username, SD Password—Enter the username and password of Security Director to allow the NSX-T Manager to authenticate communication to the Security Director.
- License Key—Enter the license key for the previously procured Juniper SDSN for NSX license (see *Juniper SDSN for VMware NSX Licensing* for details).

6. Click **Next**.

7. In the vCenter Server section, click the + icon to add vCenter servers. Provide the following details on the Associate vCenter page:
  - Host—Enter the IP address of the VMWare vCenter Server.
  - Port—Enter the port number of the VMWare vCenter Server. By default, 443 is used.
  - Username, Password—Enter the username and password of the VMware vCenter Server. Security Director uses these credentials to discover the vCenter Server and fetch the VM inventory details.
8. Click **Finish**.

The Summary page of configuration changes appears. Click **OK** to add the NSX-T Manager. When you return to the NSX Managers page, you will see the discovered NSX-T Manager listed.

After adding the NSX-T Manager, you must register the vSRX VM as a Juniper security service with the NSX-T Manager.

To register the vSRX instance as a Juniper security service:

1. Select the NSX-T Manager for which service needs to be registered, right-click or from the More list, select **Register Security Service**.

The Register Security Service page appears, as shown in [Figure 4 on page 18](#).

**Figure 4: Register Security Service Page**

The screenshot shows the 'Register Security Service' dialog box open over the 'NSX Managers' page. The dialog box contains the following fields and options:

- Service Name**: Text input field with 'VSRX\_Edge' entered.
- vSRX OVF URL**: Dropdown menu with 'Select vSRX OVF URL' selected.
- vSRX Root Password\***: Text input field. A note below states 'Password should not exceed 20 characters'.
- Confirm vSRX Root Passw...\***: Text input field for password confirmation.
- Firewall Type**: Dropdown menu with 'North-South' selected.
- Failure Policy**: Dropdown menu with 'ALLOW' selected.

At the bottom right of the dialog box are 'Cancel' and 'Register' buttons. The background shows the 'NSX Managers' table with columns for 'Last Sync Time' and 'Created By'.

2. In the Service Name field, enter the name of the Juniper security service.

3. From the vSRX OVF URL list, select the available vSRX OVF image that you copied to the Policy Enforcer machine.
4. In the vSRX Root Password field, enter the root password of the vSRX instance. The same root password will be set for all the vSRX instances deployed in NSX.
5. Select the firewall type as North-South. This is the perimeter firewall for the north-south traffic. This provides a consistent north-south security for members of the security groups, if the members move across datacenters.

**NOTE:** By default, the firewall type is East-West.

6. Click **Register**.

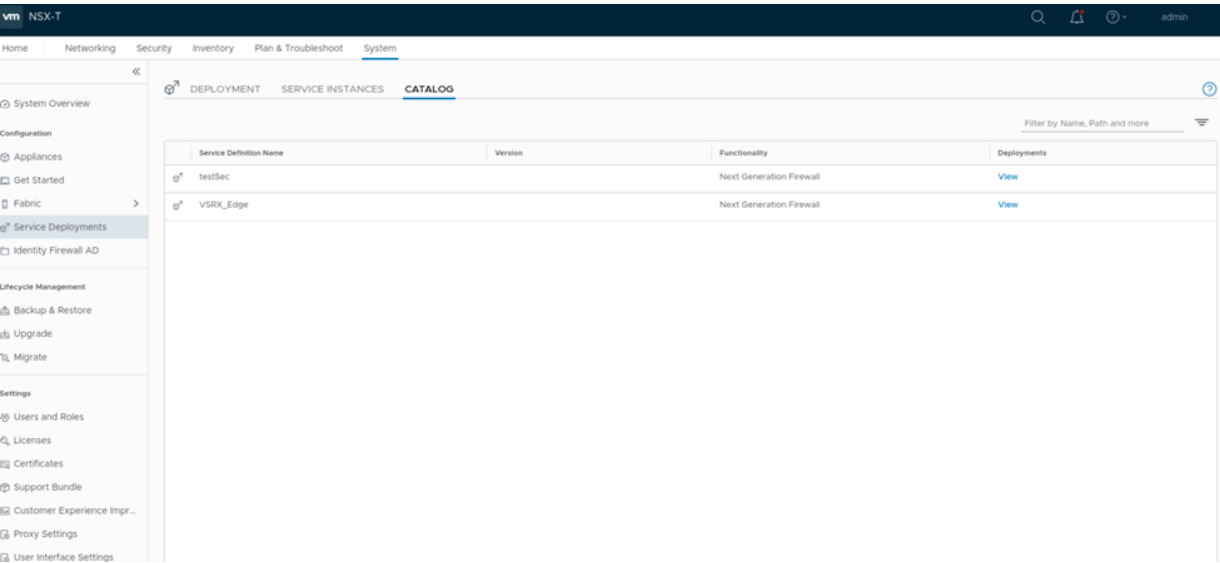
A confirmation message indicates whether the registration is successful or not.

The vSRX is added as a network service that can be deployed by the NSX-T Manager.

In the VMware NSX-T Manager, verify the following:

- Select **System > Service Deployments** and then select the **CATALOG** tab. Verify that the service name provided while registering the Security Service is listed in the table (the newly registered vSRX VM) as shown in [Figure 5 on page 20](#).

Figure 5: Service Definition



The NSX-T Manager and its inventory are now synchronized with the Security Director. All shared objects (such as security groups) are synchronized between the NSX-T Manager and Security Director. The shared objects include the IP addresses of all VMs, including the vSRX agent VMs. Security Director creates a dynamic address group(DAG) for each security group synchronized from the NSX-T Manager, along with the addresses of each member of the security group.

After you register a Juniper security service in the NSX-T Manager, the NSX-T Manager uses the vSRX agent VM to communicate the service status. The NSX-T Manager transmits messages to Security Director when any changes or activities are happening in the NSX-T Manager that are related to the Juniper security service.

If the firewall type is East-West, after registering the security service, you must add a service segment, service profile, and a service chain.

Navigate to **Security > Network Introspection Settings** and do the following:

In the SERVICE SEGMENT tab, add a service segment:

1. Click **ADD SERVICE SEGMENT**.
2. Enter the service segment name.

3. Select the transport zone.
4. Select the Tier0/Tier1 gateway to which the service segment is connected.
5. Click **SAVE**.

In the Service Profiles tab, add a service profile:

1. Select the partner service.  
It is the service name used while registering the service in Security Director.
2. Click **ADD SERVICE PROFILE**.
3. Enter the service profile name.
4. Select the vendor template.
5. Click **Save**.

In the Service Chains tab, add a service chain:

1. Click **ADD CHAIN**.
2. Enter the service chain name.
3. Select the service segment.
4. Click the **Set Forward Path** link.  
The Set Forward Path page is displayed.
5. Click **ADD PROFILE IN SEQUENCE**, select a service profile and click **SAVE**.  
The service profile is mapped in the forward path.
6. Click **SAVE**.

## Deploy vSRX as a Security Service

The next step is to deploy the Juniper security service.

To deploy the vSRX agent VM as a security service:

1. Select **System > Service Deployments** and then click the **DEPLOYMENT** tab.
2. Select the partner service as the registered service and then click **Deploy Service**.
  - a. Enter the service deployment name.
  - b. Select the attachment point as Tier1 gateway or Tier 0 gateway.
  - c. Select the Compute Manager as vCenter.
  - d. Select the Cluster on which the vSRX agent VM is to be deployed.

**NOTE:** For East-West traffic, the deployment type can be host based or cluster based.

- e. Select the datastore on which to allocate shared storage for the vSRX agent VM.
  - f. Click Set and then provide the network details such as, primary interface network, primary interface IP, primary gateway address, primary subnet mask and click **Save**.
3. Click **SAVE** to deploy the vSRX agent VM as a security service.

The Security Director automatically discovers all the deployed vSRX VM agents by using the device-initiated discovery. A new firewall and IPS group policies are created and all devices are assigned to these group policies.

**NOTE:**

- The Security Director creates predefined IPS policies with a single IPS template. You can either add more IPS templates or convert the predefined IPS policies to custom IPS policies.
- You must register different service for each service deployment.

## Verify vSRX Agent VM Deployment in Security Director

In Security Director, based on the NSX Manager discovery, NSX security groups are automatically synchronized with Security Director. For each service group in NSX Manager, Security Director creates a corresponding dynamic address group.

To verify that the vSRX agent VMs have been deployed:

1. Select **Security Director > Devices > NSX Managers**.

The NSX Managers page appears with the discovered NSX Manager and the vSRX instance registered as a new service.

2. Select **Security Director > Monitor > NSX Inventory > Security Groups**.

The Security Groups page appears listing all the security groups obtained from NSX and the corresponding dynamic address groups created by the Security Director.

3. Select **Security Director > Monitor > vCenter Server Inventory > Virtual Machines**.

The Virtual Machines page appears, listing the VMs that are dynamically fetched by the associated vCenter, as shown in [Figure 6 on page 23](#). You can view the security groups associated with each VM. Also, you can view security groups associated with each VM.

**Figure 6: Virtual Machines Page**

Monitor / vCenter Server Inventory / Virtual Machines

### Virtual Machines ?

	VM Name	vCenter	OS on VM	Security Groups	Network Details	State	Status
▶	scale-1	10.206.33.244	Red Hat Enterprise ...	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	viso-space-17.1R1.7	10.206.33.244	Red Hat Enterprise ...	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOff	orphaned
▶	sd-nsx-25-26	10.206.33.244	Red Hat Enterprise ...	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	dlr1-0	10.206.33.244	Other Linux (64-bit)	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	scale-2 (1)	10.206.33.244	Red Hat Enterprise ...	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	JNPR v1.0 (1)	10.206.33.244	Other (32-bit)	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	JNPR v1.0 (2)	10.206.33.244	Other (32-bit)	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	VSRX-121X47-D20...	10.206.33.244	FreeBSD (32-bit)	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected
▶	NSX_Controller_1d...	10.206.33.244	Debian GNU/Linux ...	<a href="#">View</a>	<a href="#">View</a>	poweredOn	connected

18 Rows

## Automatic Creation of Security Policy in the NSX-T Environment to Direct Traffic Through the vSRX Agent VMs

After you deploy vSRX agent VM security services, security policies are automatically created to redirect any network traffic originating from the VMs in a specific security group to the Juniper security service vSRX agent VM for further analysis.

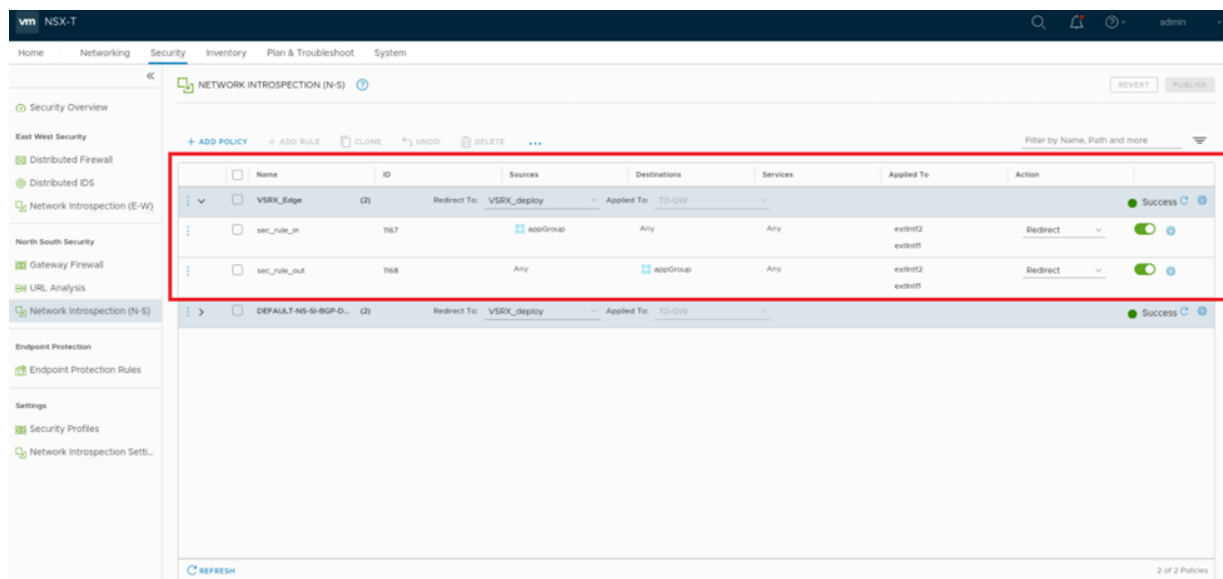


To direct the traffic to the vSRX agent VMs by using the automatically created security policies:

1. In Security Director, install the IPS signature to all the vSRX VM agents.
2. On the Firewall and IPS Policies page, add new rules to the automatically created firewall or IPS policies with respective dynamic address groups. You can also use the application firewalls in the firewall rules.
3. After creating policy rules, publish and update the firewall and IPS policies.
4. After the firewall and IPS policies are successfully updated in the Security Director, log in to the VMware NSX-T Manager to verify the security policies.

Select **Security > Network Introspection (N-S)**. The security policies are automatically created from Security Director, as shown [Figure 7 on page 24](#).

**Figure 7: Network Introspection (N-S)**



**NOTE:** In the case of East-West traffic, you must select **Security > Network Introspection (E-W)**.


















When you return to **Security Director > Devices > Security Devices**, you can view the active configuration for the vSRX agent VMs, as shown in [Figure 8 on page 25](#).

Figure 8: Security Devices Page

Devices / Security Devices

### Security Devices

Update Changes Resynchronize with Network Upload Keys Mo

<input type="checkbox"/>	Device Name	IP Address	OS Version	Schema Version	CPU	Storage	Authentication Status	Connection Status
	VPN-Automation-Device1	10.213.49.25	15.1-2017-04-09.1_DEV_X...	15.1X49-D100.3 (Mismatch ...)			Credentials Based - Unverified	down
	10_206_47_10-nsx-agent	10.206.47.10	15.1X49-D100.3	15.1X49-D100.3			Credentials Based - Unverified	up
	10_206_47_8-nsx-agent	10.206.47.8	15.1X49-D100.3	15.1X49-D100.3			Credentials Based - Unverified	up
	10_206_47_9-nsx-agent	10.206.47.9	15.1X49-D100.3	15.1X49-D100.3			Credentials Based - Unverified	up
	VSRX-10.213.49.21	10.213.49.21	15.1-2017-02-14.0_DEV_X...	15.1X49-D100.3 (Mismatch ...)			Credentials Based - Unverified	up
	> pmphilip-IsysoidCluster_root	10.206.33.5	12.3X48-D40.5	15.1X49-D100.3 (Mismatch ...)	NA	NA	NA	down
	> LSYS-3oidCluster_root	10.206.33.5	12.3X48-D40.5	15.1X49-D100.3 (Mismatch ...)	NA	NA	NA	down

The NSX-T Manager is aware of the security groups that the Juniper security service monitors. If any changes occur in the security group, the NSX-T Manager notifies Security Director about those changes. If membership changes, NSX-T Manager notifies Security Director of the changes and Security Director updates its database based on the new membership.

## Delete the NSX-T Manager

You can delete the NSX-T Manager and its associated vCenter server from the Security Director inventory.

## Before You Begin

Before you delete the NSX-T Manager, perform the following steps:

1. Unbind all bindings of network object from a service profile.

- Log in to the VMware NSX-T Manager.
- Select **System** > **Service Deployment**.
- In the Deployment tab, select the deployed partner service that you want to delete.

The corresponding service details are displayed.

- From the Actions list, select **Delete**.

The delete deployment service confirmation page appears.

- Click **DELETE** to delete the deployed service.

If the action is successful, the deployed service is deleted.

- Select **Security** > **Network Introspection Settings** > **SERVICE CHAINS** tab, select the service chain and choose **Delete**.

**NOTE:** This step is applicable only if the firewall type is East-West.

- In the **SERVICE PROFILES** tab, select the service chain and choose **Delete**.

**NOTE:** This step is applicable only if the firewall type is East-West.

To delete the NSX-T Manager from Security Director:

1. Select **Devices** > **NSX Managers**.

The NSX Manager page appears.

2. Select the NSX-T Manager that you want to delete.

3. From the More list, or right-click menu, select **Delete NSX Manager**.

A confirmation message appears to confirm the deletion.

**NOTE:** You cannot delete NSX-T Manager from Security Director if the security service is already deployed in the NSX-T Manager.

4. Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion.

The NSX-T Manager and its associated vCenter server are deleted from the Security Director inventory.

**NOTE:** You cannot delete NSX-T Manager if there is a NSX Secure Fabric. You must first delete the Secure Fabric. See *Editing or Deleting a Secure Fabric*.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## Delete NSX-T Manager Services

You can delete NSX-T Manager services from Security Director. Before deleting a service, you must ensure that the service is not deployed in VMware NSX-T Manager. If the service that you are trying to delete is already deployed in the VMware NSX-T Manager, you will see an error message. To delete the registered security service, you must first delete the deployed service.

To delete a NSX-T Manager service from Security Director:

1. Select **Security Director>Devices>NSX Managers**.

The NSX Managers page appears.

2. Select the NSX-T Manager for which you want to delete the service definition, and in the Services column click **View**.

The Services Definition page appears listing the registered security services.

3. Select the service that you want to delete, right click and select **Delete Service**.

If the selected service is already deployed in NSX-T Manager, an error message is shown to delete the registered security service.

To delete the deployed service from the NSX-T Manager for North-South and East-West Traffic:

- a. Log in to the NSX-T Manager.
- b. Select **System > Service Deployment**.
- c. In the Deployment tab, select the deployed partner service that you want to delete.  
The corresponding service details are displayed.
- d. From the Actions list, select **Delete**.  
The delete deployment service confirmation page appears.
- e. Click **DELETE** to delete the deployed service.  
If the action is successful, the deployed service is deleted.
- f. Select **Security > Network Introspection Settings > SERVICE CHAINS** tab, select the service chain and choose **Delete**.

**NOTE:** This step is applicable only if the firewall type is East-West.

- g. In the SERVICE PROFILES tab, select the service chain and choose **Delete**.

**NOTE:** This step is applicable only if the firewall type is East-West.

- h. Go to **Security Director** and repeat the procedure from Step 1.
4. If the selected service is not deployed in NSX-T Manager, Security Director deletes the service successfully.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## About the vCenter Servers Page

To access this page, select Security Director > Devices > vCenter Servers.

VMWare NSX Manager is always associated to a vCenter Server. Based on the NSX Manager discovered by Security Director, the NSX service automatically fetches the associated vCenter server hostname. The

NSX service uses the specific vCenter credentials provided by the user at the time of adding the NSX Manager, to connect to vCenter and obtain any required inventory from it.

Use the vCenter Servers page to view details of an associated vCenter Server.

## Tasks You Can Perform

You can perform the following task from this page:

- Synchronize any changes to the inventory objects in vCenter with the vCenter database.

## Field Descriptions

[Table 7 on page 29](#) provides guidelines on using the fields on the vCenter Servers page.

**Table 7: Fields on the vCenter Servers Page**

Field	Description
Host Name	Specifies the hostname of the associated vCenter Server.
Port	Specifies the port number of the vCenter server.
Connection Status	Specifies the connection status of NSX Manager and associated vCenter server.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page | 7](#)

[Add the NSX Manager | 11](#)

[Registering Security Services | 13](#)

## About the Security Groups Page

To access this page, select Security Director > Monitor > NSX Inventory > Security Groups.

Use the Security Groups page to view a list of security groups obtained from NSX and the corresponding dynamic address groups created by Security Director.

The security groups updates are automatically synchronized by Security Director.

Tasks You Can Perform

You can perform the following task from this page:

- View members of the security group.

Field Descriptions

Table 8 on page 30 provides guidelines on using the fields on the Security Groups page.

Table 8: Fields on the Security Groups Page

Field	Description
NSX Manager	Specifies the name of the NSX Manager from which the corresponding security group is obtained.
Name	Specifies the name of the security group.
Members	Click <b>View</b> to view the list of VMs belonging to a security group.  If the vCenter is associated with the NSX Manager, the members list shows the VM names with IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
DAG Name	Specifies the name of a dynamic address group created for each security group.  The dynamic address group name is created in the format <NSX Manager name>-<security group name>.
Definition	Specifies the definition of a security group.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

View Members of a Security Group

Use the View Members page to view the list of VMs belonging to a security group.

To view the list of virtual machines:

1. Select **Monitor > NSX Inventory > Security Groups**.

The Security Groups page appears.

- 2. In the Members column, click **View**.

The View Members page appears. [Table 9 on page 31](#) describes the fields on this page.

**Table 9: Fields on the View Members Page**

Field	Description
Security Group	Specifies the name of the security group.
VM Name	Specifies the name of the VM that belongs to the security group.
IP Address	Specifies the IPv4 address of the VM.
IPv6 Address	Specifies the IPv6 address of the VM.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

| [About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## About the Virtual Machines Page

To access this page, select Security Director > Monitor > vCenter Server Inventory > Virtual Machines.

Use the Virtual Machines page to view the complete list of VMs that are dynamically fetched by the associated vCenter.

### Tasks You Can Perform

You can perform the following tasks from this page:

- View security groups associated with each VM.
- View a list of vNICs for each VM and the network that each of vNIC is linked to.

### Field Descriptions

[Table 10 on page 32](#) provides guidelines on using the fields on the Virtual Machines page.



Table 10: Fields on the Virtual Machines Page

Field	Description
VM Name	Specifies the name of the VM.
vCenter	Specifies the vCenter details.
OS on VM	Specifies the operating system on each VM. For example: Red Hat, CentOS, and so on.
Security Groups	Click <b>View</b> to view a list of security groups associated with each VM.
Network Details	Click <b>View</b> to view a list of vNICs for each VM with their corresponding IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
State	Specifies whether the VM is switched on or off.
Status	Specifies whether the VM is connected to the ESXi host or not.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page | 7](#)

## View Network Details of a Virtual Machine

Use the View Network Details page to view the network details of a virtual machine (VM) such as name of the virtual Network Interface Card (NIC) or the network adapter and the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses of each NIC.

To view the network details:

1. Select **Monitor > vCenter Server Inventory > Virtual Machines**.

The Virtual Machines page appears.

2. In the Network Details column, click **View**.

The View Network Details page appears. [Table 11 on page 33](#) provides the guidelines on using the fields on this page.

Table 11: Fields on the View Networks Details Page

Field	Description
Virtual Machine	Specifies the IP address of the VM.
vNIC	Specifies the name of a vNIC or network adapter.
IPv4	Specifies the IPv4 address of a vNIC.
IPv6	Specifies the IPv6 address of a vNIC.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

[About the NSX Managers Page](#) | 7

## View Security Groups of a Virtual Machine

Use the Security Groups page to view the list of security groups assigned to a virtual machine (VM).

To view the list of security groups:

1. Select **Monitor** > **vCenter Server Inventory** > **Virtual Machines**.

The Virtual Machines page appears.

2. In the Security Groups column, click **View**.

The Security Groups page appears. [Table 12 on page 33](#) describes fields on this page.

Table 12: Fields on the Security Groups Page

Field	Description
Virtual Machine	Specifies the IP address of the VM.
Security Group	Specifies the name of the security group to which a VM belongs.

## RELATED DOCUMENTATION

## Implement Threat Policy on VMWare NSX-T

### IN THIS SECTION

- VMWare NSX-T Integration with Policy Enforcer and Juniper ATP Cloud Overview | 34
- Before You Begin | 36
- Configure VMware NSX-T with Policy Enforcer | 39
- Example: Create a Firewall Rule in VMware NSX-T Using SDSN\_BLOCK Tag | 41

### VMWare NSX-T Integration with Policy Enforcer and Juniper ATP Cloud Overview

Juniper Networks Advanced Threat Prevention Cloud (Juniper ATP Cloud) identifies the infected virtual machines (VMs) running on VMWare NSX-T and tags these VMs as infected. This is based on a malware file exchange from the infected VMs and/or based on the Command and Control communication with known botnet sites on the internet.

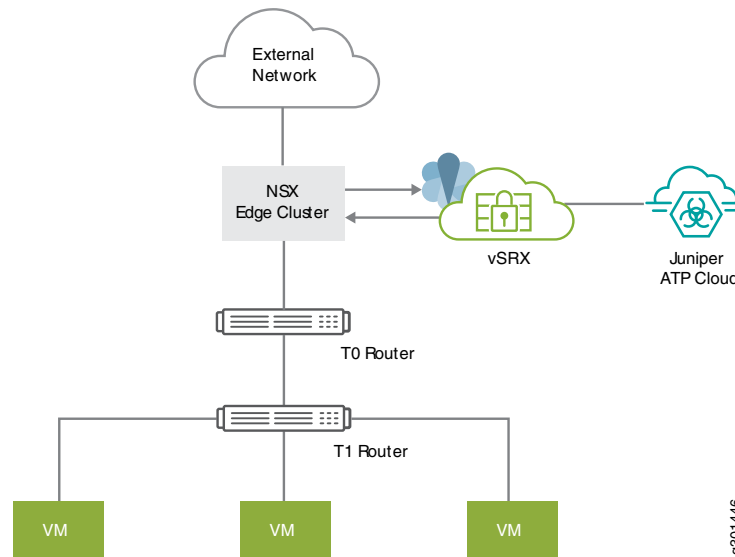
Based on this identification of infected or compromised hosts, you can take one of the following actions:

- Enable additional security features such as Layer-7 Application Firewall and Intrusion Prevention (IPS) leveraging vSRX
- Enforce Layer-2 to Layer-4 controls using NSX Distributed Firewall
- Leverage NSX integration with Host-Based security vendors (<https://www.vmware.com/products/nsx/technology-partners.html>) to take host-based security actions such as running antivirus or anti malware features on the infected VMs.

Policy Enforcer provides a set of Connector APIs for the third-party adaptors. The NSX Connector integrates with the Policy Enforcer using these APIs to enable enforcement of the infected hosts policy on Secure Fabric. For NSX connectors, the NSX-T Manager, its associated vCenter, and an edge firewall form the Secure Fabric.

The following topology shows how NSX Manager and the edge firewall create a Secure Fabric with Policy Enforcer.

Figure 9: Topology of NSX-T Integration with Policy Enforcer



The service which is deployed in Tier 0 gateway in VMware NSX-T is enrolled into Juniper ATP Cloud and acts as an edge firewall.

**NOTE:** You can register the NSX-T Manager with Security Director only when the Policy Enforcer is configured. The NSX micro service is bundled with the Policy Enforcer VM. However, the NSX micro service is packaged as a standalone rpm, so that the NSX micro service upgrade and patches can be performed independent of the Policy Enforcer VM.

### Implementation of Infected Hosts Policy Overview

The vSRX or SRX Series devices running as an edge firewall is enrolled to send all the suspected traffic to Juniper ATP Cloud.

The following steps explain the high-level workflow:

- If an infection is detected, Juniper ATP Cloud notifies the Policy Enforcer about the infected IP addresses
- If the infected IP address belongs to Secure Fabric associated with the NSX domain, Policy Enforcer calls the NSX plugin APIs to notify the NSX Connector about the list of infected IP addresses
- NSX service will then retrieve the VM corresponding to the IP addresses sent and then calls the NSX API to tag to an appropriate VM with a security tag, SDSN\_BLOCK.

You can then create a policy to block the infected hosts using the SDSN\_BLOCK tag by creating gateway specific rules. The block policy consists of two rules for ingress block and egress block. The ingress block rule applies to any traffic originating from a security group composed of VMs tagged with a block tag to

any destination. Similarly, the egress block rule applies to any traffic destined to security group composed of VMs tagged with block tag from any source.

The creation of security groups associated with the SDSN\_BLOCK tag, creation of ingress and egress block rules, and the action to take on the matching packets must be configured by the VMWare administrators. The NSX Connector will simply apply the SDSN\_BLOCK tag on the infected VM.

### ***Register NSX Micro Service as Policy Enforcer Connector Instance Overview***

The integration of each NSX-T Manager discovered in Security Director with Policy Enforcer is triggered automatically.

The automatic registration of a connector instance involves the following steps:

1. Discovering the NSX-T Manager in Security Director. This triggers an auto creation of the Policy Enforcer connector instance.
2. Secure Fabric is created to manage the discovered NSX-T Manager.
3. Creation of threat prevention policy requires the knowledge of Juniper ATP Cloud realm and the edge firewall device. These are taken as inputs from the user.

## **Before You Begin**

### **IN THIS SECTION**

- [Infected Hosts Workflow in VMware NSX-T | 36](#)

Before you begin to configure NSX with Policy Enforcer, configure the infected hosts workflow in VMWare NSX-T Manager.

### ***Infected Hosts Workflow in VMware NSX-T***

To block the infected hosts:

1. Log in to VMware NSX-T Manager.
2. Select **Inventory > Tags**.  
The Tags page is displayed.
3. Click **ADD TAG** and enter the tag name as SDSN\_BLOCK.

- Click **Set Virtual Machines** to select Virtual Machines where the tag should be applied.

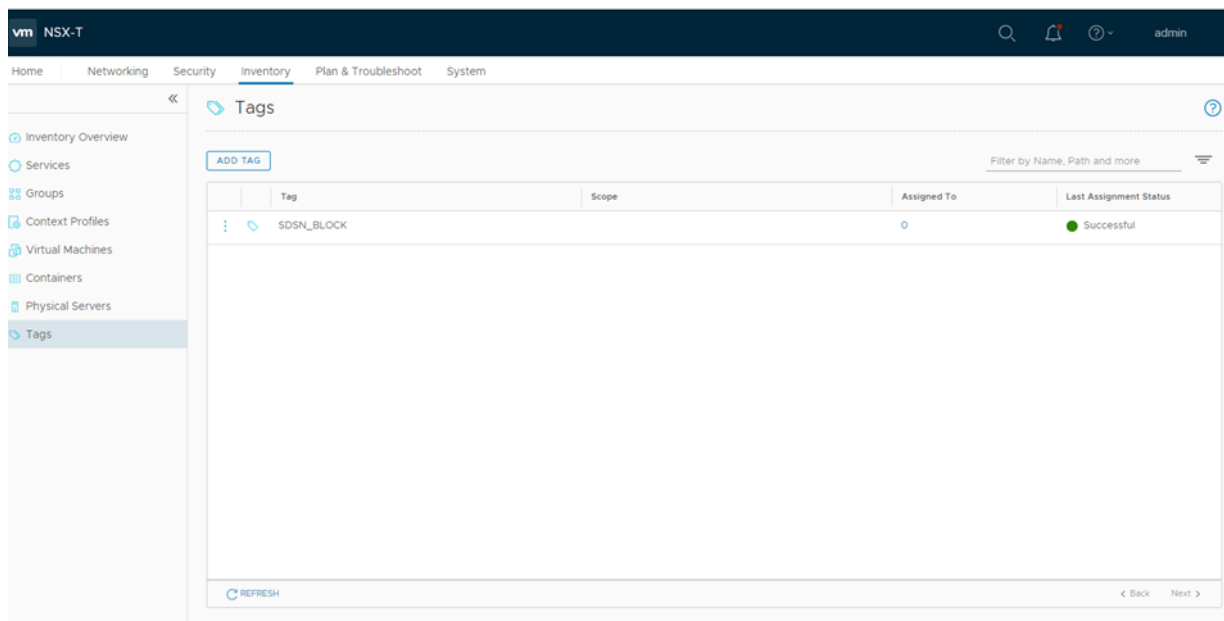
The Select Virtual Machines page is displayed.

- Select the virtual machine and click **Apply**.

- Click **SAVE** to add the tag.

On successful creation of the tag, it will be displayed on the Tags page as shown in [Figure 10 on page 37](#).

**Figure 10: Tags Page**



- Select **Inventory > Groups** and then click **ADD GROUP**.

The security administrator can create the security group based on the security tag.

- Enter a name of the security group.

- Click **Set Members**.

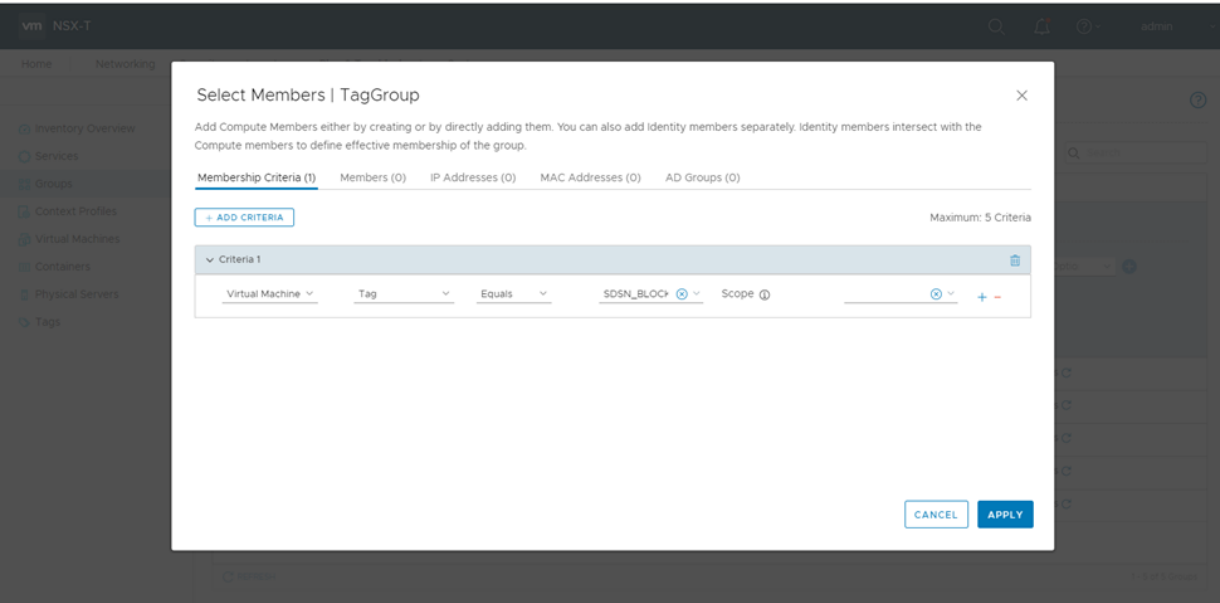
The Select Members page is displayed, where you can define or add members for the security group.

- On the Membership Criteria tab, click **ADD CRITERIA**.

- Define the criteria that an object must meet for it to be added to the security group you are creating.

In the Criteria row, select the Virtual Machine and select the tag from the list and then select the SDSN\_BLOCK tag name, as shown in [Figure 11 on page 38](#).

Figure 11: Membership Criteria



Click **Apply**.

12. On the Groups page, click **SAVE** to add the group.

You can see that the security group has been created and the Virtual Machine with the security tag is assigned to the security group.

## Configure VMware NSX-T with Policy Enforcer

The following steps explain configuring VMWare NSX-T with Policy Enforcer:

1. Add the NSX-T Manager to the Security Director database, as shown in [Figure 3 on page 17](#). To know more about adding a NSX Manager, see [“Add the NSX Manager” on page 11](#).

Figure 12: Add NSX Manager Page

The screenshot shows the 'Add NSX Manager' dialog box in the Security Director interface. The dialog has a progress bar at the top with three steps: 'NSX Manager' (active), 'Service Manager Registration', and 'vCenter Server'. The 'NSX Manager' section contains the following fields:

- Name\*: NSX\_SD
- Host\*: (empty)
- Port\*: 443
- Username\*: (empty)
- Password\*: (empty)
- Description\*: (empty)
- Type: NSX-T (dropdown menu)

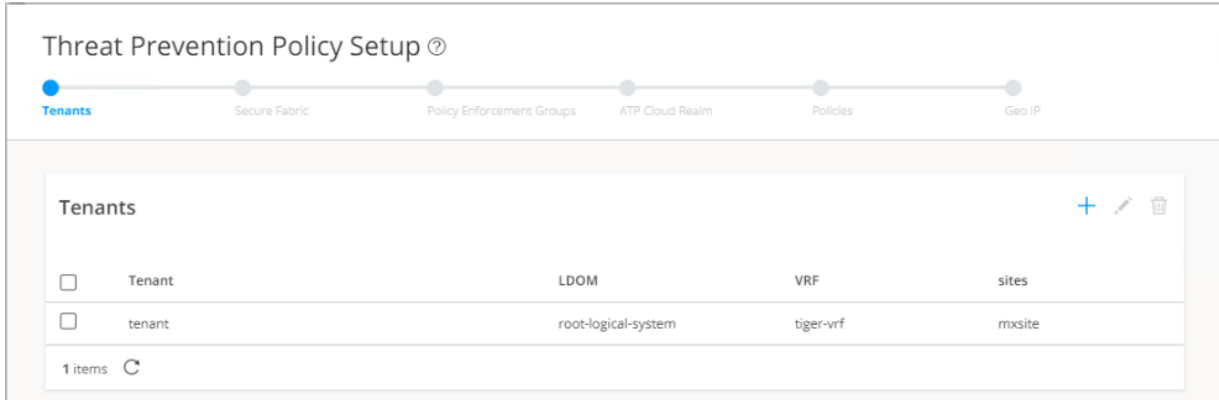
At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Next' buttons.

2. After discovering the NSX-T Manager in Security Director, use the Guided Setup workflow to configure the following parameters:
  - Secure Fabric
  - Policy Enforcement Group (PEG)
  - Juniper ATP Cloud Realm
  - Threat policies for the following threat types:
    - Command and Control (C&C) Server
    - Infected Hosts
    - Malware
3. Select **Configuration > Guided Setup > Threat Prevention**.  
The Threat Prevention Policy Setup page appears.
4. Click **Stat Setup**.



The Threat Prevention Policy Setup page appears, as shown in [Figure 13 on page 40](#). Some of the resources are already configured as you discover the NSX-T Manager.

**Figure 13: Threat Prevention Policy Setup Page**



- In the Secure Fabric page, the site is already created. For that site, one enforcement point is also added.

To create a secure fabric site in Policy Enforcer for NSX based environment, you require two parts : NSX Manager and edge firewall. In the Add Enforcement Points page, add vSRX, as shown in the topology, as a edge firewall. Select the vSRX device listed under the Available column and move it to the Selected column. You now have two enforcement points within the Secure Fabric.

Click **Next**.

- In the Policy Enforcement Groups page, the policy enforcement group is already created based on the Location Group Type. The location points to the Secure Fabric site created for NSX.

Click **Next**.

- In the ATP Cloud Realm page, associate the Secure Fabric with ATP Cloud realm.

If the ATP Cloud realm is already created, click **Assign Sites** in the Sites Assigned column and chose the Secure Fabric site. The ATP Cloud realm and Secure Fabric are now associated.

Click **Next**.

- In the Policies page, create a threat prevention policy by choosing the profile types depending on the type of threat prevention this policy provides (C&C Server, Infected Host, Malware) and an action for the profile. The DDoS profile is not supported by the NSX Connector. Once configured, you apply policies to PEGs.

Click **Assign groups** in the Policy Enforcement Group column to associate the policy enforcement group with the policy.

Security Director takes the snapshot of the firewall by performing the rule analysis and threat remediation rules are pushed into the edge firewall.

Click **Finish**.

**NOTE:** The GeolP feeds are not used with the NSX Connectors.

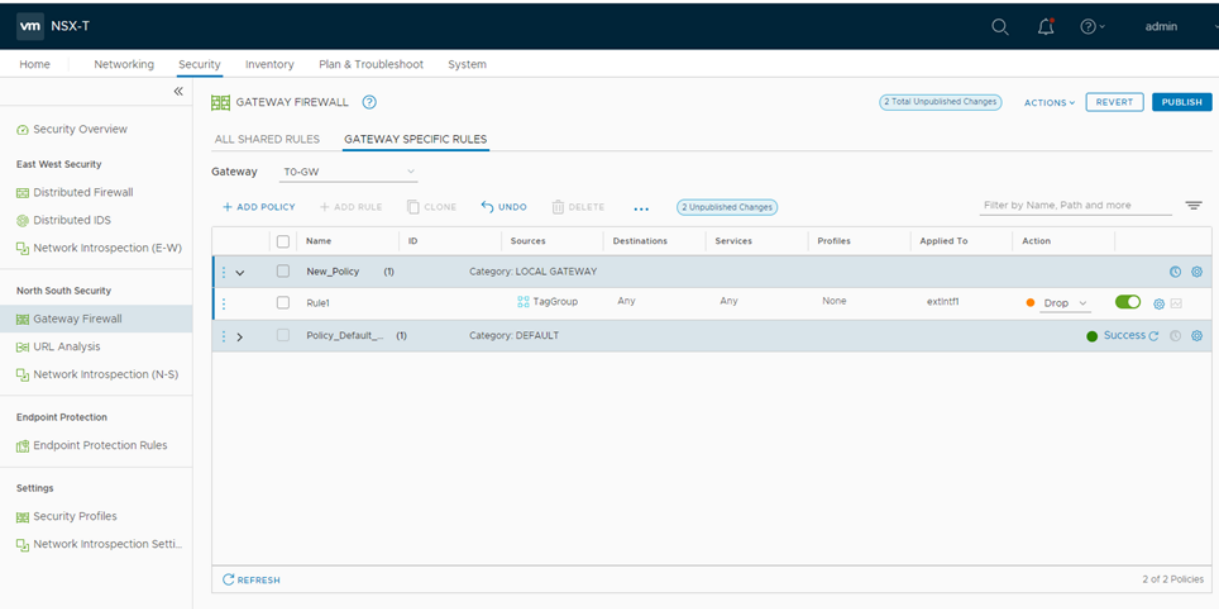
9. The last page is a summary of the items you have configured using quick setup. Click **OK** to be taken to the Policies page under Configure > Threat Prevention > Policies and your policy is listed there.

### Example: Create a Firewall Rule in VMware NSX-T Using SDSN\_BLOCK Tag

The following example shows the firewall rule creation using the SDSN\_BLOCK security tag:

1. Log in to VMware NSX-T Manager.
2. Select **Security > Gateway Firewall**.  
The GATEWAY FIREWALL page appears. Gateway firewall represents rules applied at the perimeter firewall.
3. Select **GATEWAY SPECIFIC RULES** tab and then select a gateway.
4. Click **Add Policy**.
5. Enter the policy name for the new security policy.
6. Select a policy and then select **Add Rule** to create a new firewall rule and then enter the firewall rule name.
7. Select the source as the security group with SDSN\_BLOCK tag and click **Apply**.
8. In the Applied To column, select the interface to which the rule should be applied.
9. In the Action field, select the **Drop** option.
10. In the Destination field, select Any.

Figure 14: Gateway Firewall



11. Click **PUBLISH**.

Now security administrator can block the traffic coming from the infected hosts.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- [VMware NSX Data Sheet](#)
- [vSRX](#)