

Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack

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Overview

This guide describes how to deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual in an OpenStack environment. OpenStack is a free open standard cloud computing platform, mostly deployed as infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) in both public and private clouds where virtual servers and other resources are made available to users.

This deployment uses a KVM hypervisor to manage virtual resources. KVM is a full virtualization solution for Linux on x86 hardware containing virtualization extensions (such as Intel VT). It consists of a loadable kernel module, kvm.ko, that provides the core virtualization infrastructure and a processor specific module, such as kvm-intel.ko.

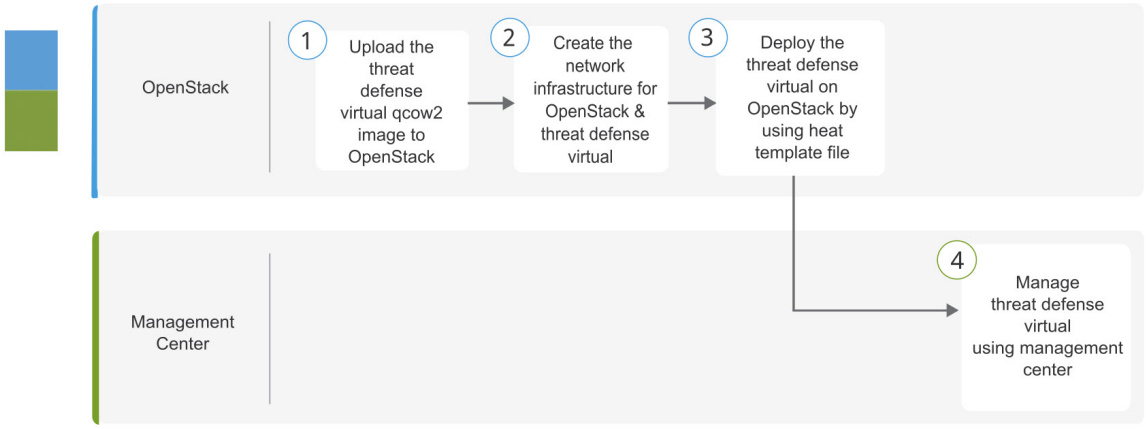
You can run multiple virtual machines running unmodified OS images using KVM. Each virtual machine has private virtualized hardware: a network card, disk, graphics adapter, and so forth.

Because devices are already supported on the KVM hypervisor, no additional kernel packages or drivers are needed to enable OpenStack support.

Note Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack can be installed on any optimized multi-node environment.

End-to-End Procedure

The following flowchart illustrates the workflow for deploying threat defense virtual on OpenStack.



	Workspace	Steps
1	OpenStack	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack: Upload the threat defense virtual image to OpenStack.
2	OpenStack	Deploy the threat defense Virtual on OpenStack: Create the network infrastructure for OpenStack and threat defense virtual.
3	OpenStack	Deploy the threat defense Virtual on OpenStack: Deploy the threat defense virtual on OpenStack by using threat defense virtual heat template file.
4	Management Center	Manage the threat defense virtual by using the Management Center

Prerequisites

- Get the qcow2 Firewall Threat Defense Virtual image from software.cisco.com.
- Firewall Threat Defense Virtual supports deployment on RHEL OpenStack environment and Cisco VIM managed OpenStack environment.
- A Cisco Smart Account. You can create one at Cisco Software Central.
- License the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual.
  - Configure all license entitlements for the security services from the Firewall Management Center.
  - See “Licensing” in the *Secure Firewall Management Center Admin Guide* for more information about how to manage licenses.
- Interface requirements:

    - Management interfaces (2) — One used to connect the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual to the Firewall Management Center, second used for diagnostics; cannot be used for through traffic.
    - Inside and outside interfaces — Used to connect the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual to inside hosts and to the public network.
- Communications paths:
    - Floating IPs for access into the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual.
- Minimum supported the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual version:
    - Version 7.0
- For OpenStack requirements, see System Requirements, on page 5.
- For Firewall Threat Defense Virtual system requirements, see Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Compatibility Guide.

Guidelines and Limitations

Supported Features

The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack supports the following features:

- Deployment of Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on the KVM hypervisor running on a compute node in your OpenStack environment.
- OpenStack CLI
- Heat template-based deployment
- OpenStack Horizon dashboard
- IPv6
- High availability
- Licensing – Only BYOL is supported
- Firewall Threat Defense Virtual management using the Firewall Management Center only.
- Drivers - virtIO and SR-IOV

Performance Tiers for Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Smart Licensing

The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual supports performance-tiered licensing that provides different throughput levels and VPN connection limits based on deployment requirements.

Table 1: Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Licensed Feature Limits Based on Entitlement

Performance Tier	Device Specifications (Core/RAM)	Rate Limit	RA VPN Session Limit
FTDv5	4 core/8 GB	100Mbps	50
FTDv10	4 core/8 GB	1Gbps	250
FTDv20	4 core/8 GB	3Gbps	250
FTDv30	8 core/16 GB	5Gbps	250
FTDv50	12 core/24 GB	10Gbps	750
FTDv100	16 core/32 GB	16Gbps	10,000

See the "Licensing" chapter in the *Secure Firewall Management Center Admin Guide* for guidelines when licensing your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual device.

Performance Optimizations

To achieve the best performance out of the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual, you can make adjustments to the both the VM and the host. See Virtualization Tuning and Optimization on OpenStack for more information.

Receive Side Scaling—The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual supports Receive Side Scaling (RSS), which is a technology utilized by network adapters to distribute network receive traffic to multiple processor cores. Supported on Version 7.0 and later. See Multiple RX Queues for Receive Side Scaling (RSS) for more information.

Deployment

The Threat Defense virtual instance running Version 7.4.3 or later carries out several initialization tasks during its first boot, which causes the console to become available after about five minutes. This delay is normal. If the device is powered off within approximately two minutes of the first boot, important initialization steps may be interrupted, possibly leading to incomplete setup and unexpected behavior.

To resolve this issue, you must reinstall the virtual platform with a new image.

Snort

- If you are observing abnormal behavior such as Snort taking a long time to shut down, or the VM being slow in general or when a certain process is executed, collect logs from the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual and the VM host. Collection of overall CPU usage, memory, I/O usage, and read/write speed logs will help troubleshoot the issues.
- High CPU and I/O usage is observed when Snort is shutting down. If a number of Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instances have been created on a single host with insufficient memory and no dedicated CPU, Snort will take a long time to shut down which will result in the creation of Snort cores.

Unsupported Features

The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack does not support the following:

- Autoscale

- Cluster

Upgrade Restrictions and Limitations

Revert upgrade restrictions

Caution Reverting an upgrade is not supported.

Ensure that you take a backup before upgrading. After upgrading to Threat Defense Virtual 10.0.0, you cannot roll back to a previous software version. To return to an earlier version, you must redeploy the Management Center.

System Requirements

The OpenStack environment must conform to the following supported hardware and software requirements.

Table 2: Hardware and Software Requirements for RHEL

Category	Supported Versions	Notes
Server Hardware	UCS C220-M5/UCS C240-M4	2 UCS servers are recommended, one each for os-controller and os-compute nodes.
Drivers	VIRTIO, IXGBE, and I40E	These are the supported drivers.
Operating System	Red Hat OpenStack Platform 17.1.13 with the OpenStack Wallaby release on Red Hat Enterprise Linux release 9.8 (Plow)	
OpenStack Version	Red Hat OpenStack Platform release 17.1.13 (Wallaby)	

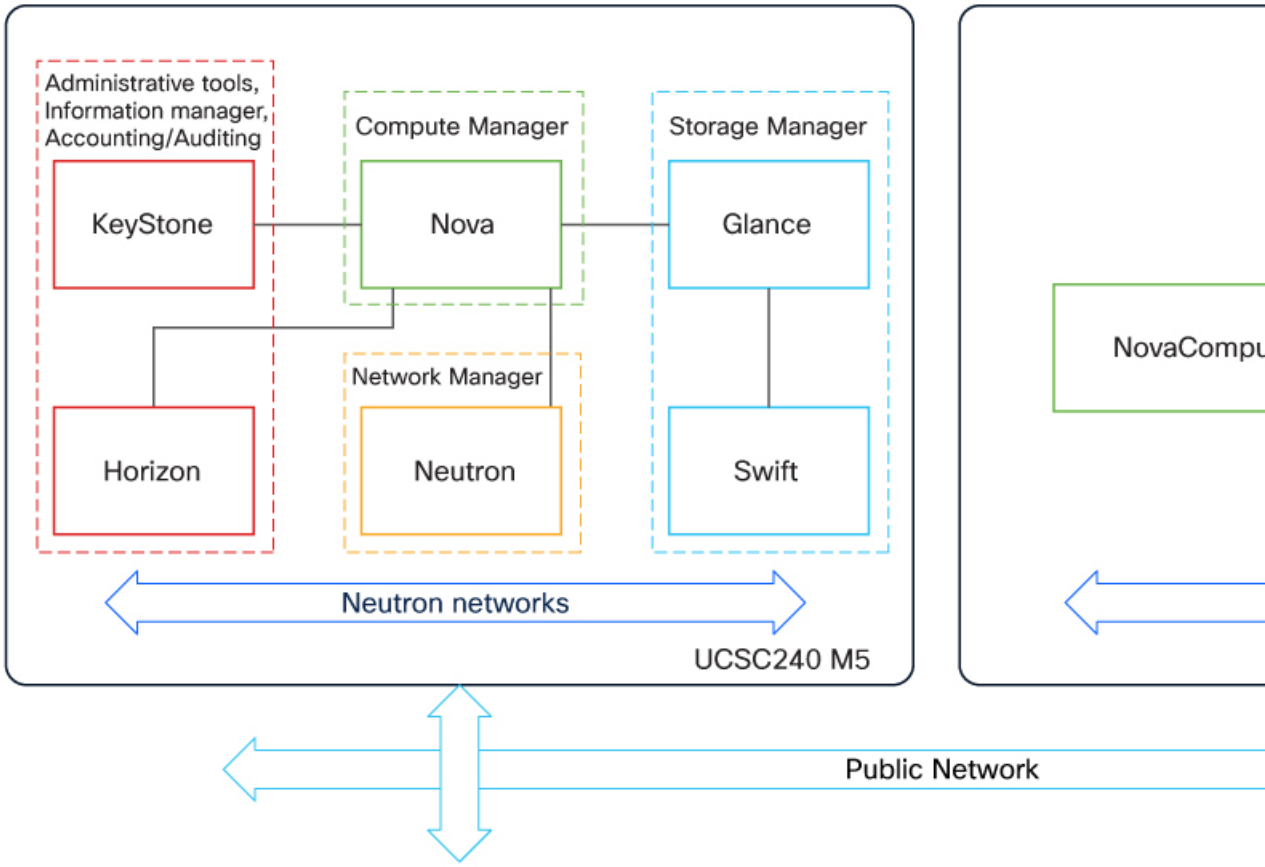
Table 3: Hardware and Software Requirements for Cisco VIM Managed OpenStack

Category	Supported Versions	Notes
Server Hardware	UCS C220-M5/UCS C240-M4	5 UCS servers are recommended, three each for os-controller and Two or more for os-compute nodes.
Drivers	VIRTIO, IXGBE, and I40E	These are the supported drivers.
HVIM Version	HVIM 6.0.0 Supported on: • Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.4 • OSP 18 (OpenStack 2023.1 Antelope)	See HVIM 6.0.0 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.4 and OSP 18 (OpenStack 2023.1 Antelope) for more information.

OpenStack Platform Topology

The following figure shows the recommended topology to support deployments in OpenStack using two UCS servers.

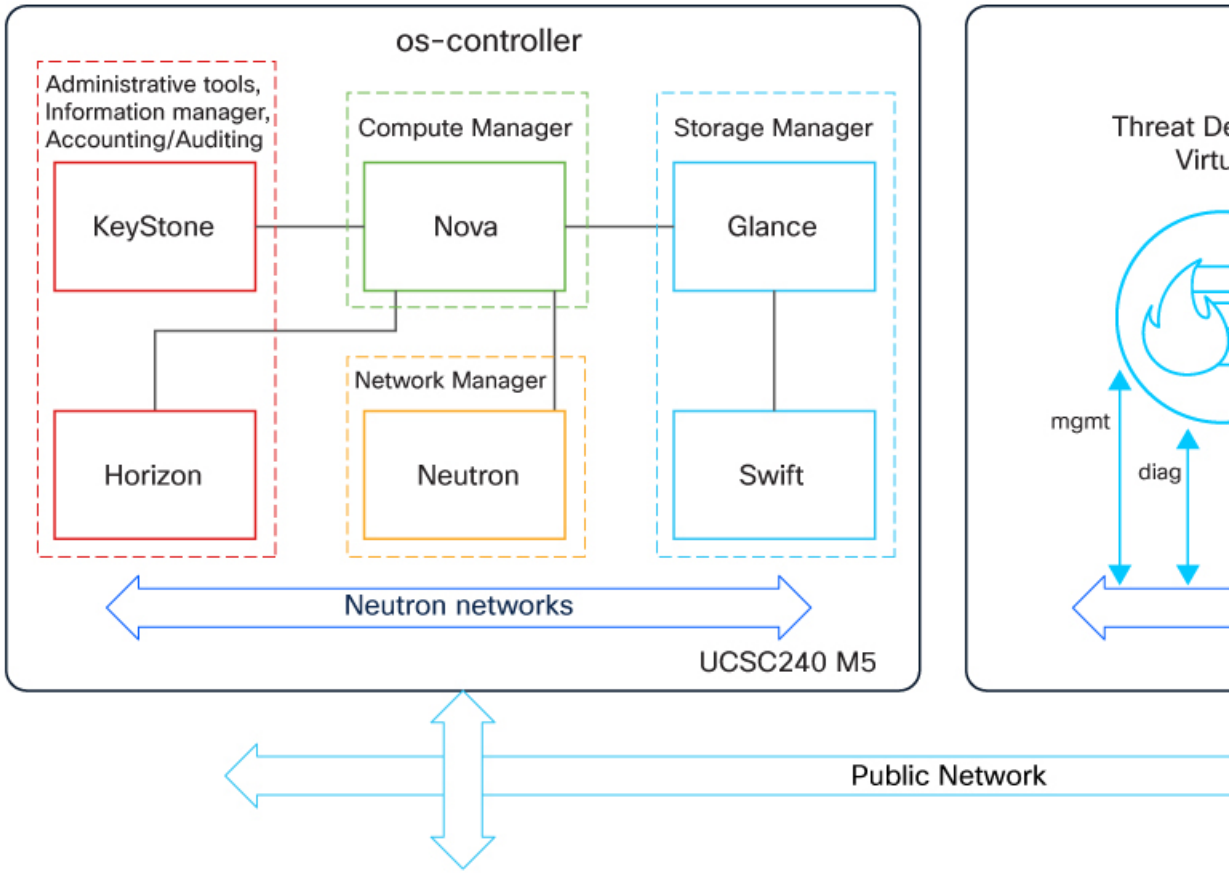
Figure 1: OpenStack Platform Topology



Network Topology Example for Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack

The following figure shows an example network topology for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual in Routed Firewall Mode with 4 subnets configured in OpenStack for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual (management, diagnostic, inside, and outside).

Figure 2: Topology Example with Firewall Threat Defense Virtual and Firewall Management Center Virtual on OpenStack



How to Manage Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Device

You have two options to manage your Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual.

Secure Firewall Management Center

If you are managing large numbers of devices, or if you want to use the more complex features and configurations that the Firewall Threat Defense allows, use the Firewall Management Center to configure your devices instead of the integrated Firewall Device Manager. For detailed information, see Managing the Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual with the Secure Firewall Management Center

Important You cannot use both the Firewall Device Manager and the Firewall Management Center to manage the Firewall Threat Defense device. Once the Firewall Device Manager integrated management is enabled, it won't be possible to use the Firewall Management Center to manage the Firewall Threat Defense device, unless you disable the local management and re-configure the management to use the Firewall Management Center. On the other hand, when you register the Firewall Threat Defense device to the Firewall Management Center, the Firewall Device Manager onboard management service is disabled.

Caution Currently, Cisco does not have an option to migrate your Firewall Device Manager configuration to the Firewall Management Center and vice-versa. Take this into consideration when you choose what type of management you configure for the Firewall Threat Defense device.

Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual

Cisco provides sample heat templates for deploying the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual. Steps for creating the OpenStack infrastructure resources are combined in a heat template (`deploy_os_infra.yaml`) file to create networks, subnets, and router interfaces. At a high-level, the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual deployment steps are categorized into the following sections.

- Upload the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 image to the OpenStack Glance service.
- Create the network infrastructure:
  - Network
  - Subnets
  - Router interface
- Create the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance:
  - Flavor
  - Security Groups
  - Floating IP
  - Instance

You can deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack using the following steps.

Upload the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Image to OpenStack

Copy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 image to the OpenStack controller node, and then upload the image to the OpenStack Glance service.

Before you begin

Download the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 file from Cisco.com and put it on your Linux host:

https://software.cisco.com/download/navigator.html

Note A Cisco.com login and Cisco service contract are required.

Procedure

Step 1 Copy the qcow2 image file to the OpenStack controller node.

Step 2 Upload the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual image to the OpenStack Glance service.

```
root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack image create <image_name> --public --disk-
format qcow2 --container-format bare --file ./<ftdv_qcow2_file>
```

Step 3 Verify if the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual image upload is successful.

root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack image list

Example:

```
root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack image list
+--------------------------------------+-------------------+---------+
| ID                                   | Name              | Status |+
| 06dd7975-0b6e-45b8-810a-4ff98546a39d | ftdv-7-0-image    | active |+
```

The uploaded image and it's status is displayed.

Step 4 Configure Image properties.

Image creation and configuration:

Enable UEFI:

```
openstack image set <your_image> --property hw_firmware_type=uefi --property hw_machine_type=q35
```

Enable UEFI (with Secure boot):

```
openstack image set <your_image> --property hw_firmware_type=uefi --property os_secure_boot=required
--property hw_machine_type=q35
```

What to do next

Create the network infrastructure using the `deploy_os_infra.yaml` template.

Create the Network Infrastructure for OpenStack and Firewall Threat Defense Virtual

Before you begin

Heat template files are required to create the network infrastructure and the required components for Firewall Threat Defense Virtual, such as flavor, networks, subnets, router interfaces, and security group rules:

- `deploy_os_infra.yaml`
- `env.yaml`

Templates for your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual version are available from the GitHub repository at FTDv OpenStack heat template.



Important Note that Cisco-provided templates are provided as open source examples, and are not covered within the regular Cisco TAC support scope. Check GitHub regularly for updates and ReadMe instructions.

Procedure

Step 1 Deploy the infrastructure heat template file.

root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack stack create <stack-name> -e <environment files name> -t <deployment file name>

Example:

```
root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack stack create infra-stack -e env.yaml -t deploy_os_infra.yaml
```

Step 2 Verify if the infrastructure stack is created successfully.

root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack stack list

What to do next

Create the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance on OpenStack.

Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack

Use the sample Firewall Threat Defense Virtual heat template to deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack.

Before you begin

A heat template is required to deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack:

- `deploy_ftdv.yaml`

Templates for your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual version are available from the GitHub repository at FTDv OpenStack heat template.



Important Note that Cisco-provided templates are provided as open source examples, and are not covered within the regular Cisco TAC support scope. Check GitHub regularly for updates and ReadMe instructions.

Procedure

Step 1 Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual heat template file (`deploy_ftdv.yaml`) to create the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance.

root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack stack create ftdv-stack -e env.yaml-t deploy_ftdv.yaml

Example:

```
+---------------------+----------------------------+
| Field               | Value                      |
+---------------------+----------------------------+
| id                  | 14624af1-e5fa-4096-bd86-c453bc2928ae |
| stack_name          | ftdv-stack                 |
| description         | FTDvtemplate               |
| updated_time        | None                       |
| stack_status        | CREATE_IN_PROGRESS         |
| stack_status_reason | Stack CREATE started       |
+---------------------+----------------------------+
```

Step 2 Verify that your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual stack is created successfully.

root@ucs-os-controller:$ openstack stack list

Example:

```
+--------------------------------------+-------------+----------------------------------+--------+
| ID                                   | Stack Name  | Project                          | Stack Status
    |
+--------------------------------------+-------------+----------------------------------+-----------------+
| 14624af1-e5fa-4096-bd86-c453bc2928ae | ftdv-stack  | 13206e49b48740fdafca83796c6f4ad5 |
CREATE_COMPLETE |
| 198336cb-1186-45ab-858f-15ccd3b909c8 | infra-stack | 13206e49b48740fdafca83796c6f4ad5 |
CREATE_COMPLETE |
+--------------------------------------+-------------+----------------------------------+-----------------+
```

Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on OpenStack