



Onboard Devices and Services

You can onboard both live devices and model devices to Security Cloud Control. Model devices are uploaded configuration files that you can view and edit using Security Cloud Control.

Most live devices and services require an open HTTPS connection so that the Secure Device Connector can connect Security Cloud Control to the device or service.

This chapter covers the following sections:

- [Secure Device Connector, on page 1](#)
- [Supported Devices, Software, and Hardware, on page 33](#)

Secure Device Connector

The Secure Device Connector (SDC) is an intelligent proxy that allows your Cisco devices to communicate with Security Cloud Control. When onboarding a device that is not directly reachable over the internet to Security Cloud Control using device credentials, you can deploy an SDC in your network to proxy communications between the devices and Security Cloud Control. Alternatively, if you prefer, you can enable a device to receive direct communications through its outside interface from Security Cloud Control.

Adaptive Security Appliances (ASA), Meraki MXs, Secure Firewall Management Center devices, and generic SSH and IOS devices can be onboarded to Security Cloud Control using an SDC. Secure Firewall Threat Defense devices managed by Cloud-Delivered Firewall Management Center do not require onboarding using an SDC and do not support onboarding through proxies. Ensure that the threat defense devices have proper DNS settings and outbound internet connectivity to connect to Cloud-Delivered Firewall Management Center. For more information, see [Onboarding Overview](#).

The SDC monitors Security Cloud Control for commands that need to be executed on your managed devices, and messages that need to be sent to your managed devices. The SDC executes the commands on behalf of Security Cloud Control, sends messages to Security Cloud Control on behalf of the managed devices, and returns replies from the managed devices to Security Cloud Control.

The SDC uses secure communication messages signed and encrypted using AES-128-GCM over HTTPS (TLS 1.3) to communicate with Security Cloud Control. All credentials for onboarded devices and services are encrypted directly from the browser to the SDC as well as encrypted at rest using AES-128-GCM. Only the SDC has access to the device credentials. No other Security Cloud Control service has access to the credentials.

The SDC can be installed on any Ubuntu instance. For convenience, we provide an OVA for a hardened Ubuntu 22 instance which includes the SDC CLI pre-installed. The CLI helps you configure your VM, install all required system packages, and bootstrap the SDC as a Docker container on the host. Alternatively, you

can roll your own Ubuntu instance (versions 20 through 24 are currently tested) and download the CLI separately.

Each Security Cloud Control tenant can have an unlimited number of SDCs. These SDCs are not shared between tenants, they are dedicated to a single tenant. The number of devices a single SDC can manage depends on the features implemented on those devices and the size of their configuration files. For the purposes of planning your deployment, however, expect one SDC to support approximately 500 devices.

Deploying more than one SDC for your tenant also provides these benefits:

- You can manage more devices with your Security Cloud Control tenant without experiencing performance degradation.
- You can deploy an SDC to an isolated network segment within your network and still manage the devices in that segment with the same Security Cloud Control tenant. Without multiple SDCs, you would need to manage the devices in those isolated network segments with different Security Cloud Control tenants.

Multiple SDCs can run on a single host, follow the bootstrap procedure for each SDC you want to run. The initial SDC on your tenant incorporates the name of your tenant and the number 1 and is displayed on the **Secure Connectors** tab in the **Services** page of Security Cloud Control. Each additional SDC is numbered in order.

Related Information:

- [Update your Secure Device Connector, on page 22](#)
- [Remove a Secure Device Connector, on page 20](#)

Connect Security Cloud Control to your Managed Devices

Security Cloud Control connects to the devices that it manages through the cloud connector or through a Secure Device Connector (SDC).

If your device can be accessed directly from the internet, you should be using the cloud connector to connect to your device. If you can, configure the device to allow inbound access on port 443 from the Security Cloud Control IP addresses in your cloud region.

If your device is not accessible from the internet, you can deploy an on-premises SDC in your network to allow Security Cloud Control to communicate with your devices.

Configure the device to allow full inbound access from your device subnets/IPs on port 443 (or whichever port you have configured for your device management).

An FDM-managed device can be onboarded to Security Cloud Control using its device credentials, a registration key, or its serial number whether it is directly accessible from the internet. If the FDM-managed device does not have direct access to the internet, but it resides on a network that does; the Security Services Exchange connector delivered as part of the device can reach the Security Services Exchange cloud allowing the FDM-managed device to be onboarded.

You need an on-premises SDC in your network to onboard:

- An ASA device that is not accessible from the cloud.
- An FDM-managed device that is not accessible from the cloud and the credentials onboarding method is used.

All other devices and services do not require an on-premise SDC as Security Cloud Control will connect using its cloud connector. See the next section to know the IP addresses that must be allowed for inbound access.

Connecting Devices to Security Cloud Control Through the Cloud Connector

When connecting Security Cloud Control directly to your device through the cloud connector, you should allow inbound access on port 443 (or whichever port you have configured for your device management) for the various IP addresses in the EMEA, United States, or APJ region.

If you are a customer in the **Asia-Pacific-Japan (APJ)** region, and you connect to Security Cloud Control at <https://apj.manage.security.cisco.com>, allow inbound access from the following IP addresses:

- 54.199.195.111
- 52.199.243.0

If you are a customer in the **Australia (AUS)** region, and you connect to Security Cloud Control at <https://aus.manage.security.cisco.com>, allow inbound access from the following IP addresses:

- 13.55.73.159
- 13.238.226.118

If you are a customer in **Europe, the Middle East, or Africa (EMEA)** region, and you connect to Security Cloud Control at <https://eu.manage.security.cisco.com>, allow inbound access from the following IP addresses:

- 35.157.12.126
- 35.157.12.15

If you are a customer in the **India (IN)** region, and you connect to Security Cloud Control at <https://in.manage.security.cisco.com>, allow inbound access from the following IP addresses:

- 35.154.115.175
- 13.201.213.99

If you are a customer in the **United States (US)** region, and you connect to Security Cloud Control at <https://us.manage.security.cisco.com>, allow inbound access from the following IP addresses:

- 52.34.234.2
- 52.36.70.147

Connecting Security Cloud Control to SDC

When connecting Security Cloud Control to your device through an SDC, the devices you want Security Cloud Control to manage must allow full inbound access from your SDC host on port 443 (or whichever port you have configured for your device management). This is configured using a management access control rule.

You must also ensure that the virtual machine on which the SDC is deployed has network connectivity to the management interface of the managed device.

Special Consideration for Connecting an ASA to an SDC

Specifically, for ASA the SDC uses the same secure communications channel used by ASDM.

If the ASA under management is also configured to accept AnyConnect VPN Client connections, the ASDM HTTP server port must be changed to a value of 1024 or higher. Note that this port number will be the same port number used when onboarding the ASA device into Security Cloud Control.

Example ASA Commands

The following examples assume that the ASA outside interface is named 'outside' and an AnyConnect client is configured on the ASA so the ASDM HTTP server is listening on port 8443.

To enable the outside interface, enter these commands:

Asia-Pacific-Japan Region:

- `http 54.199.195.111 255.255.255.255 outside`
- `http 52.199.243.0 255.255.255.255 outside`

Australia Region

- `http 13.55.73.159 255.255.255.255 outside`
- `http 13.238.226.118 255.255.255.255 outside`

EMEA Region

- `http 35.157.12.126 255.255.255.255 outside`
- `http 35.157.12.15 255.255.255.255 outside`

India Region

- `http 35.154.115.175 255.255.255.255 outside`
- `http 13.201.213.99 255.255.255.255 outside`

United States Region

- `http 52.34.234.2 255.255.255.255 outside`
- `http 52.36.70.147 255.255.255.255 outside`

To enable the ASDM HTTP server port, in the case where AnyConnect VPN Client is in use, enter this command:

`http server enable 8443`

Deploy a VM for Running the Secure Device Connector and Secure Event Connector

When using device credentials to connect Security Cloud Control to a device, it is a best practice to download and deploy an SDC in your network to manage the communication between Security Cloud Control and the device. Typically, these devices are nonperimeter based and do not have a public IP address, or have an open port to the outside interface.

The SDC monitors Security Cloud Control for commands that need to be executed on your managed devices, and messages that need to be sent to your managed devices. The SDC executes the commands on behalf of

Security Cloud Control, sends messages to Security Cloud Control on behalf of the managed devices, and returns replies from the managed devices to Security Cloud Control.

The number of devices a single SDC can manage depends on the features that are implemented on those devices and the size of their configuration files. To plan your deployment, however, we expect one SDC to support approximately 500 devices. For more information, see [Using Multiple SDCs on a Single Security Cloud Control Tenant](#).

This procedure describes how to install an SDC in your network, using Security Cloud Control's VM image. This is the recommended and most reliable way to create an SDC.

Before you begin

- Security Cloud Control requires strict certificate checking and does not support Web or Content Proxy inspection between the Secure Device Connector (SDC) and the internet. If using a proxy server, disable inspection for traffic between the SDC and Security Cloud Control.
- The SDC must have full outbound access to the internet on TCP port 443, or the port you have configured for device management.
- The devices that are managed by Security Cloud Control must allow inbound traffic from the SDC VM's IP address.
- Review Connect [Connect Security Cloud Control to your Managed Devices, on page 2](#) to the Secure Device Connector to ensure proper network access.
- If you are using a proxy on your network, ensure that you have all the required details before running the host setup command. Most of the issues are related to incorrect proxy configurations. Important details are:
 - The IP/hostname of your proxy.
 - Whether or not your proxy intercepts traffic and reencrypts it using its own cert. This detail is the cause of most of the complications with the SDC VM setup.
 - If your proxy does intercept traffic, have the root certificate ready when configuring the VM. You can paste it in when prompted so that the host and the SDC know to trust the certificates generated by your proxy.
 - If your proxy does not intercept traffic, then nothing else is required here.
 - The following items are most likely the same for proxied HTTP and HTTPS connections. However, if you use a different proxy for each protocol, you would need all of the following for each:
 - The IP address of your proxy
 - The port your proxy uses
 - Whether your proxy requires that the connection to the proxy itself be over HTTPS (typically not the case). For example, if the address of your proxy is listed as <https://proxy.corp.com:80> then you would answer yes. If the listed address is <http://proxy.corp.com:80> then you would answer no. Note that both URLs use port 80, but the protocol is different.
 - The authentication details of your proxy including:
 - Whether your proxy requires auth (most do not)
 - If yes, then you'll need the username and password available when you configure the host.

Supported Installations

- Security Cloud Control supports installing its SDC VM OVF image using the vSphere web client or the ESXi web client.
- Security Cloud Control does not support installing the SDC VM OVF image using the vSphere desktop client.
- Security Cloud Control supports installing the SDC on your own Ubuntu instance. Versions 20LTS - 24LTS are currently supported.
- ESXi 5.1 hypervisor.

System Requirements

- System requirements for a VM with one SDC:
 - 2 vCPUs
 - 2 GB of memory
 - 64 GB of disk space
- Each SDC you add to your host requires an additional 1 vCPU and 1 GB of RAM.
- System requirements for a VM with one SEC (a component that is used in Cisco Security Analytics and Logging):
 - 4 vCPUs minimum
 - 8 GB of memory
- Each SEC you add to the host requires doubling its resources, therefore, these are the requirements for a VMware ESXi host with one SDC and one SEC:
 - 6 vCPUs
 - 10 GB memory
 - 64 GB of disk space

Prepare for Installation

- To configure networking manually on the host, gather the following information:
 - The static IP address that you want to use for your VM
 - The passwords to use for the `cdouser` (or whichever user has sudo access) and the ``sdc`` user (the user under which Docker runs)
 - The IP address of the DNS server your organization uses
 - The gateway IP address of the network the SDC address is on
 - The FQDN or IP address of your time/NTP server

- The SDC virtual machine is configured to install security patches regularly and to do this, opening port 80 outbound is required.

If your network is using allow/deny lists for outbound connections, you need to allow connections to ubuntu.com so those security updates can be applied.



Note Ubuntu secures its updates with checksums and only uses HTTP, not HTTPS. To pull security updates, you must allow HTTP connections to ubuntu.com.

Deploy the VM

There are two options for deploying the VM used to run the SDC and SEC.

1. Follow the steps below to download the VMware image provided by Security Cloud Control.
2. To deploy Ubuntu 20, 22, or 24 yourself. If deploying your own Ubuntu instance, you may skip the following section and proceed to the Configure the VM section.

Procedure

1. In the left pane, click **Administration > Integrations > Secure Connectors**.
2. Select the **Secure Connectors** tab on the **Services** page, click the blue plus button, and select **Secure Device Connector**.
3. Click **Download the SDC VM** image. This opens in a new tab.
4. Extract all the files from the .zip file. They look similar to these:
 - CDO-SDC-VM-ddd50fa.ovf
 - CDO-SDC-VM-ddd50fa.mf
 - CDO-SDC-VM-ddd50fa-disk1.vmdk
5. Log in to your VMware server as an administrator using the vSphere Web Client.



Note Do not use the ESXi Web Client.

Deploy the Secure Device Connector virtual machine from the OVF template by following the prompts.

6. When the setup is complete, power on the SDC VM.
7. Open the console for your new SDC VM.
8. Log in with the `cdo` username. The default password is `adm123`.

Configure the VM

Now you are able to bring up the console for the VM image you deployed (or SSH into it if you rolled your own and enabled SSH), you should run the configuration script to get your host ready to run the SDC or SEC Docker container(s).

1. If you downloaded the Security Cloud Control-provided VM, the CLI is already installed, and you can proceed to step 2. If you have deployed your own VM, SSH into it and run the command to install the CLI:


```
curl -O
https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/download.defenseorchestrator.com/sdc-cli/sdc-cli-package-latest.tgz
&& tar -xvf sdc-cli-package-latest.tgz && chmod +x ./install.sh && ./install.sh
```
2. Start the host configuration by running the command:


```
sudo sdc host configure
```
3. When prompted for the password, enter `adm123` for the Security Cloud Control-provided VM or whatever admin password you chose for your own VM.
4. Follow the prompts to configure the `sdc` user.
5. When prompted for the networking configuration, choose one of the following:
 - Manually configure this host with a static IP: If you want to specify the IP, gateway, DNS server, and so on, for this host and write it to the system config on the VM.
 - DHCP: If you have a DHCP server assigning static IPs to your VMs.
 - Static IP is already configured and I don't want to change my networking now.
6. When prompted, answer the questions about your proxy configuration. Review the detailed list at the top of this topic for all the prerequisites and potential proxy configuration options.
7. If you have configured a proxy, you will be prompted to reboot the VM for all the proxy settings to take effect. If you did not, you will not be prompted to reboot and you can move on to step 8.
8. Set a custom internet access test URL. You only need to do this if you deny all outbound connections by default. If you do, then specify a publicly accessible web url such as `https://google.com` that is on your allow list.
9. Install the latest security patches, some requires `os` tools and Docker server.
10. When prompted, indicate whether you want to have the script harden your SSH configuration.

If using our VM, proceed. If you are using your own VM and configuring SSH yourself, you may want to skip this step to avoid changing your current configuration.
11. When prompted to enable automatic updates for the SDC or SEC and the CLI itself, it is recommended that you do this to stay up to date with bug fixes, patches, and new features. If your policies prevent you from allowing automatic updates, see [Update your Secure Device Connector](#).

Deploy a Secure Device Connector On Your VM

When using device credentials to connect Security Cloud Control to a device, it is a best practice to download and deploy a Secure Device Connector (SDC) in your network to manage the communication between Security Cloud Control and the device. Typically, these devices are non-perimeter based, do not have a public IP address, or have an open port to the outside interface. Adaptive Security Appliances (ASAs), FDM-managed devices, and Firepower Management Centers (FMCs) devices can all be onboarded to Security Cloud Control using device credentials.

The SDC monitors Security Cloud Control for commands that need to be executed on your managed devices, and messages that need to be sent to your managed devices. The SDC executes the commands on behalf of

Security Cloud Control, sends messages to Security Cloud Control on behalf of the managed devices, and returns replies from the managed devices to Security Cloud Control.

The number of devices a single SDC can manage depends on the features implemented on those devices and the size of their configuration files. For the purposes of planning your deployment, however, we expect one SDC to support approximately 500 devices. See [Using Multiple SDCs on a Single Security Cloud Control Tenant, on page 23](#) for more information.

This procedure describes how to install an SDC in your network by using your own virtual machine image.



Note The preferred, easiest, and most reliable way to install an SDC is to download Security Cloud Control's SDC OVA image and install it.

Before you begin

- Security Cloud Control requires strict certificate checking and does not support a Web/Content Proxy between the SDC and the Internet.
- The SDC must have full outbound access to the Internet on TCP port 443 in order for it to communicate with Security Cloud Control.
- Devices that reach Security Cloud Control through the SDC must allow inbound access from the SDC on port 443.
- Review [Connect to Security Cloud Control using Secure Device Connector](#) for networking guidelines.
- VMware ESXi host installed with vCenter web client or ESXi web client.



Note We do not support installation using the vSphere desktop client.

- ESXi 5.1 hypervisor.
- Ubuntu 22.04 and Ubuntu 24.04 operating system.
- System requirements for a VM with only an SDC:
 - VMware ESXi host needs 2 CPUs.
 - VMware ESXi host needs a minimum of 2 GB of memory.
 - VMware ESXi requires 64 GB disk space to support the virtual machine depending on your provisioning choice. This value assumes you are using Logical Volume Management (LVM) with the partition so you can expand required disk space as needed.
- System requirements for a VM with an SDC and a **single** Secure Event Connector (SEC) for your tenant. (The SEC is a component used in [Cisco Security Analytics and Logging](#)).

Each SEC you add to the VMware ESXi host requires an additional 4 CPUs and an additional 8 GB of memory.

Therefore, these are the requirements for a VMware ESXi host with one SDC and one SEC:

- VMware ESXi host needs 6 CPU.

- VMware ESXi host needs a minimum of 10 GB of memory.
- VMware ESXi requires 64 GB disk space to support the virtual machine depending on your provisioning choice.
- After you have updated the CPU and memory on the VM, power on the VM and ensure that the Secure Connectors page indicates that the SDC is in the "Active" state.
- Users performing this procedure should be comfortable working in a Linux environment and using the vi visual editor for editing files.
- If you are installing your on-premise SDC on a CentOS virtual machine, we recommend you install Yum security patches on a regular basis. Depending on your Yum configuration, to acquire Yum updates, you may need to open outbound access on port 80 as well as 443. You will also need to configure yum-cron or crontab to schedule the updates. Work with your security-operations team to determine if any security policies need to change to allow you to get the Yum updates.



Note **Before you get started:** Do not copy and paste the commands in the procedure into your terminal window, type them instead. Some commands include an "n-dash" and in the cut and paste process, these commands can be applied as an "m-dash" and that may cause the command to fail.

Procedure

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- Step 1** Log on to the Security Cloud Control tenant you are creating the SDC for.
- Step 2** In the left pane, choose **Tools & Services > Secure Connectors**.
- Step 3** In the left pane, click **Administration > Integrations > Secure Connectors**.
- Step 4** On the **Services** page, select the **Secure Connectors** tab, click the blue plus button, and select **Secure Device Connector**.
- Step 5** Copy the bootstrap data in step 2 on the window to a notepad.
- Step 6** Install a **CentOS 7 virtual machine** with at least the following RAM and disk space allotted to the SDC:
- 8GB of RAM
 - 10GB disk space
- Step 7** Once installed, configure basic networking such as specifying the IP address for the SDC, the subnet mask, and gateway.
- Step 8** Configure a DNS (Domain Name Server) server.
- Step 9** Configure a NTP (Network Time Protocol) server.
- Step 10** Install an SSH server on CentOS for easy interaction with SDC's CLI.
- Step 11** Run a Yum update and then install the packages: **open-vm-tools**, **nettools**, and **bind-utils**
- ```
[root@sdcm-vm ~]# yum update -y
[root@sdcm-vm ~]# yum install -y open-vm-tools net-tools bind-utils
```
- Step 12** Install the AWS CLI package; see <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/awscli-install-linux.html>.

**Note**

Do not use the `--user` flag.

**Step 13** Install the Docker CE packages; see <https://docs.docker.com/install/linux/docker-ce/centos/#install-docker-ce>

**Note**

Use the "Install using the repository" method.

**Step 14** Start the Docker service and enable it to start on boot:

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# systemctl start docker
[root@sdc-vm ~]# systemctl enable docker
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multiuser.target.wants/docker.service to
/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service.
```

**Step 15** Create two users: `cdo` and `sdc`. Use the `cdo` user to perform administrative tasks without directly accessing the root user. The `sdc` user will be designated for running the SDC docker container.

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# useradd cdo
[root@sdc-vm ~]# useradd sdc -d /usr/local/cdo
```

**Step 16** Set a password for the `sdc` user.

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# passwd cdo
Changing password for user cdo.
New password: <type password>
Retype new password: <type password>
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
```

**Step 17** Add the `sdc` user to the `wheel` group to give it administrative (`sudo`) privileges.

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# usermod -aG wheel cdo
[root@sdc-vm ~]#
```

**Step 18** When Docker is installed, there is a user group created. Depending on the version of CentOS/Docker, this may be called either "docker" or "dockerroot". Check the `/etc/group` file to see which group was created, and then add the `sdc` user to this group.

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# grep docker /etc/group
docker:x:993:
[root@sdc-vm ~]#
[root@sdc-vm ~]# usermod -aG docker sdc
[root@sdc-vm ~]#
```

**Step 19** If the `/etc/docker/daemon.json` file does not exist, create it, and populate with the contents below. Once created, restart the docker daemon.

**Note**

Make sure that the group name entered in the "group" key matches the group you found in the `/etc/group` file the previous step.

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# cat /etc/docker/daemon.json
{
 "live-restore": true,
 "group": "docker"
}
```

```
[root@sdc-vm ~]# systemctl restart docker
[root@sdc-vm ~]#
```

**Step 20** If you are currently using a vSphere console session, switch over to SSH and log in with the `cdo` user. Once logged in, change to the `sdc` user. When prompted for a password, enter the password for the `cdo` user.

```
[CDO@sdc-vm ~]$ sudo su sdc
[sudo] password for cdo: <type password for cdo user>
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$
```

**Step 21** Change directories to `/usr/local/CDO`.

**Step 22** Create a new file called `bootstrapdata` and paste the bootstrap data from Step 2 of the **Deploy an On-Premises Secure Device Connector** wizard into this file. **Save** the file. You can use `vi` or `nano` to create the file.

**Step 23** The bootstrap data comes encoded in base64. Decode it and export it to a file called `extractedbootstrapdata`

```
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ base64 -d /usr/local/CDO/bootstrapdata >
/usr/local/CDO/extractedbootstrapdata
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$
```

Run the `cat` command to view the decoded data. The command and decoded data should look similar to this:

```
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ cat /usr/local/CDO/extractedbootstrapdata
CDO_TOKEN=<token string>
CDO_DOMAIN="www.defenseorchestrator.com"
CDO_TENANT=<tenant-name>
```

```
CDO_BOOTSTRAP_URL="https://www.defenseorchestrator.com/sdc/bootstrap/tenant-name/<tenant-name-SDC>"
```

**Step 24** Run the following command to export the sections of the decoded bootstrap data to environment variables.

```
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ sed -e 's/^/export /g' extractedbootstrapdata > sdccnv && source sdccnv
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$
```

**Step 25** Download the bootstrap bundle from Security Cloud Control.

```
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ curl -O -H "Authorization: Bearer $CDO_TOKEN" "$CDO_BOOTSTRAP_URL"
100 10314 100 10314 0 0 10656 0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 10654
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ ls -l /usr/local/CDO/*SDC
-rw-rw-r--. 1 sdc sdc 10314 Jul 23 13:48 /usr/local/CDO/tenant-name-SDC
```

**Step 26** Extract the SDC tarball, and run the `bootstrap.sh` file to install the SDC package.

```
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ tar xzvf /usr/local/CDO/tenant-name-SDC
<snipped - extracted files>
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$
[sdc@sdc-vm ~]$ /usr/local/CDO/bootstrap/bootstrap.sh
[2018-07-23 13:54:02] environment properly configured
download: s3://onprem-sdc/toolkit/prod/toolkit.tar to toolkit/toolkit.tar
toolkit.sh
common.sh
[2018-07-23 13:54:04] startup new container
Unable to find image 'ciscodefenseorchestrator/sdc_prod:latest' locally
sha256:d98f17101db10e66db5b5d6afda1c95c29ea0004d9e4315508fd30579b275458:
Pulling from
ciscodefenseorchestrator/sdc_prod
08d48e6f1c9f: Pull complete
ebbd10b629b1: Pull complete
d14d580ef2ed: Pull complete
45421d451ab8: Pull complete
<snipped - downloads>
no crontab for sdc
```

The SDC should now show "Active" in Security Cloud Control.

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#### What to do next

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- Return to [Install a Secure Event Connector on an SDC Virtual Machine](#) if you are installing a Secure Event Connector.
- Return to [Install Multiple SECs for your tenant](#), if you are installing your **second or more** Secure Event Connectors on your tenant.

## Bootstrap a Secure Device Connector on the Deployed Host

### Procedure

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- Step 1** In the left pane, click **Admin** > **Secure Connectors**.
- Step 2** In the left pane, click **Administration** > **Integrations** > **Secure Connectors**.
- Step 3** On the **Services** page, select the **Secure Connectors** tab, click the + icon, and select **Secure Device Connector**.
- Step 4** Copy the bootstrap data in step 2 on the window to a notepad.
- Step 5** SSH into your VM using the admin user, typically `cdo`, and your chosen password.
- Step 6** Switch to the `sdm` user using the command:
- ```
sudo su - sdm
```
- Step 7** Bootstrap your new SDC using the command:
- ```
sdm bootstrap <paste-your-bootstrap-data-here>
```
- Step 8** Select the version of the SDC you want to use.
- We have three options for the SDC version:
- SDC 2024- This is the version that most will want to run.
  - SDC 2024 with FIPS enabled- Choose this version if you are subject to FedRamp compliance.
  - SDC Legacy- This version is no longer receiving feature updates and it is recommended to run SDC 2024 instead.
- Step 9** The CLI pulls the container image and starts the SDC and you can validate that your SDC is active and operational on the user interface, and also on the host by running:
- ```
sdm show running
```
-

You should now see an SDC for your tenant.

Deploy a Secure Device Connector to vSphere Using Terraform

Before you begin

This procedure details how you can use the [Security Cloud Control SDC Terraform module for vSphere](#) in conjunction with the [Security Cloud Control Terraform Provider](#) to deploy an SDC to your vSphere. Ensure you review the following prerequisites before attempting to perform this task procedure:

- You have vSphere datacenter version 7 and above
- You have an admin account on the datacenter with permissions to do the following:
 - Create VMs
 - Create folders
 - Create content libraries
 - Upload files to content libraries
- Terraform knowledge

Procedure

Step 1 Create an API-only user in Security Cloud Control and copy the API token. To know how to create an API-only user, see [Create API Only Users](#).

Step 2 Configure the Security Cloud Control Terraform provider in your Terraform repository by following the instructions in [Security Cloud Control Terraform Provider](#).

Example:

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    cdo = {
      source = "CiscoDevNet/cdo"
      version = "0.7.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "cdo" {
  base_url = "<the CDO URL you use to access CDO>"
  api_token = "<the API Token generated in step 1>"
}
```

Step 3 Write Terraform code to create a `cdo_sdc` resource using the Security Cloud Control Terraform provider. See the [Terraform registry for Security Cloud Control-sdc resource](#) for more information.

Example:

```
Resource "cdo_sdc" "my-sdc" {
  name = "my-sdc-in-vsphere"
}
```

The `bootstrap_data` attribute of this resource is populated with the value of the Security Cloud Control bootstrap data and is provided to the `cdo_sdc` Terraform module in the next step.

Step 4 Write Terraform code to create the SDC in vSphere using [Security Cloud Control_sdc Terraform module](#).

Example:

```
data "cdo_tenant" "current" {}

module "vsphere-cdo-sdc" {
  source           = "CiscoDevNet/cdo-sdc/vsphere"
  version          = "1.0.0"
  vsphere_username = "<replace-with-username-with-admin-privileges>"
  vsphere_password = "<super-secure-password>"
  vsphere_server   = "<replace-with-address-of-vsphere-server>"
  datacenter       = "<replace-with-datacenter-name>"
  resource_pool    = "<replace-with-resource-pool-name>"
  cdo_tenant_name  = data.cdo_tenant.current.human_readable_name
  datastore        = "<replace-with-name-of-datastore-to-deploy-vm-in>"
  network          = "<replace-with-name-of-network-to-deploy-vm-in>"
  host             = "<replace-with-esxi-host-address>"
  allow_unverified_ssl = <boolean; set to true if your vsphere server does not have a valid
  SSL certificate>
  ip_address       = "<sdc-vm-ip-address; must be in the subnet of the assigned network
  for the VM>"
  gateway          = "<replace-with-network-gateway-address>"
  cdo_user_password = "<replace-with-password-for-cdo-user-in-sdc-vm>"
  root_user_password = "<replace-with-password-for-root-user-in-sdc-vm>"
  cdo_bootstrap_data = cdo_sdc.sdc-in-vsphere.bootstrap_data
}
```

Note that the VM created has two users—a `root` user and a user called `cdo`—and the IP Address of the VM is configured statically. The `cdo_bootstrap_data` attribute is given the value of the `bootstrap_data` attribute generated when the `cdo_sdc` resource is created.

Step 5 Plan and apply your Terraform using `terraform plan` and `terraform apply`, as you would normally.

See the [Security Cloud Control Automation Repository](#) in the CiscoDevNet for a complete example.

If your SDC stays in the onboarding state, connect to the vSphere VM using remote console, log in as the `cdo` user, and execute the following command:

```
sdc host status
```

Depending on the readout, you may need to manually run:

```
sdc host configure
```



Note The Security Cloud Control Terraform modules are published as Open Source Software under the Apache 2.0 license. You can file issues on GitHub if you require support.

Deploy a Secure Device Connector on an AWS VPC Using a Terraform Module

Before you begin

Review these prerequisites before attempting to deploy an SDC on your AWS VPC:

- Security Cloud Control requires strict certificate checking and does not support Web/Content Proxy inspection between the SDC and the Internet. If using a proxy server, disable inspection for traffic between the Secure Device Connector (SDC) and Security Cloud Control.
- See [Connect Security Cloud Control to the Secure Device Connector](#) to ensure proper network access.
- You require an AWS account, an AWS VPC with at least one subnet, and an AWS Route53-hosted zone.
- Ensure you have the Security Cloud Control bootstrap data, your AWS VPC ID, and its subnet ID handy.
- Ensure that the private subnet to which you deploy the SDC has a NAT gateway attached.
- Open traffic on the port on which your firewall management HTTP interface is running, from your firewalls to the Elastic IP attached to the NAT gateway.

Procedure

Step 1 Add the following lines of code in your Terraform file; make sure you manually enter inputs for variables:

```
module "example-sdc" {
  source =
    "git::https://github.com/cisco-lockhart/terraform-aws-cdo-sdc.git?ref=v0.0.1"
  env      = "example-env-ci"
  instance_name = "example-instance-name"
  instance_size = "r5a.xlarge"
  cdo_bootstrap_data = "<replace-with-cdo-bootstrap-data>"
  vpc_id      = <replace-with-vpc-id>
  subnet_id   = <replace-with-private-subnet-id>
}
```

See the [Secure Device Connector Terraform module](#) for a list of input variables and descriptions.

Step 2 Register `instance_id` as an output in your Terraform code:

```
output "example_sdc_instance_id" {
  value = module.example-sdc.instance_id
}
```

You can use the `instance_id` to connect to the SDC instance for troubleshooting using the AWS Systems Manager Session Manager (SSM). See [Outputs](#) in the Secure Device Connector Terraform module for a list of available outputs.

What to do next

For any troubleshooting of your SDC, you need to connect to the SDC instance using AWS SSM. See [AWS Systems Manager Session Manager](#) to know more about how to connect to your instance. Note that the ports to connect to the SDC instance using SSH are not exposed because of security reasons.



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Migrate an On-Premises Secure Device Connector and Secure Event Connector from a CentOS 7 Virtual Machine to an Ubuntu Virtual Machine

Security Cloud Control's on-premises Secure Device Connector (SDC) has been installed on CentOS 7 virtual machines up to this point. Since CentOS 7 is now end-of-life and has been deprecated by Security Cloud Control, we have created this migration process to help you migrate all SDCs from CentOS 7 to an Ubuntu virtual machine.

Before You Migrate

- The SDC must have full outbound access to the internet on TCP port 443.
- The Ubuntu virtual machine running the SDC must have network access to the management interfaces of the devices it communicates with, such as ASAs and Cisco IOS devices.
- Any networking rules created for the IP address or FQDN of the old SDC VM to reach your devices should be recreated with the IP address or FQDN of the new SDC VM.
- The migration will take 10 to 15 minutes. During this time, your device will continue to enforce security policy and route network traffic, but you will not be able to communicate with it through the SDC.

Prerequisites

Deploy a new host by following the instructions on [Deploy a VM for Running the Secure Device Connector and Secure Event Connector](#).

Host Configuration

Follow this procedure if you are migrating the SDC and/or SEC:

1. Download the new VM image [here](#).
2. Unzip the CDO-SDC_VM.zip file. You should see three VM files named similarly to the following:
 - CDO-SDC-VM-708cd33-2024-05-30-2031-disk1.vmdk
 - CDO-SDC-VM-708cd33-2024-05-30-2031.mf
 - CDO-SDC-VM-708cd33-2024-05-30-2031.ovf
3. Deploy the VM you just downloaded.
4. Note the static IP address or FQDN you assigned to the new VM.
5. Using SSH, log in to the new VM as the `cdo` user.
6. At the prompt, enter the command:

```
sudo sdc host configure
```

**Note**

- Follow the prompts in the migration script closely. The script is well-documented and will guide you through the migration process, explaining each step.
- At the end of the migration script, you will receive a message indicating that your SDC has been migrated to the new VM. The SDC will retain its name after the migration.

SDC Migration**Procedure:**

1. Using SSH, log in to the old (CentOS) SDC as the `cdo` user.
2. Install the CLI using the command:

```
curl -O
https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/download.defenseorchestrator.com/sdc-cli/sdc-cli-package-latest.tgz
&& tar -xvf sdc-cli-package-latest.tgz && chmod +x ./install.sh && ./install.sh
```

3. Run the following command and follow the prompts:

```
sudo sdc migrate now
```

Verification:

1. Log in to your Security Cloud Control tenant.
2. In the left pane, click **Tools & Services > Secure Connectors**.
3. Select the SDC you migrated, and in the **Actions** pane, click **Request Heartbeat**.

**Note**

Ensure that the SDC is in the **Active** state.

SEC Migration**Procedure:**

1. Using SSH, log in to the old (CentOS) SDC as the `cdo` user.
2. Install the CLI using the command:

```
curl -O
https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/download.defenseorchestrator.com/sdc-cli/sdc-cli-package-latest.tgz
&& tar -xvf sdc-cli-package-latest.tgz && chmod +x ./install.sh && ./install.sh
```

3. Run the following command and follow the prompts:

```
sudo sdc eventing migrate
```

4. You can configure your devices to point to the new IP address of the SEC or you can shut down the old host and assign the new host the same IP address that the old host had so that the devices do not need to be updated.

Verification:

For information on the state of the SEC, see [Use Health Check to Learn the State of your Secure Event Connector](#).

Additional Instructions

Do Not Restart Your Old SDC

After the migration is complete, do not restart your old SDC on the original virtual machine.

Revert Failed Migration

If the migration fails for any reason, or the result is not what you are expecting and you want to revert to the old SDC, follow the instructions below:

1. Log in to the new VM and switch to the **SDC** user.
2. Ensure the SDC is not currently running on the new VM using the command:

```
docker ps
```

3. If the SDC is running, run the command:

```
sdm stop
```

4. Confirm that the SDC has stopped running by executing `docker ps` again.

5. Log in to the old VM and run the command:

```
sdm migrate revert
```

6. When the old SDC is active and visible in the UI, return to the new VM and execute the command:

```
sdm delete <your-tenant-name-here>
```

7. Refresh the browser completely, click on the SDC, and verify that the IP of the old host appears in the sidebar.

If the new IP still appears despite following these steps, request a new health check, refresh the browser, and check again.

8. To revert the SEC migration, run the command:

```
sdm eventing revert
```

Change the IP Address of a Secure Device Connector

Before you begin

- You must be an admin to perform this task.
- The SDC must have full outbound access to the Internet on TCP port 443, or the port you have configured for device management.



Note

You will not be required to re-onboard any devices to Security Cloud Control after changing the SDC's IP address.

Procedure

- Step 1** Create an SSH connection to your SDC or open your virtual machine's console, and log in as the **CDO** user.
- Step 2** To view your SDC VM's network interface configuration information before changing the IP address, use the command:

```
[cdo@localhost ~]$ ip addr
```

- Step 3** To change the IP address of the interface, re-initiate the host configuration using the command:

```
[cdo@localhost ~]$ sdc host configure network
```

- Step 4** Enter your password at the prompt.

- Step 5** The configure script will then ask you about your networking configuration, write the new config file with the new IP and apply that configuration.

Note

You will lose your SSH connection at this time.

- Step 6** Create an SSH connection using the new IP address you assigned to your SDC and log in.

- Step 7** Your SDC should start automatically, but if it does not, run the following commands:

```
[cdo@localhost ~]$ sudo su - sdc
```

```
[cdo@localhost ~]$ sdc start
```

Note

If you are performing this procedure in the VM's console, when you confirm the values are correct, the connectivity status test is automatically run and the status is shown.

- Step 8** You can also check your SDC's connectivity through the Security Cloud Control user interface. To do that, open the Security Cloud Control application and navigate to **Tools & Services > Secure Connectors Administration > Integrations > Secure Connectors** page.

- Step 9** Refresh the page once and select the secure connector whose IP address you changed.

- Step 10** On the **Actions** pane, click **Request Heartbeat**. You should see the **Heartbeat** requested successfully message, and the **Last Heartbeat** should display the current date and time.

Remove a Secure Device Connector



Warning

This procedure deletes your Secure Device Connector (SDC). It is not reversible. After taking this action, you will not be able to manage the devices connected to that SDC until you install a new SDC and reconnect your devices. Reconnecting your devices may require you to re-enter the administrator credentials for each device you need to reconnect.

To remove the SDC from your tenant, follow this procedure:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Remove any devices connected to the SDC you want to delete. You can do this one of two ways:
- Remove from Security Cloud Control any devices connected to the SDC you want to delete.
 - a. See [Find all Devices that Connect to Security Cloud Control Using the Same SDC](#) to identify all the devices used by the SDC.
 - b. In the **Security Devices** page, select all the devices you identified.
 - c. In the Device Actions pane, click **Remove** and click **OK** to confirm your action.
- Step 2** In the left pane, choose **Tools & Services > Secure Connectors**.
- Step 3** In the left pane, click **Administration > Integrations > Secure Connectors**.
- Step 4** On the **Services** page with the **Secure Connectors** tab selected, click the blue plus button and select **Secure Device Connector**.
- Step 5** In the Secure Connectors table, select the SDC you want to remove. Its device count should now be zero.
- Step 6** In the Actions pane, click  **Remove**. You receive this warning:
- Warning**
 You are about to delete <sd_name>. Deleting the SDC is not reversible. Deleting the SDC will require you to create and onboard a new SDC before you can onboard, or re-onboard, your devices.
- Because you currently have onboarded devices, removing the SDC will require you to reconnect those devices and provide credentials again after setting up a new SDC.
- If you have any questions or concerns, click **Cancel** and contact Security Cloud Control support.
 - If you wish to proceed, enter <sd_name> in the text box below and click **OK**.
- Step 7** In the confirmation dialog box, if you wish to proceed, enter your SDC's name as it is stated in the warning message.
- Step 8** Click **OK** to confirm the SDC removal.
-

Move an ASA from one SDC to Another

Procedure

-
- Step 1** In the navigation bar, click **Inventory**.
- Step 2** In the left pane, click **Security Devices**.
- Step 3** Click the **ASA** tab.
- Step 4** Select the ASA or ASAs you want to move to a different SDC.
- Step 5** In the **Device Actions** pane, click **Update Credentials**.

Step 6 Click the Secure Device Connector button and select the SDC you want to move the device to.

Step 7 Enter the administrator username and password Security Cloud Control uses to log into the device and click **Update**. Unless they were changed, the administrator username and password are the same credentials you used to onboard the ASA. You do not have to deploy these changes to the device.

Note

If all the ASAs use the same credentials, you can move ASAs in bulk from one SDC to another. If the ASAs have different credentials, you have to move them from one SDC to another one at a time.

Rename a Secure Device Connector

Procedure

Step 1 In the left pane, choose **Administration > Integrations > Secure Connectors**.

Step 2 Select the SDC you want to rename.

Step 3 In the Details pane, click the edit icon  next to the name of the SDC.

Step 4 Rename the SDC.

This new name will appear wherever the SDC name appears in the Security Cloud Control interface including the Secure Device Connectors filter of the **Security Devices** pane.

Specify a Default Secure Device Connector

Many devices managed by Security Cloud Control, though not all, connect to Security Cloud Control through a SDC. When you onboard devices that connect to Security Cloud Control through an SDC, they are associated with the default SDC for your tenant unless you specify otherwise during onboarding.

You can specify which SDC is selected by default on the Secure Connectors page:

Procedure

Step 1 In the left pane, choose **Tools & Services > Secure ConnectorsAdministration > Secure Connectors**.

Step 2 Select the SDC that you want to be the default.

Step 3 In the Actions pane, click **Make Default**. If you don't see the Make Default action, then the SDC already is the default SDC.

Update your Secure Device Connector

Use this procedure as a troubleshooting tool. Usually, the SDC is updated automatically and you should not have to use this procedure. In case of errors, you may need to initiate a manual update.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to your SDC. You can connect using SSH or use the console view in your Hypervisor.

Step 2 Log in to the SDC as the admin user, typically **cdo**.

Step 3 Switch to the SDC user to update the SDC docker container:

```
[cdo@sdcc-vm ~]$ sudo su sdc
[sudo] password for cdo: <type password for cdo user>
[sdc@sdcc-vm ~]$
```

Step 4 Upgrade the SDC:

```
sdc upgrade
```

Note

Recommended updates and maintenance on the SDC Virtual Machine

Ensure that you monitor and apply updates to the SDC VM running on Ubuntu Linux following your organisation's internal IT security and patch management policies. We highly recommend regularly reviewing and applying relevant security patches to ensure that the SDC VM remains secure and functions optimally within your network environment.

Using Multiple SDCs on a Single Security Cloud Control Tenant

Deploying more than one SDC for your tenant allows you to manage more devices without experiencing performance degradation. The number of devices a single SDC can manage depends on the features implemented on those devices and the size of their configuration files.

You can install an unlimited number of SDCs on a tenant. Each SDC could manage one network segment. These SDCs would connect the devices in those network segments to the same Security Cloud Control tenant. Without multiple SDCs, you would need to manage the devices in isolated network segments with different Security Cloud Control tenants.

- The procedure for deploying a second or subsequent SDC is the same for deploying your first SDC.
- The initial SDC for your tenant incorporates the name of your tenant and the number 1. Each additional SDC is numbered in order.

Security Cloud Control Devices that Use the Same SDC

Follow this procedure to identify all the devices that connect to Security Cloud Control using the same SDC:

Procedure

Step 1 In the left pane, **Security Devices**.

Step 2 In the navigation bar, click **Inventory**.

- Step 3** Click the **Devices** tab to locate the device.
- Step 4** Click the appropriate device type tab.
- Step 5** If there is any filter criteria already specified, click the **clear** button at the top of the **Security Devices** page to show all the devices and services you manage with Security Cloud Control.
- Step 6** In the **Secure Device Connectors** section of the filter, check the name of the SDC(s) you're interested in. The **Security Devices** page displays only the devices that connect to Security Cloud Control through the SDC you checked in the filter.
- Step 7** (Optional) Check additional filters in the filter menu to refine your search further.
- Step 8** (Optional) When you're done, click the **clear** button at the top of the **Security Devices** page to show all devices and services you manage with Security Cloud Control.

Open Source and Third-Party License in SDC

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*** amqplib ***

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*** async ***

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*** bluebird ***

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* cheerio *

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* command-line-args *

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*** json-buffer ***

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*** json-stable-stringify ***

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* json-stringify-safe *

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*** log4js ***

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*** node-forge ***

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*** rimraf ***

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*** validator ***

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Supported Devices, Software, and Hardware

Security Cloud Control is a cloud-based management solution enabling the management of security policies and device configurations across multiple security platforms. Security Cloud Control centrally manages policy and configuration across:

- Cisco Secure Firewall ASA, both on-premises and virtual
- Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense (FTD), both on-premises and virtual
- Cisco Catalyst SD-WAN Manager
- Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center, on-premises

The documentation describes devices, software, and hardware Security Cloud Control supports. It does not point out software and devices that Security Cloud Control does not support. If we do not explicitly claim support for a software version or a device type, then we do not support it.

Cisco Secure Firewall ASA

Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA) is a security device integrating firewall, VPN, and intrusion prevention capabilities. It protects networks from unauthorized access, cyber threats, and data breaches, offering robust security services in a single platform. Security Cloud Control supports the management of ASA devices, offering features to streamline configuration management and ensure regulatory compliance across the network infrastructure.

Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense

Firewall Threat Defense integrates traditional firewall features with advanced threat protection capabilities. It offers comprehensive security functions, including intrusion prevention, application control, URL filtering, advanced malware protection, and so on. An FTD can be deployed on ASA hardware appliances, and Cisco

firewall hardware appliances, and in virtual environments. Managing threat defense devices is possible through various management interfaces, such as Cisco Firewall Management Center and Security Cloud Control

For more information on software and hardware compatibility, see the [Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Compatibility Guide](#).

Cisco Secure Firewall Management Center

Security Cloud Control simplifies the management of on-premises Firewall Management Center by establishing a secure integration, discovering security devices, and enabling centralized policy management. Security policies such as firewall rules, VPN settings, and intrusion prevention policies can be efficiently managed and deployed across all devices under FMC.

ASA Support Specifics

Security Cloud Control can manage all platforms running currently supported code versions, including ASAv instances, except for the ASA Services Module (ASASM), which is not supported by Security Cloud Control.



Note We do not test end-of-life ASA code versions and do not recommend using them in production. For optimal results, we suggest using the currently supported ASA code versions. Additionally, ASA 8.3 is not supported with the new policy view.

There may be a Security Cloud Control feature that does not support all versions of ASA, such as [ASA upgrades](#) from pre-9.12 versions. In those cases, the Security Cloud Control documentation will list any version exceptions with the prerequisites for that feature.

Security Cloud Control does not manage the ASA FirePOWER module, which runs a different operating system from ASA. You must manage an ASA FirePOWER module separately with Firepower Management Center or ASDM.



Note EOL code and hardware may continue work with Security Cloud Control, but we cannot assure all functionality of Security Cloud Control with respect to EOL code and hardware, as it is not part of our testing. Security Cloud Control makes no guarantees nor assurances of correct operation with EOL software and hardware. An example of this would be the EOL ASA versions 8.x, 9.1, and 9.2 do not support TLS 1.2 on the management plane and would be considered an insecure way to manage ASA software.

Please defer to the [version download](#) page for Cisco "suggested release" or "gold star" versions.

For a full discussion of ASA, ASDM, and hardware compatibility, see the [Cisco Secure Firewall ASA Compatibility](#) guide.

Secure Firewall Threat Defense Device Support Specifics

Secure Firewall Threat Defense is Cisco's next generation firewall. It can be installed on a variety of hardware and virtual platforms; see the [Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Compatibility Guide](#).

FTD with Firepower Device Manager

You can add Security Cloud Control management to threat defense Version 6.4+ with FDM. However, this option is only available upon request for those who already have device manager support enabled on their tenant. See:

- [Open a Support Ticket with TAC](#) to request this option.

Snort

Snort 3 is the default inspection engine for threat defense starting in threat defense Version 6.7 (with device manager) and Version 7.0 (with management center).



Important

If you are still using the Snort 2 inspection engine, switch to Snort 3 now for improved detection and performance. Snort 2 will be deprecated in a future release and will eventually prevent threat defense upgrade.

Migrate FTD to cdFMC Support Specifics

Migrate FTD to cdFMC is Cisco's multi-FTD management appliance.

See the [Cisco Firepower Compatibility Guide](#) for explanations of which Cisco hardware supports which versions of Firepower software.

Note that Security Cloud Control partially supports Migrate FTD to cdFMC functionality. To review the features we support in this initial release, review [Configure On-Premises Firewall Management Center-Managed Secure Firewall Threat Defense Devices](#). See [Onboard an FMC](#) for a full discussion of onboarding prerequisites and requirements.



Note

An Migrate FTD to cdFMC can manage older FTD devices, usually a few major versions back. For example, a Version 6.6.0 Migrate FTD to cdFMC can manage a Version 6.4.0 device.

Physical Migrate FTD to cdFMC Devices	Firepower Software Support
FMC 1600, FMC 2600, FMC 4600	6.4.0+
FMC 1000, FMC 2500, FMC 4500	6.4.0+
FMC 2000, FMC 4000	6.4.0+
FMC 750, FMC 1500, FMC 3500	6.4.0
Virtual FMC Version	VMware vSphere/VMware ESXi
Version 6.0	6.4.0+
Version 6.5	6.4.0+
Version 6.7	6.5.0+



Note Support for FMCv 300 on VMware begins in Version 6.5.0.

Cloud Device Support Specifics

The following table describes software and device type support for cloud-based devices. Read the affiliated links for more information about onboarding and feature functionality for the device types in the table below:

Devices Types	Notes
Google Cloud Platform	Google Cloud Platform (GCP) receives any updates through the GCP console. See Google Cloud documentation for more information on the platform and available services. See
Microsoft Azure	Azure receives any updates through the Azure console. See Azure documentation for more information on the platform and available services.