Implement Direct Internet Access (DIA) for SD-WAN

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Introduction

This document describes how to implement Cisco SD-WAN DIA. It refers to the configuration when Internet traffic breaks out directly from branch router.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

- Cisco Software-defined Wide Area Network (SD-WAN)
- Network Address Translation (NAT)

Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- Cisco vManage version 20.6.3
- Cisco WAN Edge Router 17.4.2

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.

Network Diagram



Network Topology

Configuration

DIA on Cisco SD-WAN routers is enabled in two steps:

- 1. Enable NAT on Transport Interface.
- 2. Direct traffic from service VPN with either a static route or a centralized data policy.

Enable NAT on Transport Interface

eature Template > Cisco \	/PN Interface Ethe	ernet > C8000v	_T1_East				
Basic Configuration	Tunnel	NAT	VRRP	ACL/QoS	ARP	TrustSec	
NAT							
						IPv4	IPv
NAT			••	O On	O Off		
NAT Type			•	O Interface	O Pool	O Loopback	
UDP Timeout			 • 	1			
TCP Timeout			⊘ •	60			

ip nat translation tcp-timeout 3600
ip nat translation udp-timeout 60

interface GigabitEthernet2
ip nat outside

Direct Traffic from Service VPN

This can be achieved in two ways:

1. Static NAT Route: A static NAT route needs to be created under the service VPN 1 feature template.

Basic Configuration DNS NAT Global Route Leak	Advertise OMP	IPv4 Route	IPv6 Route	Service	Service Route
✓ IPv4 ROUTE					
New IPv4 Route					
Prefix		• 0.0.0.0/0		-	
Gateway		○ Next Hop ○	Null 0 🔘 VPN	O DHCP	
Enable VPN		● • O On	Off	_	

VPN 1 IPV4 Route Template

This line is pushed as part of the configuration.

ip nat route vrf 1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 global

2. Centralized Data Policy:

Create a data prefix list, so specific users can be allowed to get Internet access via DIA.

Centralized Policy > Define Lists					
Select a list type on the left and star	t creating your groups of int	erest			
Application	New Data Prefi	x List			
Color					
Community	Name	Entries	Internet Protocol	Reference Count	Updated By
Data Prefix	DIA_Prefix_Allow	10.1.122.106/32	IPv4	1	admin
Policer					
Prefix					
Site					
App Probe Class					
SLA Class					
TLOC					
VPN					

Centralized Policy Custom Data Prefix List

```
viptela-policy:policy
 data-policy _DIA_VPN_DIA
  vpn-list DIA_VPN
    sequence 1
     match
      source-data-prefix-list DIA_Prefix_Allow
     !
     action accept
      nat use-vpn 0
      count DIA_1164863292
     I
    ļ
  default-action accept
 T
 lists
  data-prefix-list DIA_Prefix_Allow
   ip-prefix 10.1.122.106/32
  ļ
  site-list DIA_Site_list
  site-id 100004
  I
  vpn-list DIA_VPN
   vpn 1
  !
 !
ļ
apply-policy
site-list DIA_Site_list
 data-policy _DIA_VPN_DIA from-service
 I
!
```

```
â€f
```

Verification

Without DIA

Next output captures when NAT DIA is not enabled on the service side.

```
cEdge_Site1_East_01#show ip route vrf 1 nat-route
Routing Table: 1
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
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
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
```

```
H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
& - replicated local route overrides by connected
Gateway of last resort is not set
cEdge_Site1_East_01#
```

By default, users on VPN 1 do not have Internet access.

C:\Users\Administrator>ping 8.8.8.8
Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.1.122.100: Destination host unreachable.
Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

C:\Users\Administrator>

With DIA

1. Static NAT Route: Next output captures NAT DIA enabled on the service side.

```
cEdge_Site1_East_01#show ip route vrf 1 nat-route
Routing Table: 1
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
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, m - OMP
       n - NAT, Ni - NAT inside, No - NAT outside, Nd - NAT DIA
       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
       H - NHRP, G - NHRP registered, g - NHRP registration summary
       o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route, 1 - LISP
       a - application route
       + - replicated route, % - next hop override, p - overrides from PfR
       & - replicated local route overrides by connected
Gateway of last resort is 0.0.0.0 to network 0.0.0.0
n*Nd 0.0.0.0/0 [6/0], 01:41:46, Null0
```

cEdge_Site1_East_01#

Users in VPN 1 can now reach the Internet.

```
C:\Users\Administrator>ping 8.8.8.8
Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=52
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=52
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=52
Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 1ms
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

The subsequent output captures NAT Translations.

cEdge	_Site1_East_01#sh ip r	at translations		
Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
icmp	10.1.198.143:1	10.1.122.106:1	8.8.8.8:1	8.8.8.8:1

Total number of translations: 1

The next command captures which path the packet must take.

```
cEdge_Site1_East_01#show sdwan policy service-path vpn 1 interface GigabitEthernet 4 source-ip 10.1.122
Next Hop: Remote
  Remote IP: 10.1.198.129, Interface GigabitEthernet2 Index: 8
```

2. Centralized Data Policy:

Once the Centralized Data policy is pushed to vSmart, the show sdwan policy from-vsmart data-policy command can be used on the WAN edge device in order to verify what policy the device has received.

```
cEdge_Site1_East_01#show sdwan policy from-vsmart data-policy
from-vsmart data-policy _DIA_VPN_DIA
direction from-service
vpn-list DIA_VPN
sequence 1
match
source-data-prefix-list DIA_Prefix_Allow
action accept
count DIA_1164863292
nat use-vpn 0
no nat fallback
default-action accept
```

Users in VPN 1 can now reach the Internet.

```
C:\Users\Administrator>ping 8.8.8.8
Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=52
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=52
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=52
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=52
Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 1ms
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

The next command captures which path the packet must take.

```
cEdge_Site1_East_01#show sdwan policy service-path vpn 1 interface GigabitEthernet 4 source-ip 10.1.122
Next Hop: Remote
 Remote IP: 10.1.198.129, Interface GigabitEthernet2 Index: 8
```

The subsequent output captures NAT Translations.

cEdge	e_Site1_East_01#sh ip r	nat translations		
Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
icmp	10.1.198.143:1	10.1.122.106:1	8.8.8.8:1	8.8.8.8:1

Total number of translations: 1

This output captures the counter increments.

```
cEdge_Site1_East_01#show sdwan policy data-policy-filter
data-policy-filter _DIA_VPN_DIA
 data-policy-vpnlist DIA_VPN
 data-policy-counter DIA_1164863292
  packets 4
  bytes
           296
  data-policy-counter default_action_count
   packets 0
  bytes
         0
```

This output captures the traffic that is blackholed since the source IP does not belong to the data prefix list.

cEdge_Site1_East_01#show sdwan policy service-path vpn 1 interface GigabitEthernet 4 source-ip 10.1.122 Next Hop: Blackhole

cEdge_Site1_East_01#