

Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix

This chapter describes the procedures to deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual to a Nutanix environment.

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Overview

The Cisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual (formerly Firepower Threat Defense Virtual) brings Cisco's Secure Firewall functionality to virtualized environments, enabling consistent security policies to follow workloads across your physical, virtual, and cloud environments, and between clouds.

This chapter describes how the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual functions in the Nutanix environment with AHV hypervisor, including feature support, system requirements, guidelines, and limitations. This chapter also describes your options for managing the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual.

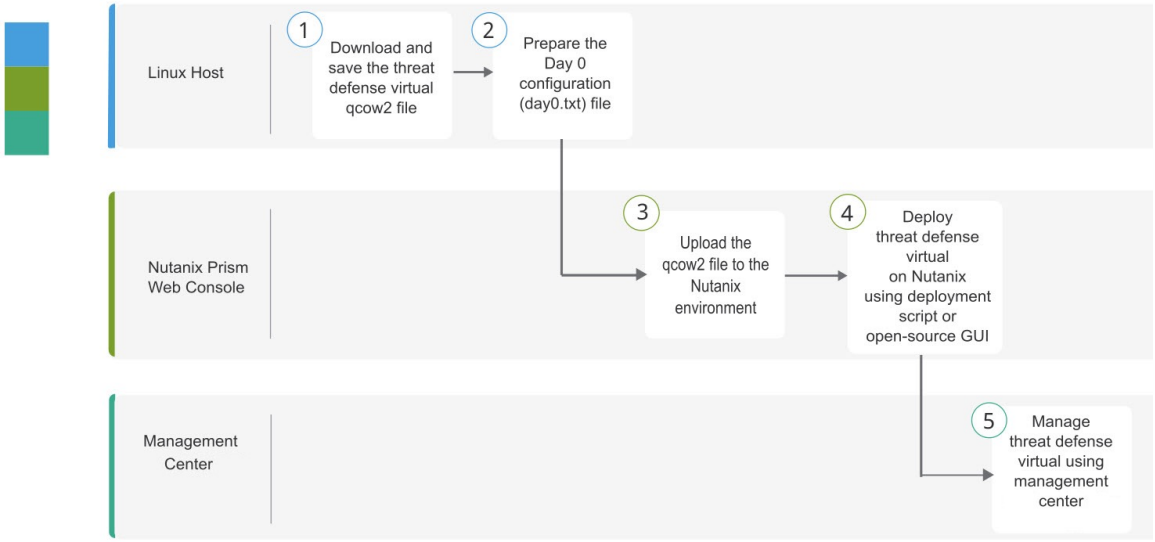
It's important that you understand your management options before you begin your deployment. You can manage and monitor the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual using the Secure Firewall Management Center. (formerly Firepower Management Center)

About Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Deployment On Nutanix

The Nutanix Enterprise Cloud Platform is a converged, scale-out compute and storage system that is built to host and store virtual machines. You can run multiple virtual machines running unmodified OS images of Firewall Threat Defense Virtual using Nutanix AHV. Each virtual machine has private virtualized hardware: a network card, disk, graphics adapter, and so forth.

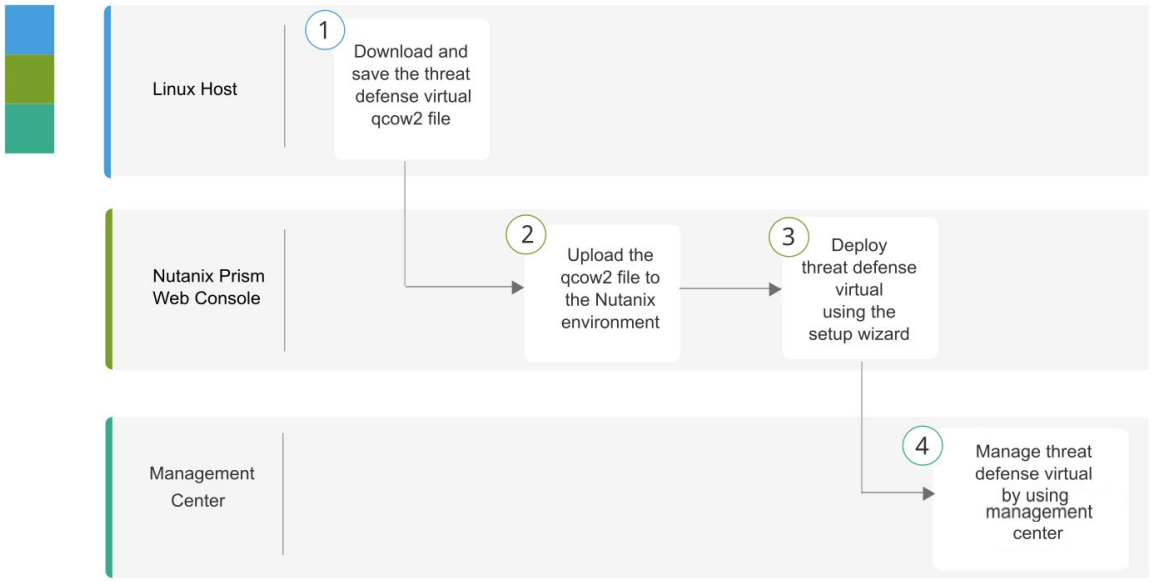
End-to-End Procedure

The following flowchart illustrates the workflow for deploying Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix Platform with Day-0 Configuration File.



	Workspace	Steps
1	Linux Host	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Download and save the threat defense virtual qcow2 file.
2	Linux Host	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Upload the qcow2 file to the Nutanix environment.
3	Nutanix Prism Web Console	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Prepare the Day-0 Configuration File (**Text file** > **Enter the configuration details** > **Save as day0-config.txt**.
4	Nutanix Prism Web Console	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix.
5	Management Center	Manage Threat Defense Virtual: • Using Management Center

The following flowchart illustrates the workflow for deploying Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix Platform without Day-0 Configuration File.



	Workspace	Steps
1	Linux Host	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Download and save the threat defense virtual qcow2 file.
2	Nutanix Prism Web Console	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Upload the qcow2 file to the Nutanix environment.
3	Nutanix Prism Web Console	Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix: Deploy the Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix.
4	Management Center	Manage Threat Defense Virtual: • Using Management Center

System Requirements

Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Memory, vCPU, and Disk Sizing

The specific hardware used for Firewall Threat Defense Virtual deployments can vary, depending on the number of instances deployed and usage requirements. Each instance of the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual requires a minimum resource allocation—amount of memory, number of CPUs, and disk space—on the server.

Settings	Value
Performance Tiers	**Version 7.0 and later** The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual supports performance-tiered licensing that provides different throughput levels and VPN connection limits based on deployment requirements. • FTDv5 4vCPU/8GB (100Mbps) • FTDv10 4vCPU/8GB (1Gbps) • FTDv20 4vCPU/8GB (3Gbps) • FTDv30 8vCPU/16GB (5Gbps) • FTDv50 12vCPU/24GB (10Gbps) • FTDv100 16vCPU/32GB (16Gbps) See the "Licensing the System" chapter in the*Secure Firewall Management Center Configuration* for guidelines when licensing your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual device. **Note** To change the vCPU/memory values, you must first power off the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual device.
Storage	50 GB (Adjustable) • Supports virtio block devices



Note The minimum number of network for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual are 4 data interfaces (management,diagnostic,outside and inside).

Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Licenses

- Configure all license entitlements for the security services from the Firewall Management Center.
- See *Licensing the System* in the Secure Firewall Management Center Configuration Guide for more information about how to manage licenses.

Nutanix Components and Versions

Component	Version
Nutanix Acropolis Operating System (AOS)	5.15.5 LTS and later without VPC support. 6.8 and later with VPC support.
Nutanix Cluster Check (NCC)	4.0.0.1
Nutanix AHV	20201105.12 and later

Component	Version
Nutanix Prism Web Console	-

Threat Defense Virtual version 7.2.9 and later support deployment on Nutanix version 7.0.

Threat Defense Virtual versions earlier than 7.2.9 support deployment on Nutanix versions 6.8 and 6.10.

Guidelines and Limitations

Supported Features

- Deployment Modes–Routed (Standalone), Routed (HA), Inline Tap, Inline, Passive, and Transparent
- Licensing–Only BYOL
- IPv6
- Firewall Threat Defense Virtual native HA
- Jumbo frames
- VirtIO

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 Nutanix 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

- Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix AHV does not support hot plug of interface. Do not try to Add/Remove interface when the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual is powered on.
- Nutanix AHV does not support SR-IOV or DPDK-OVS.

Note Nutanix AHV supports in-guest DPDK using VirtIO. For more information, refer DPDK support on AHV.

General Guidelines

- Requires two management interfaces and two data interfaces to boot. Supports a total of 11 interfaces.

Note

- The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual default configuration puts the management interface, diagnostic interface, and inside interface on the same subnet.
- When you are modifying the network interfaces, you must turn off the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual device.

- The default configuration for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual assumes that you put both the management (management and diagnostic) and inside interfaces on the **same subnet**, and the management address uses the inside address as its gateway to the Internet (going through the outside interface).
- The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual must be powered up on firstboot with at least four interfaces. Your system will not deploy without four interfaces.
- The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual supports a total of 11 interfaces—1 management interface, 1 diagnostic interface, and a maximum of 9 network interfaces for data traffic. The interface-to-network assignments must be ordered as follows:
  1. Management interface (required)
  2. Diagnostic interface (required)
  3. Outside interface (required)
  4. Inside interface (required)
  5. 5–11 Data interfaces (optional)

Note The minimum number of network for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual are 4 data interfaces.

- For the console access, terminal server is supported through telnet.

- The following are the supported vCPU and memory parameters:

CPUs	Memory	Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Platform Size
4	8 GB	4vCPU/8GB (default)
8	16 GB	8vCPU/16GB
12	24 GB	12vCPU/24GB
16	32 GB	16vCPU/32GB

- See the following concordance of Network Adapter, Source Networks and Destination Networks for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual interfaces:

Network Adapter	Source Network	Destination Network	Function
vnic0*	Management0-0	Management0/0	Management
vnic1	Diagnostic	Diagnostic	Diagnostic
vnic2*	GigabitEthernet0-0	GigabitEthernet0/0	Outside
vnic3*	GigabitEthernet0-1	GigabitEthernet0/1	Inside
*Attach to the same subnet.			

UEFI and Secure Boot Limitations

On Nutanix, UEFI firmware and UEFI Secure Boot are supported only for greenfield (fresh) deployments and must be enabled during virtual machine creation.

Existing brownfield deployments can be upgraded to Version 10.0.0 without impact. Changing the boot mode or enabling UEFI Secure Boot after deployment is not supported.

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.

Related Documentation

- Nutanix Release Notes
- Nutanix Field Installation Guide
- Hardware Support on Nutanix

How to Manage Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Device

You can manage your Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual device using the following:

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.

Cloud-Delivered Firewall Management Center

The Cloud-Delivered Firewall Management Center is a cloud-based management platform that allows you to centrally manage the Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual devices. Cloud-Delivered Firewall Management Center is supported on Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual versions 7.0.3, 7.2.0 and later. For detailed information, see Managing the Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual with the Cloud-Delivered Firewall Management Center.

Prerequisites for Deployment on Nutanix

- Download the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 file from Cisco.com: https://software.cisco.com/download/navigator.html

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

- Review the Overview, on page 1 chapter.
- For Nutanix and System compatibility, seeCisco Secure Firewall Threat Defense Compatibility Guide .

How to Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix

Step	Task	More Information
1	Review the prerequisites.	Prerequisites for Deployment on Nutanix, on page 8
2	Upload the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 file to the Nutanix environment.	Upload the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual QCOW2 File to Nutanix, on page 9
3	(Optional) Prepare a Day 0 configuration file that contains the initial configuration data that gets applied at the time a virtual machine is deployed.	Prepare the Day 0 Configuration File, on page 9

Step	Task	More Information
4	Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual to the Nutanix environment.	Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual, on page 11
5	(Optional) If you did not use a Day 0 configuration file to set up the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual, complete the setup by logging in to the CLI.	Complete the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Setup, on page 14

Upload the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual QCOW2 File to Nutanix

To deploy an Firewall Threat Defense Virtual to the Nutanix environment, you must create an image from the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 disk file in the Prism Web Console.

Before you begin

Download the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 disk file from Cisco.com: https://software.cisco.com/download/navigator.html

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the Nutanix Prism Web Console.

Step 2 Click the gear icon to open the **Settings** page.

Step 3 Click **Image Configuration** from the left pane.

Step 4 Click **Upload Image**.

Step 5 Create the image.

a. Enter a name for the image.

b. From the **Image Type** drop-down list, choose **DISK**.

c. From the **Storage Container** drop-down list, choose the desired container.

d. Specify the location of the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual qcow2 disk file.

You can either specify a URL (to import the file from a web server) or upload the file from your workstation.

e. Click **Save**.

Step 6 Wait until the new image appears in the **Image Configuration** page.

Prepare the Day 0 Configuration File

You can prepare a Day 0 configuration file before you deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual. This file is a text file that contains the initial configuration data that gets applied at the time a virtual machine is deployed.

Keep in mind that:

- If you deploy with a Day 0 configuration file, the process allows you to perform the entire initial setup for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual appliance.
- If you deploy without a Day 0 configuration file, you must configure System-required settings after launch; see Complete the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Setup, on page 14 for more information.

You can specify:

- The End User License Agreement (EULA) acceptance.
- A hostname for the system.
- A new administrator password for the admin account.
- The initial firewall mode; sets the initial firewall mode, either **routed** or **transparent**.
- The management mode; see Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on Azure Post-installation Tasks.

  Enter information for the Firewall Management Center fields (**FmcIp**, **FmcRegKey**, and **FmcNatId**).
- Network settings that allow the appliance to communicate on your management network.

Procedure

Step 1 Create a new text file using a text editor of your choice.

Step 2 Enter the configuration details in the text file as shown in the following sample:

Example:

```
#Firepower Threat Defense
{
    "EULA": "accept",
    "Hostname": "ftdv-production",
    "AdminPassword": "Admin123",
    "FirewallMode": "routed",
    "DNS1": "1.1.1.1",
    "DNS2": "1.1.1.2",
    "DNS3": "",
    "IPv4Mode": "manual",
    "IPv4Addr": "10.12.129.44",
    "IPv4Mask": "255.255.0.0",
    "IPv4Gw": "10.12.0.1",
    "IPv6Mode": "disabled",
    "IPv6Addr": "",
    "IPv6Mask": "",
    "IPv6Gw": "",
    "FmcIp": "",
    "FmcRegKey": "",
    "FmcNatId": "",
    "ManageLocally":"No"
}
```



Note The content of the Day 0 configuration file must be in JSON format. You must validate the text using a JSON validator tool.

Step 3 Save the file as "**day0-config.txt**."

Step 4 Repeat Step 1–3 to create unique default configuration files for each Firewall Threat Defense Virtual that you want to deploy.

Deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual

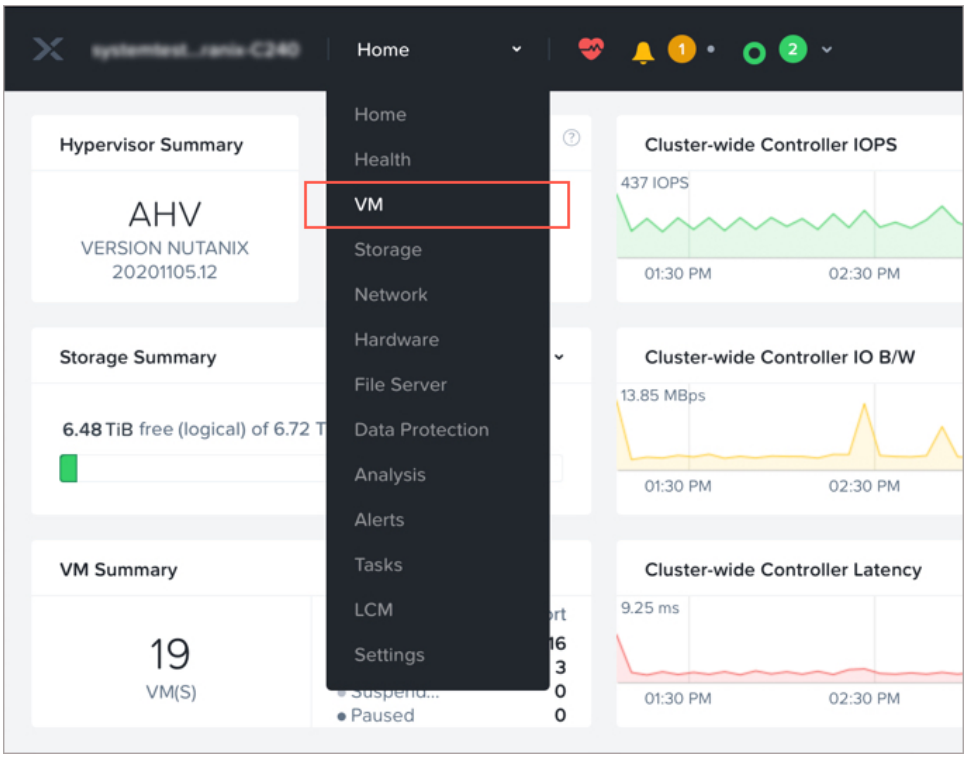
Before you begin

Ensure that the image of the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual that you plan to deploy is appearing on the **Image Configuration** page.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the Nutanix Prism Web Console.

Step 2 From the main menu bar, click the view drop-down list, and choose **VM**.



Step 3 On the VM Dashboard, click **Create VM**.

Step 4 Do the following:

a. Enter a name for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance.

b. Optionally enter a description for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance.

c. Select the timezone that you want the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance to use.

Step 5 Enter the compute details.

a. Enter the number of virtual CPUs to allocate to the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance.

b. Enter the number of cores that must be assigned to each virtual CPU.

c. Enter the amount of memory (in GB) to allocate to the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance.

Step 6 Attach a disk to the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance.

a. Under **Disks**, Click **Add New Disk**.

b. From the **Type** drop-down list, choose **DISK**.

c. From the **Operation** drop-down list, choose **Clone from Image Service**.

d. From the **Bus Type** drop-down list, choose **PCI** or **SCSI**.

e. From the **Image** drop-down list, choose the image that you want to use.

f. Click **Add**.

Step 7 Configure at least four virtual network interfaces.

Under **Network Adapters (NIC)**, click **Add New NIC**, select a network, and click **Add**.

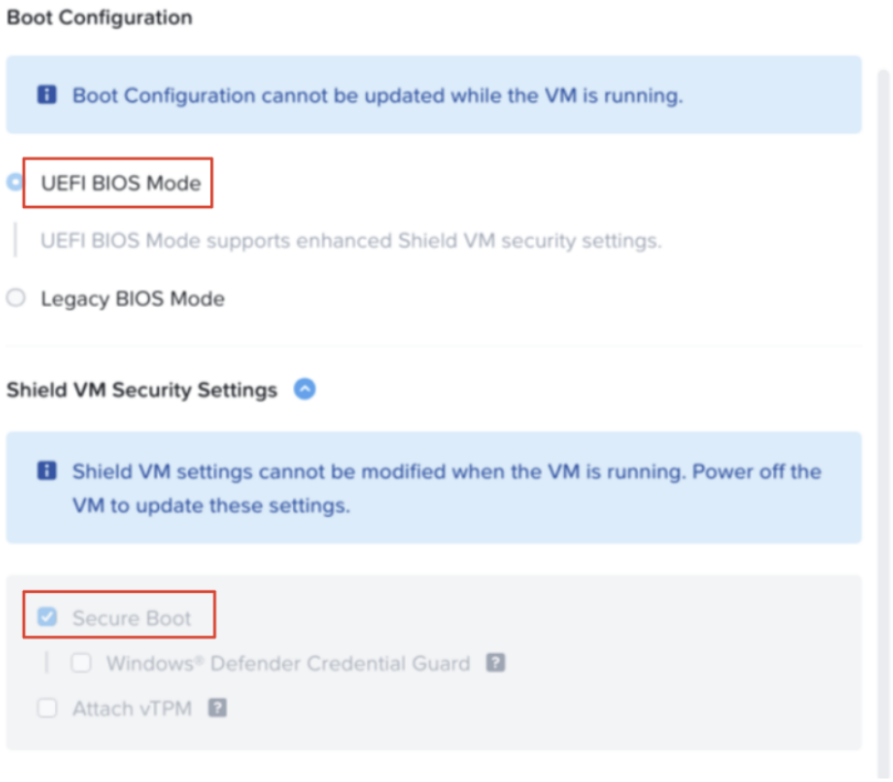
Repeat this process to add more network interfaces.

The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on Nutanix supports a total of 11 interfaces—One management interface, one diagnostic interface, and a maximum of nine network interfaces for data traffic. The interface-to-network assignments must be ordered as follows:

- vnic0—Management interface (required)
- vnic1—Diagnostic interface (required)
- vnic2—Outside interface (required)
- vnic3—Inside interface (required)
- vnic4-10—Data interfaces (optional)

Step 8 Enable UEFI mode of deployment and Secure Boot during VM creation. UEFI is recommended.

During the instance deployment, in the boot configuration section, select the UEFI BIOS mode.



Step 9 Configure affinity policy for the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual.

Under **VM Host Affinity** , click **Set Affinity**, select the hosts, and click **Save**.

Select more than one host to ensure that the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual can be run even if there is a node failure.

Step 10 If you have prepared a Day 0 configuration file, do the following:

a. Select **Custom Script**.

b. Click **Upload A File**, and choose the Day 0 configuration file (**day0-config.txt**).

Note All the other custom script options are not supported in this release.

Step 11 Click **Save** to deploy the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual. The Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance appears in the VM table view.

Step 12 In the VM table view, select the newly created Firewall Threat Defense Virtual instance, and click **Power On**.

What to do next

- If you used a Day 0 configuration file to set up the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual, your next steps depend on what management mode you chose.

- If you chose **No** for **ManageLocally**, you'll use the Firewall Management Center to manage your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual; see Managing the Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual with the Secure Firewall Management Center.

- If you did not use a Day 0 configuration file to set up the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual, complete the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual setup by logging in to the CLI. For instructions, see Complete the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Setup, on page 14.

Complete the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual Setup

Because the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual appliances do not have web interfaces, you must set up a virtual device using the CLI if you deployed without a Day 0 configuration file.

Procedure

Step 1 Open a console to the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual.

Step 2 At the **firepower login** prompt, log in with the default credentials of **username** *admin* and the **password** *Admin123*.

Step 3 When the Firewall Threat Defense Virtual system boots, a setup wizard prompts you for the following information that is required to configure the system:

- Accept EULA
- New admin password
- IPv4 or IPv6 configuration
- IPv4 or IPv6 DHCP settings
- Management port IPv4 address and subnet mask, or IPv6 address and prefix
- System name
- Default gateway
- DNS setup
- HTTP proxy
- Management mode

Step 4 Review the Setup wizard settings. Defaults or previously entered values appear in brackets. To accept previously entered values, press **Enter**.

Step 5 Complete the system configuration as prompted.

Step 6 Verify that the setup was successful when the console returns to the # prompt.

Step 7 Close the CLI.

What to do next

Your next steps depend on what management mode you chose.

- If you chose **No** for **Enable Local Manager**, you'll use the Firewall Management Center to manage your Firewall Threat Defense Virtual; see Managing the Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual with the Secure Firewall Management Center.

See Secure Firewall Threat Defense Virtual on Azure Post-installation Tasks for an overview of how to choose your management option.