# Configure SD-WAN for Site-to-Site VPN over Secure Firewall

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#### Introduction

This document describes route-based VPN deployment scenarios with BGP overlay routing using the SD-WAN feature on Secure Firewall.

# **Prerequisites**

All the hubs and spokes are running FTD 7.6 or later software and are managed via the same FMC, which is also running 7.6 or later software.

# Requirements

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

- IKEv2
- Route-based VPN
- Virtual Tunnel Interfaces (VTI)
- IPsec
- BGP

# **Components Used**

The information in this document is based on:

- Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense 7.7.10
- Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center 7.7.10

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, ensure

that you understand the potential impact of any command.

## **Feature Information**

The Management Center simplifies the configuration of VPN tunnels and routing between centralized headquarters (hubs) and remote branch sites (spokes) by using the new SD-WAN wizard.

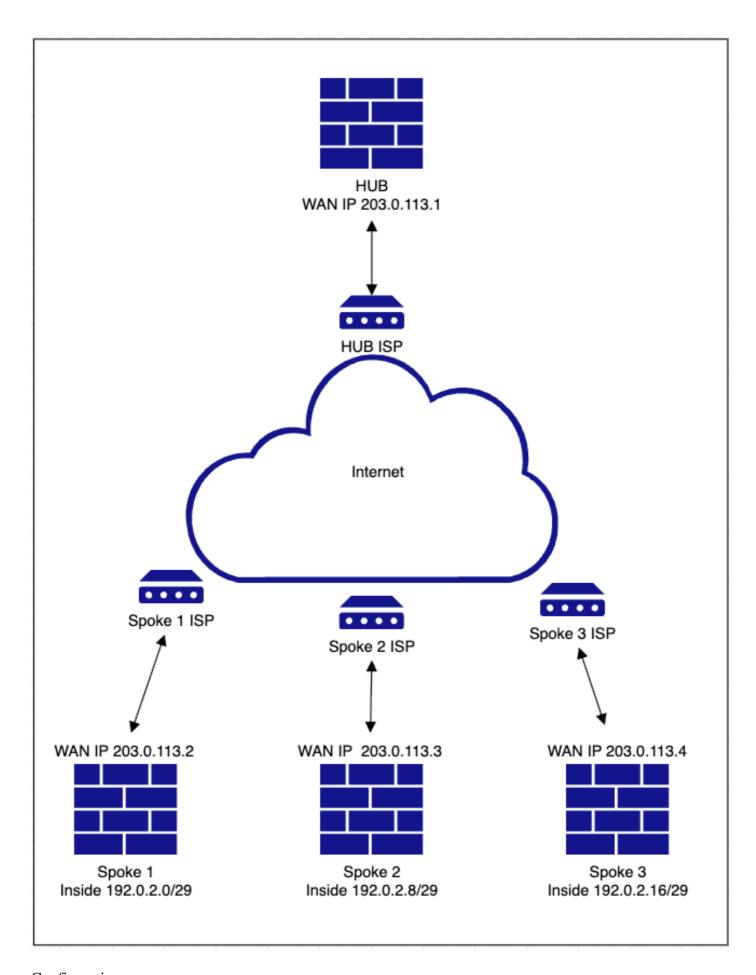
- Automates VPN configuration by leveraging DVTI (Dynamic Virtual Tunnel Interface) on hubs and SVTI (Static Virtual Tunnel Interface) on spokes, with overlay routing enabled through BGP.
- Automatically assigns SVTI IP addresses for spokes and pushes the complete VTI configuration, including crypto parameters.
- Provides easy, one-step routing configuration within the same wizard to enable BGP for overlay routing.
- Enables scalable and optimal routing by leveraging the route-reflector attribute for BGP.
- Allows multiple spokes to be added simultaneously with minimal user intervention.

# **Topologies Covered**

In this article, multiple topologies are covered to ensure that users are aware of various deployment scenarios.

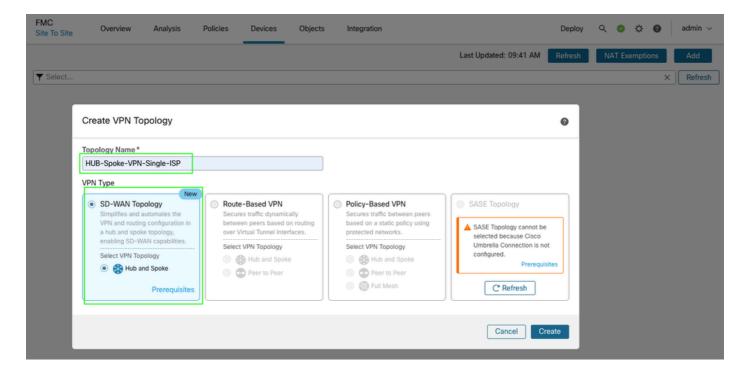
#### **HUB & Spoke (Single ISP)**

Network Diagram

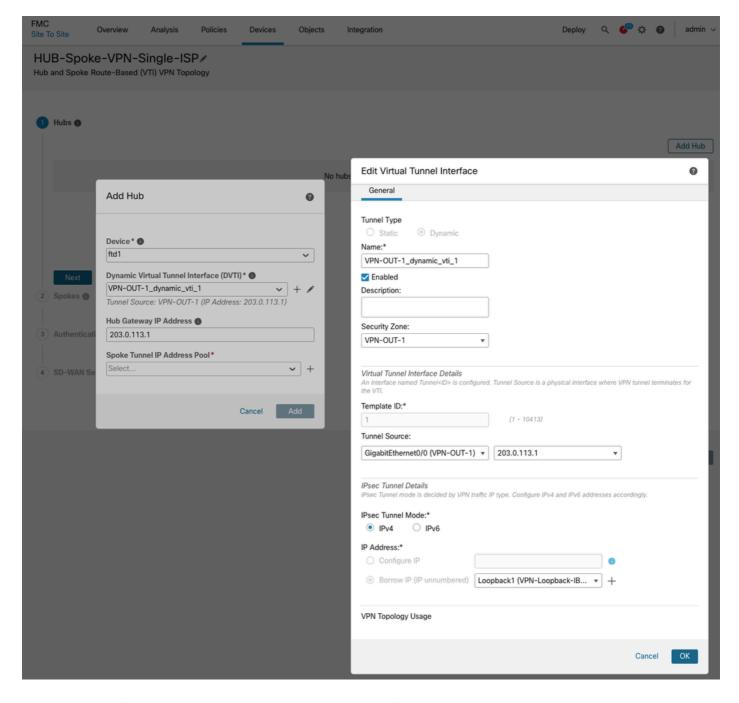


## Configurations

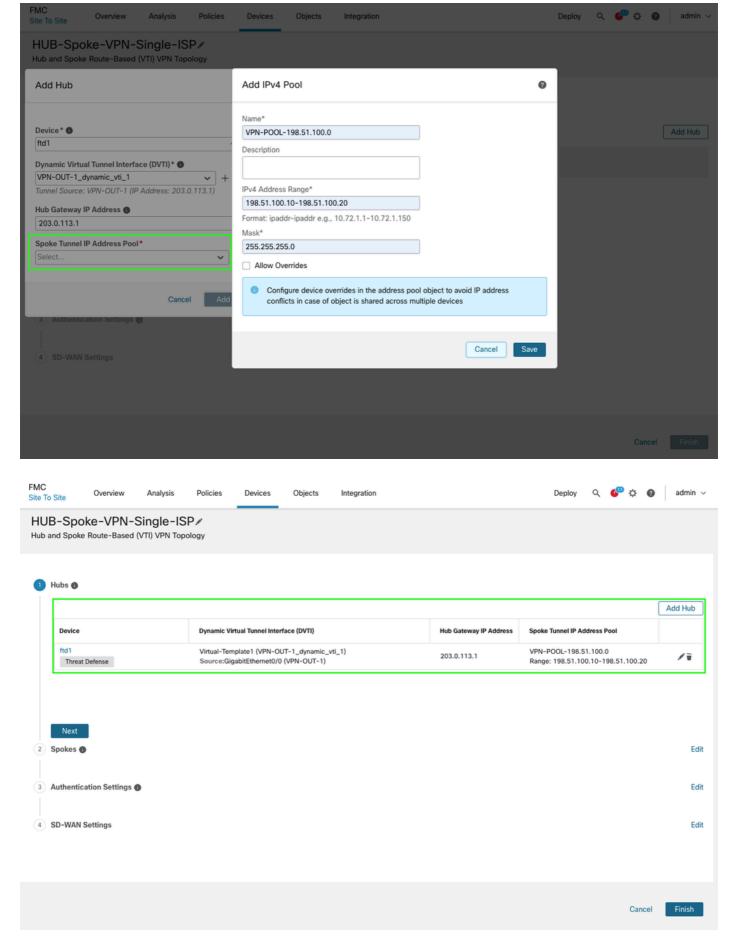
• Navigate to Devices > VPN > Site to Site > Add > SD-WAN Topology > > Create.



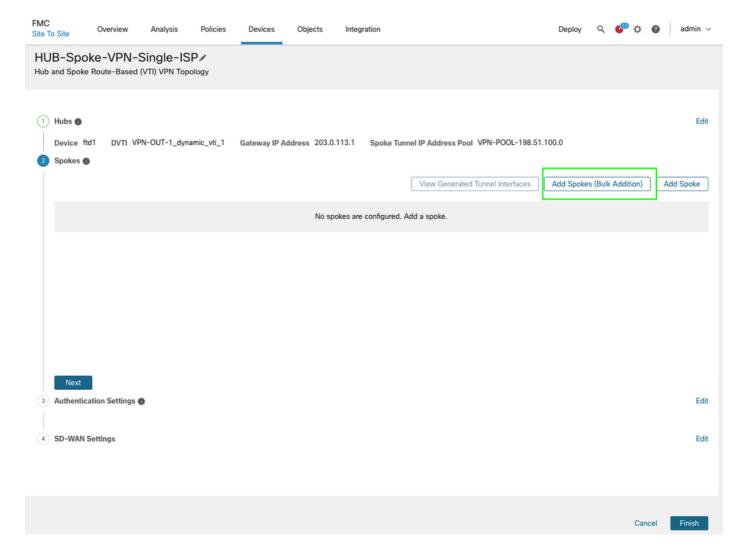
• Add a **hub** and create a **DVTI** at the hub end. As part of DVTI configuration, please ensure to select correct tunnel source interface as per the topology.



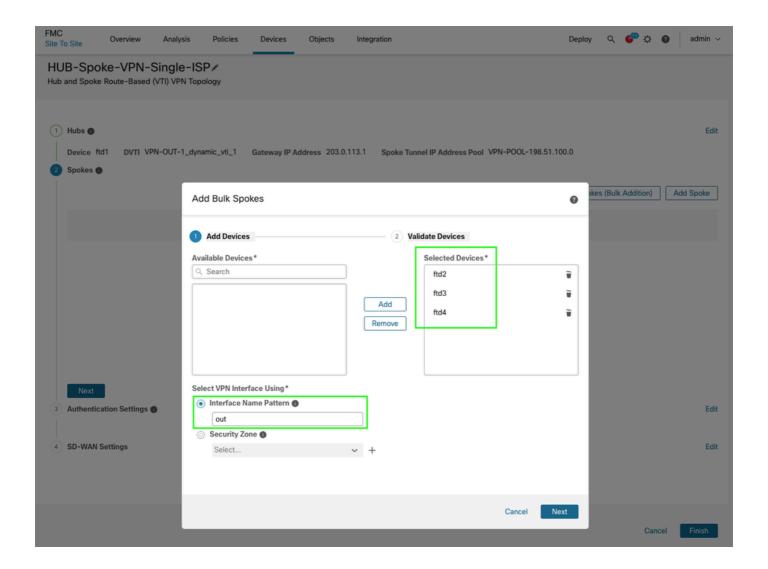
• Create a **Spoke Tunnel IP address pool** and click **Save** and then **Add.** The ip address pool is used to assign VTI tunnel IP addresses to the spokes.

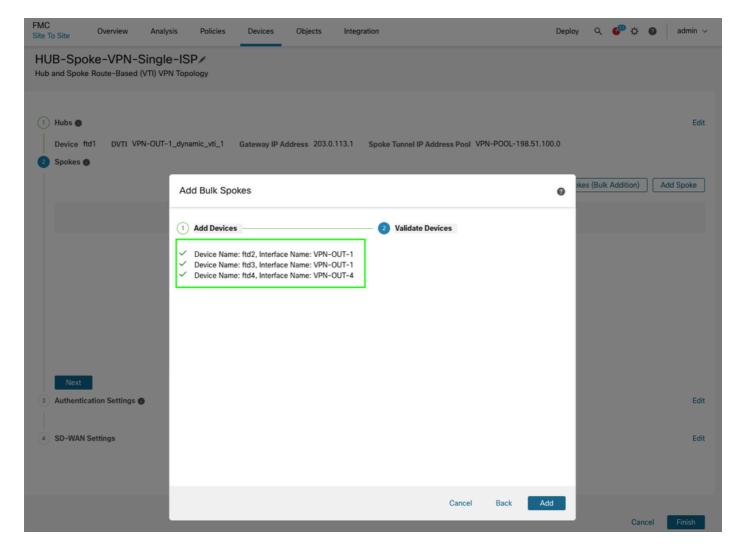


• Click **Next** to proceed and add the spokes. You can leverage either bulk addition option if you have common interface / zone names or add spokes individually.

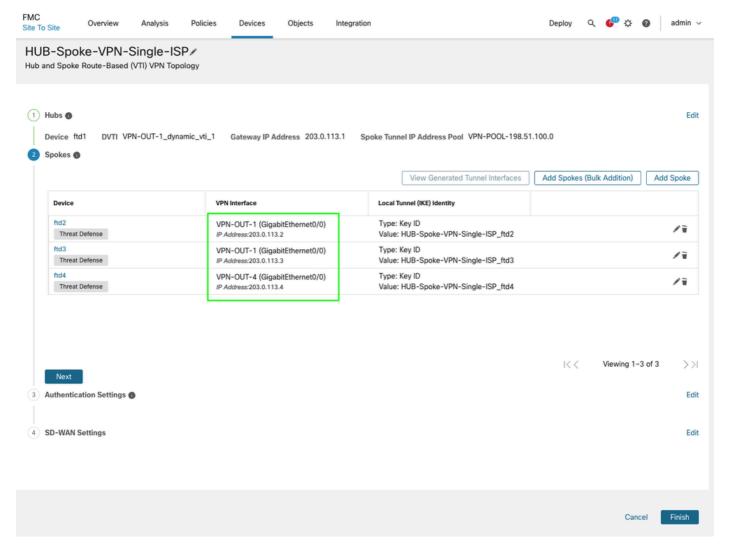


• Select the **devices** and specify a naming pattern for the WAN/outside interface. If the devices share the same interface name, using initials is sufficient. Click **Next**, and if the validation is successful, click **Add**. For bulk additions, you can also use the zone name in the same way.

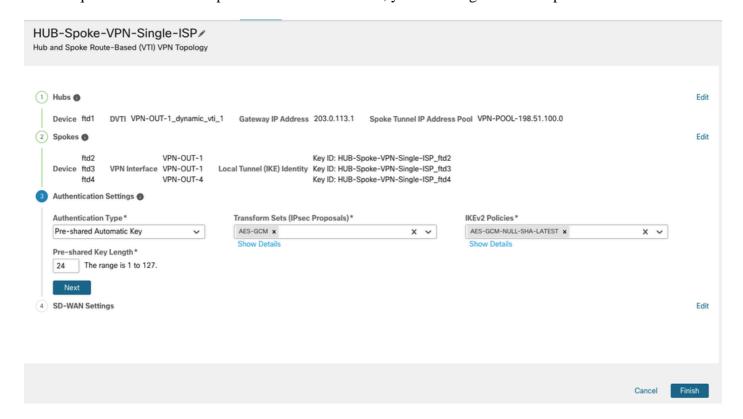




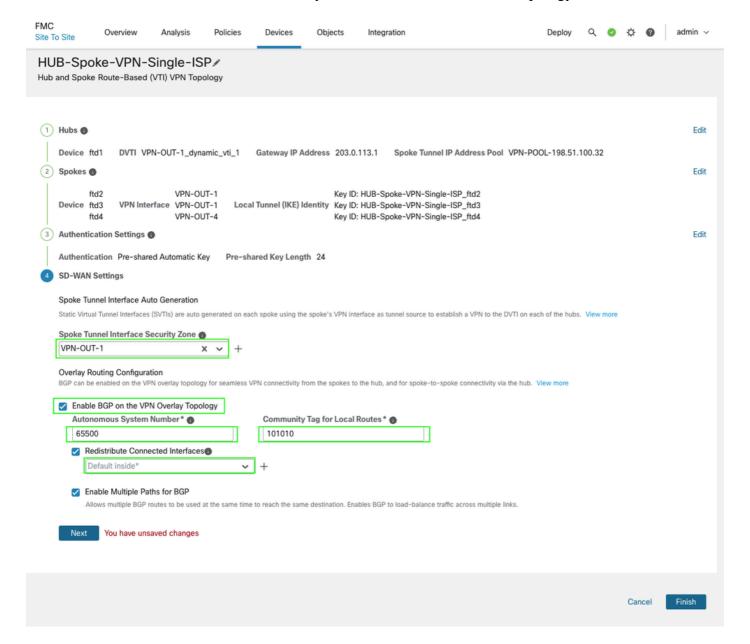
• Verify the spokes and overlay interface details to ensure that the correct interfaces are selected, then click **Next**.



• You can either retain the default parameters for the IPsec configuration or specify custom ciphers as required. Click **Next** to proceed. In this document, you are using the default parameters.



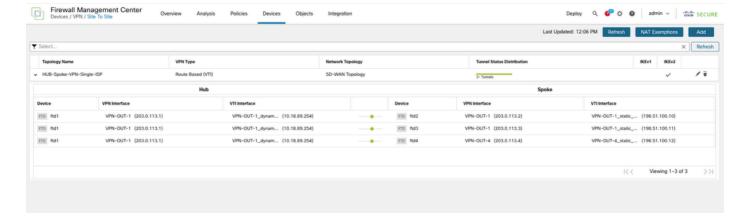
• Finally, you can configure overlay routing within the same wizard for this topology by specifying the appropriate BGP parameters, such as the AS number, inside interface advertisement, and community tags for prefix filtering. Security zone can assist in traffic filtering via access control policies while you can also create an object for interfaces and use them in connected interfaces redistribution if the name is different than inside or is not symmetric across devices in the topology.



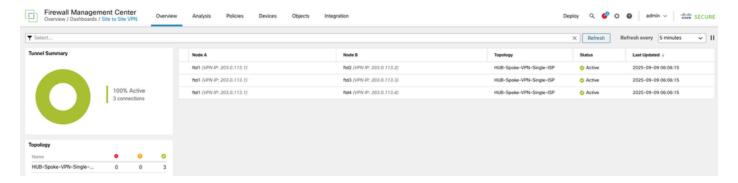
• Click **Next**, then **Finish**, and finally **Deploy** to complete the process.

#### Verification

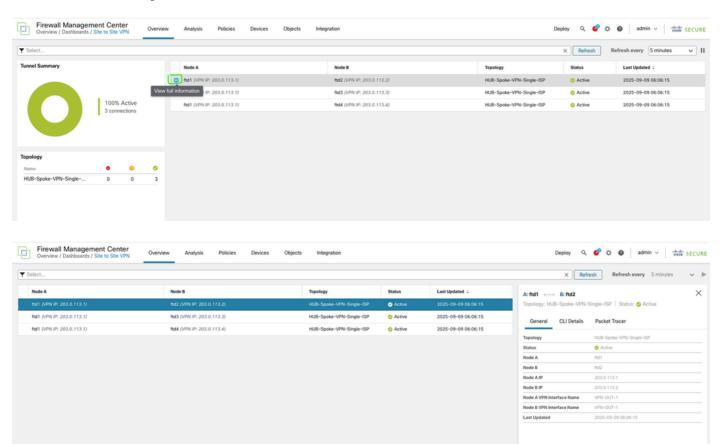
• You can verify the tunnel status by navigating to **Devices** > **VPN** > **Site to Site**.

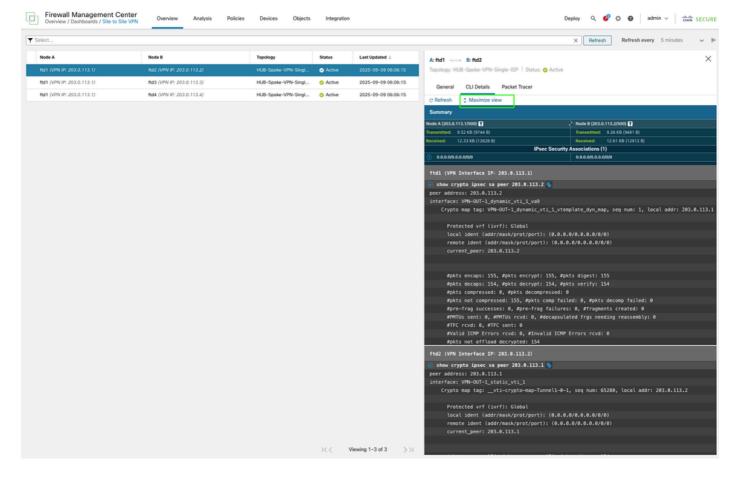


• Additional details can be verified by navigating to **Overview > Dashboards > Site to Site VPN**.



• For further insights, select the tunnel and click **View Full Information**.





• The output is shown directly from the FTD CLI and can be refreshed to display updated counters and important information, such as Security Parameter Index (SPI) details.



• The FTD CLI can also be used to check routing information and BGP peering status.

#### On HUB side

```
<#root>
```

HUB1# show bgp summary

```
BGP router identifier 198.51.100.3, local AS number 65500
BGP table version is 7, main routing table version 7
2 network entries using 400 bytes of memory
2 path entries using 160 bytes of memory
1/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 208 bytes of memory
1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory
```

```
O BGP filter-list cache entries using O bytes of memory
BGP using 856 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 2/0 prefixes, 4/2 paths, scan interval 60 secs
                           AS MsgRcvd MsgSent
                                                TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd
Neighbor
198.51.100.10
                        65500 4
                                                     7
                                                          0
                                                              0 00:00:45 0
<<<< spoke 1 bgp peering
                        65500 5
                                                     7
                                                               0 00:00:44 1
198.51.100.11 4
                                      5
                                                          0
<<<< spoke 2 bgp peering
198.51.100.12 4
                        65500 5
                                 5
                                                     7
                                                          0
                                                               0 00:00:52 1
<<<< spoke 3 bgp peering
<#root>
HUB1# show route bgp
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
      N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      {\sf E1} - OSPF external type 1, {\sf E2} - OSPF external type 2, {\sf V} - {\sf VPN}
      i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
      ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
      o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, + - replicated route
      SI - Static InterVRF, BI - BGP InterVRF
Gateway of last resort is not set
        192.0.2.0 255.255.255.248 [200/1] via 198.51.100.10, 00:00:18
<<<<<< spoke 1 inside network
        192.0.2.8 255.255.255.248 [200/1] via 198.51.100.11, 00:08:08
192.0.2.16 255.255.255.248 [200/1] via 198.51.100.12, 00:08:16
<<<<<  spoke 3 inside network
<#root>
HUB1#show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 198.51.100.10 routes
<<<< to check only prefix received from specific peer
BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 198.51.100.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
             r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

Metric LocPrf Weight Path

1 BGP route-map cache entries using 64 bytes of memory

Network

Next Hop

```
*>i192.0.2.0/29
                   198.51.100.10
                                        1
                                             100
                                                      0 ?
<<<<<< routes received from spoke 1
Total number of prefixes 1
<#root>
HUB1#show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 198.51.100.11 routes
<<<< to check only prefix received from specific peer
BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 198.51.100.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
              r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
  Network
                                   Metric LocPrf Weight Path
                   Next Hop
*>i192.0.2.8/29
                   198.51.100.11
                                       1
                                             100
<<<<<< routes received from spoke 2
Total number of prefixes 1
<#root>
HUB1#show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 198.51.100.12 routes
<<<< to check only prefix received from specific peer
BGP table version is 14, local router ID is 198.51.100.3
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i - internal,
             r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
                                   Metric LocPrf Weight Path
  Network
                   Next Hop
*>i192.0.2.16/29
                   198.51.100.12
                                       1
                                             100
<<<<<< routes received from spoke 3
```

#### On Spoke Side

Total number of prefixes 1

The same verification can be performed on the spoke devices as well. Here is an example from one of the spokes.

#### Spoke1# show bgp summary

BGP router identifier 198.51.100.4, local AS number 65500 BGP table version is 12, main routing table version 12 3 network entries using 600 bytes of memory 3 path entries using 240 bytes of memory 2/2 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 416 bytes of memory 2 BGP rrinfo entries using 80 bytes of memory 1 BGP community entries using 24 bytes of memory O BGP route-map cache entries using O bytes of memory O BGP filter-list cache entries using O bytes of memory BGP using 1360 total bytes of memory BGP activity 5/2 prefixes, 7/4 paths, scan interval 60 secs AS MsgRcvd MsgSent TblVer InQ OutQ Up/Down State/PfxRcd Neighbor 198.51.100.1 65500 12 11 12 0 0 00:07:11 2 <<<<< BGP peering with HUB <#root> Spokel# show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 198.51.100.1 routes

BGP table version is 12, local router ID is 198.51.100.4 Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best, i - internal, r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Network Next Hop Metric LocPrf Weight Path \*>i192.0.2.8/29 198.51.100.1 1 100

<<<<< route received from HUB for spoke 2

\*>i192.0.2.16/29 198.51.100.1 100 0 ?

<<<<< route received from HUB for spoke 3

Total number of prefixes 2

<#root>

Spokel# show bgp ipv4 unicast neighbors 198.51.100.1 advertised-routes

BGP table version is 12, local router ID is 198.51.100.4 Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, \* valid, > best, i - internal, r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete

Metric LocPrf Weight Path Network Next Hop \*> 192.0.2.0/29 0.0.0.0 0 32768 ?

<<<<< route advertised by this spoke into BGP

```
<#root>
```

Spokel# show route bgp

# **Dual HUB & Spoke (SIngle ISP for Redundant HUB via EBGP Between Secondary HUB and Spokes)**

Network Diagram

