VERSA

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE

Versa SASE Gateways Integration with Azure Cloud

About This Document

This document provides Azure Cloud integration options and low-level configuration for integrating a SASE solution with Azure cloud infrastructure. It covers multiple Integration options involving SASE gateways, Azure native networking services, and SD-WAN devices to deliver secure, optimized connectivity to workloads hosted in Azure. The guidance is based on Concerto 12.2.1, Director 22.1.4, and VOS 22.1.4.

Document Information

Title	**Versa SASE Gateways Integration with Azure Cloud**
Author	Versa Professional Services
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Disclaimer

1. Introduction to Public Cloud

A public cloud is a cloud computing model where IT infrastructure like servers, networking, and storage resources are offered as virtual resources accessible over the internet. Public cloud providers deliver services under three main models, often referred to as the Cloud Service Models: IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS

Infrastructure as a Service: IaaS offers the basic building blocks of IT infrastructure — delivered over the internet. It allows users to rent virtualized computing resources like:

- Virtual Machines (VMs)
- Storage (Block, File, Object)
- Networks (VPCs, Load Balancers, IPs)

Common Use Cases:

- Hosting websites or enterprise applications
- Running development/test environments
- Backup and disaster recovery solutions

Integration Approaches for SASE Gateways with Azure

Importance of Azure Integration

Cloud workloads are rapidly increasing, making SASE gateway integration with Azure essential, as it ensures secure and direct access to cloud-hosted resources from remote users, branch offices, and mobile endpoints, enables enforcement of consistent security policies across both on-premises and cloud environments, and helps maintain uniform security policies that are critical for regulatory compliance and a strong security posture.

Type of Integration:

- Option 1: Azure VPN Integration with Versa SASE Gateway (Site-to-Site VPN Method)
- Option 2: Integration via Azure Virtual WAN
- Option 3: Integration using Virtualized Network Appliance (VOS) from Azure Marketplace

Key Components for SASE Gateway Integrations

- Resource Groups.
- Virtual Networks (VNET)
- Subnet

- Azure Virtual Machine
- Local Network Gateway
- Virtual Network Gateway
- Virtual WAN and its components
- Network Security Group

Creating Resource Groups:

Azure resource groups are logical containers that hold related resources for an Azure solution. They help you manage, monitor, and provision these resources as a single unit, simplifying organization and administration.

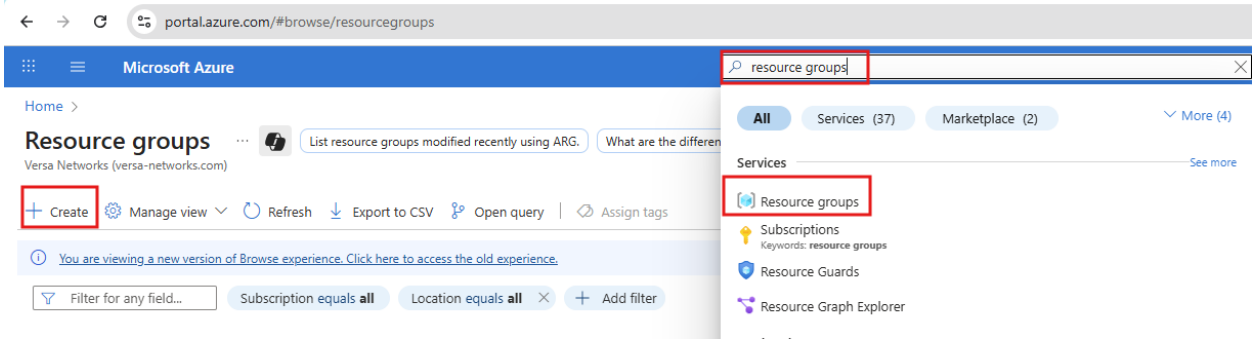
Purpose:

- Organizes network/security resources (like VNets, VPN Gateways, Firewalls, etc.) under a single group.
- Simplifies deployment and deletion — all resources in a group can be managed together.
- Enables policy enforcement and monitoring at the group level.
- Facilitates cost visibility by grouping related resources for billing.

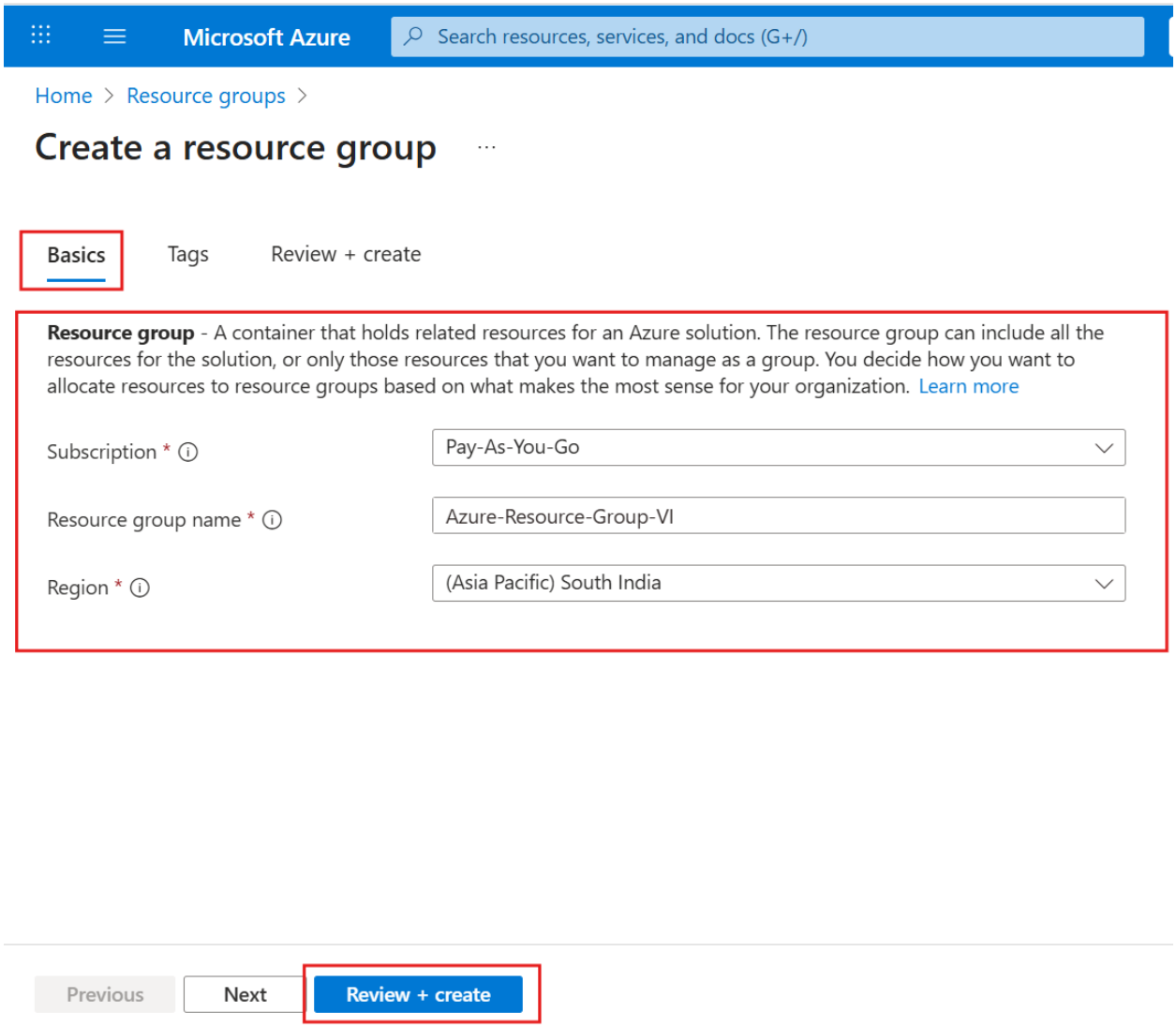
Common Use Cases

- Networking Projects: Group VNets, VPN Gateways, Route Tables, and Firewalls into one container.
- Application Stacks: Keep app servers, DBs, storage, and network resources in one group.
- Environment Separation: Create separate groups for Dev, Test, and Prod workloads.
- Access Control: Assign specific roles to teams (e.g., Networking team only manages network resource groups).

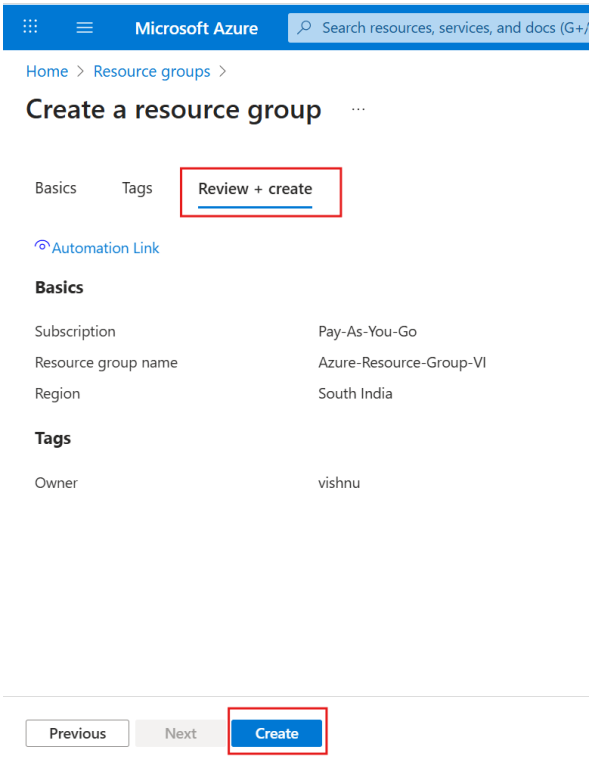
To Create a Resource Group, Type Resource Groups in the search bar and select “Resource Groups” and click on Create.



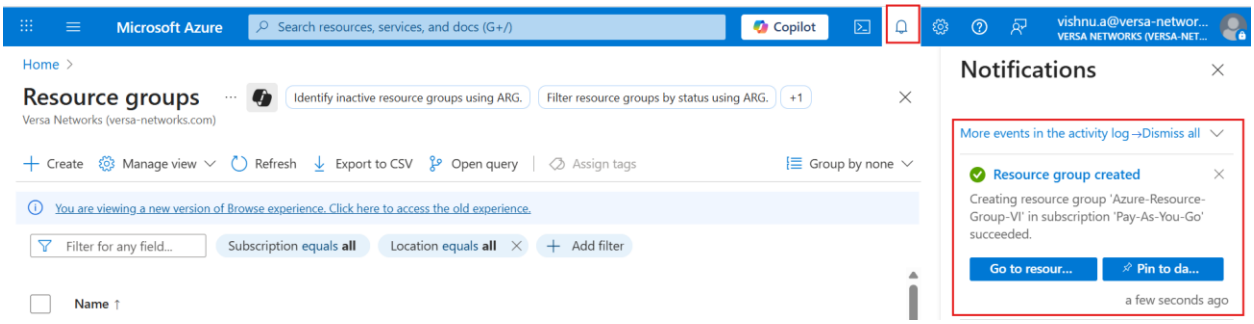
Under Basic tab, provide the subscription info, name of the resource group, Region and click on “Review+create”.



Under Review+create, validate the information and click on create.



You can check the status Resource group creation under Notifications.



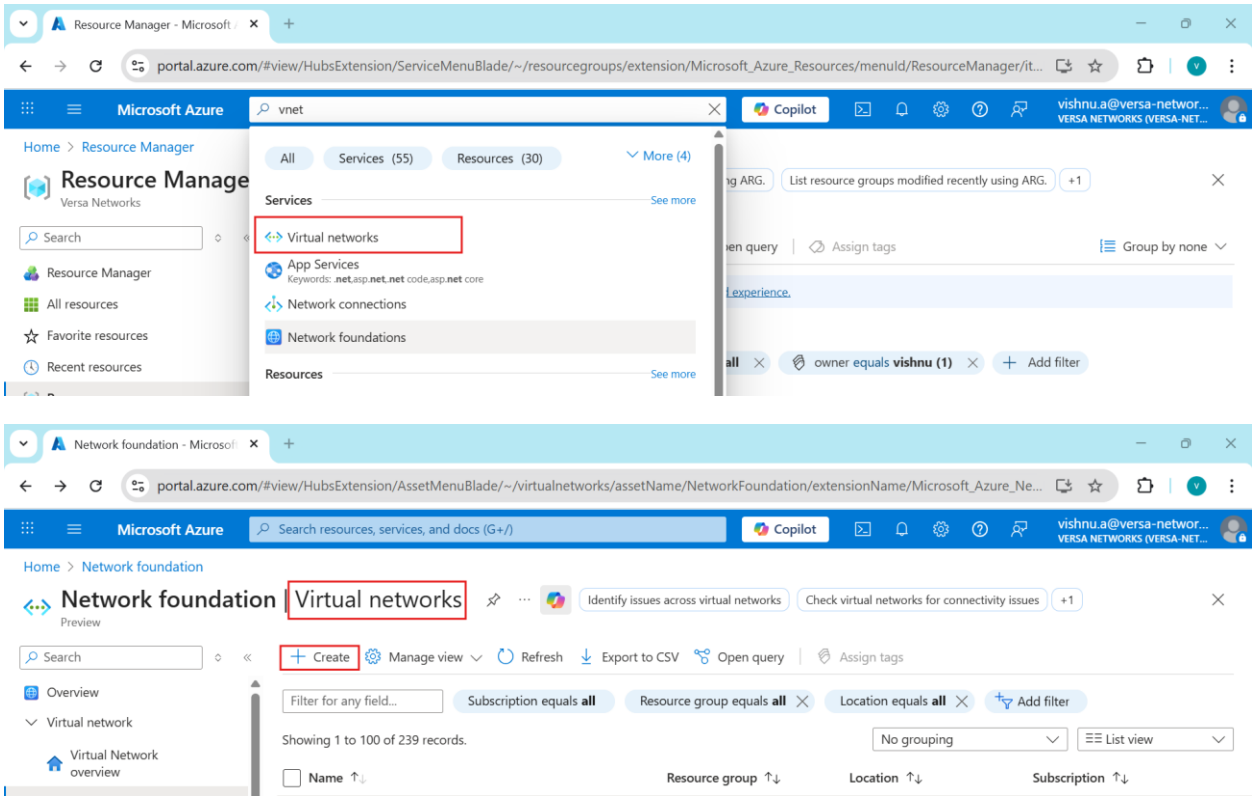
VNET:

Azure Virtual Networks provide logical isolation of cloud resources, similar to a traditional on-premises network, and enable secure communication between Azure resources, on-premises environments, and the internet.

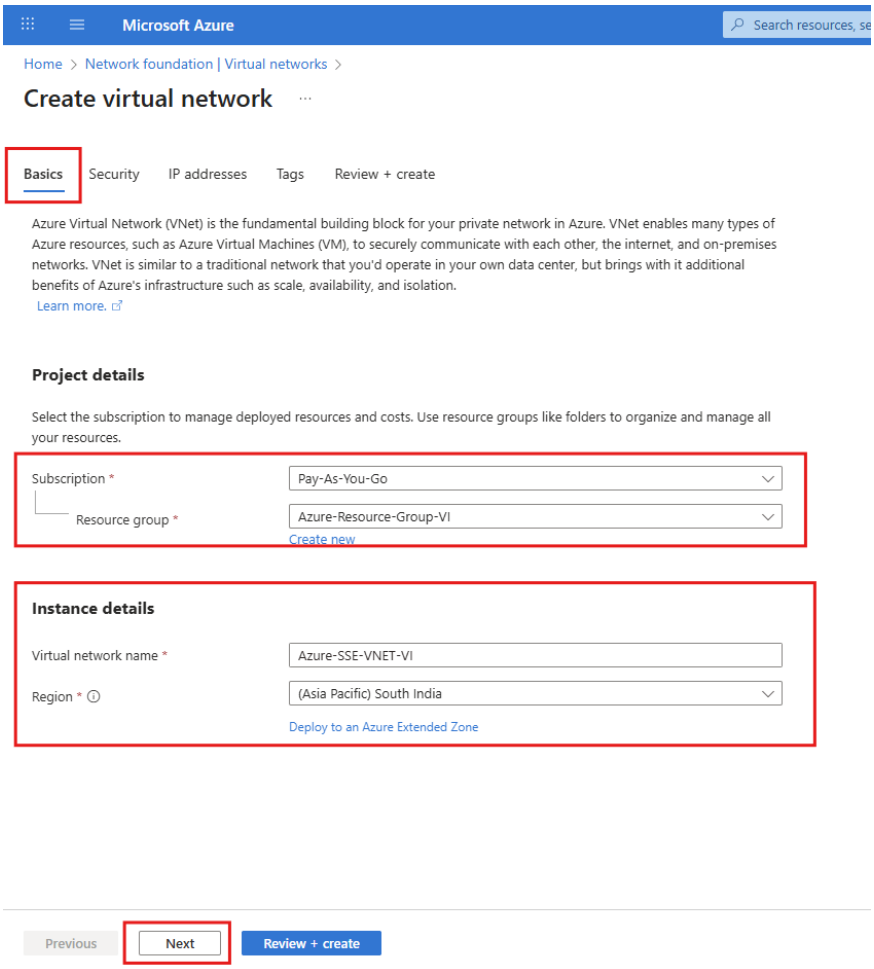
Use Cases:

- Segmentation of workloads
- Hybrid connectivity with on-prem

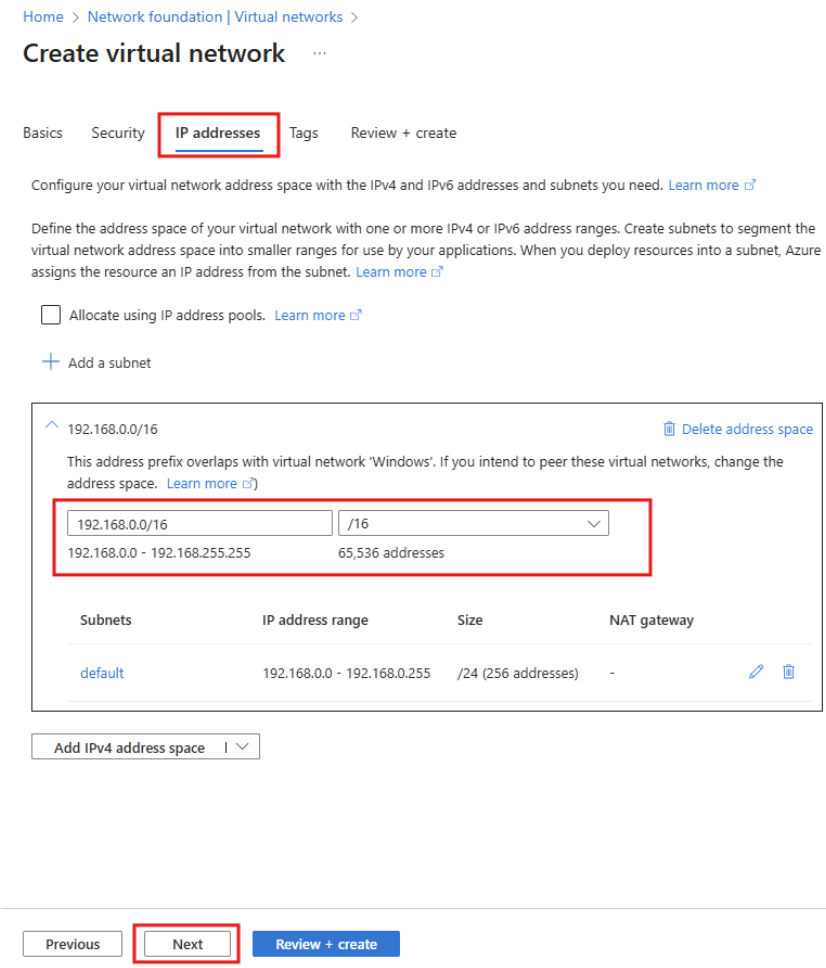
To create a Virtual Network, In Azure portal, search for 'Virtual networks' and click "+Create".



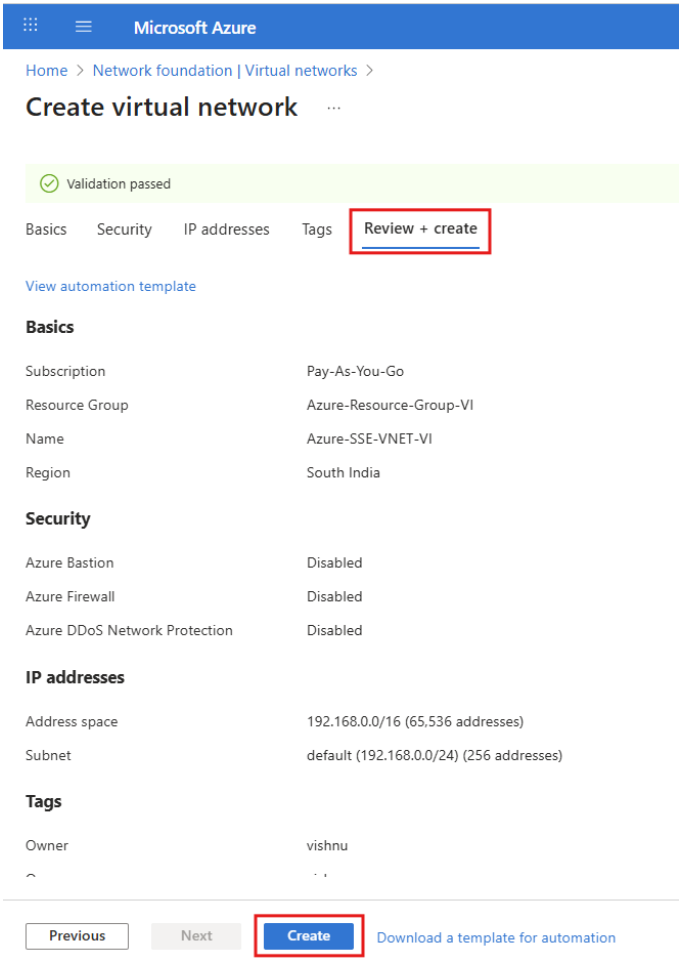
Under “Basics” tab, specify subscription, resource group, Virtual Network name, region and then click on “Next”.



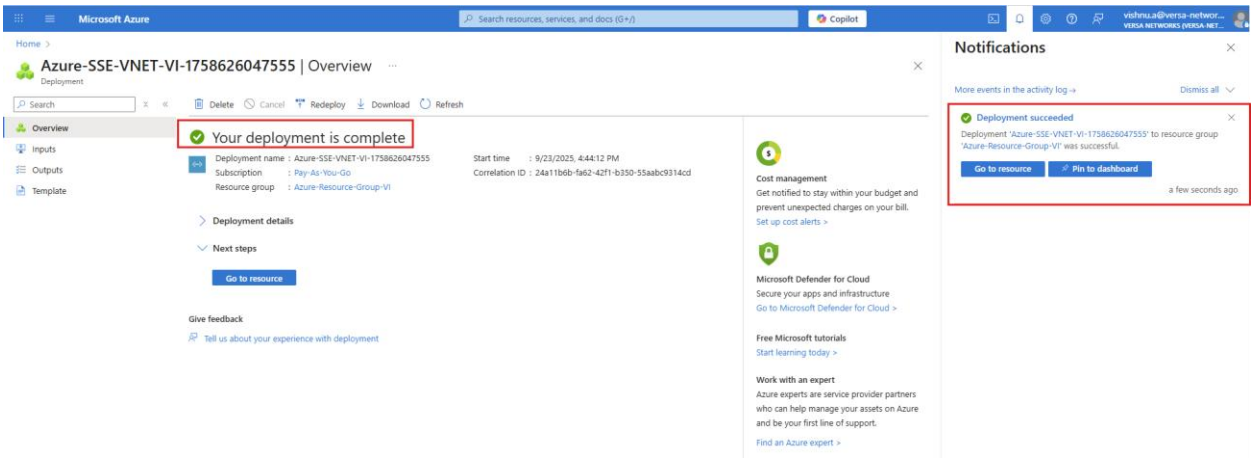
Under “IP addresses” Define the address space of your virtual network and click on Next.



Under “Review+create” make sure the information is correct and click on “Create”.



Make sure the department is complete.



SUBNET:

A subnet is a range of IP addresses within a Virtual Network (VNet) in Azure that segments the VNet into smaller, manageable sections to organize and secure resources.

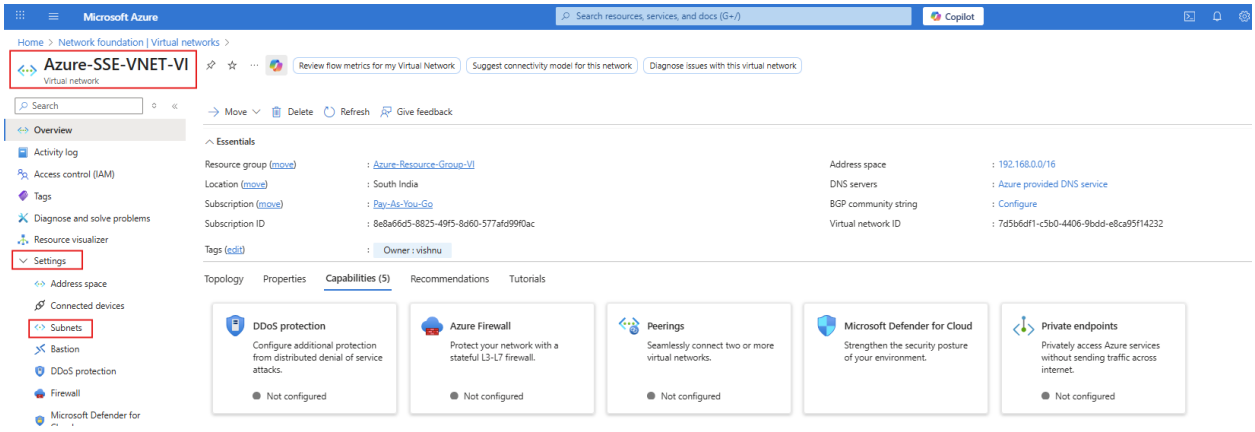
Types of Subnets:

Default Subnet: Created automatically when a VNet is created (optional).

Gateway Subnet: Dedicated subnet for VPN Gateway or ExpressRoute Gateway.

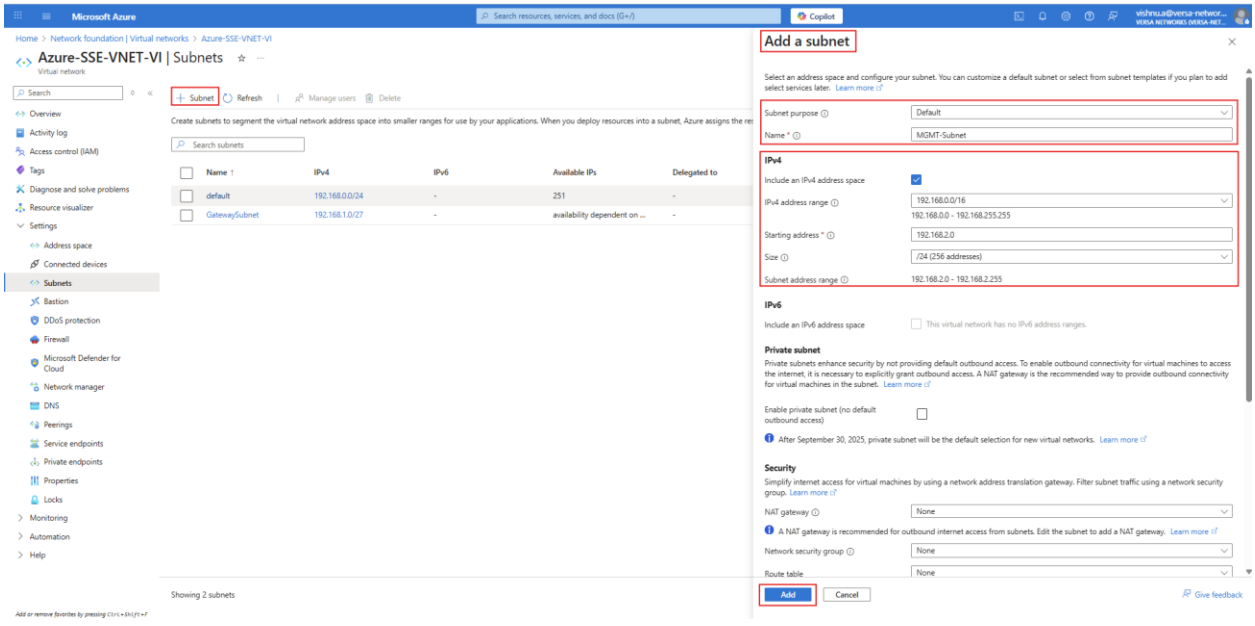
Creating subnets:

To Create subnets, go to respective Azure Vnet and under settings click on Subnets.

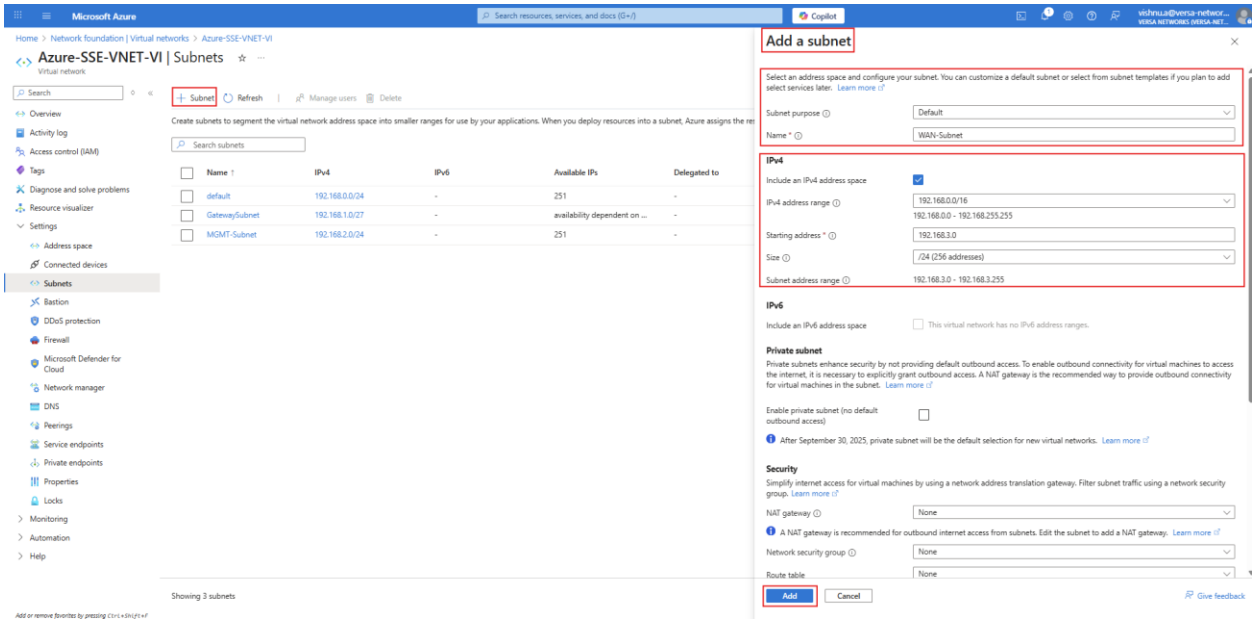


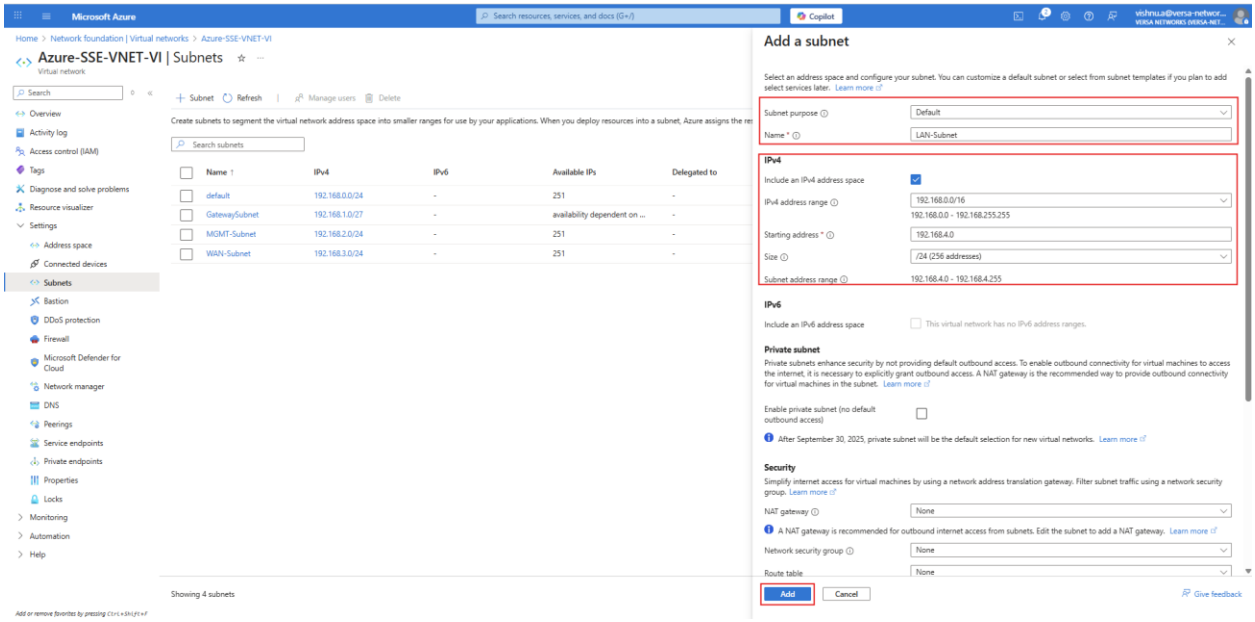
Create 3 different Subnets for LAN WAN and MGMT.

To create a MGMT subnet click on Subnet → under “Add a Subnet” provide the purpose , Name, IPv4 address range, Starting address, size and click on “Add”.



Similarly create Subnet for WAN and LAN.





MGMT	192.168.2.0/24
WAN	192.168.3.0/24
LAN	192.168.4.0/24

Azure Virtual Machine:

Azure virtual machines (VMs) are scalable, on-demand compute resources that let you run Windows or Linux operating systems and custom applications in the Azure cloud.

Purpose in This Use Case:

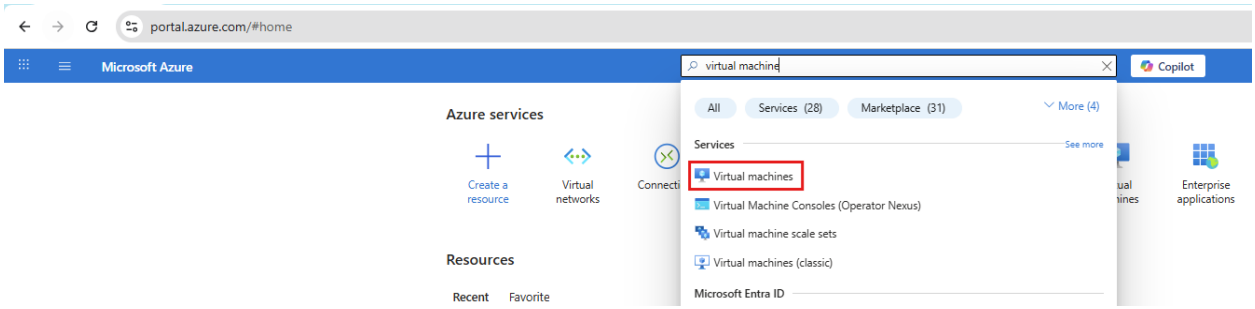
Server Hosting in Azure:
Azure VM's host applications or services that can be communicated with on-premises environments over secure hybrid connectivity (via VGW/TGW and IPsec).

SD-WAN Appliance Deployment:
Azure VM instance is configured as a virtual SD-WAN edge device, enabling overlay connectivity between Azure and the on-prem SASE infrastructure.

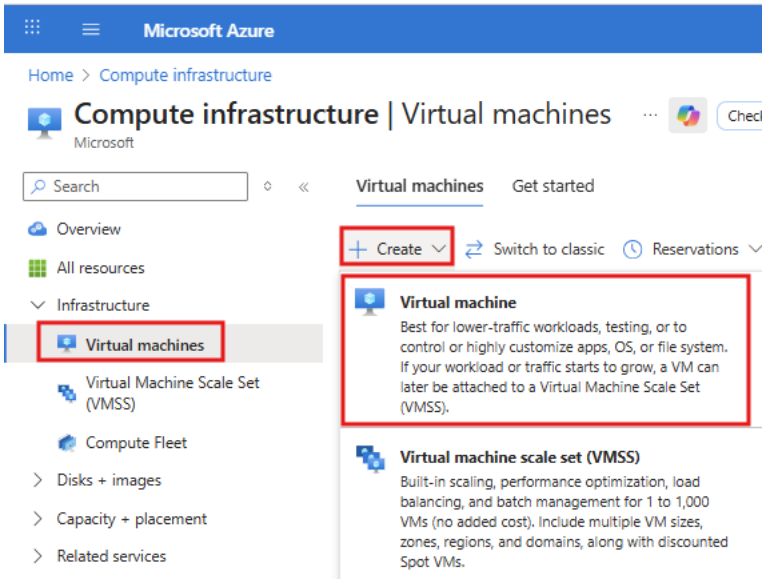
To create Azure VM instance, type Azure Virtual Machine in the search bar and select ---.

Creating Azure Virtual Machine:

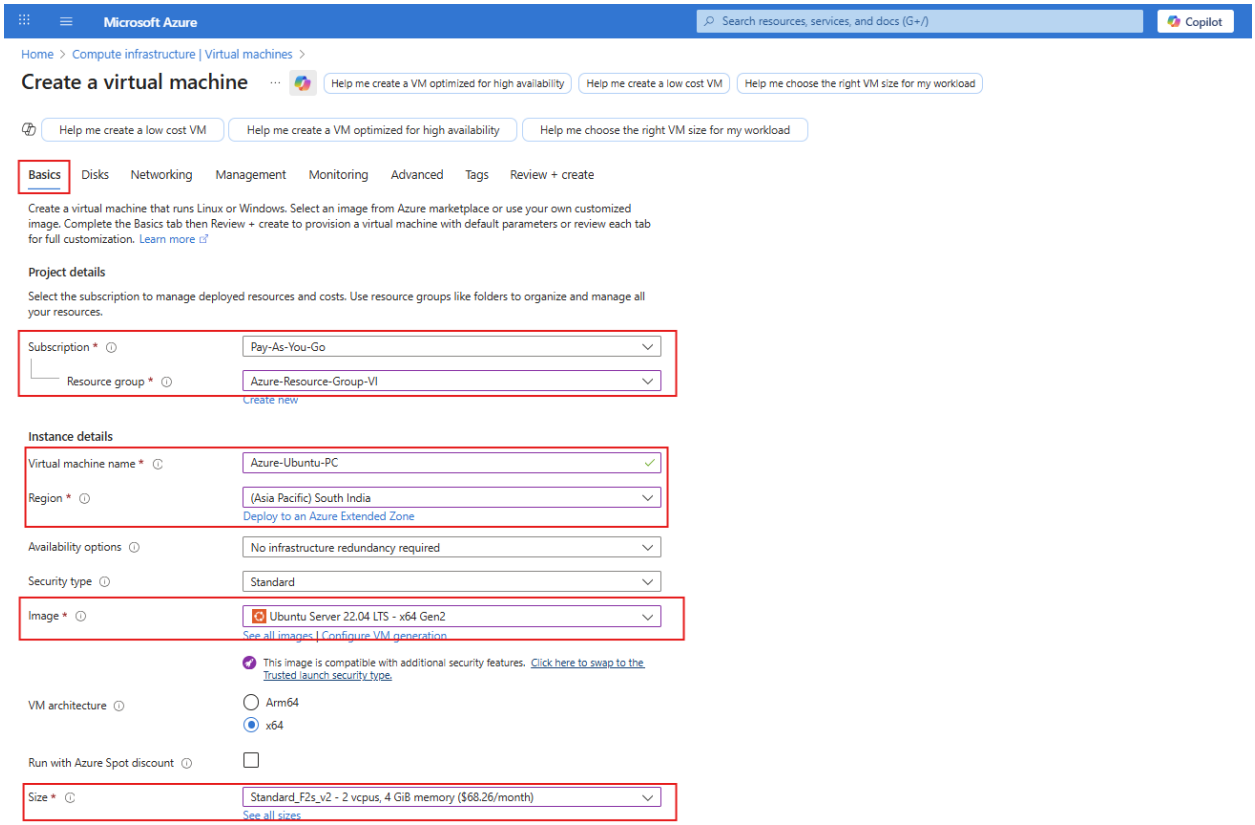
To Create Azure VM, Type virtual machines in the search bar and select Virtual Machines under Services.



Under Virtual Machines, click on Create and select "Virtual Machine".

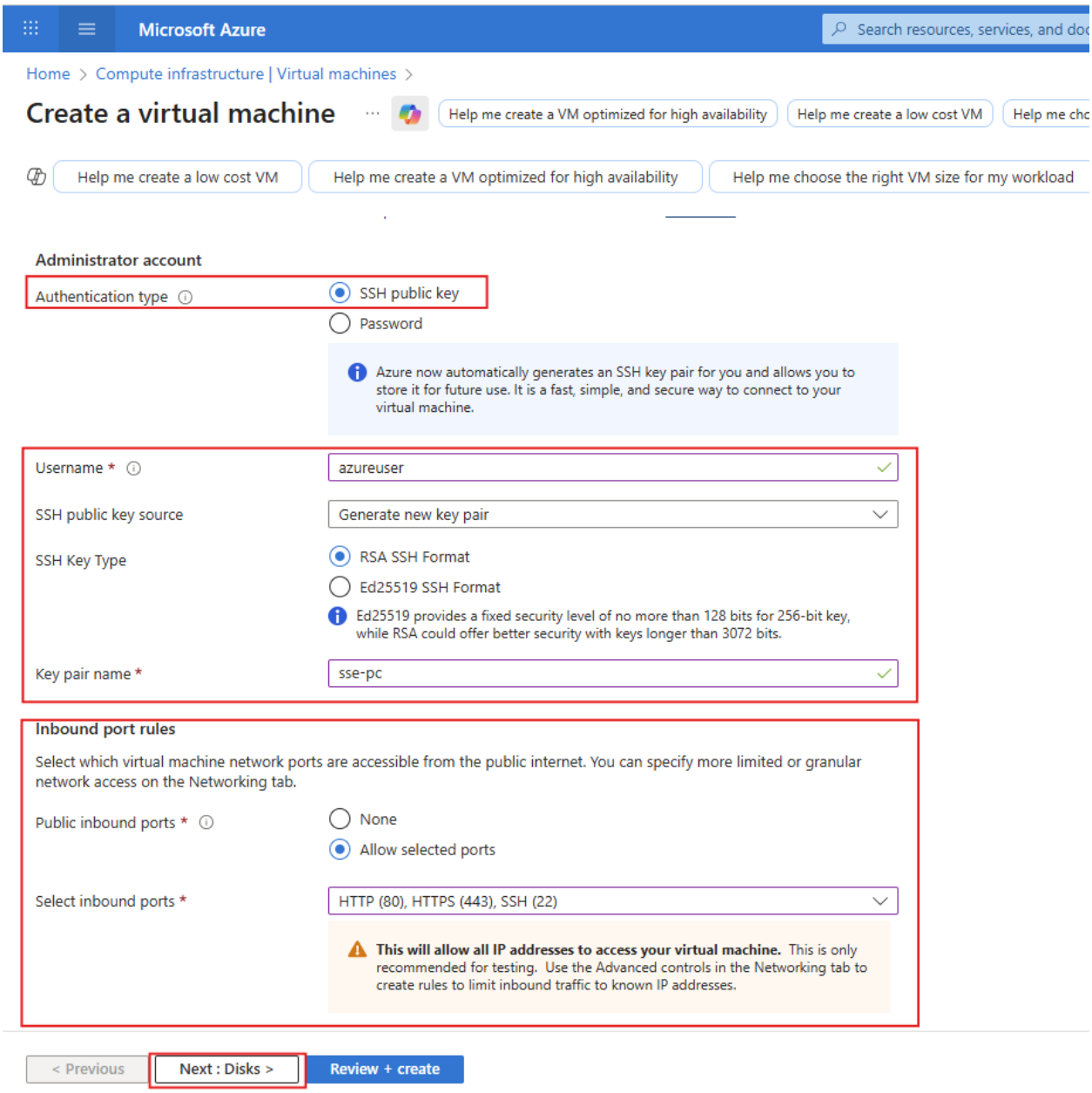


In Basics tab, under Project details, make sure the correct subscription and Resource group are selected. Under Instance details, provide the name of the VM, Region and select the required image and the size as per your requirement.

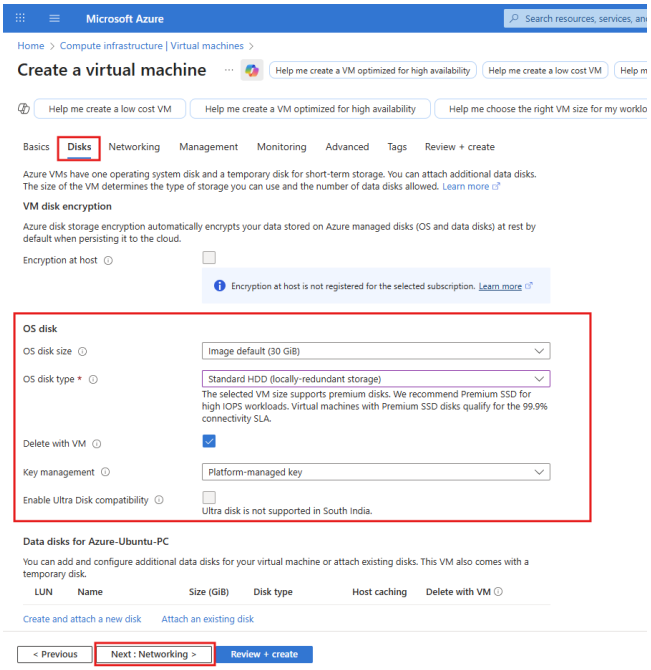


Under Administrator account, provide the authentication type as “SSH public key” and provide the “Username”, and select “Generate new key pair” for SSH public key source and SSH Key Type as “RSA SSH Format”.

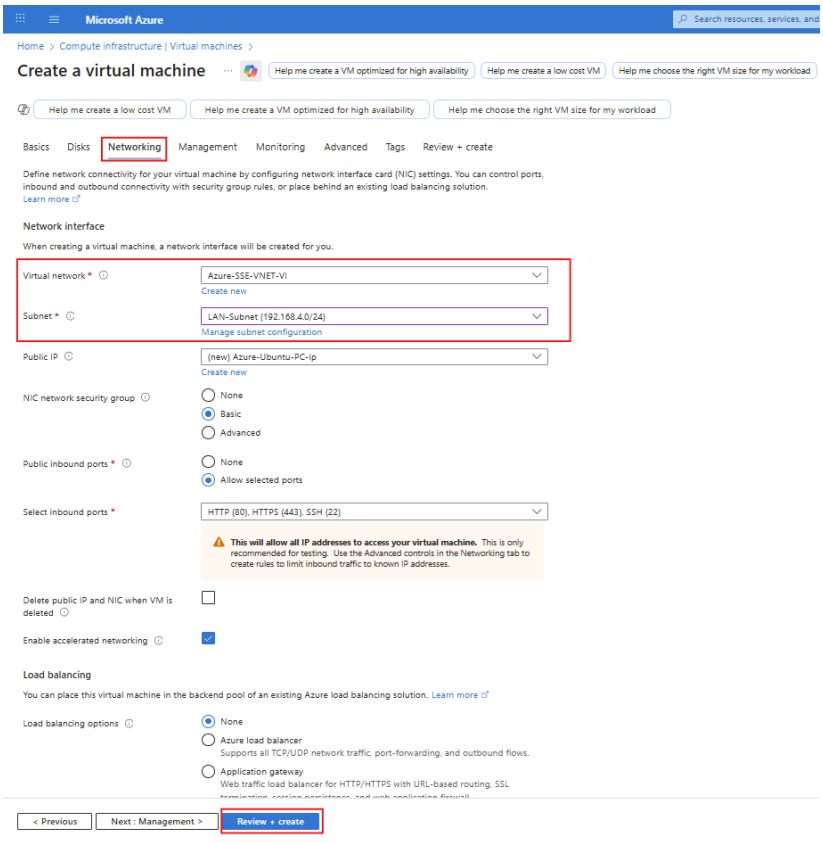
Under Inbound port rules > Public inbound ports, choose Allow selected ports and then select required ports(ssh, http, https) from the drop-down and click on “Next: Disks>”



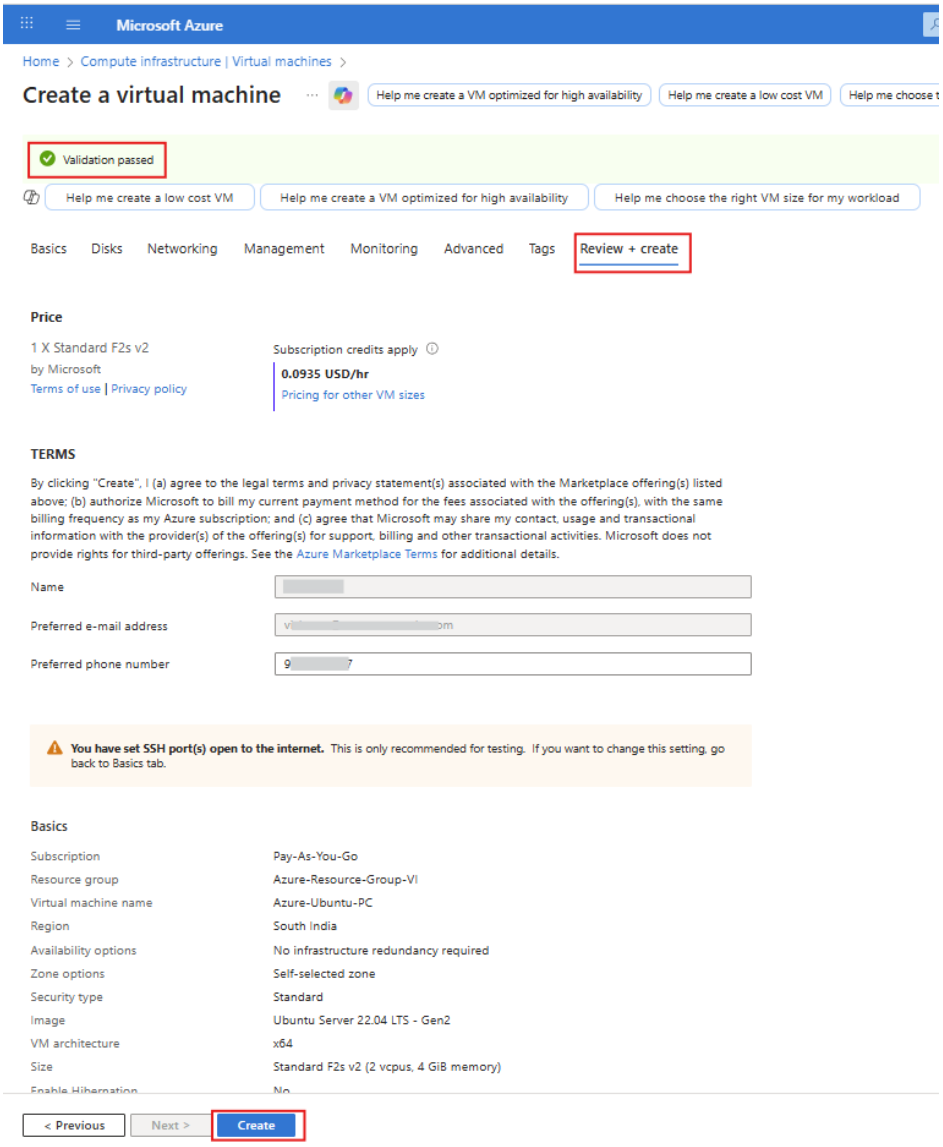
In Disks tab, select the OS disk as per the requirement and click on Next: Networking>.



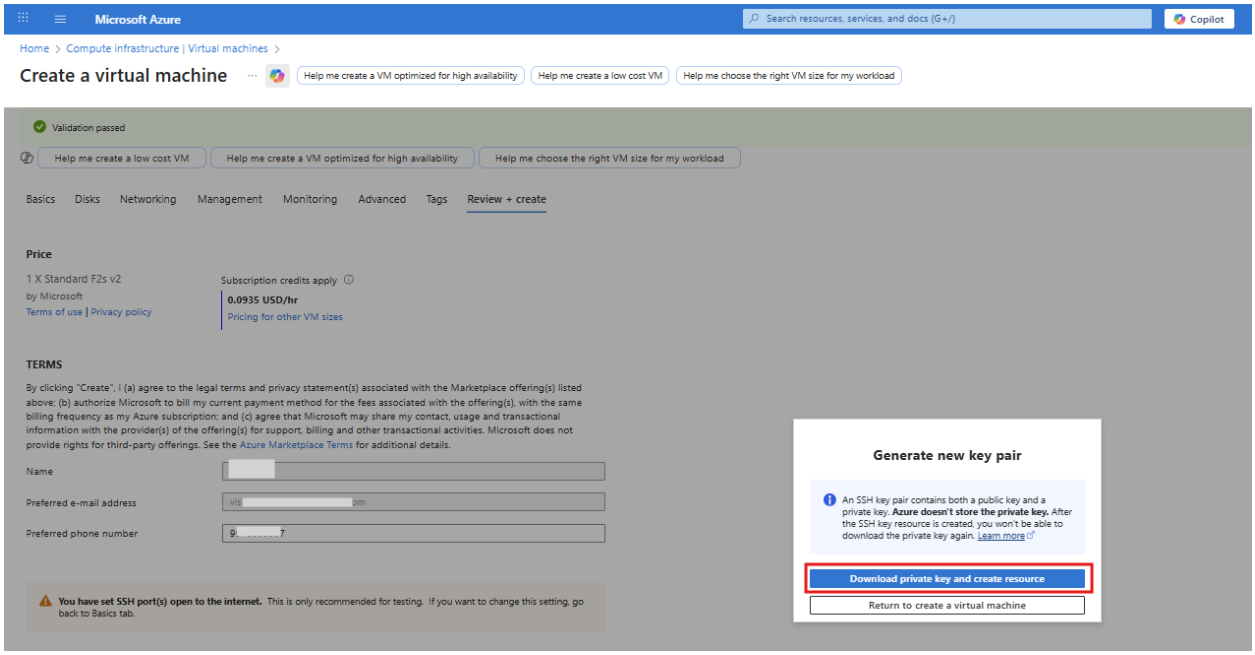
In Networking Tab, provide the Virtual Network, Subnet and leave the rest to default and click on “Review+create”.



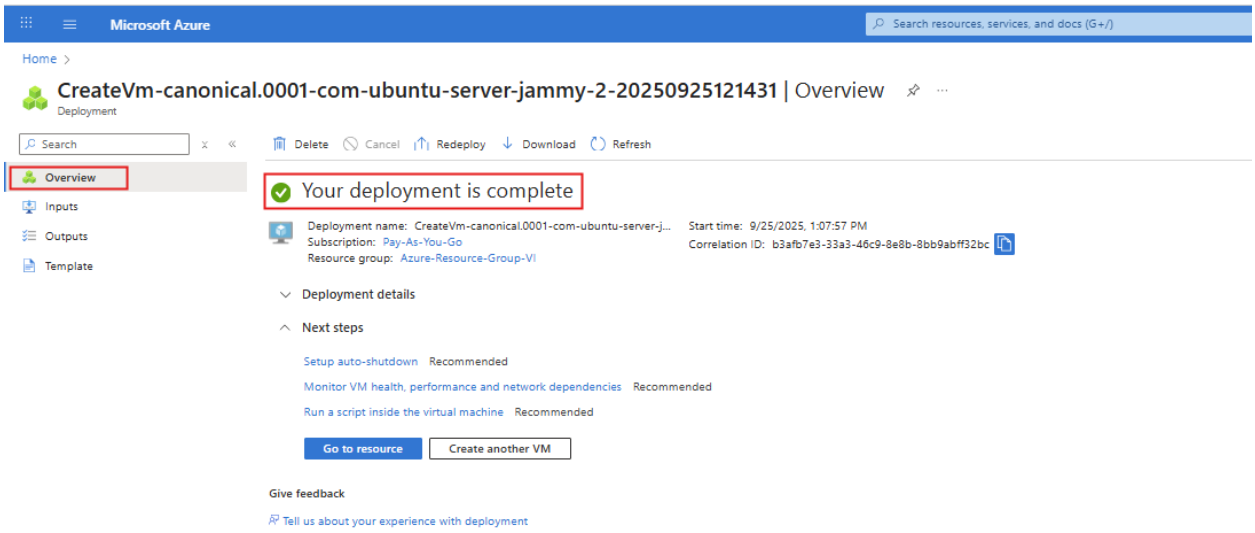
In “Review + create” tab click on “Create” once the validation is passed.



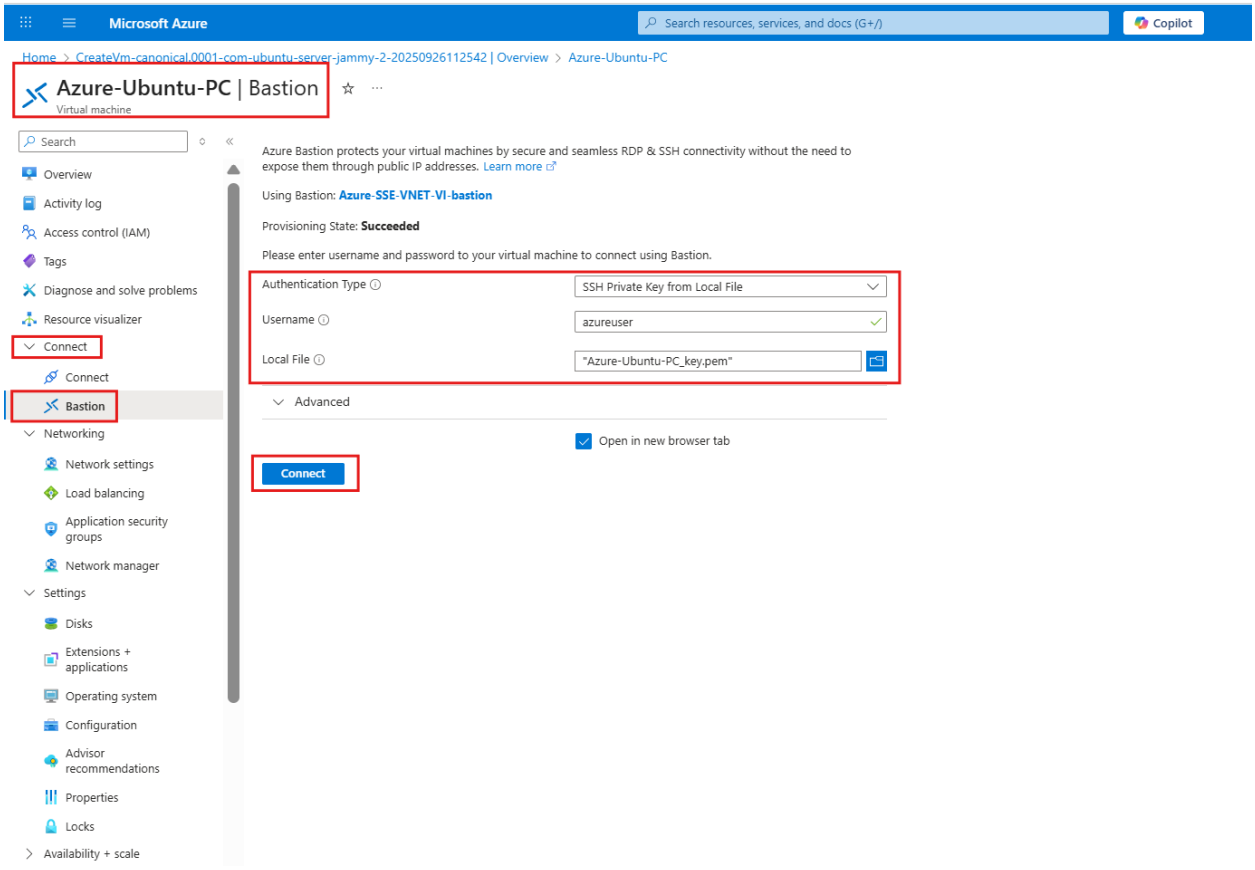
Clicking On create will give a “Generate new key pair” popup. Click on “Download private key and create resource”. This will download a .pem file to your PC.



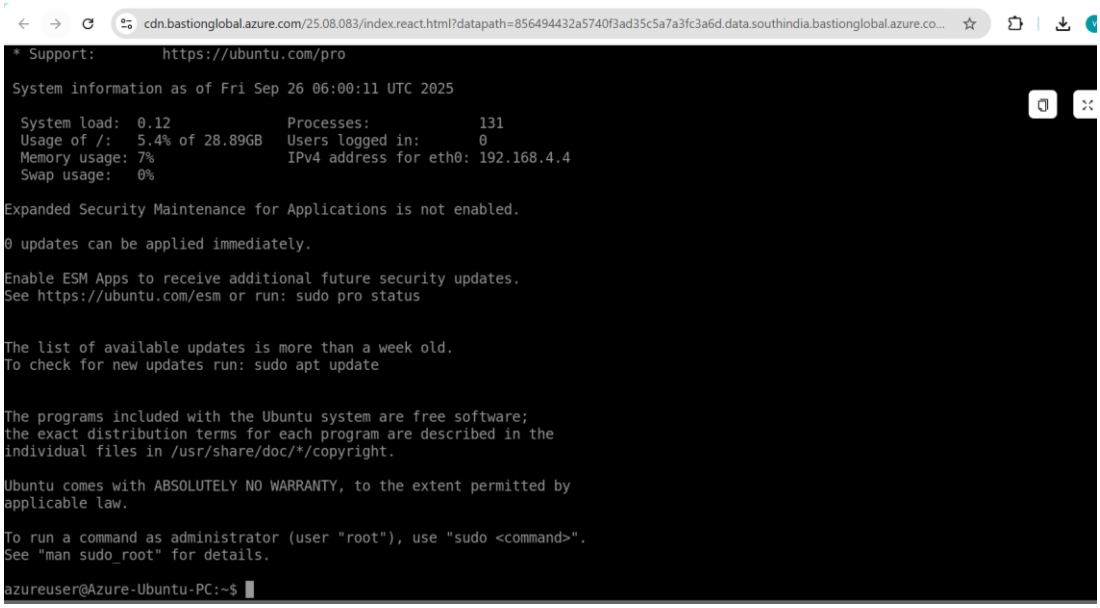
You can check the deployment status from Overview tab. Once the Deployment is complete click on “Go to Resource”.



To Access the Virtual Machine, under “Connect” go to “Bastion” and provide the Authentication Type as “SSH Private key from local file”, provide the username of the VM and select the .pem file which was downloaded while creating the virtual machine and click on “Connect”.



This will open the VM console in the new tab.



Local Network Gateway:

A Local Network Gateway in Azure represents your on-premises (or SASE) VPN device and is used in Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN configurations.

Use Case:

Required to create a connection between Azure's VPN Gateway and your on-prem/SASE device

Virtual Network Gateway

A Virtual Network Gateway in Azure serves as the VPN or ExpressRoute endpoint, connecting the Virtual Network Gateway to on-premises networks, other VNets, or ExpressRoute circuits.

Virtual WAN

Azure Virtual WAN is a networking service provided by Microsoft Azure that simplifies large-scale branch connectivity, hybrid networks, and remote user access through unified, global architecture. It is ideal for enterprises looking to modernize their network and security infrastructure in the cloud.

Key Components:

Virtual WAN Hub:

- A Microsoft-managed virtual network.
- Acts as the central point for connectivity.
- Supports high-scale branch, site, and user connections.

VPN Gateway:

- Supports IPsec Site-to-Site VPN.
- Scalable, with active-active high availability.

Use Cases:

- Global branch connectivity via IPsec or SD-WAN.
- Secure remote user access with integrated policies.

Network Security Group (NSG)

A Network Security Group (NSG) in Azure acts as a virtual firewall to control inbound and outbound traffic, filtering based on IP address, port number, and protocol; it can be associated with subnets or network interfaces (NICs), includes default security rules with support for custom rule creation, enables segmentation and access control within a Virtual Network, and helps enforce least privilege while improving the overall network security posture.

Option 1: SASE Gateway (Site-to-Site VPN Method)

Concept: Secure IPsec VPN tunnel between Azure VPN Gateway and Versa SASE gateway.

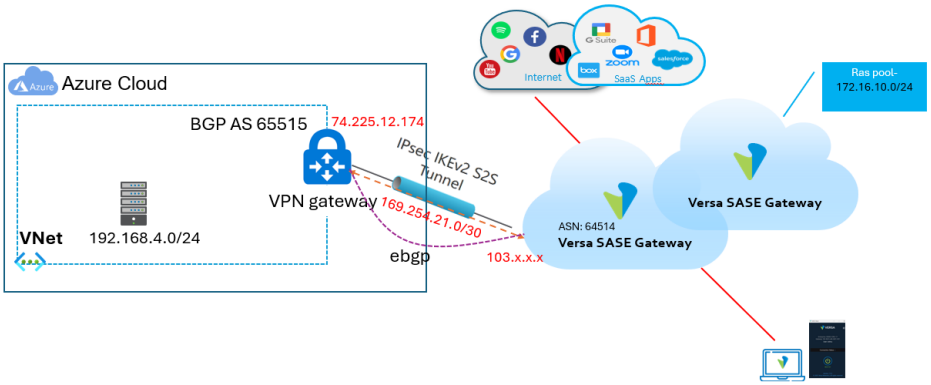
A site-to-site IPsec VPN is established between the SASE Gateway and the Azure VPN Gateway. The tunnels are configured for high availability, and dynamic route exchange is performed over the IPsec connection using eBGP between the VPN Gateway and the SASE Gateway.

This option is used when you have a single VNet and requires a simple, direct, and cost-effective

IPsec tunnel to connect the SASE Gateway with Azure.

Use Cases: Connect a specific Azure VNet to Versa SASE, extend on-prem networks.

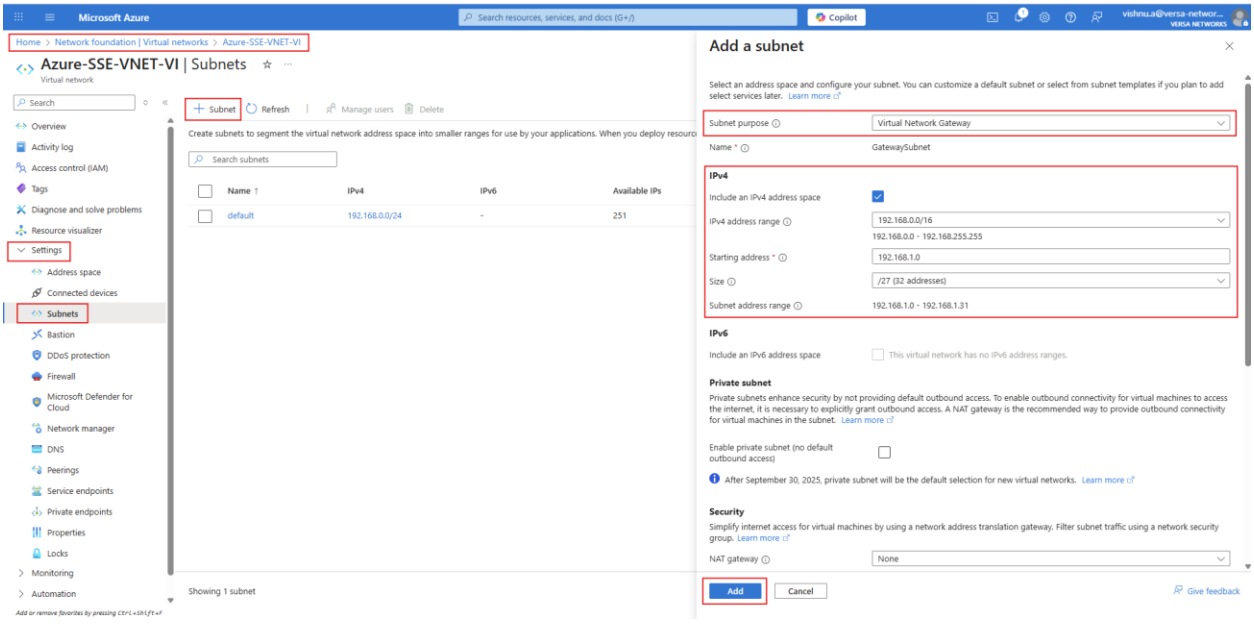
Key Components: Azure VNet, VPN Gateway, Local Network Gateway, VPN Connection, Versa SASE Gateway

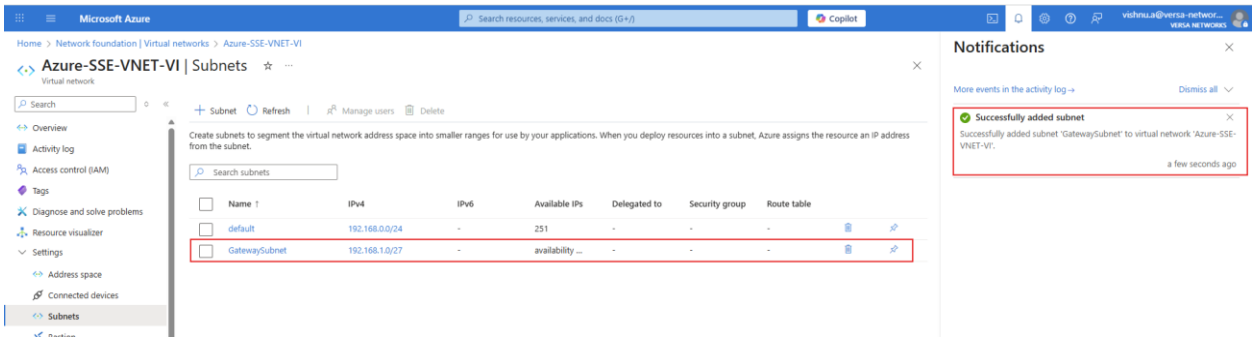


Azure Configuration

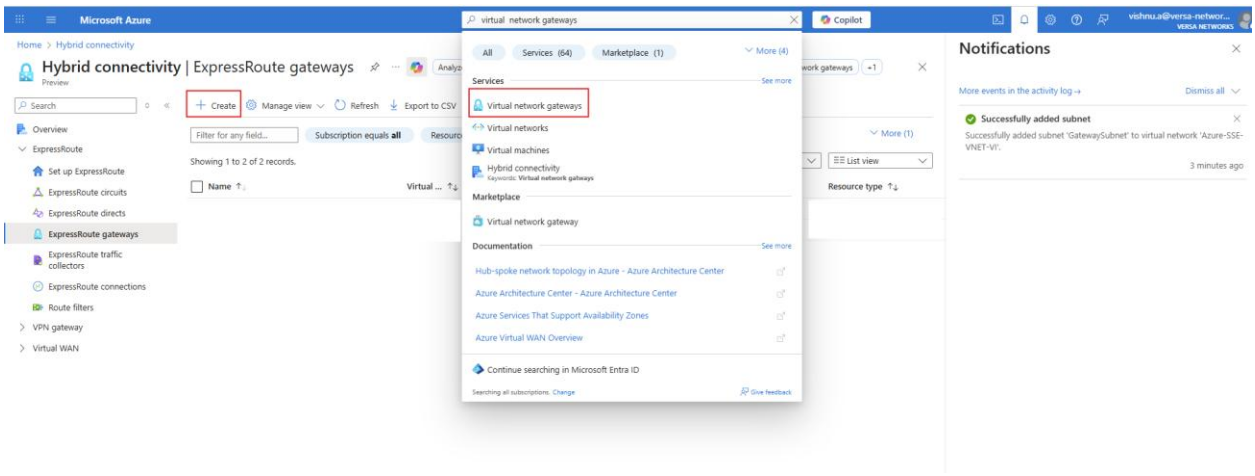
Creating a Virtual network Gateway (VPN Gateway)

To create a VPN Gateway, first we need Gateway subnet to be created.

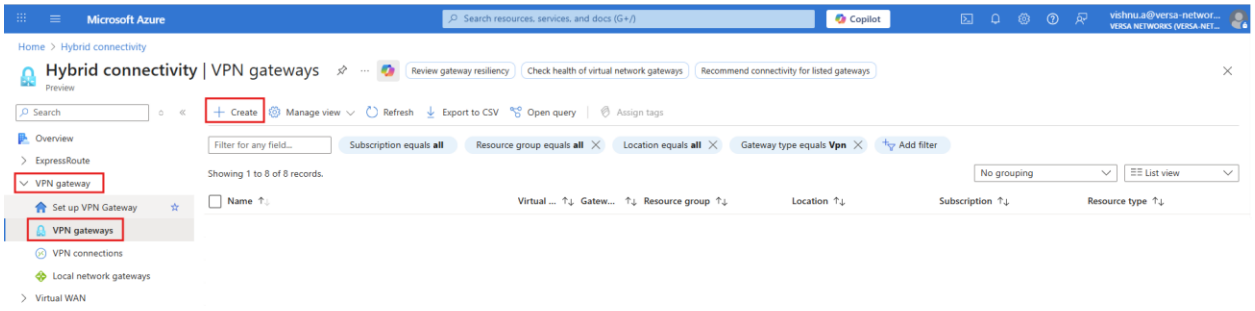




Once the GatewaySubnet is created search Virtual network gateways in the search bar and select Virtual network gateways and click on “+create” to create a new VPN Gateway.

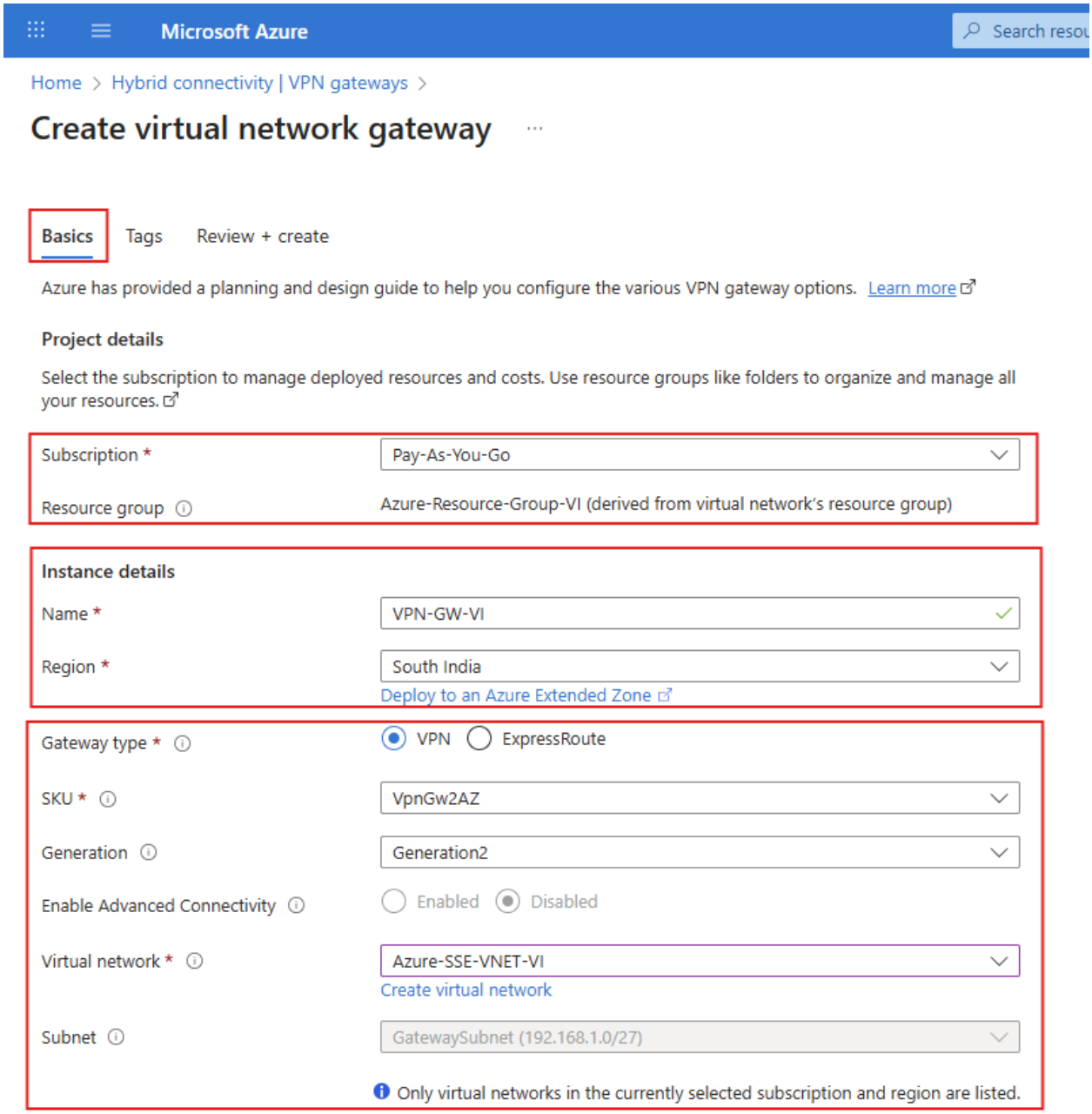


Under VPN gateway, go to VPN gateways and click on “+Create”.



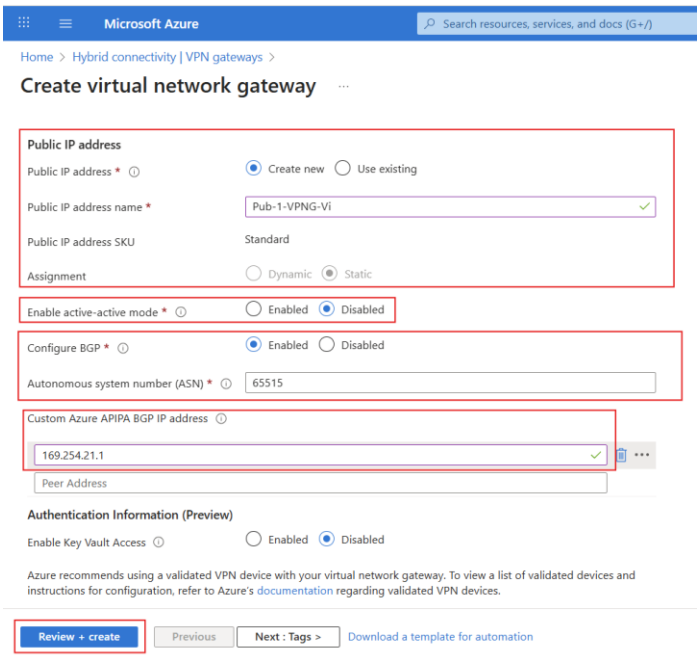
Under “Basics” tab when creating an Azure VPN Gateway, choose the subscription, region (matching the VNet), gateway type **VPN**, an appropriate AZ-enabled SKU, and generation as Generation2, then

select the virtual network and **GatewaySubnet** address range is automatically populated.

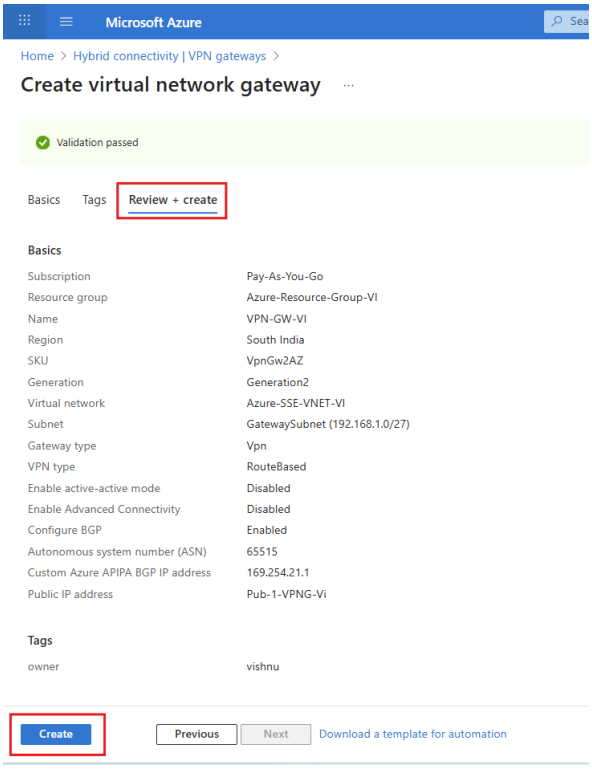


Under “Public IP address” select “Create new” and provide the name of the Public-IP . These settings specify the public IP address objects that will be associated to the VPN gateway.

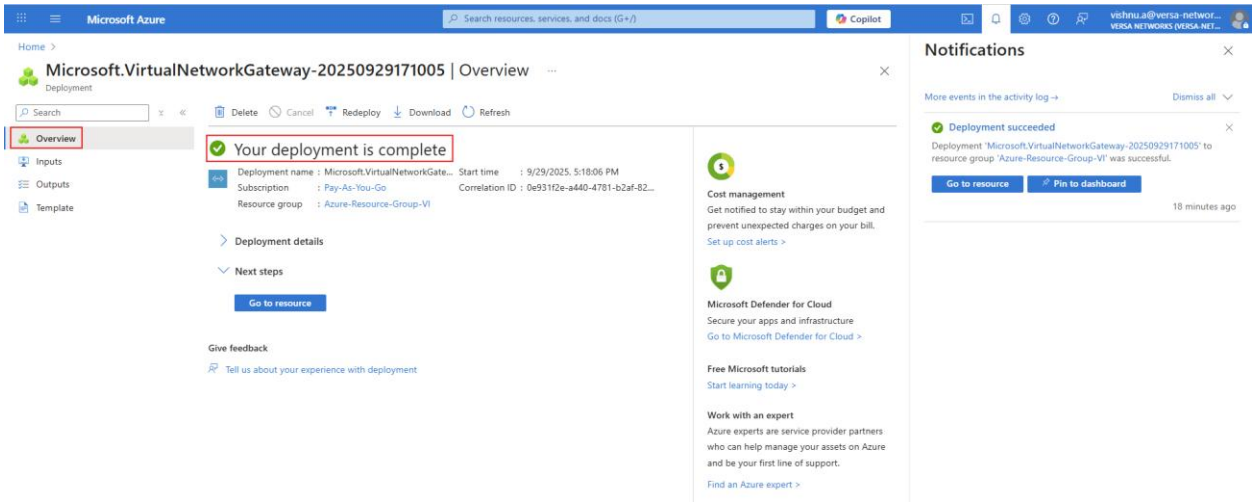
Once the IP Address information is given, enable BGP and leave the ASN to default and provide the Custom Azure BGP IP and click on “Review+create”.



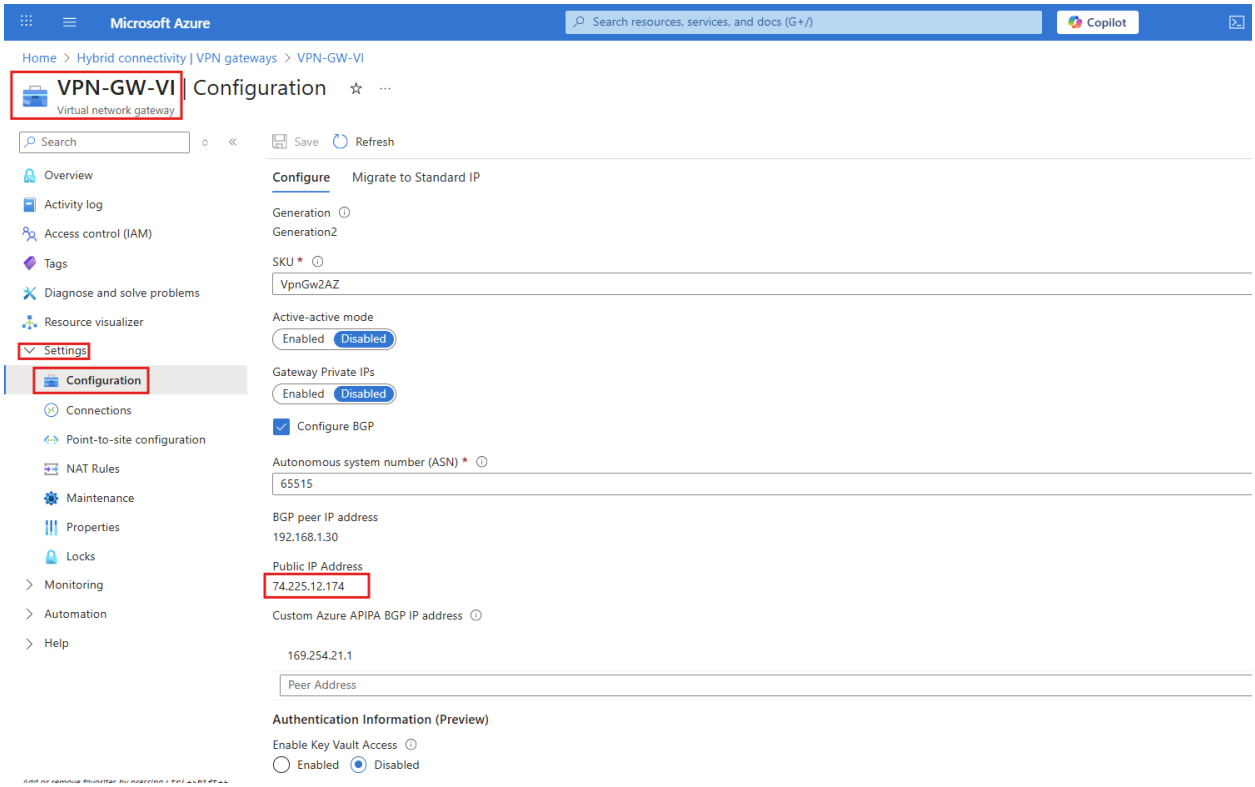
Under “Review + create” tab review the configuration and click on “Create”.



VPN gateway can take 45 minutes or more to fully create and deploy. You can see the deployment status on the “Overview” page for your gateway. Once the deployment is complete, click on “Go to Resource”.



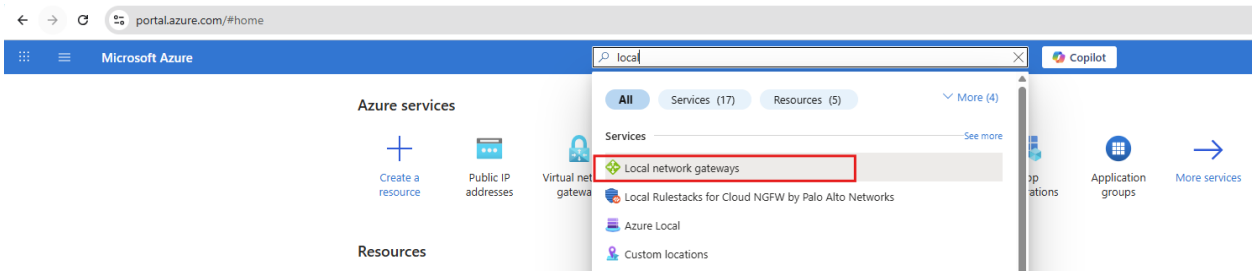
In the Virtual network gateway you created, under settings go to Configuration and note down the Public IP of the VPN Gateway, this IP is used to configure IPsec tunnels from SASE Gateway.



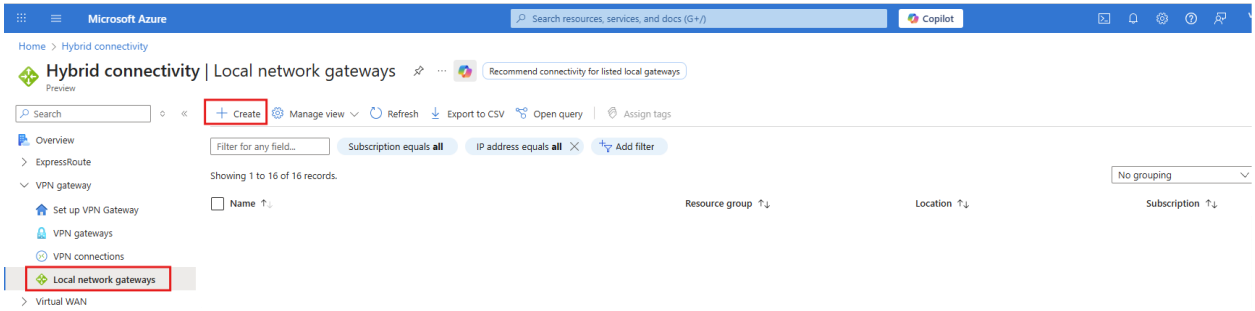
Creating Local Network Gateway

A local network gateway in Azure represents your on-premises site for routing, storing the VPN device's public IP and the on-premises address prefixes to be routed through the VPN gateway.
You can update these details if the device IP or network prefixes change, and you must create a separate local network gateway for each VPN device used in a high-availability design.

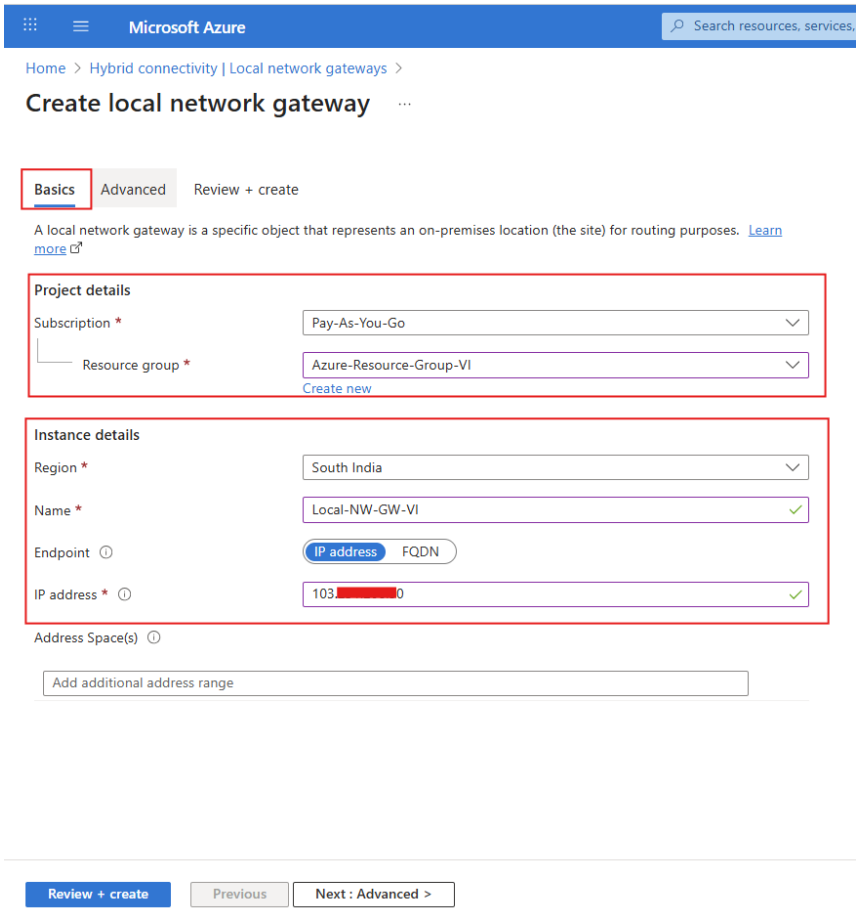
To create a Local network gateway, search 'Local network gateways' and click on it under Services.



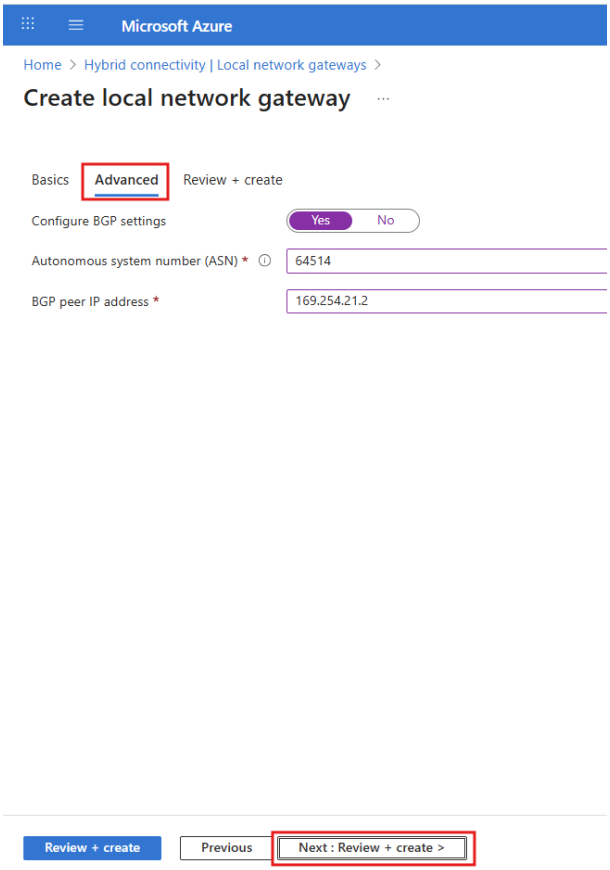
Under VPN gateway select “Local network gateways” and click on “+Create”.



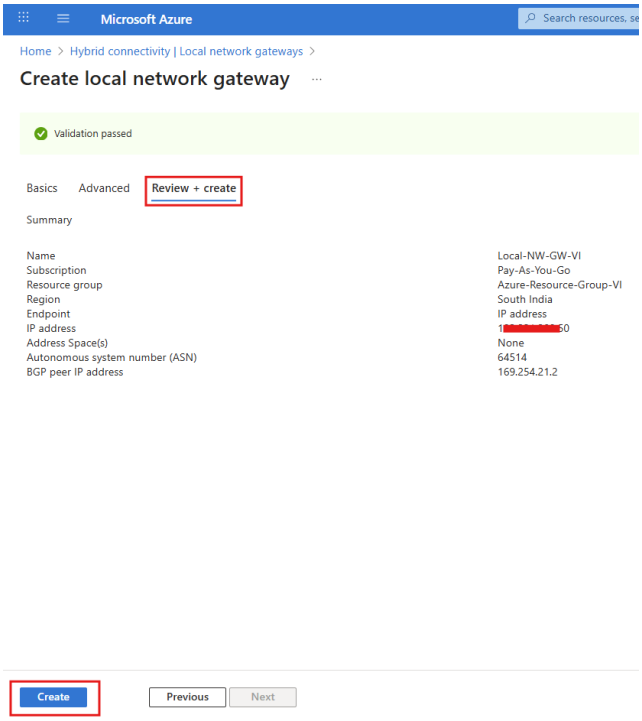
Under Basics tab Provide the Resource group, and the Instance details and click on Next.



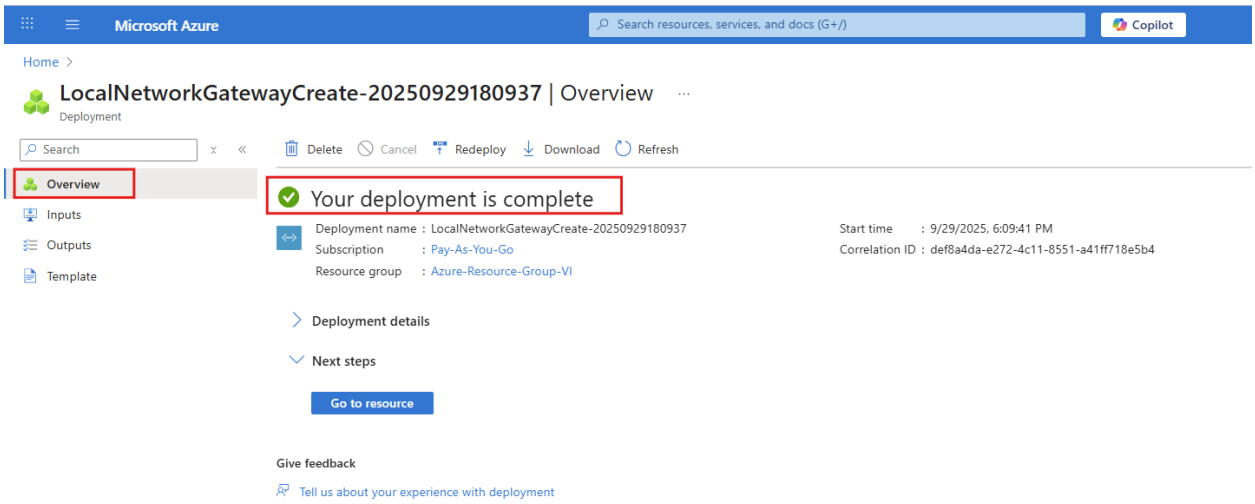
Under Advance Tab, configure BGP ASN and the BGP peer IP(SASE Gateway IP).



Under “Review+ create”, once the validation is passed click on Create.



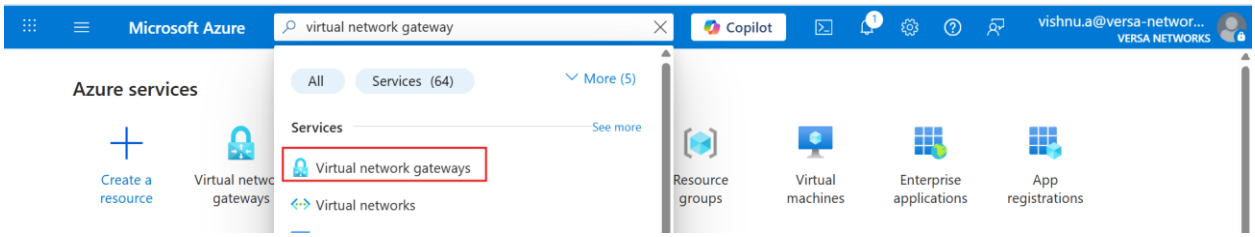
Deployment status can be viewed from “Overview” tab.



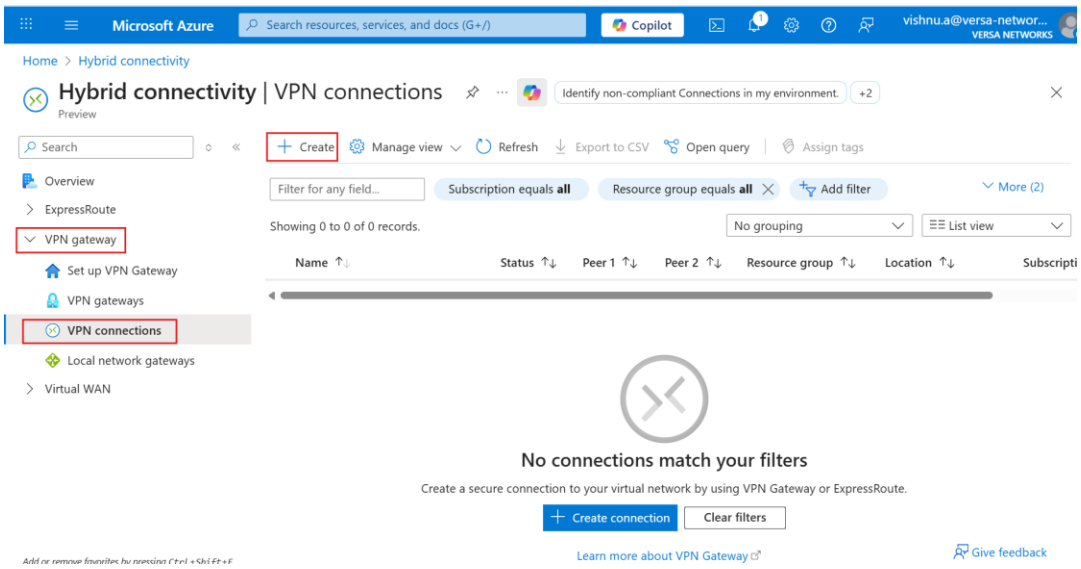
Creating VPN Connection

Create a site-to-site VPN connection between your virtual network gateway and your on-premises VPN device.

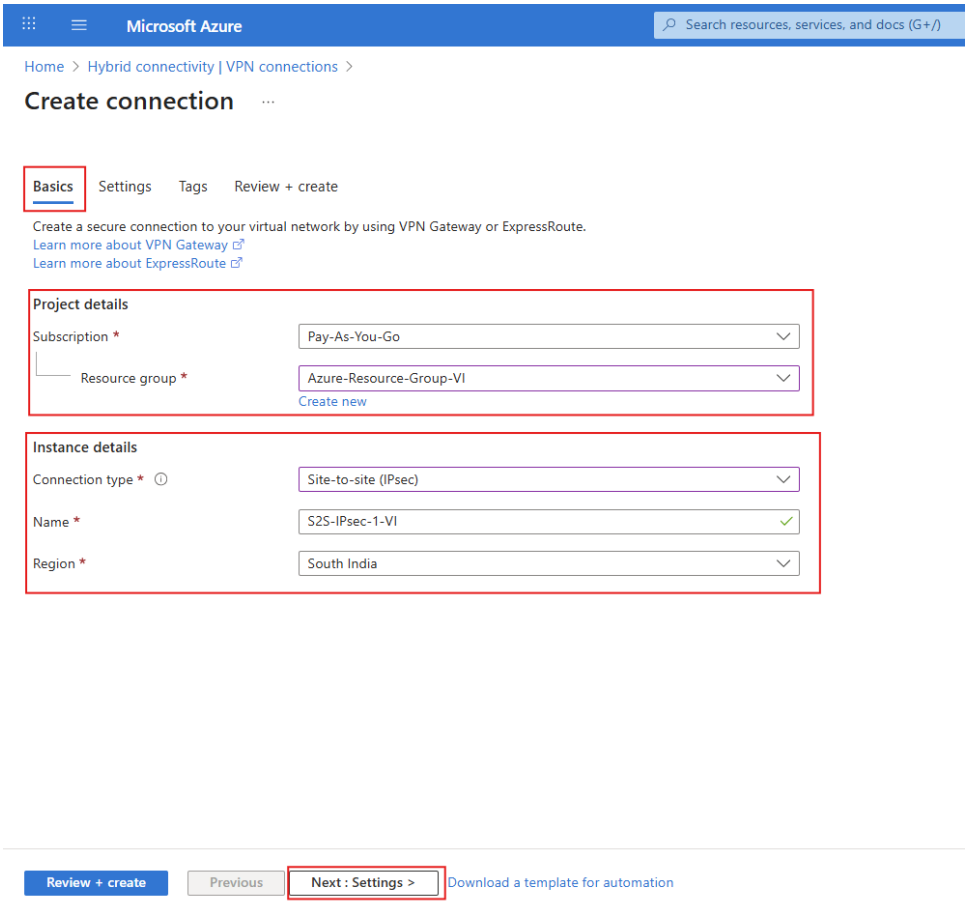
To Create a VPN Connection, Go to Virtual Network gateways.



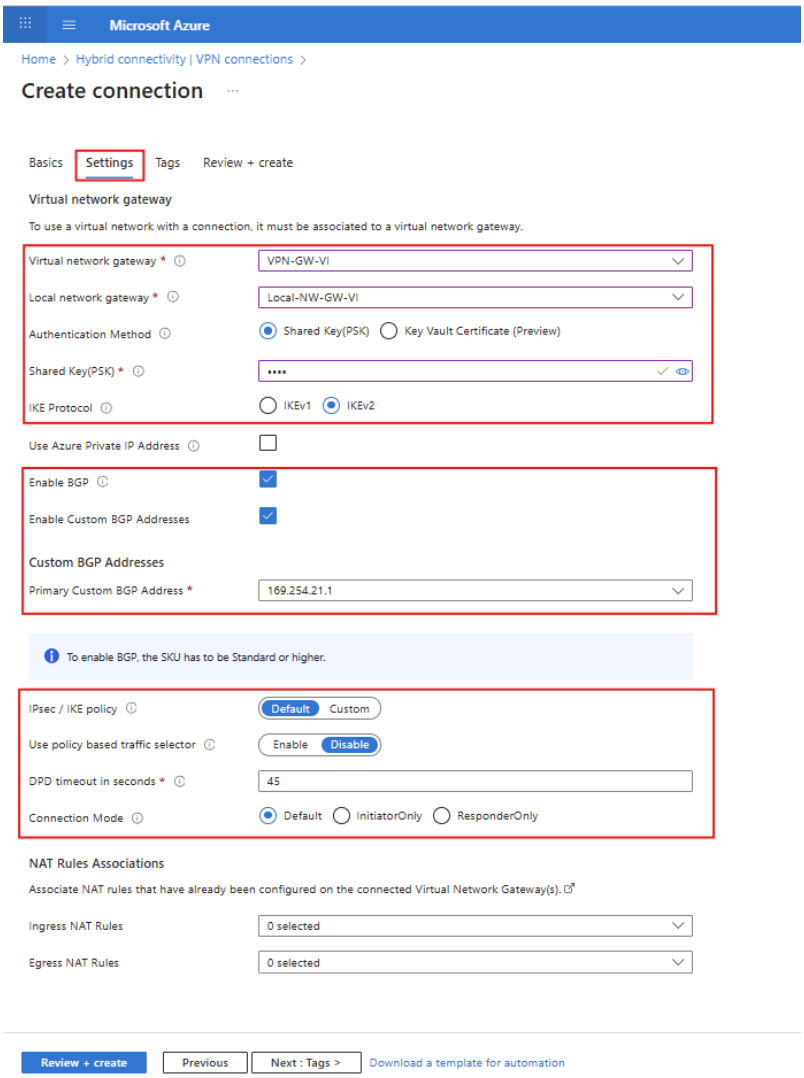
Under “VPN gateway” go to “VPN connections” and click on “+Create”.



Under Basic tab, provide the Resource group, Connection type as “Site-to-site(IPsec), provide the name of the connection, select the Region and click on Next.

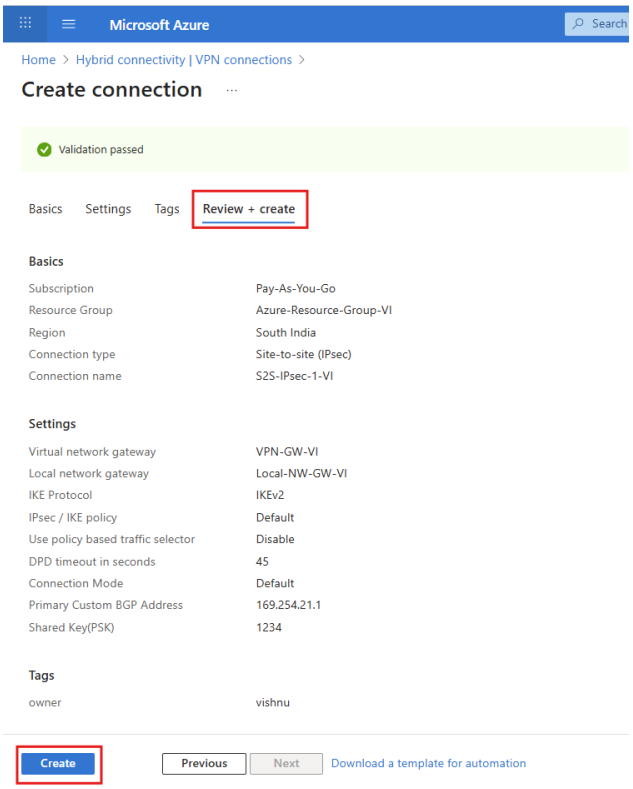


Under Settings, Provide the VNET Gateway, Local network Gateway, Authentication method, PSK, IKE protocol info and enable BGP with custom BGP Address and leave the rest to default.

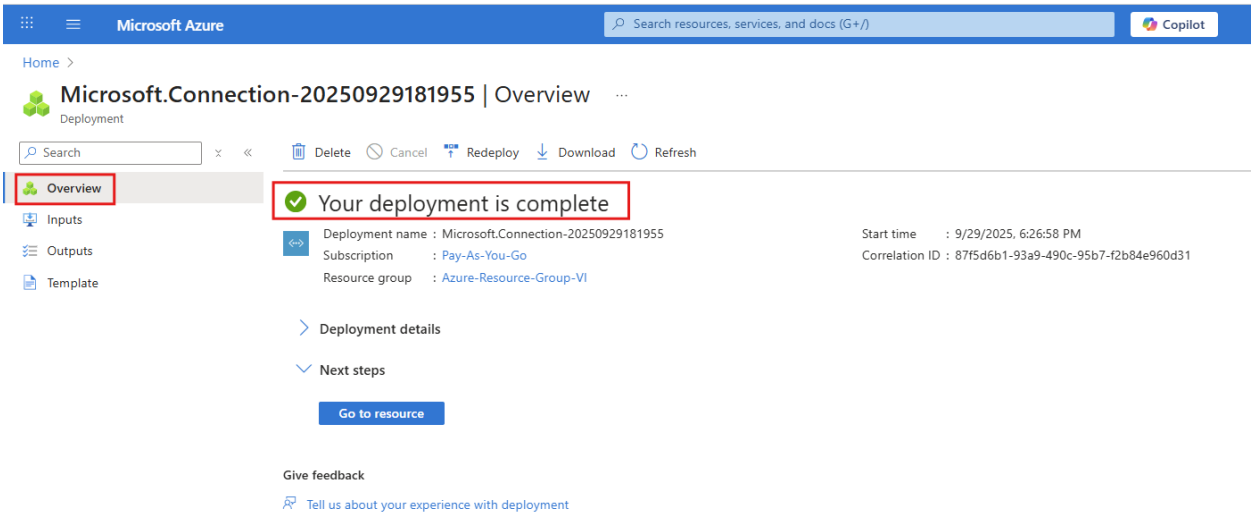


Under Tags provide necessary information and click on “Next: Review + create >”.

Under “Review + create” tab validate the information and click on “Create”.



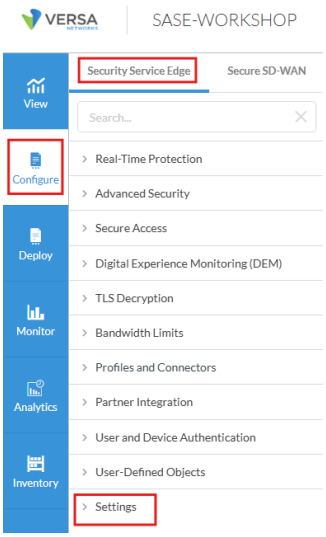
Deployment status can be viewed under “Overview” tab.



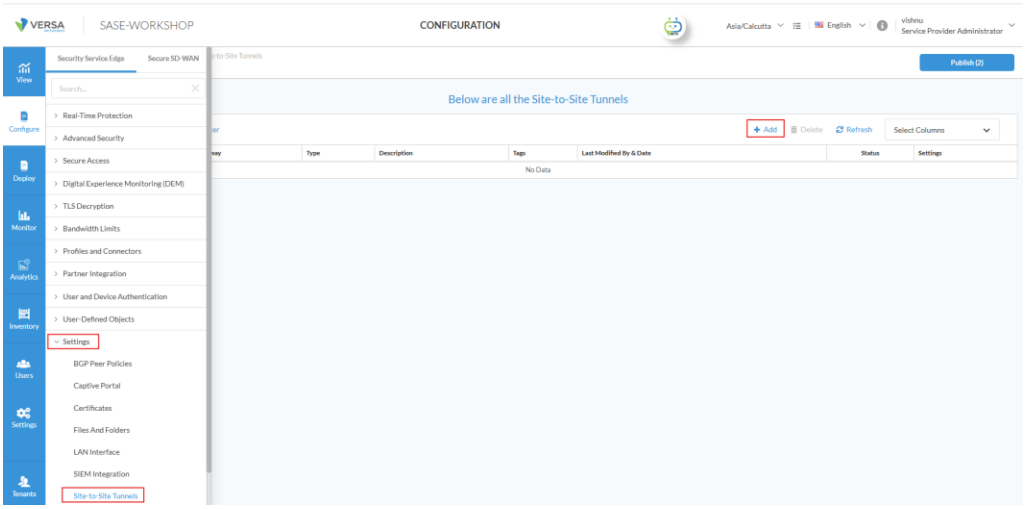
Versa SASE Gateway Configuration

Configure Site to Site Tunnels:

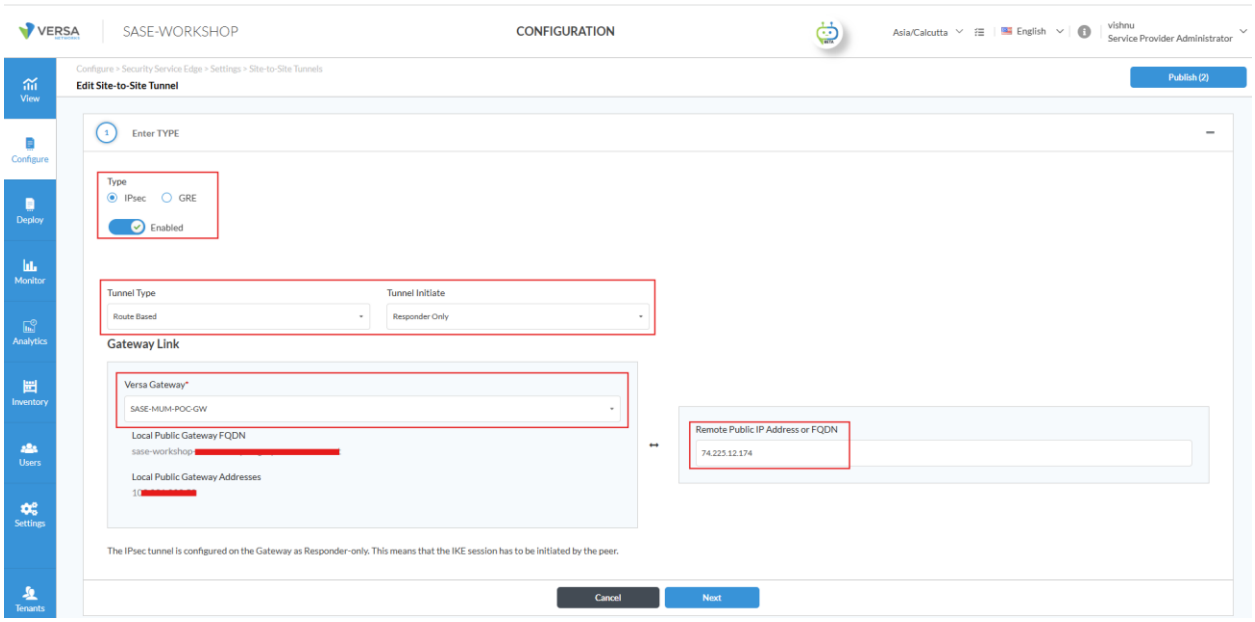
To Configure Site-to-Site Tunnels, Go to Configure →Secure Service Edge → Settings.



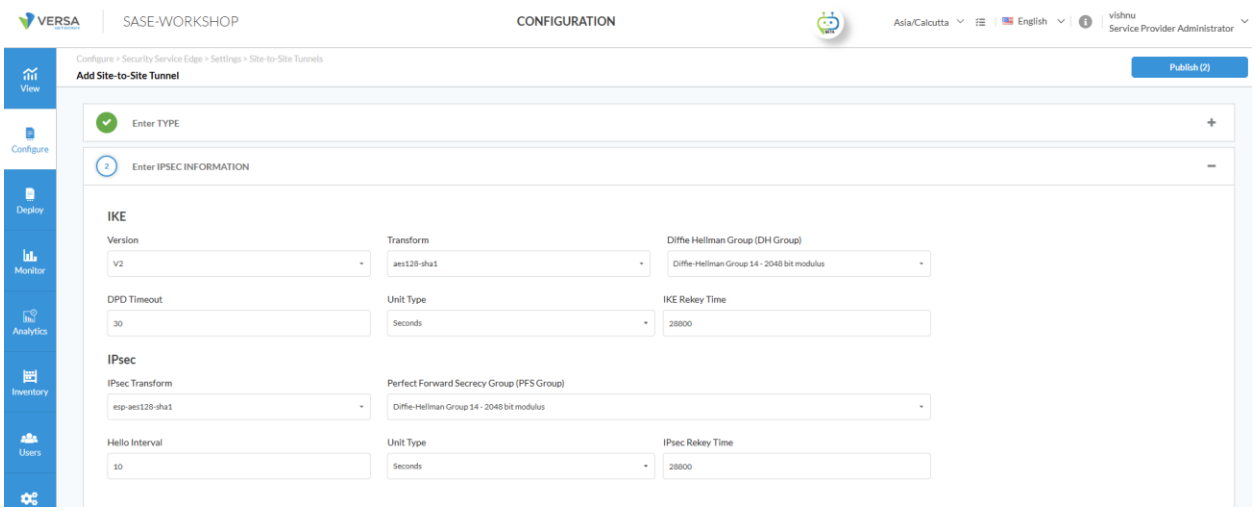
Under “Settings” go to “Site-to-Site Tunnels” and click on “Add”.



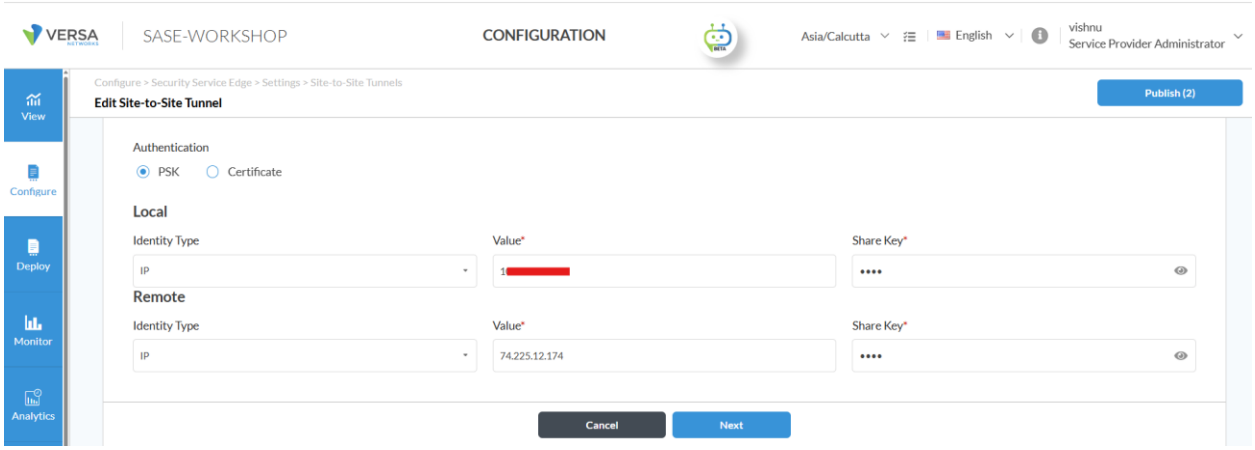
Under “Enter TYPE”, provide the Type as IPSec, “Tunnel Type” as “Route Based” and Select the Versa Gateway with has the IP 103.x.x.x, provide the Remote Public IP address.



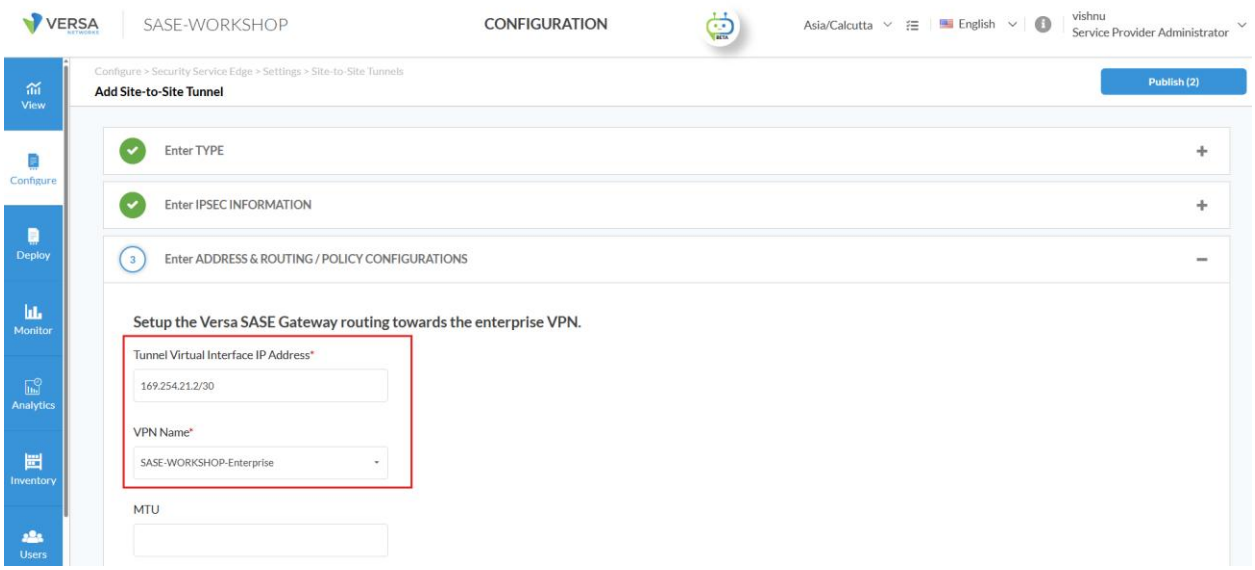
Under “Enter IPSEC INFORMATION” configure the Ike and IPsec parameters. The snip below shows the default values.



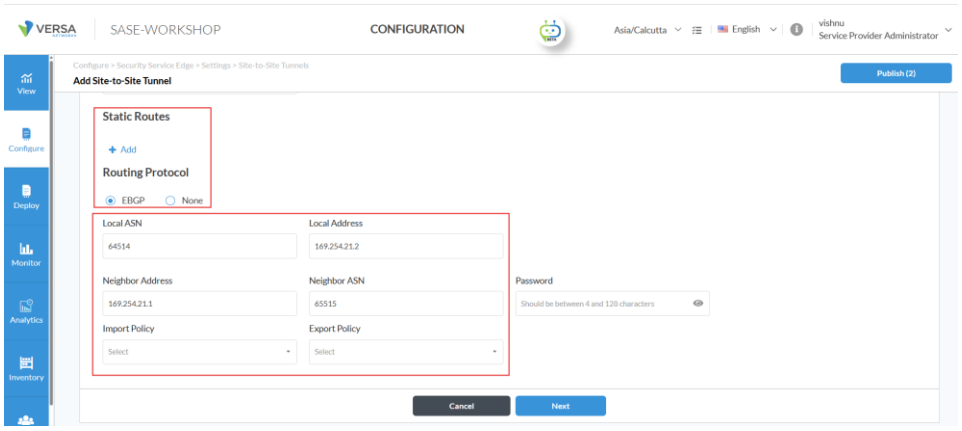
Under “Authentication”, select “PSK”, Under Local and Remote provide the Identity type as IP and give the Public IP’s of SASE-GW, the Public IP address of Tunnel-1 and under Share key provide the PSK.



Under "Tunnel Virtual interface IP Address" provide the IP's generated by Azure as shown in the example above and under "VPN Name" provide the respective Enterprise VPN Name.



Under "Routing Protocol" select EBGP and under Local ASN, Local Address, Neighbor Address and Neighbor ASN provide the respective configuration.

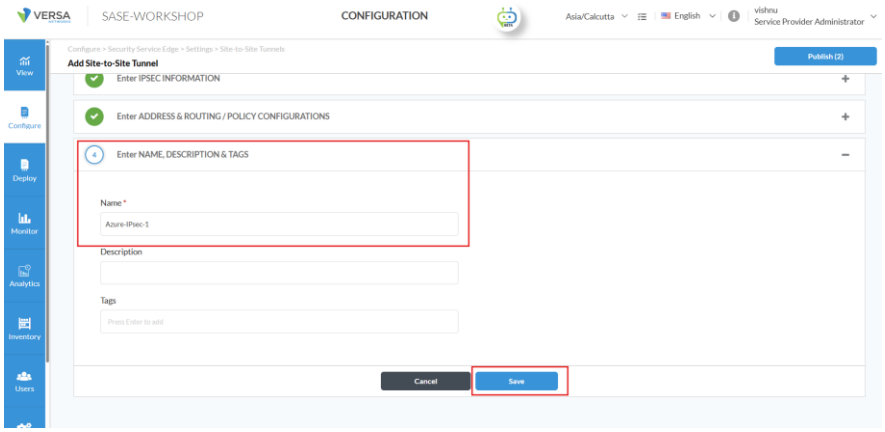


Local ASN	64514

Local Address	169.254.21.2
Remote ASN	65515
Neighbor Address	169.254.21.1

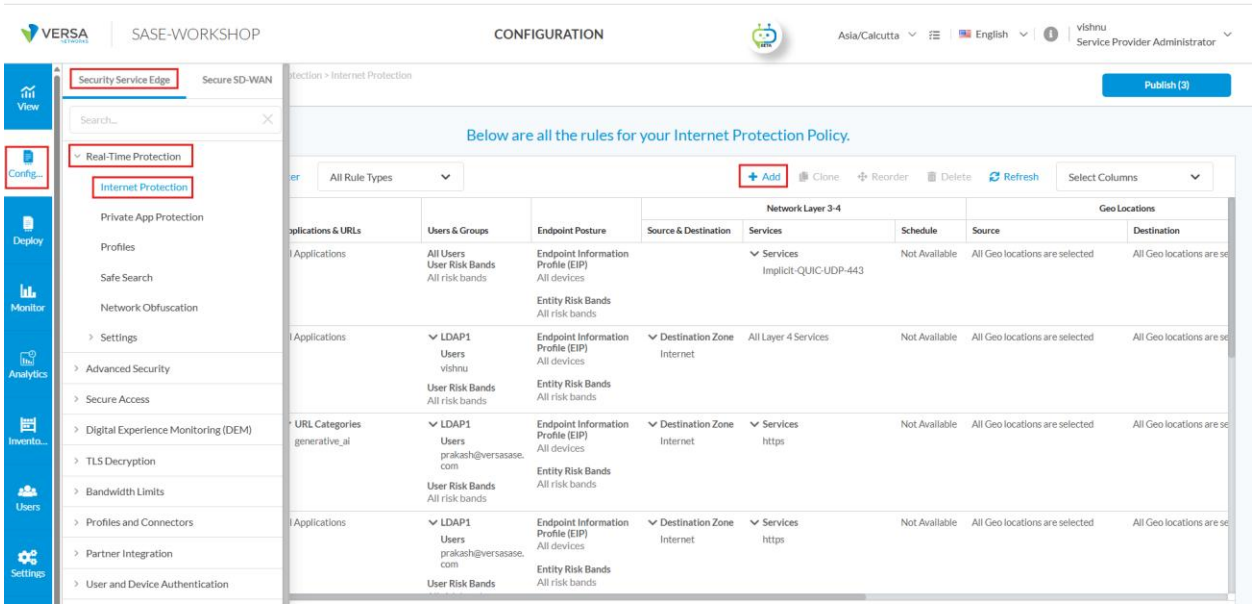
Note: The Local and Neighbor Address will be your IPsec Tunnel interfaces.

Under “Enter NAME, DESCRIPTION & TAGS” provide the Name to the IPSec tunnel and Save the configuration.

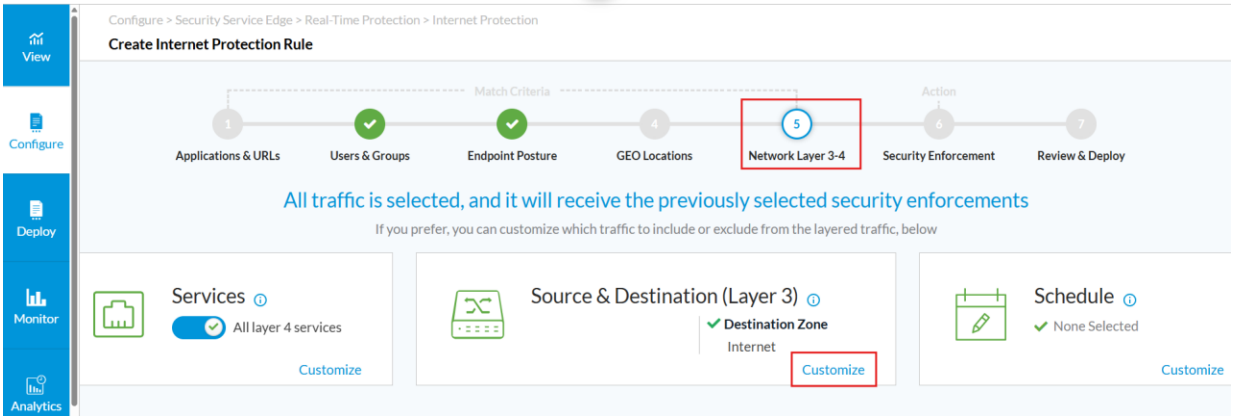


Configuring Secure Access Rule:

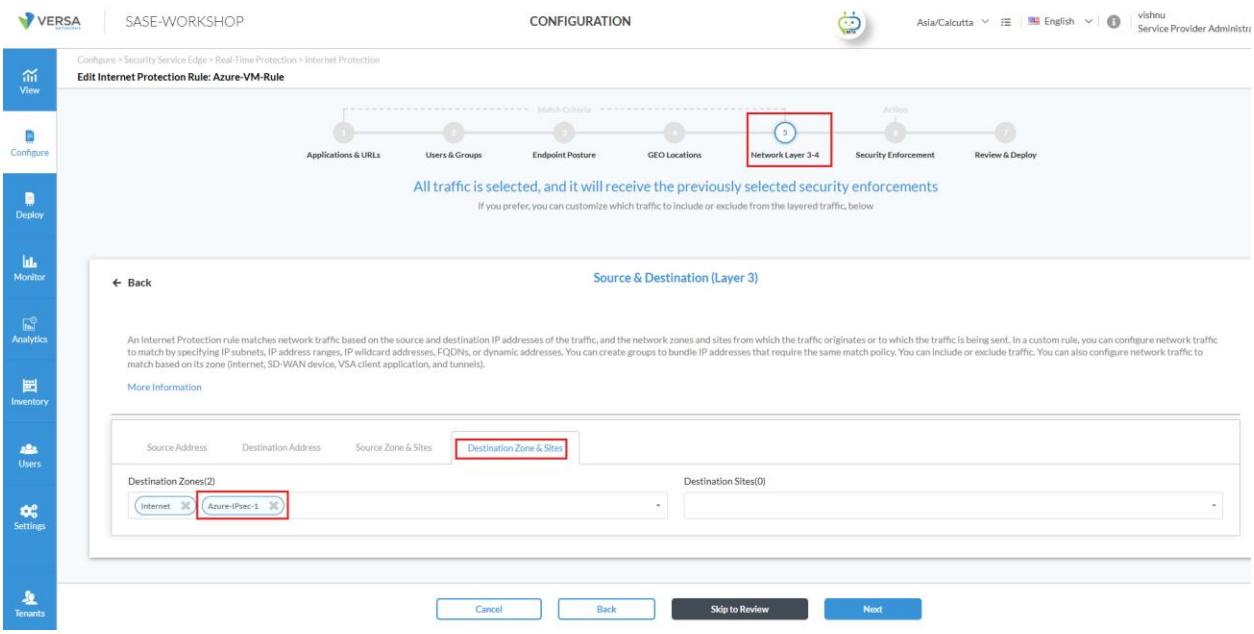
To Create a secure access rule for allowing traffic from SASE clients to AWS EC2 through IPSec tunnels, Go to Configure → Secure Service Edge → Real-Time Protection → Internet Protection and click on “Add”.



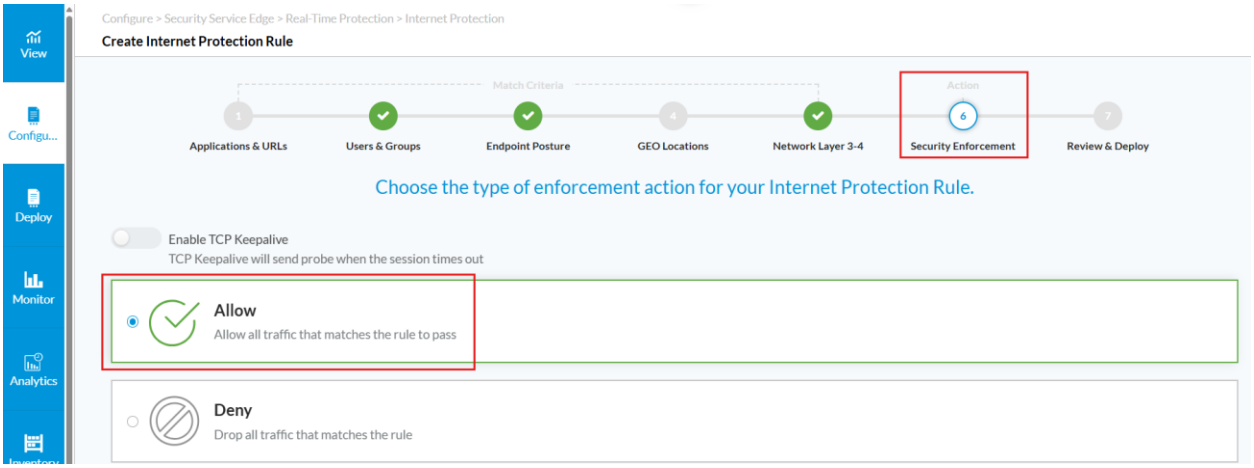
Under “Network Layer 3-4” go to “Source & Destination (Layer 3)” and click on “Customize”.



Under “Destination Zone & Sites” configure “Azure-IPsec-1”.

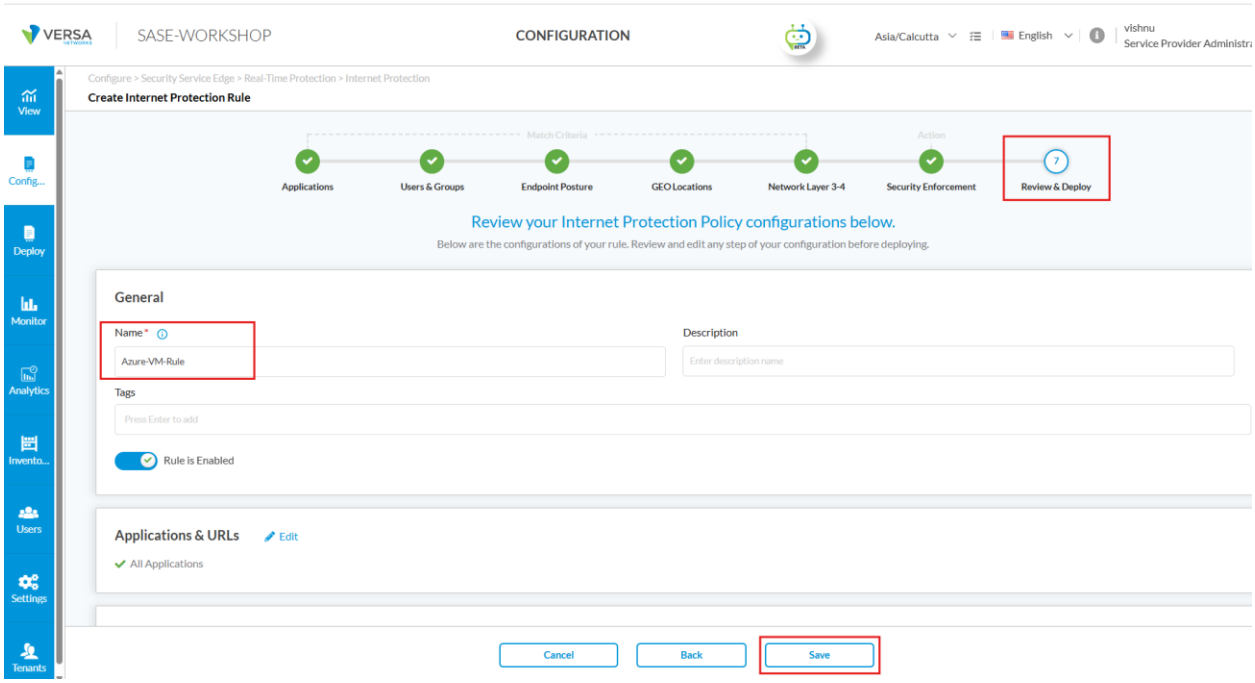


Under “Security Enforcement” Configure the action as “Allow”.

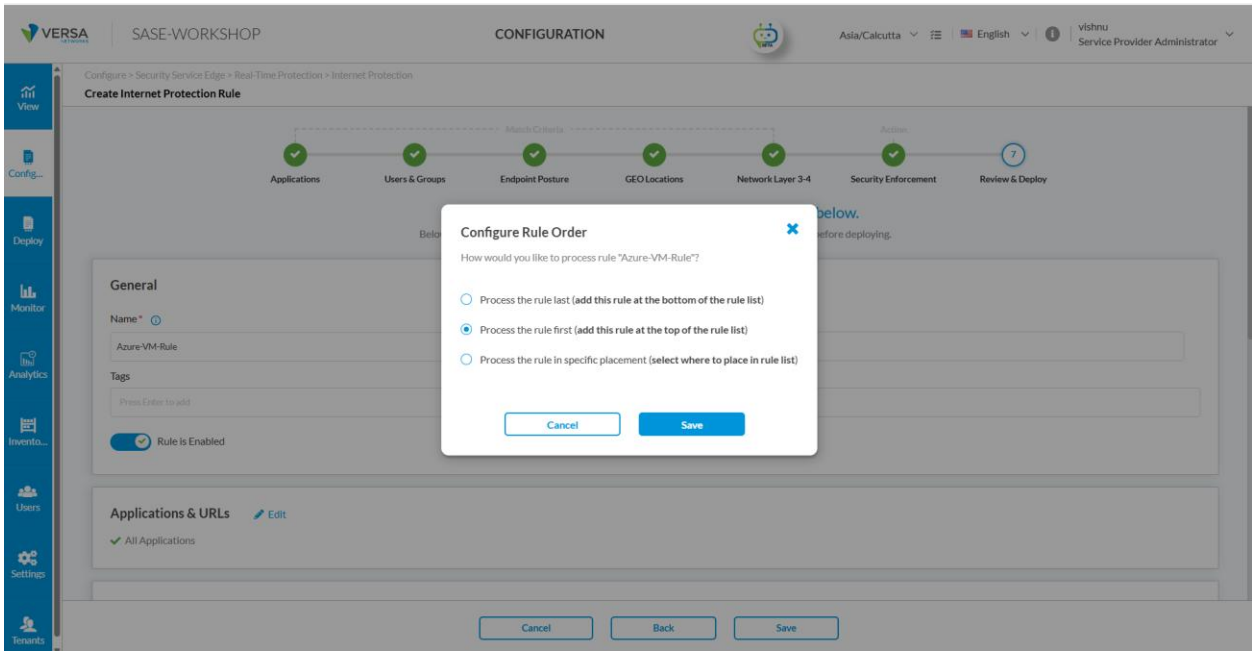


Note: Security Enforcement can be configured as per the requirement.

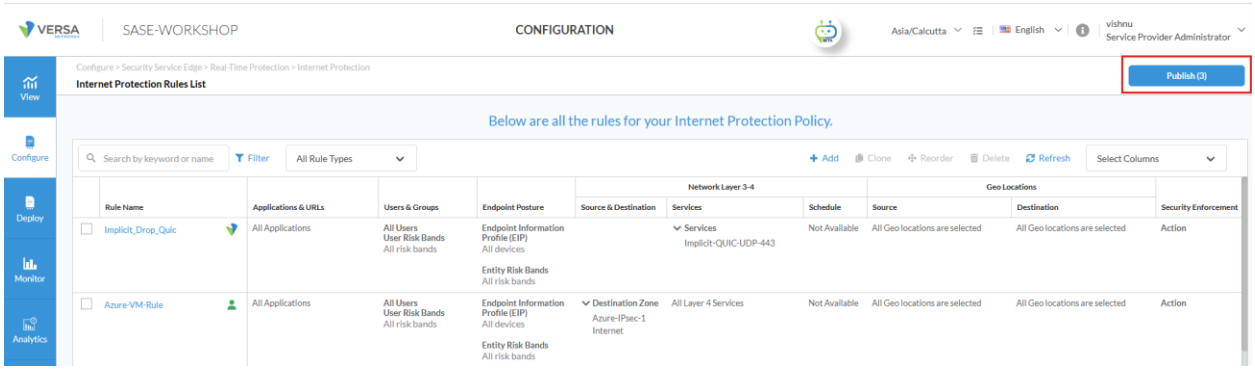
Under “Review and Deploy” provide the “Name” for the Internet Protection Rule.



Under “Configure the Rule Order” place the rule at the top.



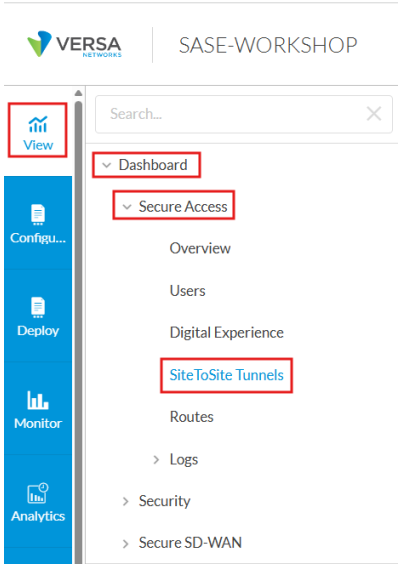
Once the configuration is complete Publish the Configuration to SASE Gateways.



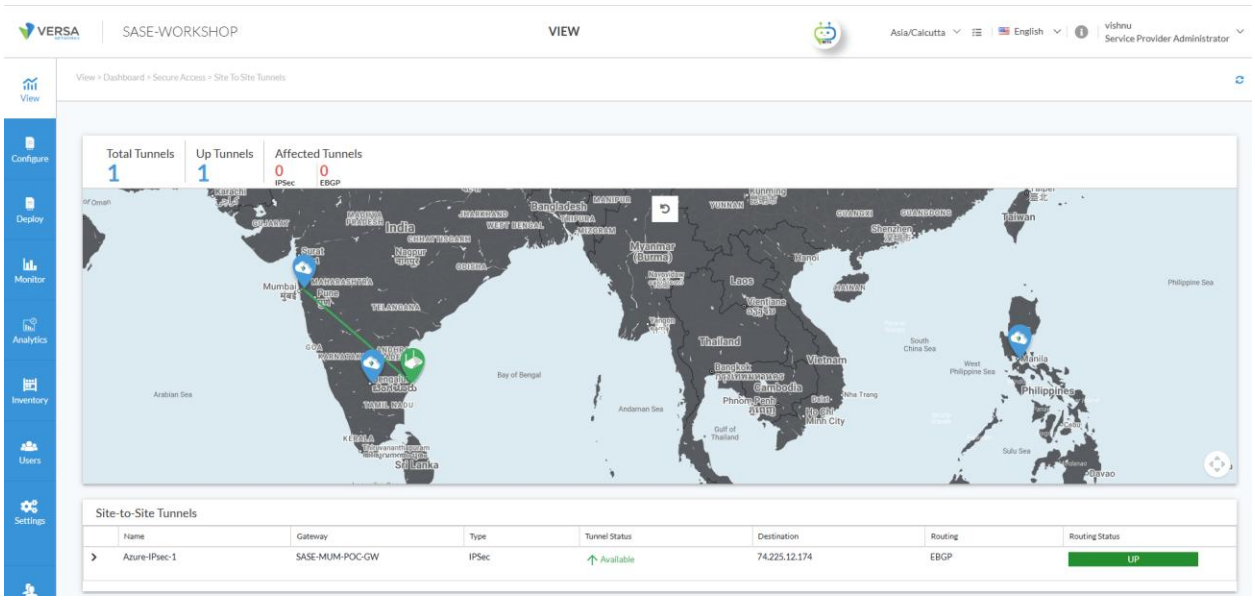
Verification

Verifying BGP and IPsec on SASE GW:

Go to View → Dashboard → Secure Access → Site to Site Tunnels.

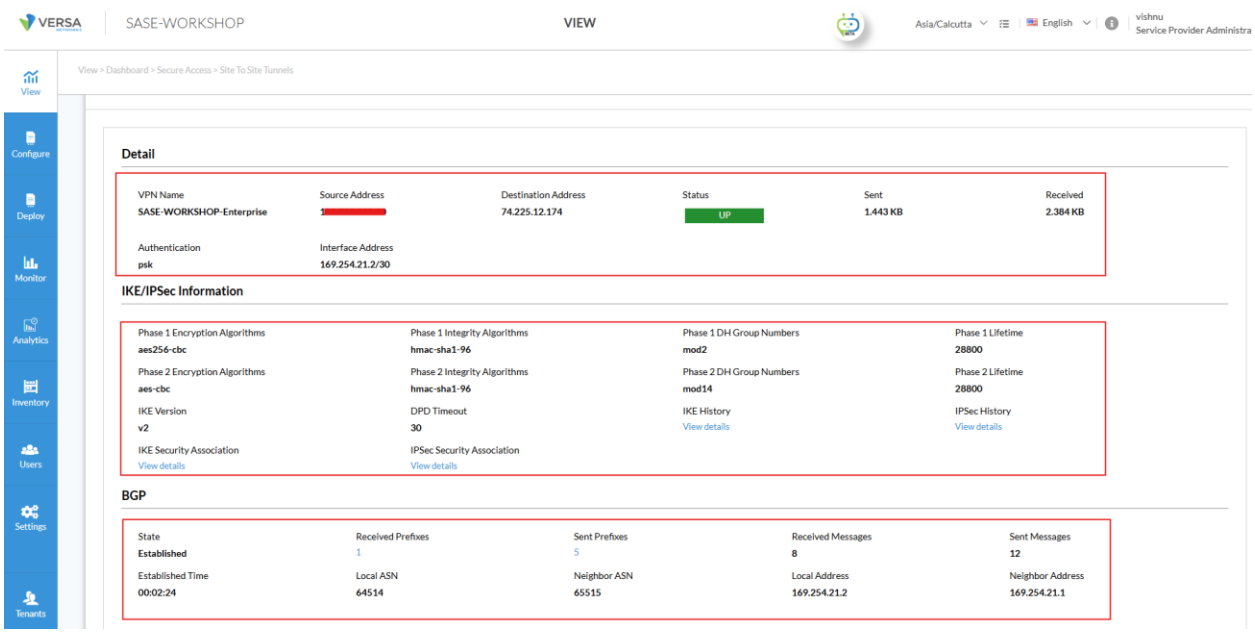


Under Site-to-Site Tunnels, check the Tunnel and Routing Status.

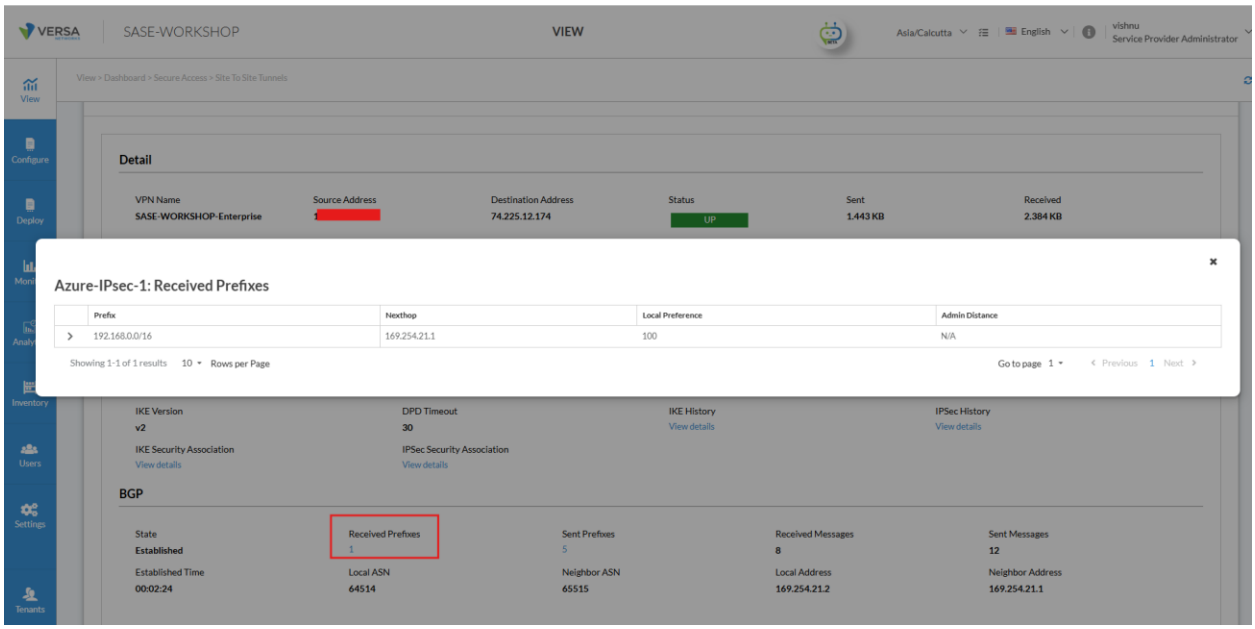


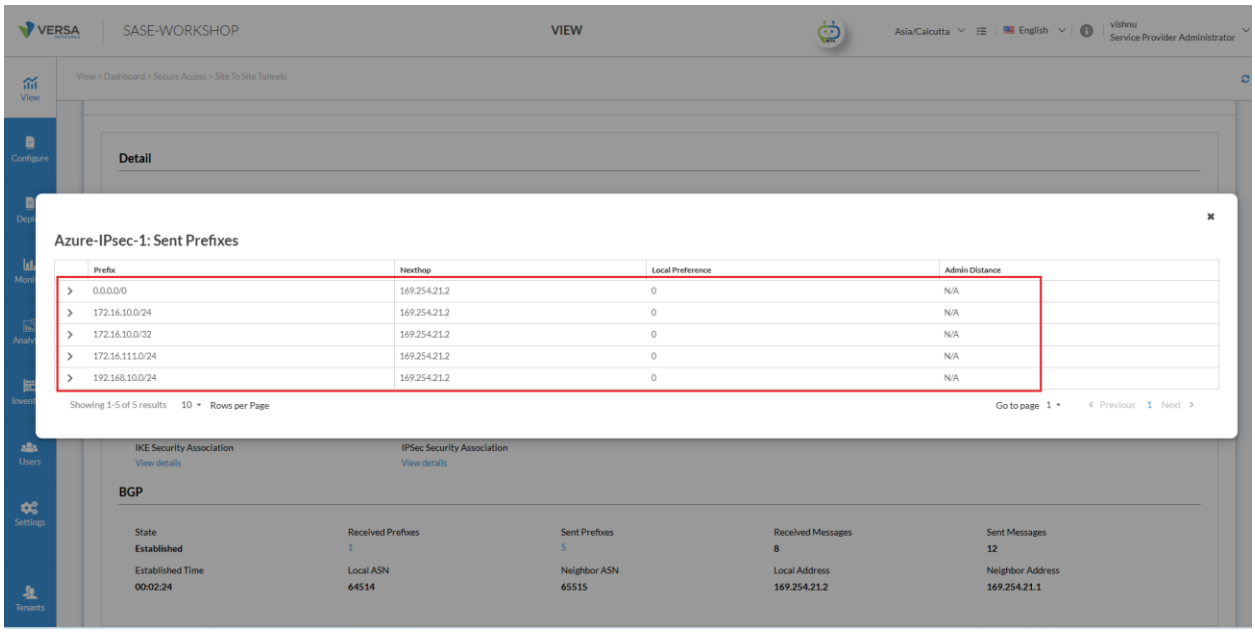
Expanding the Tunnel will show detailed information about the IPsec tunnels and BGP.

Azure-IPsec-1:

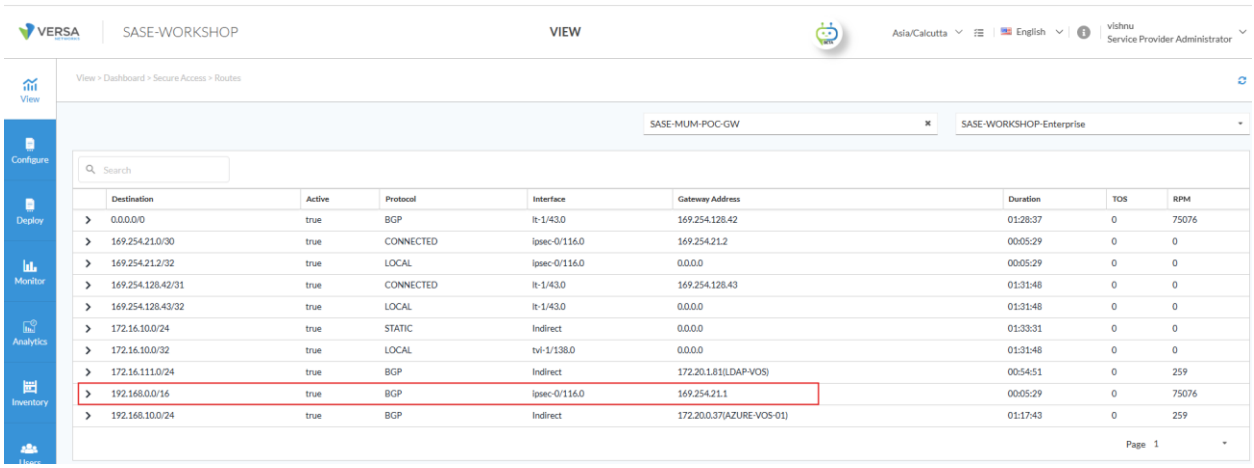


Routes Sent and Received can be viewed by clicking on Received Prefixes and Sent Prefixes.



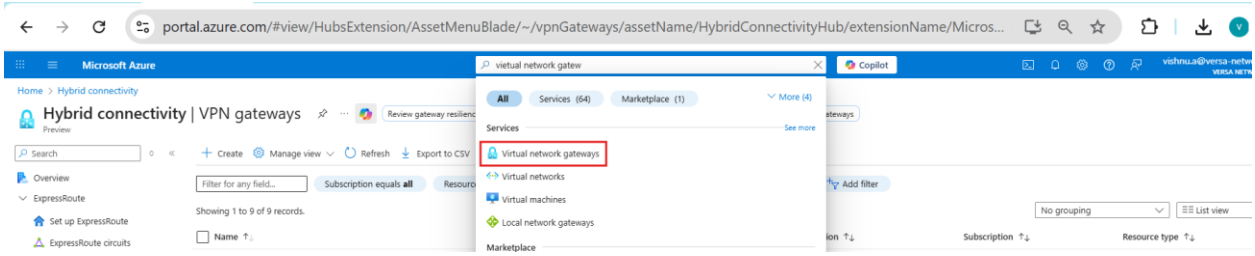


Routing Table on SASE-GW can be viewed from “View” → Dashboard → Secure Access → Routes.

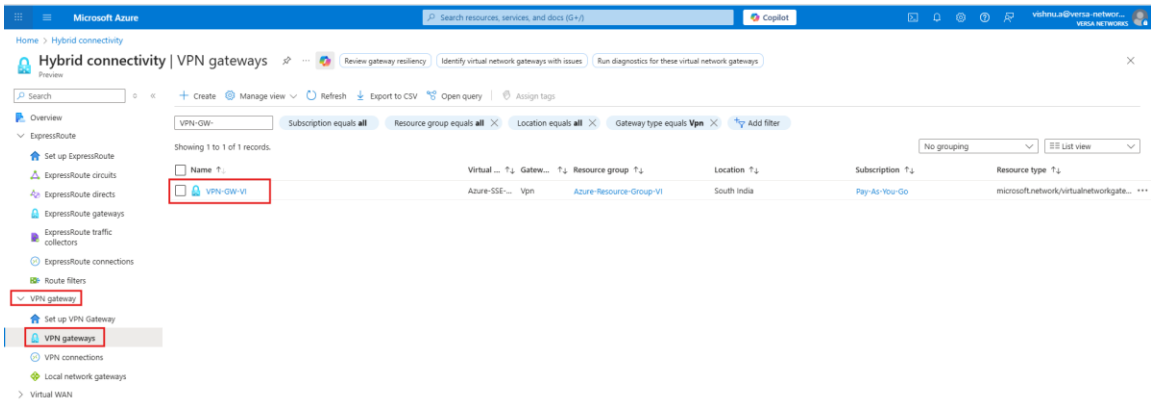


Verify the BGP status on Azure:

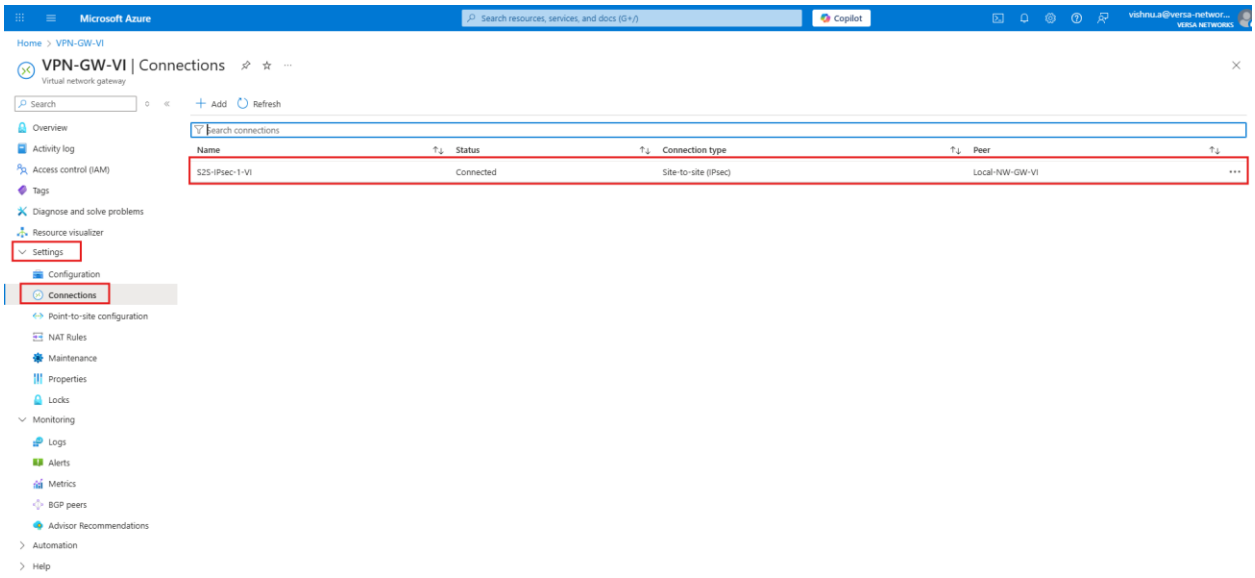
To verify the BGP status and the IPsec Connections on Azure, in the search bar type Virtual network gateways and select Virtual network gateways under Services.



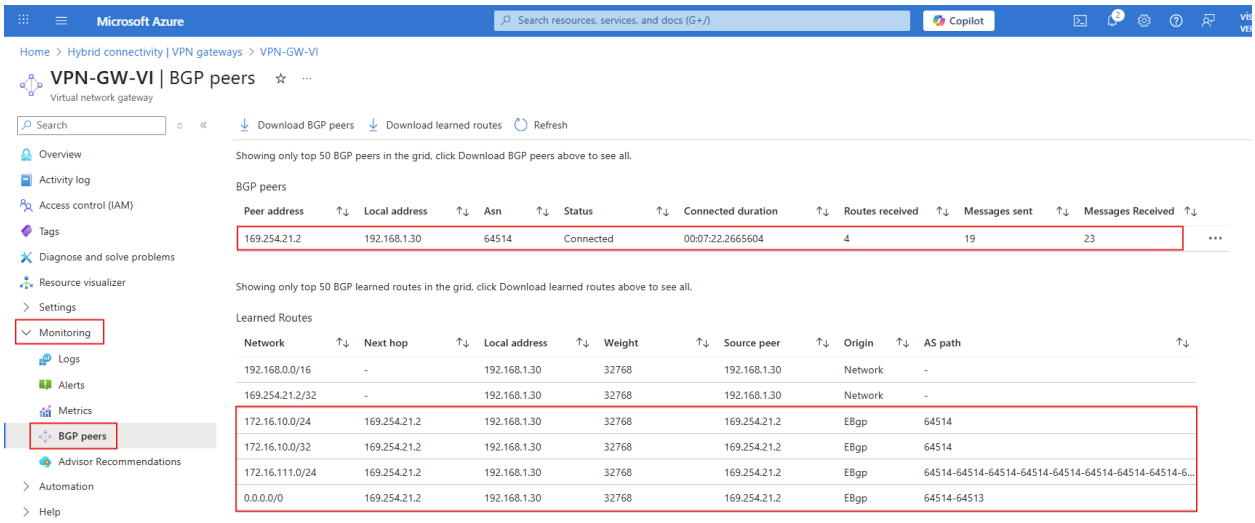
Under VPN gateway go to VPN gateways and select your VPN Gateway.



To Verify IPsec connection, Under VPN gateway → Settings → Connections, you should see the Status as Connected.



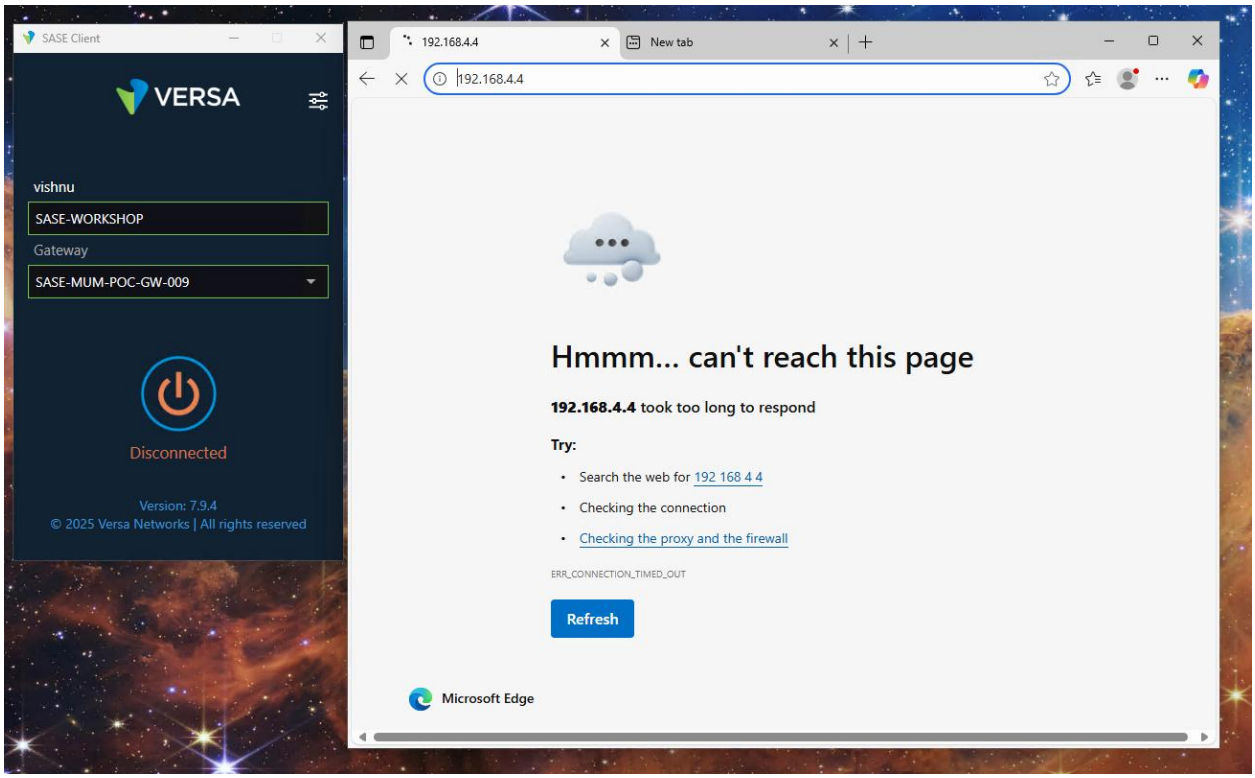
To Verify BGP Under VPN gateway → Monitoring →BGP peers, you should be able to see the BGP peers and the Routes learned.



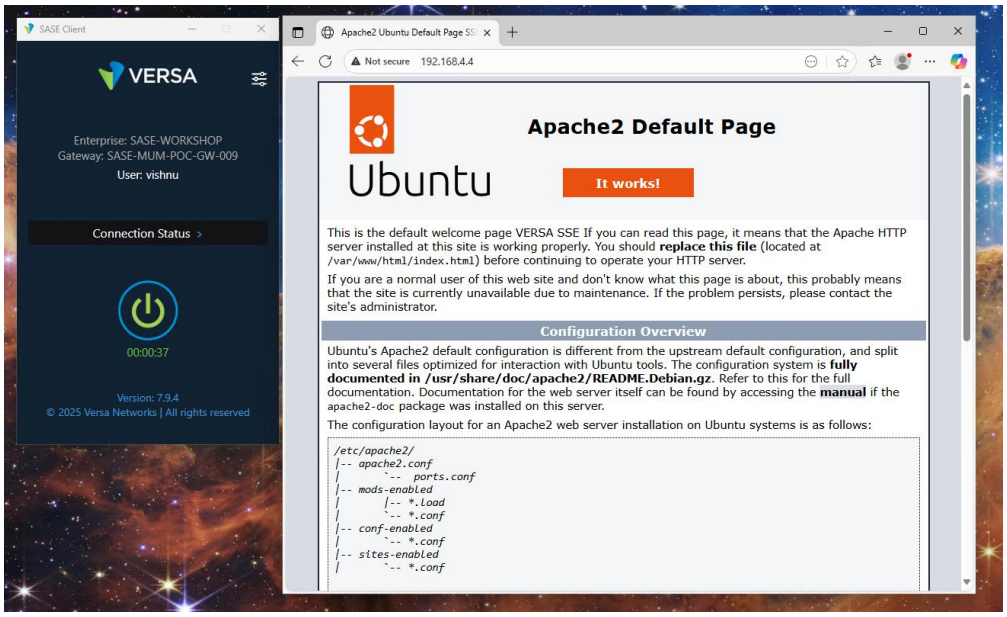
Verifying connectivity:

Accessing Azure Virtual Machine instance with IP: 192.168.4.4 from Remote PC.

When the SASE Client is not connected to the Gateway we were unable to reach the VM instance in Azure over Private IP.

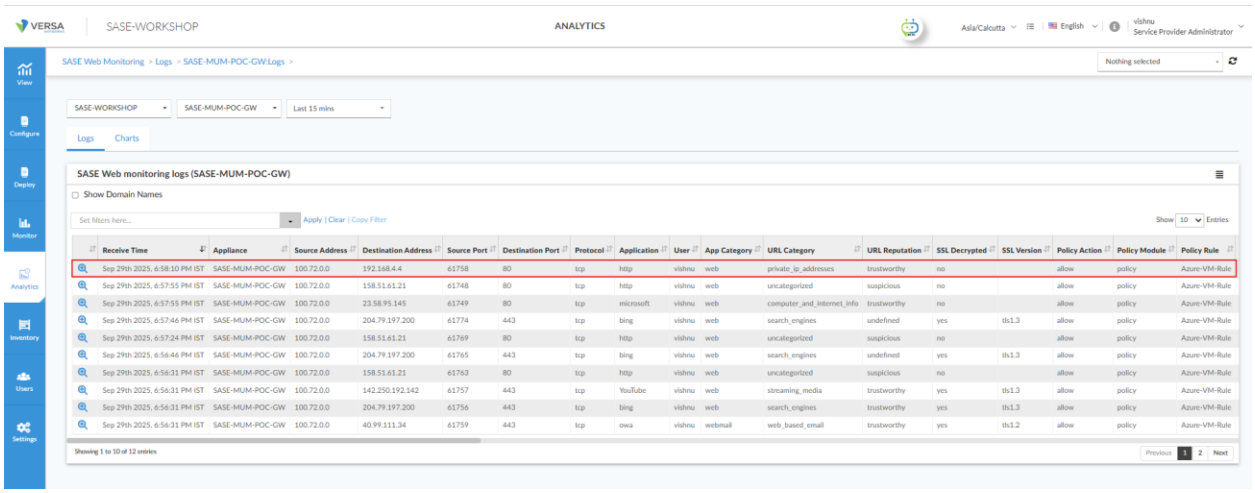


When the SASE Client is connected to the Gateway we were able to reach the Azure VM instance over Private IP.



SASE-WEB LOGS on Analytics:

Go to Analytics →Logs → SASE Web Monitoring, select the respective Organization and the SASE Gateway.



Option 2: Azure VPN Integration with Versa SASE Gateway using Virtual WAN

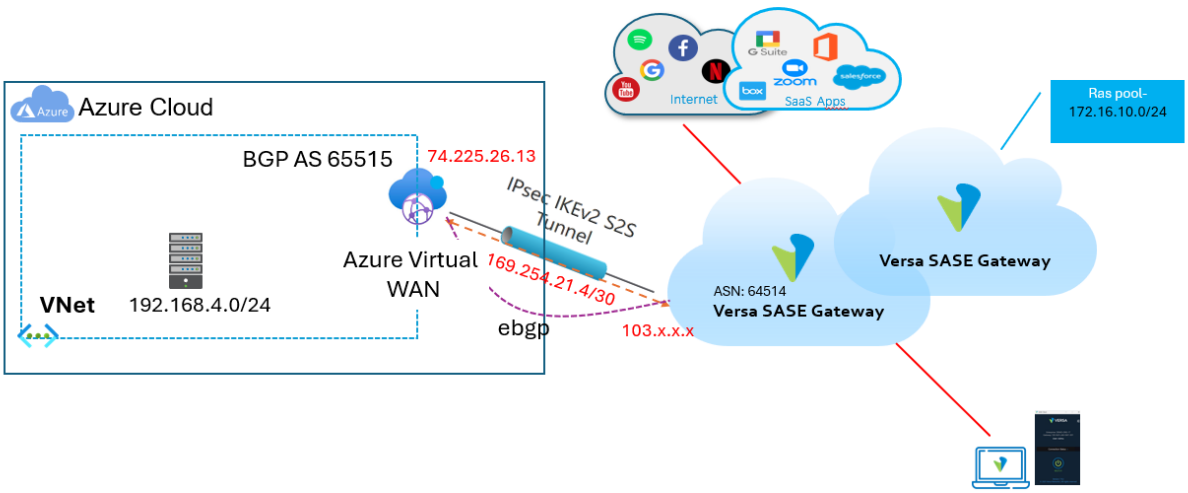
Concept: Establish IPsec between Azure vWAN hub and SASE Gateway.

In this scenario, a site-to-site IPsec VPN is established between the SASE Gateway and Azure Virtual WAN (vWAN). The VNets are connected to the vWAN through Virtual WAN hubs, and dynamic route exchange is performed over the IPsec connection using eBGP between the SASE Gateway and the Azure vWAN hub.

This option is used when you need to connect the SASE Gateway to multiple VNets or regions with centralized routing and a scalable network architecture.

Use Cases: SD-WAN, branch connectivity, centralized management.

Key Components: Azure Virtual WAN, Azure Virtual Hub, Azure VPN site, SASE gateway.



Prerequisites:

- Azure Subscription: Active subscription
- Resource Group: For VPN components.
- Versa SASE Gateway IP: Public IP address.
- On-Premises Network Details: Address spaces behind Versa SASE.

High Level Steps:

Step 1: Create a Virtual WAN.
Step 2: Create a Virtual Hub within Virtual WAN.
Step 3: Create a VPN site within Virtual WAN.
Step 4: Connect the VPN site.
Step 5: Versa Configuration.
Step 6: Validation of the IPsec tunnel and BGP status.

Azure Configuration:

Creating Virtal WAN:

Azure Virtual WAN is Microsoft's managed global transit network service that provides large-scale branch, site-to-site, and remote-user connectivity through a unified architecture. It simplifies deployment of secure, high-performance connections between on-premises locations, Azure regions, and remote users by centralizing routing, encryption, and policy control in Microsoft's backbone.

Purpose of vWAN in This Scenario

In the Versa SASE integration, Azure vWAN acts as the central connectivity hub between the Versa SASE Gateway and multiple Azure Virtual Networks (VNets).

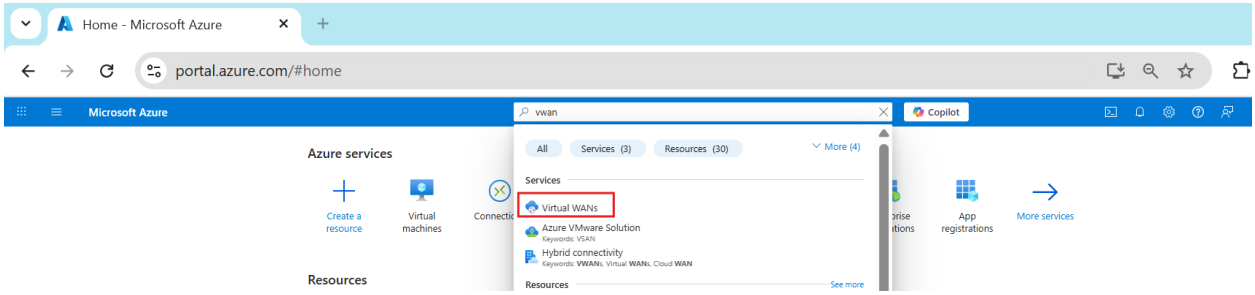
- The Versa SASE Gateway establishes a **site-to-site IPsec tunnel** to the vWAN hub.
- Dynamic routing is enabled through **eBGP** so that routes between the SASE fabric and all attached VNets are automatically exchanged.
- This eliminates the need to create individual VPN gateways for each VNet and provides a scalable, cloud-native backbone for branch-to-cloud traffic.

Key Use Cases for Azure vWAN

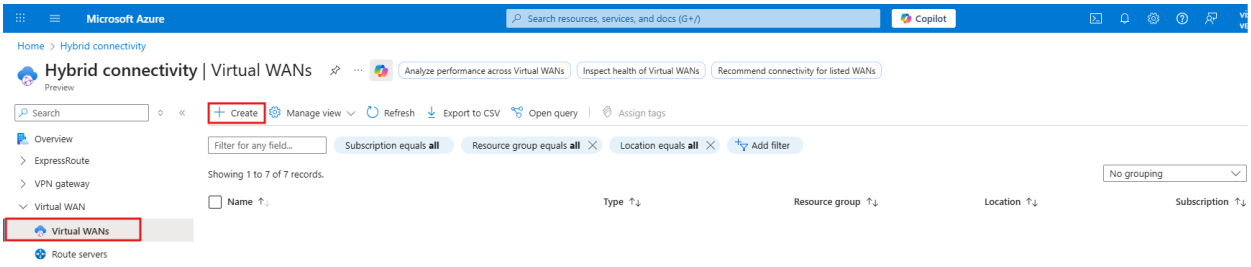
- **Global branch connectivity:** Seamlessly connect many branch offices or SD-WAN sites to Azure through a single, centrally managed hub.
- **SASE/SSE integration:** Provide a high-availability, low-latency connection point for third-party security clouds such as Versa SASE.
- **Hub-and-spoke multi-region design:** Centralize routing and security policies across multiple VNets and regions without complex peering.

- **Hybrid cloud and remote user access:** Support IPsec VPN, Point-to-Site, and ExpressRoute for flexible enterprise connectivity.

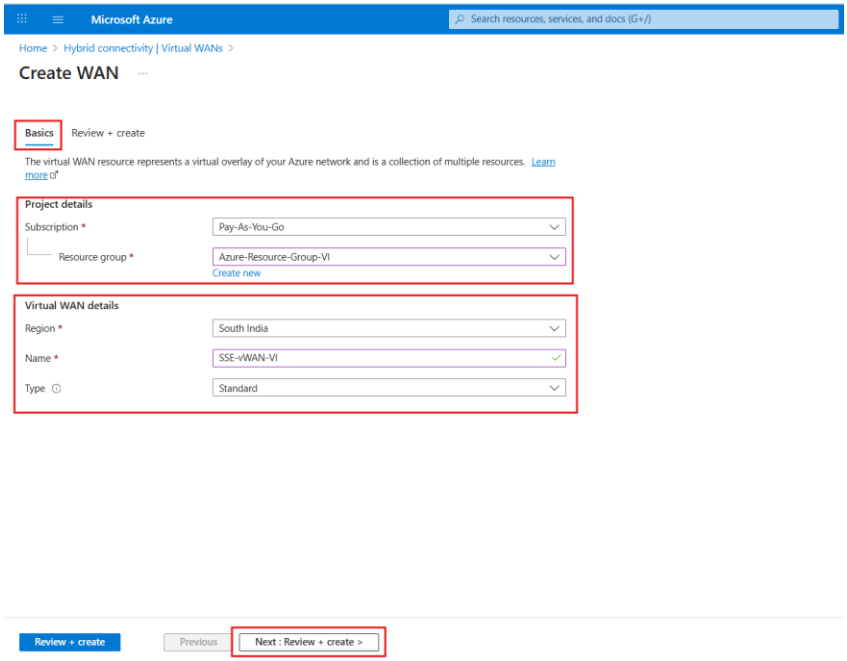
To create a Virtual WAN, search 'vWAN' → and select Virtual WANs under Services.



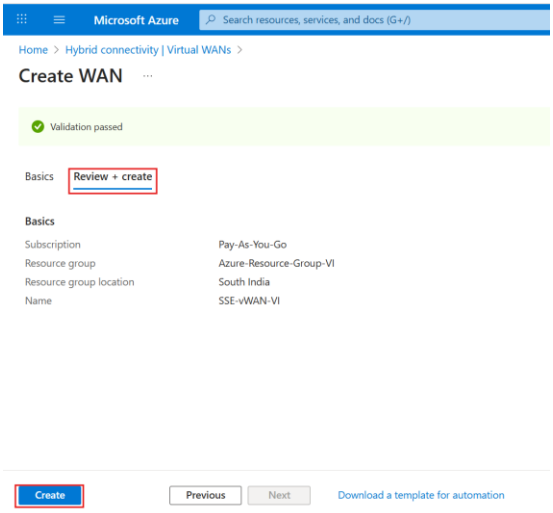
To create a new Virtual WAN click on "+Create".



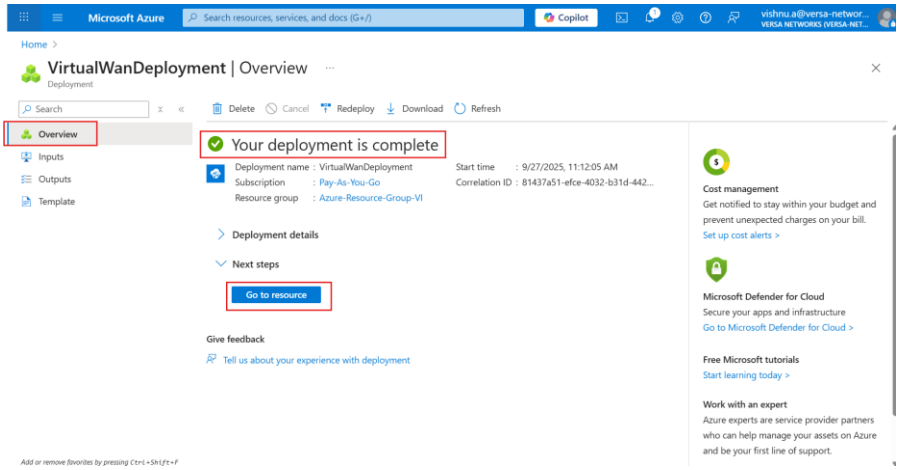
When creating an Azure Virtual WAN, choose the subscription and an existing resource group, then select a resource location (for management only, as vWAN is global), provide a name, and set the type to Standard—required for advanced features beyond basic site-to-site connections(Can be configured as per the requirement) and click on "Next: Review+create>".



Under "Review+ create" tab click on Create.



Under Overview tab, you can view the status of the deployment. Once the deployment is complete click on “Go to resource”.

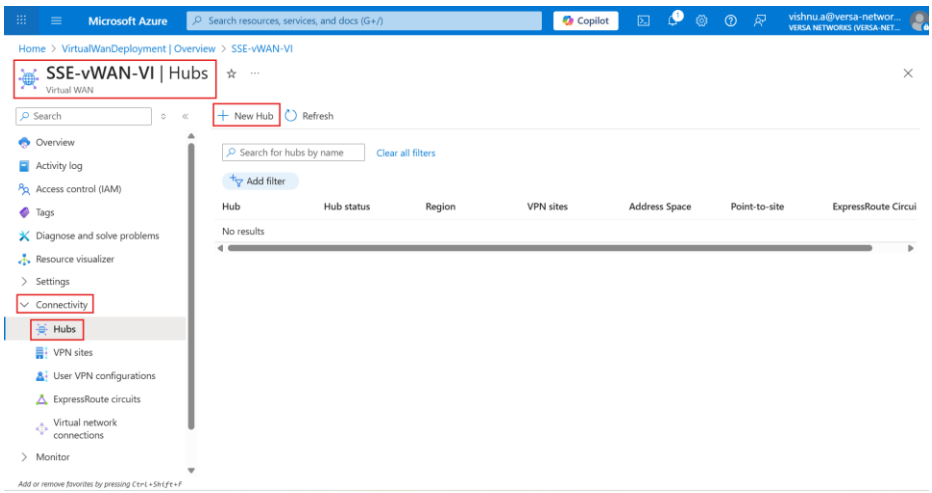


Creating Virtual Hub within vWAN

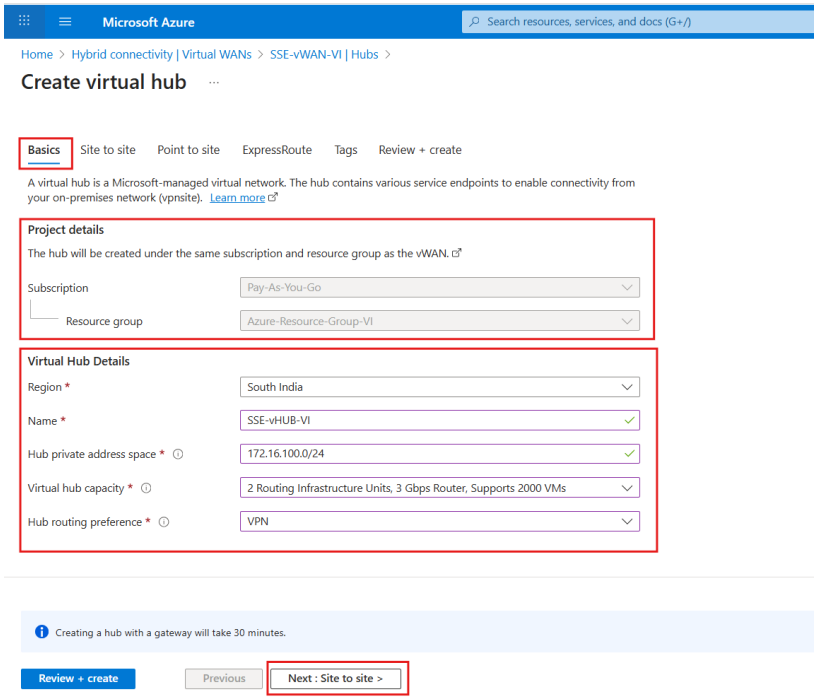
A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network. The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity from your on-premises network (vpnsite).

A Virtual WAN virtual hub connects to virtual networks (VNets) and on-premises using connectivity gateways, such as site-to-site (S2S) VPN gateway, ExpressRoute (ER) gateway, point-to-site (P2S) gateway, and SD-WAN Network Virtual Appliance (NVA).

To create a Virtual Hub within vWAN, Navigate to Connectivity → Hubs and click on “+New Hub”.



When creating a Virtual Hub, select the deployment region and provide a name, specify a hub private address space (minimum /24), choose the hub capacity, and select the routing Preference as per your need.

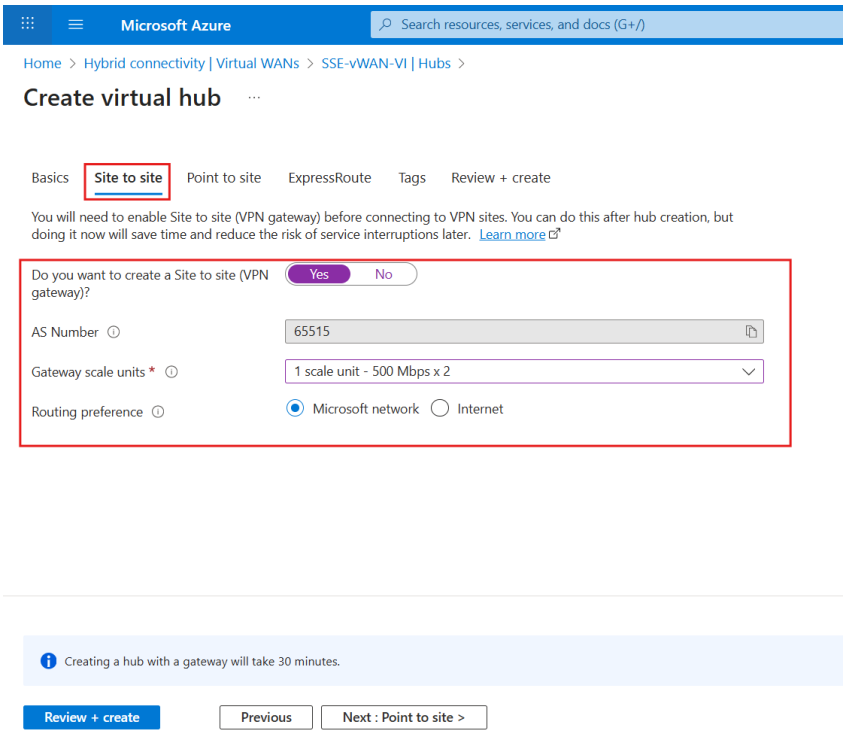


Note:

The virtual hub router takes routing decisions using built-in route selection algorithm. To influence routing decisions in virtual hub router towards on-premises, we now have a new Virtual WAN hub feature called Hub routing preference (HRP). When a virtual hub router learns multiple routes across S2S VPN, ER and SD-WAN NVA connections for a destination route-prefix in on-premises, the virtual hub router's route selection algorithm adapts based on the hub routing preference configuration and selects the best routes.

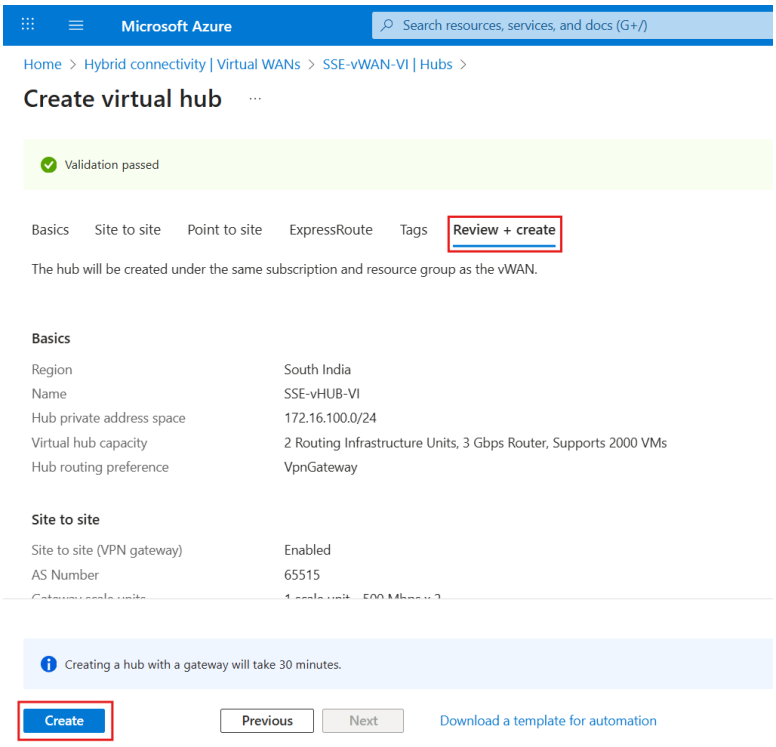
Refer https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/about-virtual-hub-routing-preference for more information.

Enable site to site and select the gateway scale units as customer preference, Routing preference and click Review+Create.



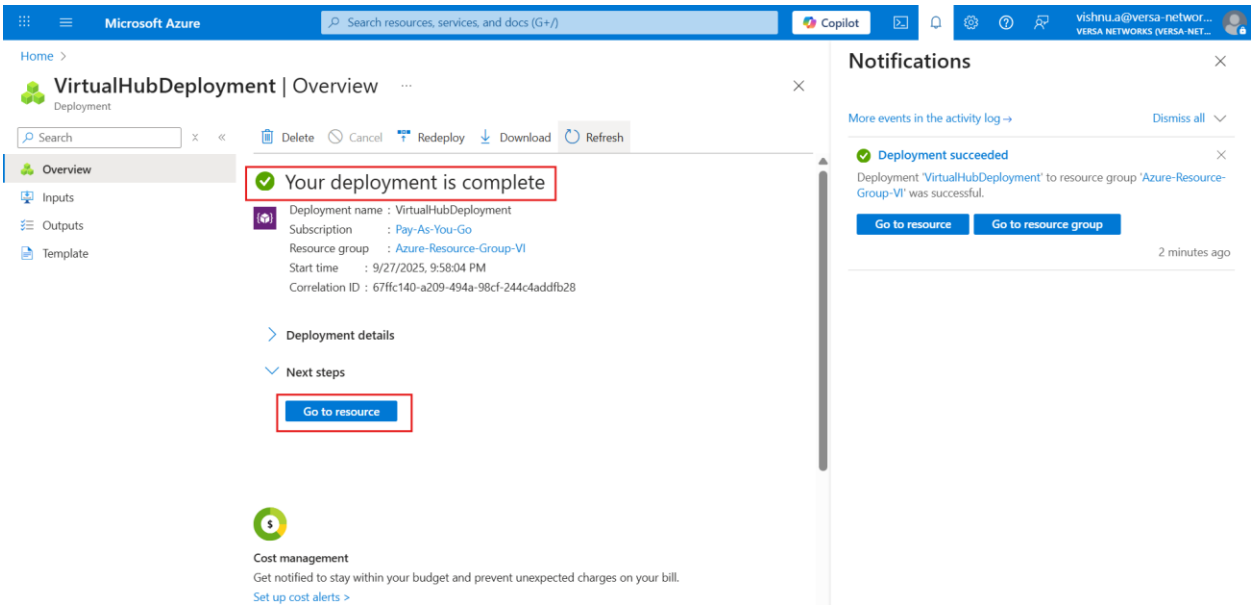
Note: Azure routing preference enables you to choose how your traffic routes between Azure and the Internet. You can choose to route traffic either via the Microsoft network, or, via the ISP network (public internet). These options are also referred to as cold potato routing and hot potato routing respectively. Egress data transfer price varies based on the routing selection. The public IP address in Virtual WAN is assigned by the service based on the routing option selected. For more information about routing preference via Microsoft network or ISP, please see https://docs.microsoft.com/azure/virtual-network/routing-preference-overview

Once the validation passed, click create.

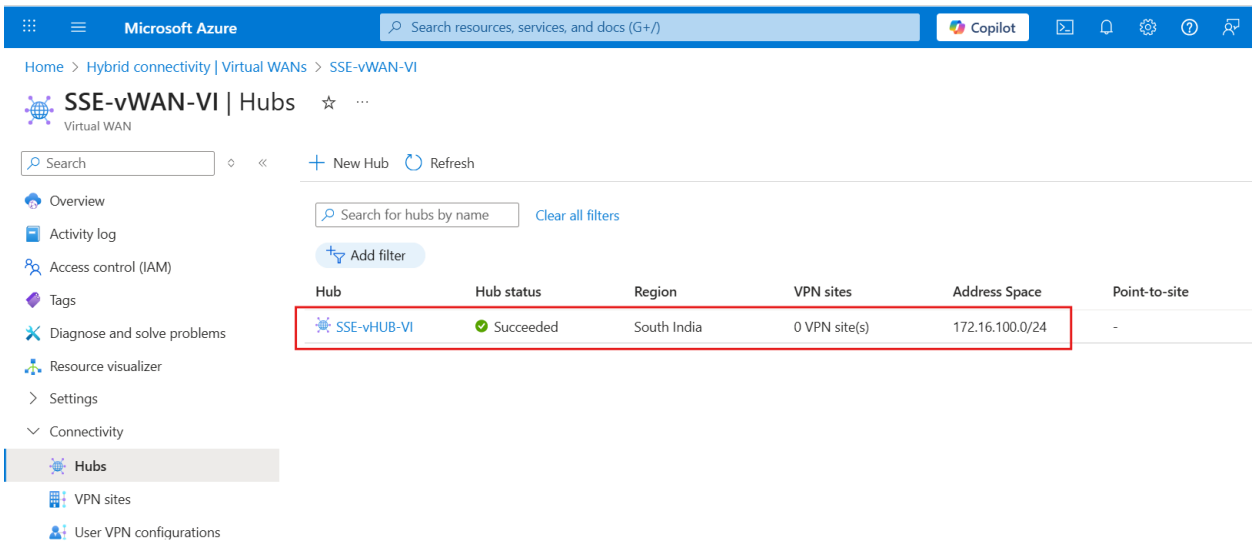


Note: Creating an Azure virtual hub without a gateway takes approximately 5 to 7 minutes, while creating one with a gateway (such as a site-to-site VPN or ExpressRoute gateway) can take up to 30 minutes.

Once the deployment is complete click on “Go to resource”.

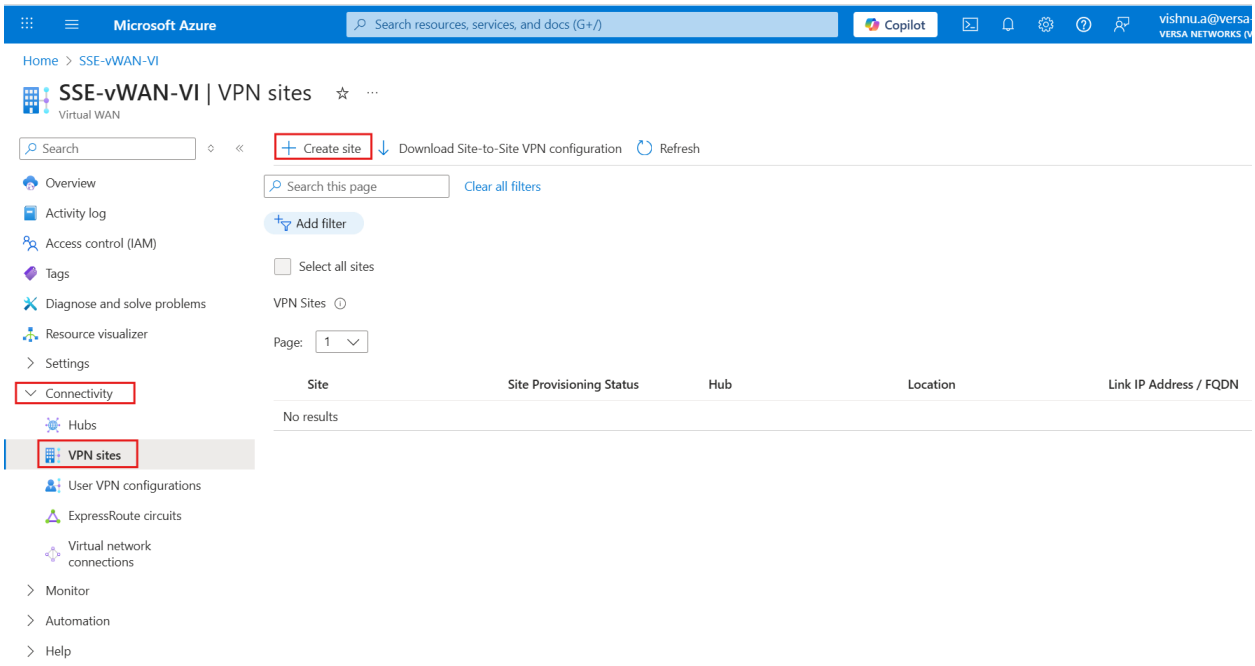


After deployment, under Connectivity → Hubs, we can see Hub status as succeeded.

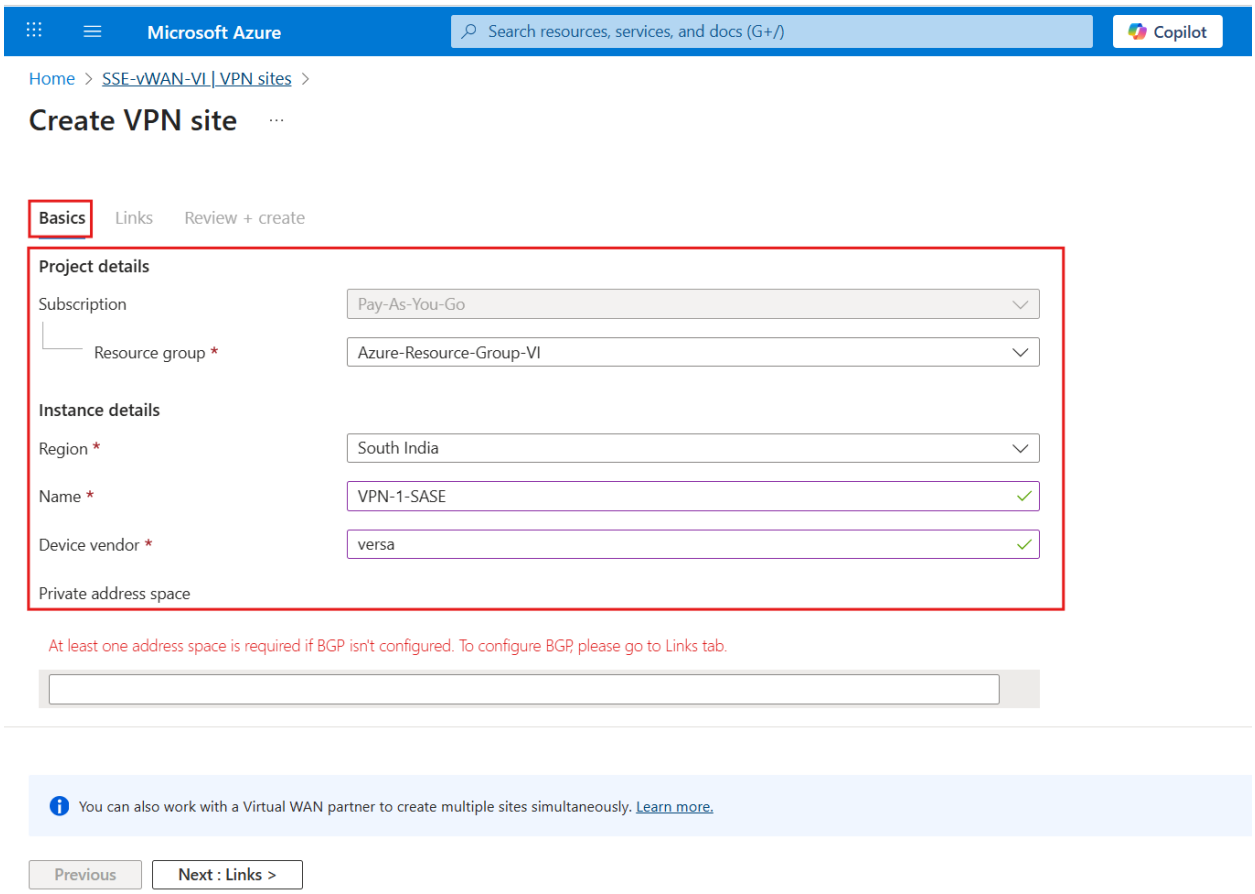


Creating a VPN site

To Create a VPN site within Virtual WAN. Navigate to Virtual WAN→ Connectivity →VPN Sites and click on “Create site”.

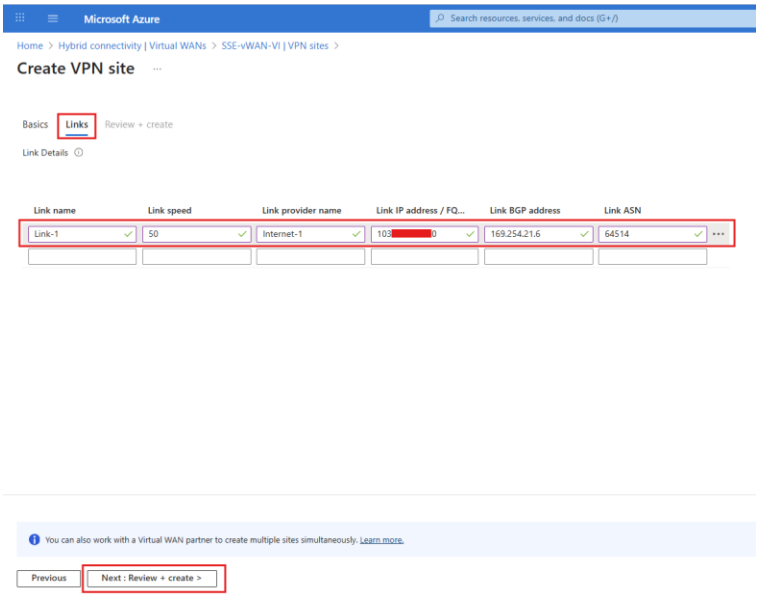


Fill in the details of Region, Name of the VPN and Device vendor and then click next.

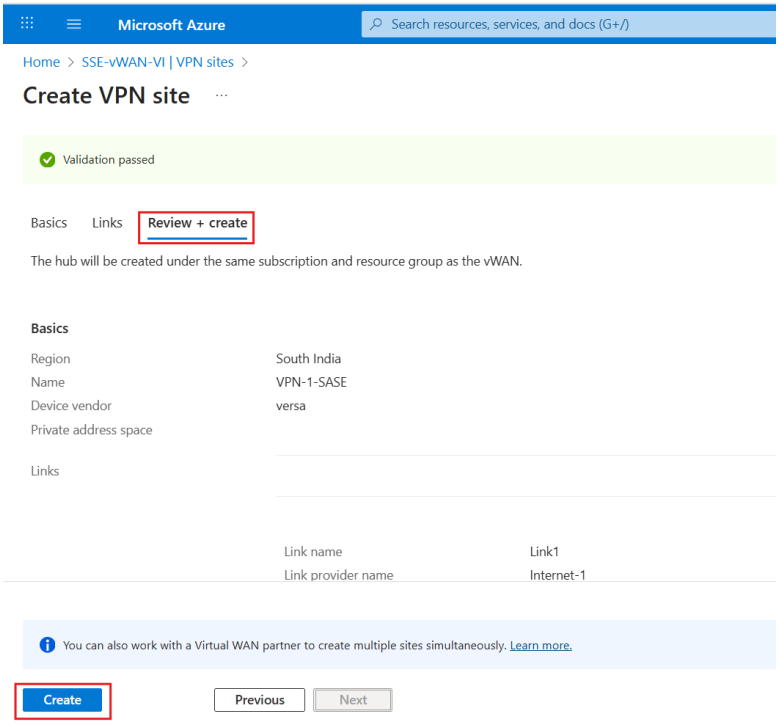


Provide a Link Name, its speed in Mbps, and the provider name (e.g., ATT or Verizon) for the branch VPN site, then specify the public IP or FQDN of the on-premises VPN device (IP takes precedence if both are given) under “Link IP address/FQDN”.

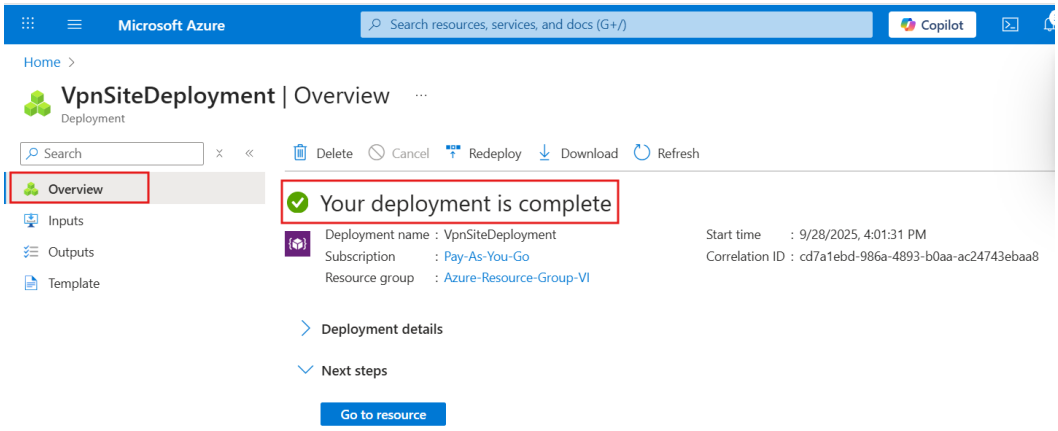
Under Link BGP Address provide a BGP IP of your VPN device and it should be different from public IP you specified and not part of site’s VNet address space—typically a loopback interface address. Under link ASN provide the AS Number of SASE GW.



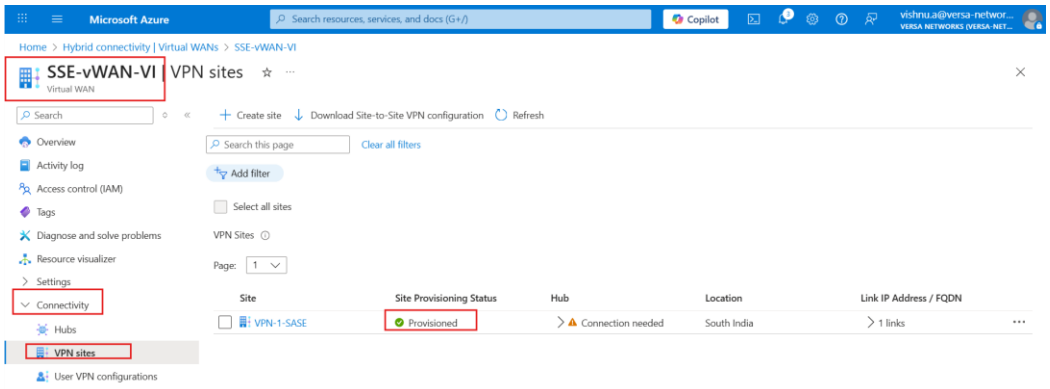
Under “Review + create” click on Create once the validation is passed.



Deployment status can be viewed under Overview tab.

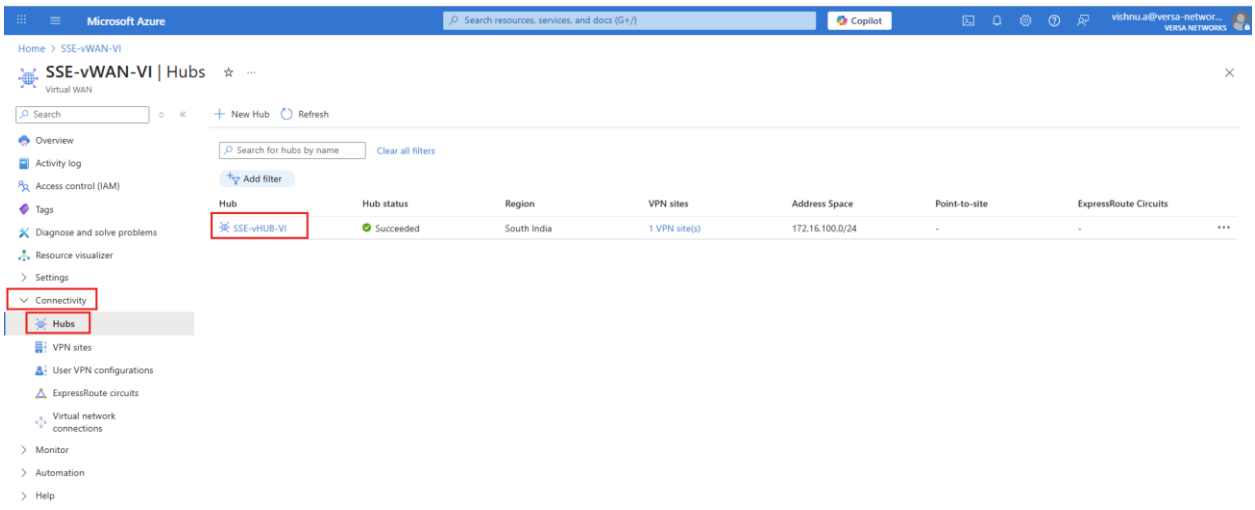


On your Virtual WAN, go to Connectivity → VPN sites, make sure the Status is shown Provisioned.

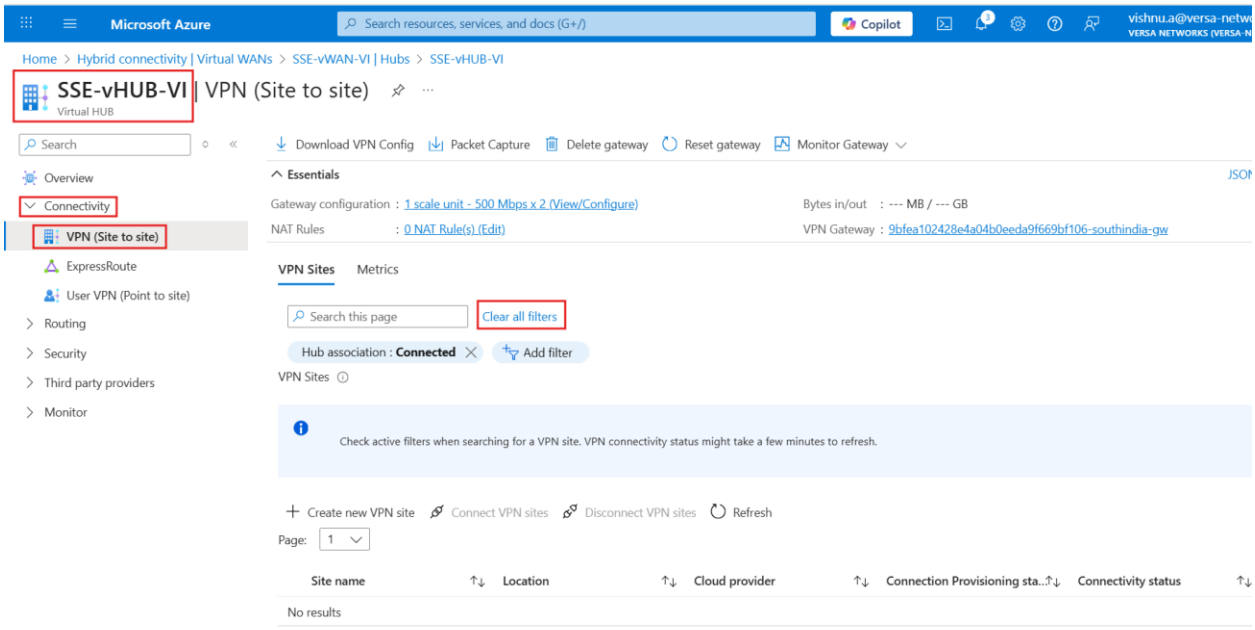


Connecting the VPN sites

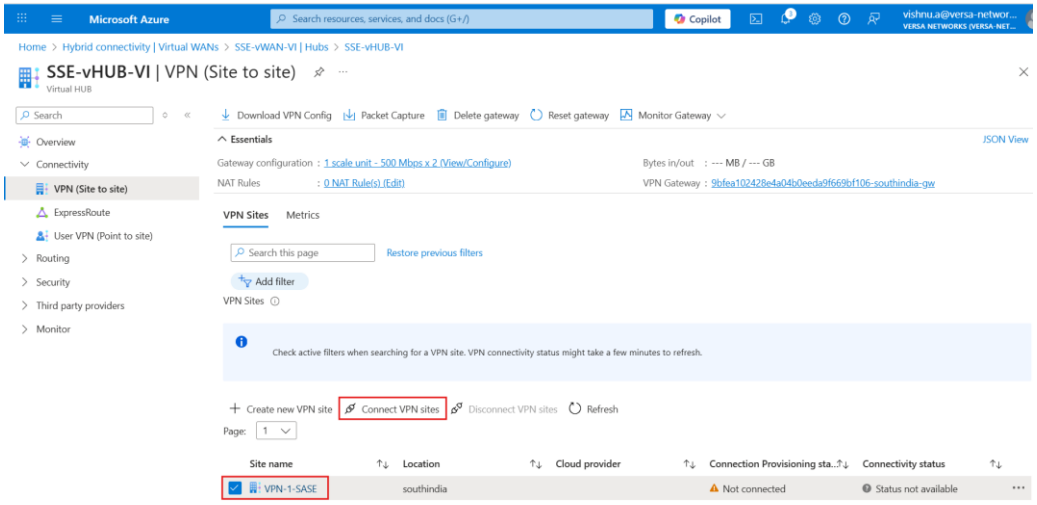
To Connect to VPN Sites, on your Virtual WAN, go to Connectivity → Hubs and click on the hub that you created.



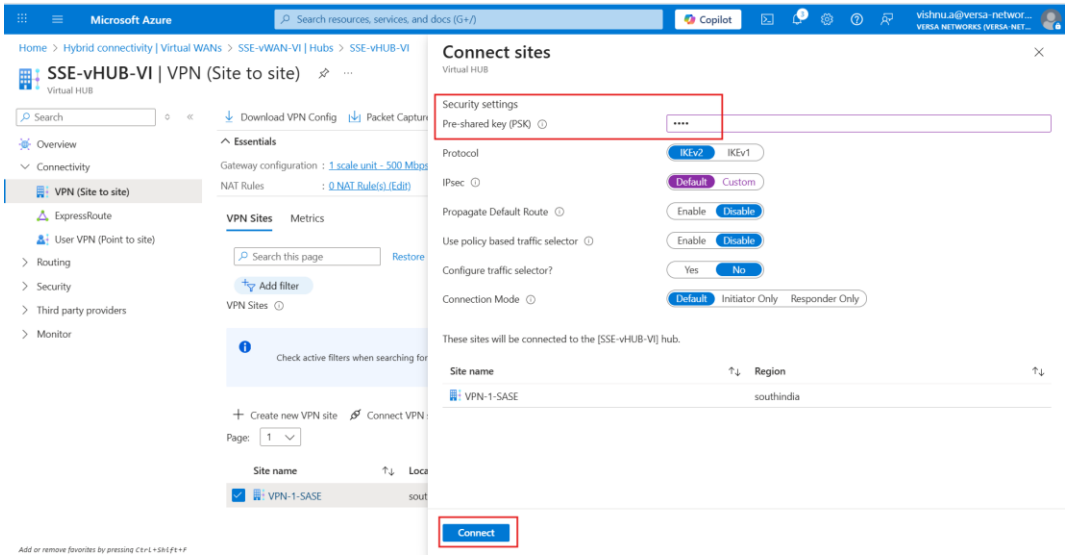
On the page for the hub that you created, under “Connectivity”, click VPN (Site to site) and click on “Clear all filters”.



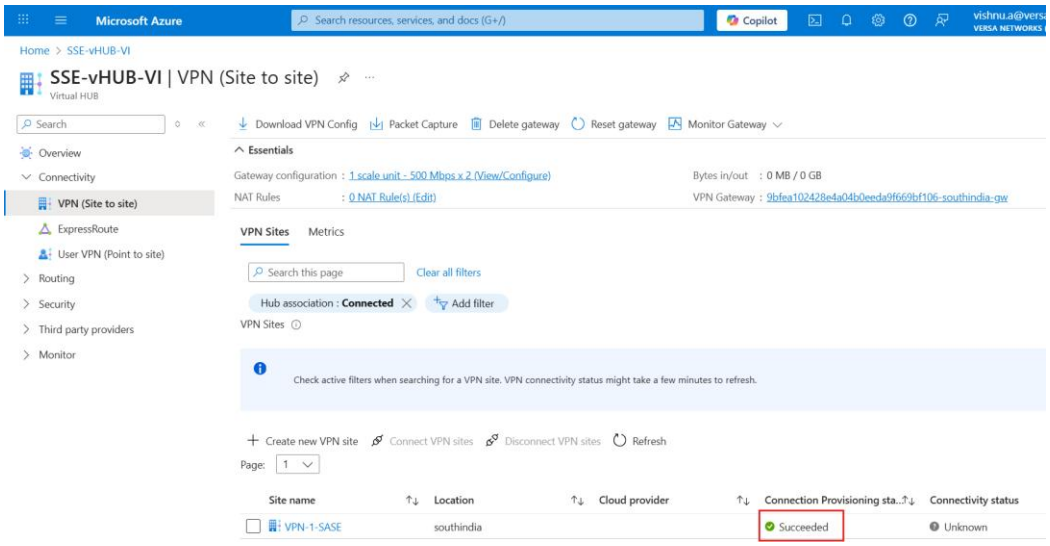
Next, select the VPN site and click on Connect VPN sites.



Enter the PSK details and click on “Connect”.

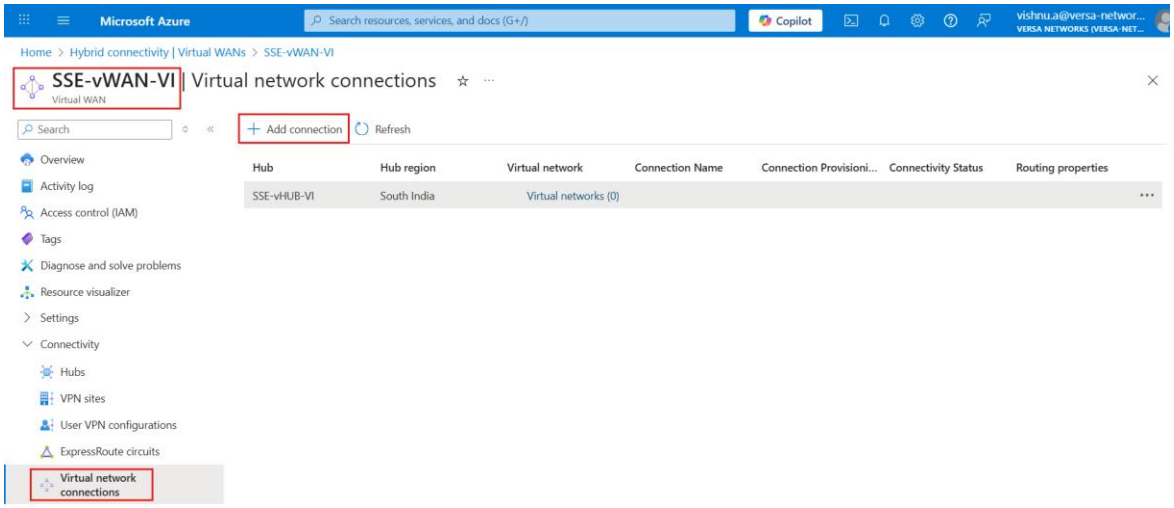


Once it created, the Connection Provisioning status shows “Succeeded”.

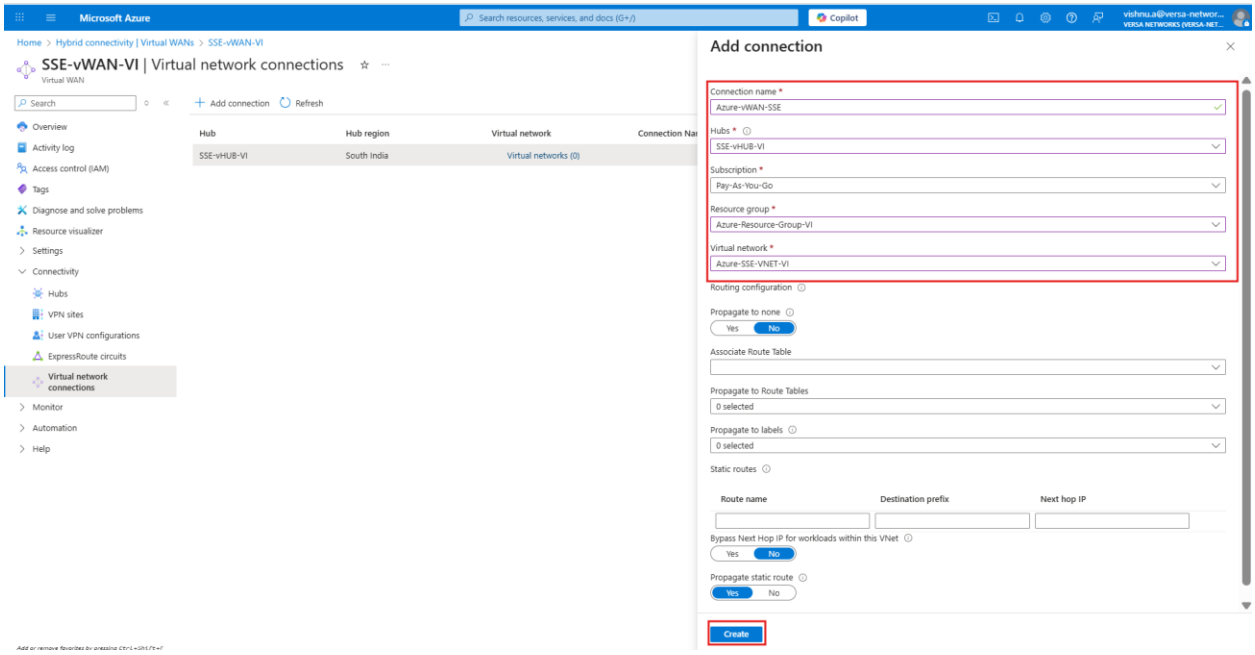


Connecting a VNet to the virtual hub:

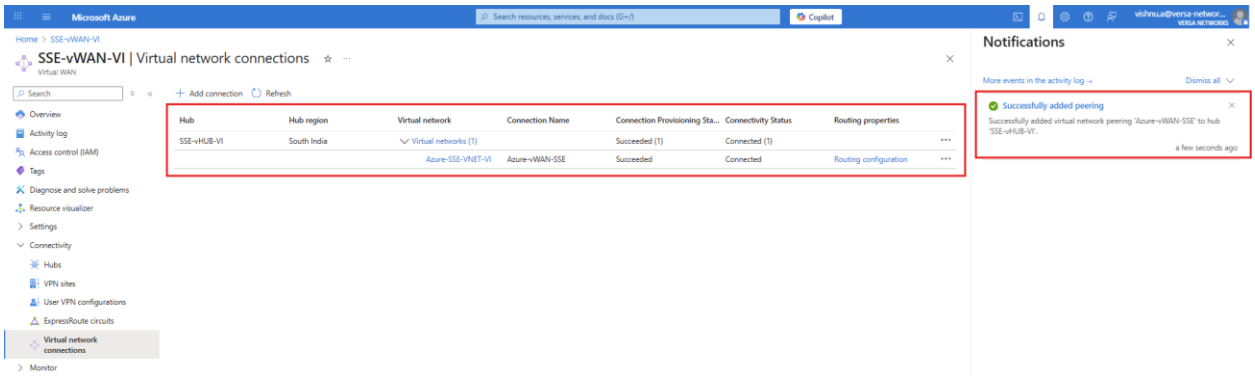
In the Azure portal, go to your Virtual WAN, under Connectivity click on Virtual network connections and select “+ Add connection”.



Give the connection a name, choose the Virtual WAN hub to associate it with, confirm the subscription and resource group, and select the virtual network to connect—making sure that VNet does not already have a virtual network gateway and click on Create.



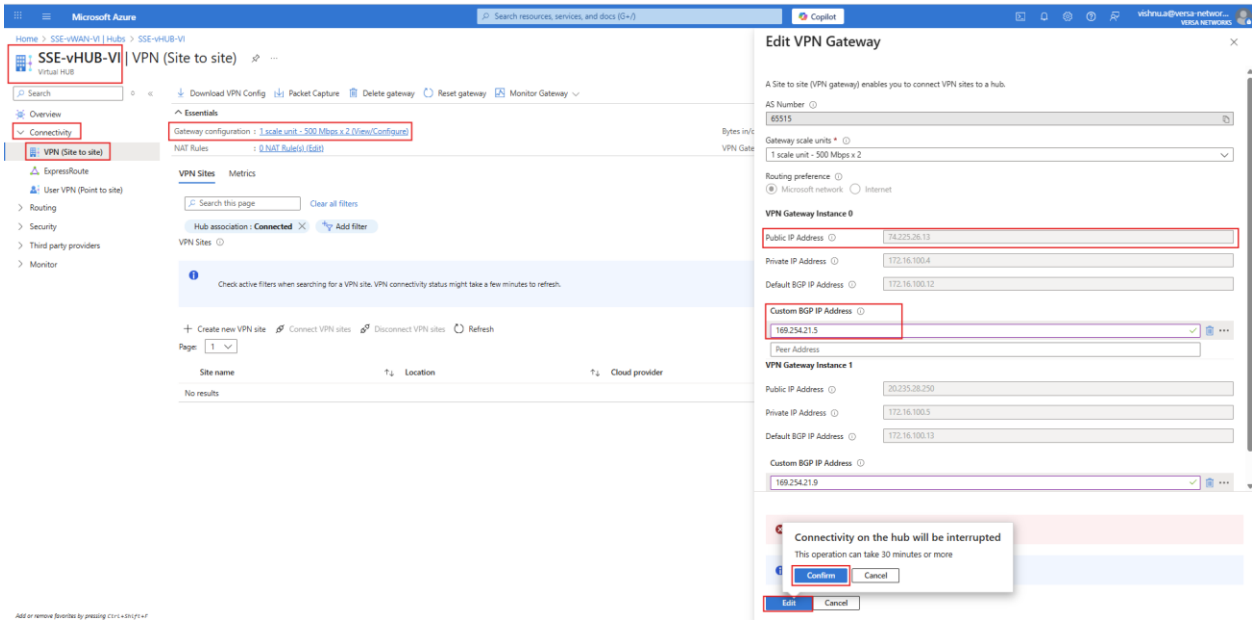
Verify the Virtual network connections from the notifications.



View or edit gateway settings

To view and edit your VPN gateway settings. Go to your **Virtual HUB -> VPN (Site to site)** and click on the **Gateway configuration**.

Under Edit VPN Gateway, make note of the Public IP, add the “Custom BGP IP Address” and click **Edit → Confirm**.

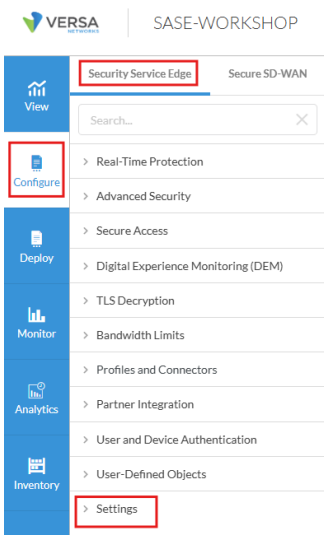


Note: Modifying the Hub will take minimum 30 Minutes.

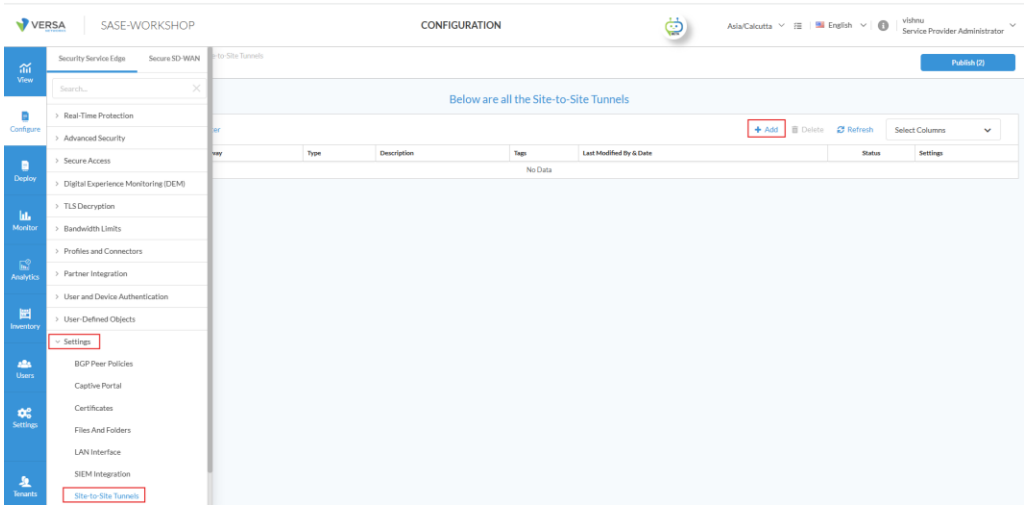
Versa SASE Gateway Configuration

Configure Site to Site Tunnels:

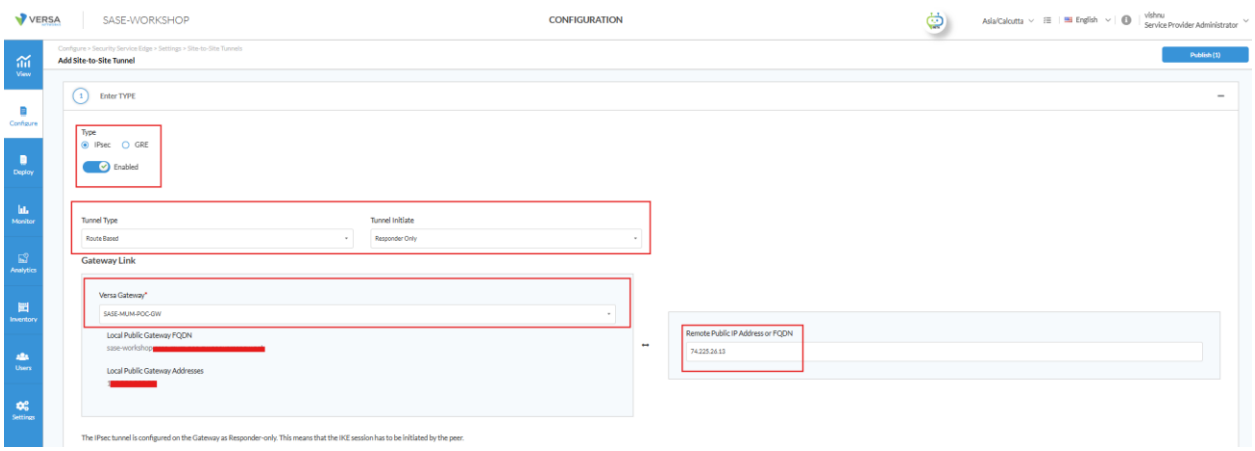
To Configure Site-to-Site Tunnels, Go to Configure →Secure Service Edge → Settings.



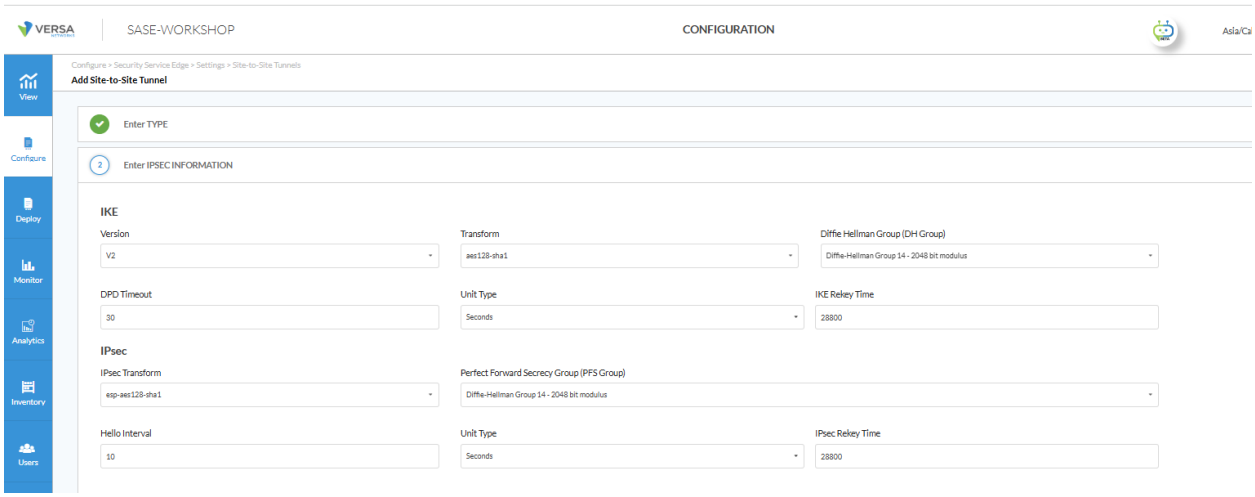
Under “Settings” go to “Site-to-Site Tunnels” and click on “Add”.



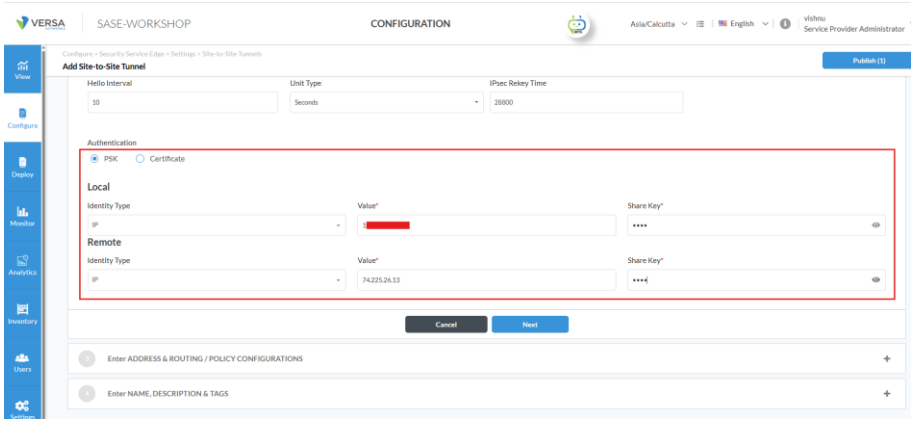
Under “Enter TYPE”, provide the Type as IPSec, “Tunnel Type” as “Route Based” and Select the Versa Gateway with has the IP 103.x.x.x, provide the Remote Public IP address.



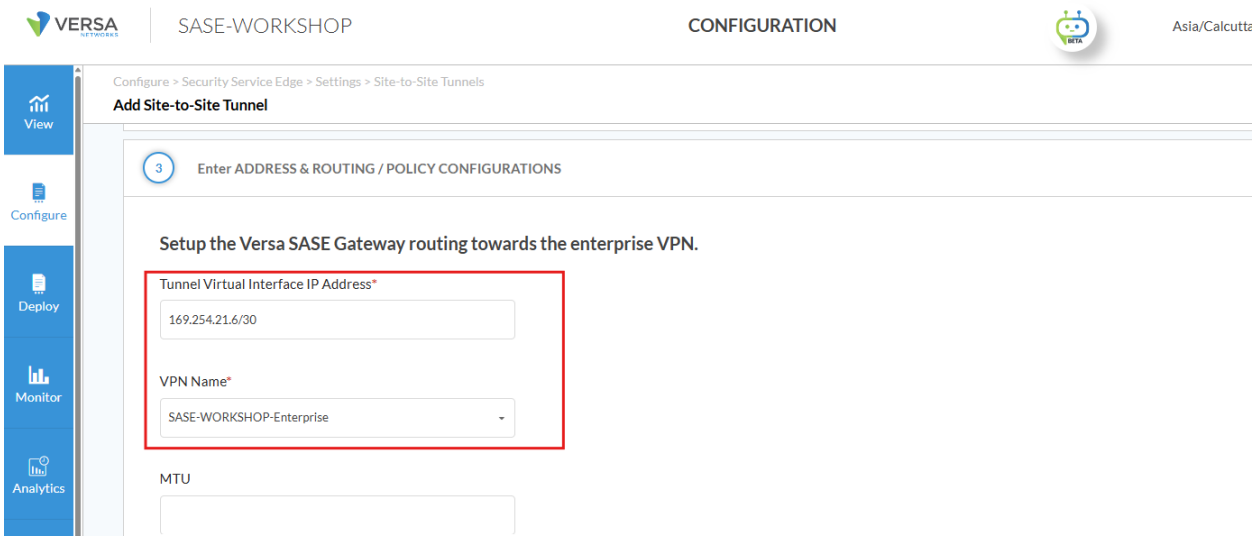
Under “Enter IPSEC INFORMATION” configure the Ike and IPsec parameters. The snip below shows the default values.



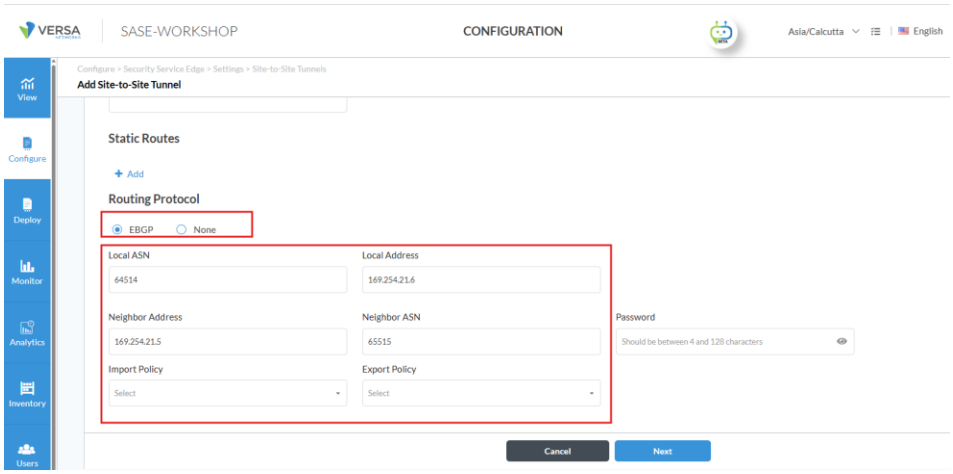
Under “Authentication”, select “PSK”, Under Local and Remote provide the Identity type as IP and give the Public IP’s of SASE-GW, the Public IP address of Tunnel-1 and under Share key provide the PSK.



Under “Tunnel Virtual interface IP Address” provide the IP’s generated by Azure as shown in the example above and under “VPN Name” provide the respective Enterprise VPN Name.



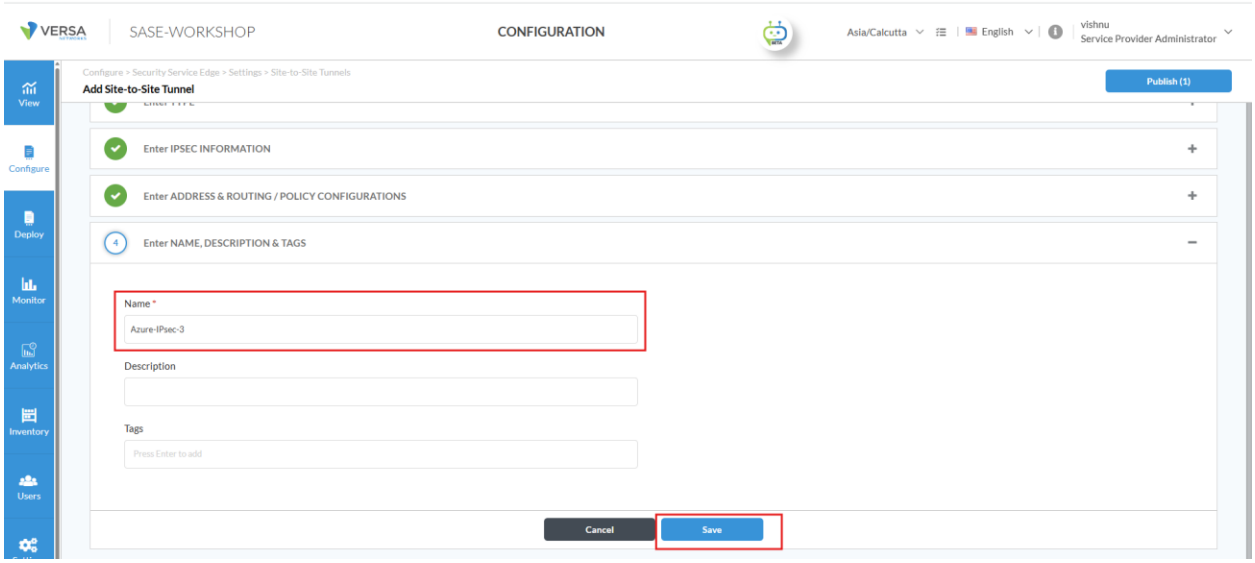
Under “Routing Protocol” select EBGP and under Local ASN, Local Address, Neighbor Address and Neighbor ASN provide the respective configuration.



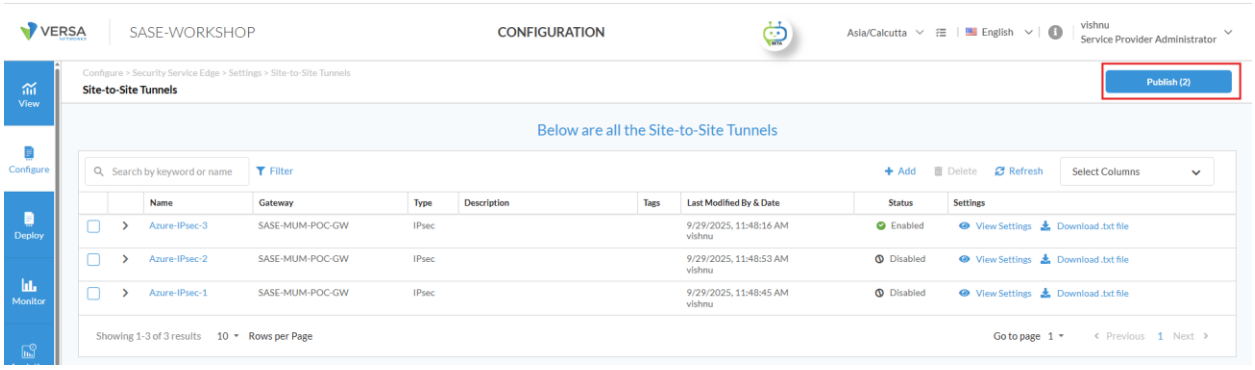
Local ASN	64514
Local Address	169.254.21.6
Remote ASN	65515
Neighbor Address	169.254.21.5

Note: The Local and Neighbor Address will be your IPsec Tunnel interfaces.

Under “Enter NAME, DESCRIPTION & TAGS” provide the Name to the IPSec tunnel and Save the configuration.

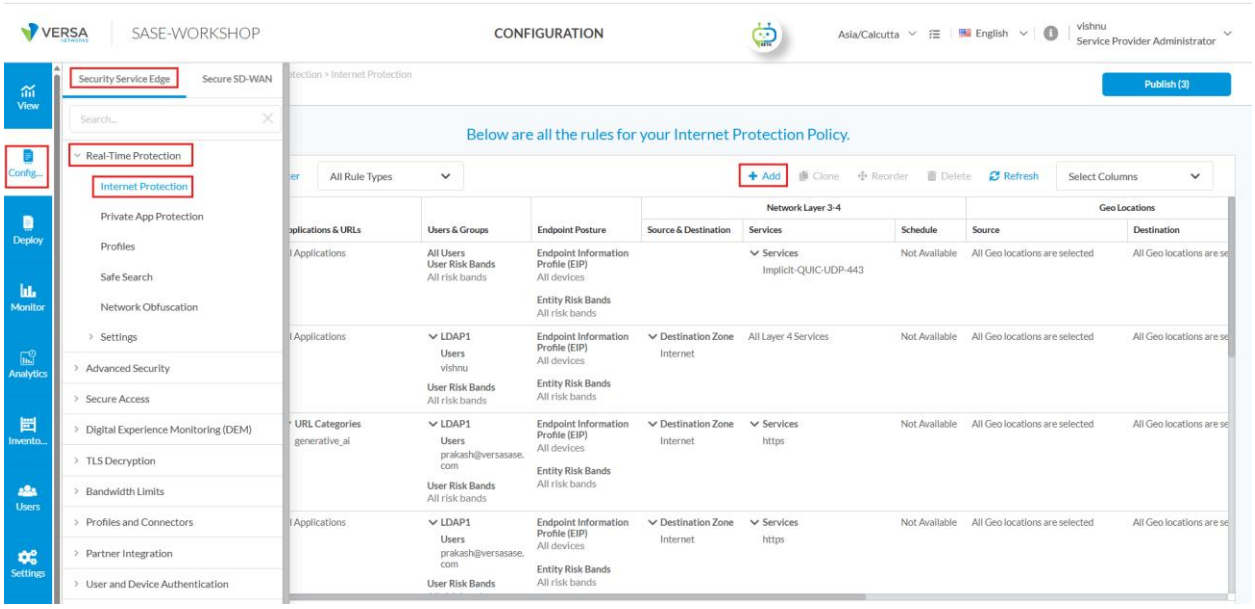


After saving the configuration, Publish the Config to respective SASE Gateways.

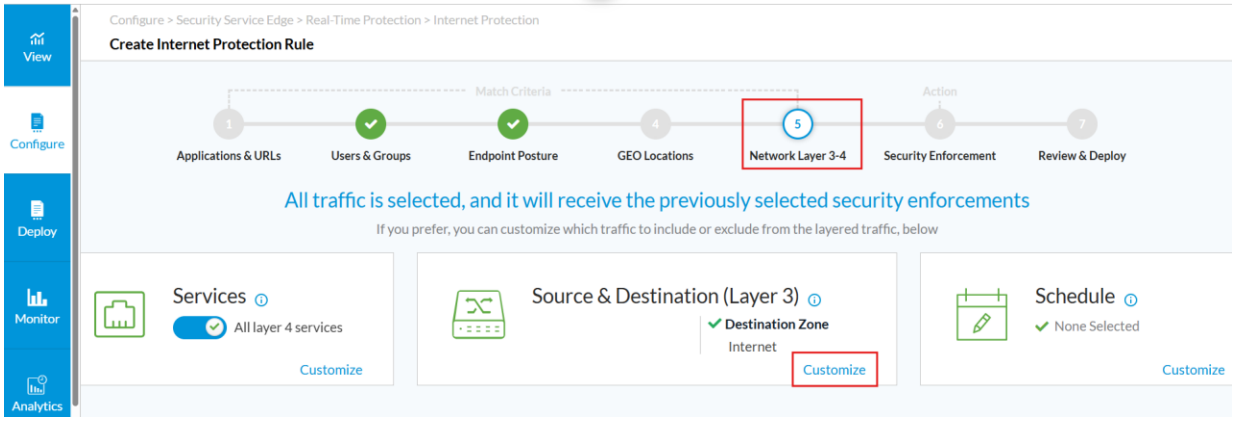


Configuring Secure Access Rule:

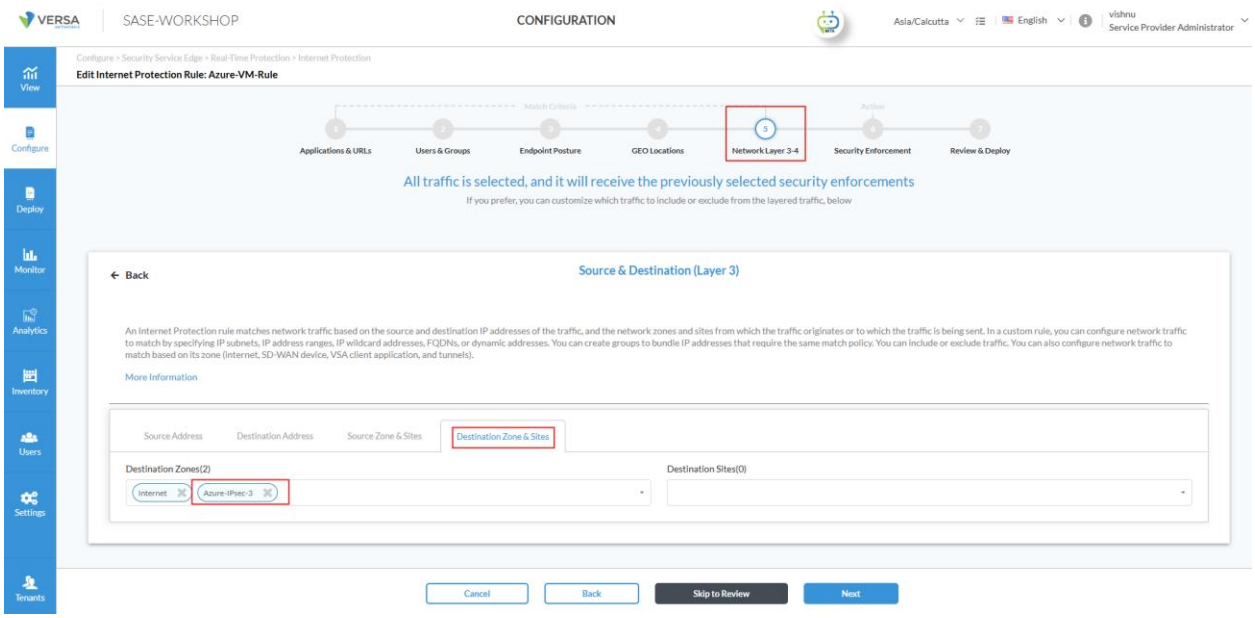
To Create a secure access rule for allowing traffic from SASE clients to AWS EC2 through IPSec tunnels, Go to Configure → Secure Service Edge → Real-Time Protection → Internet Protection and click on “Add”.



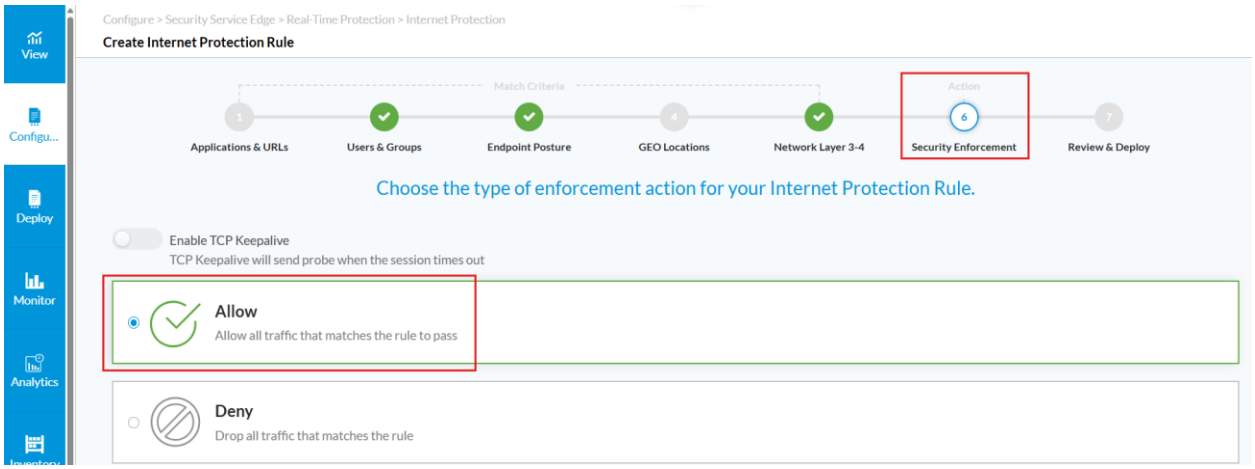
Under “Network Layer 3-4” go to “Source & Destination (Layer 3)” and click on “Customize”.



Under “Destination Zone & Sites” configure “Azure-IPsec-1” and “Azure-IPsec-2”.

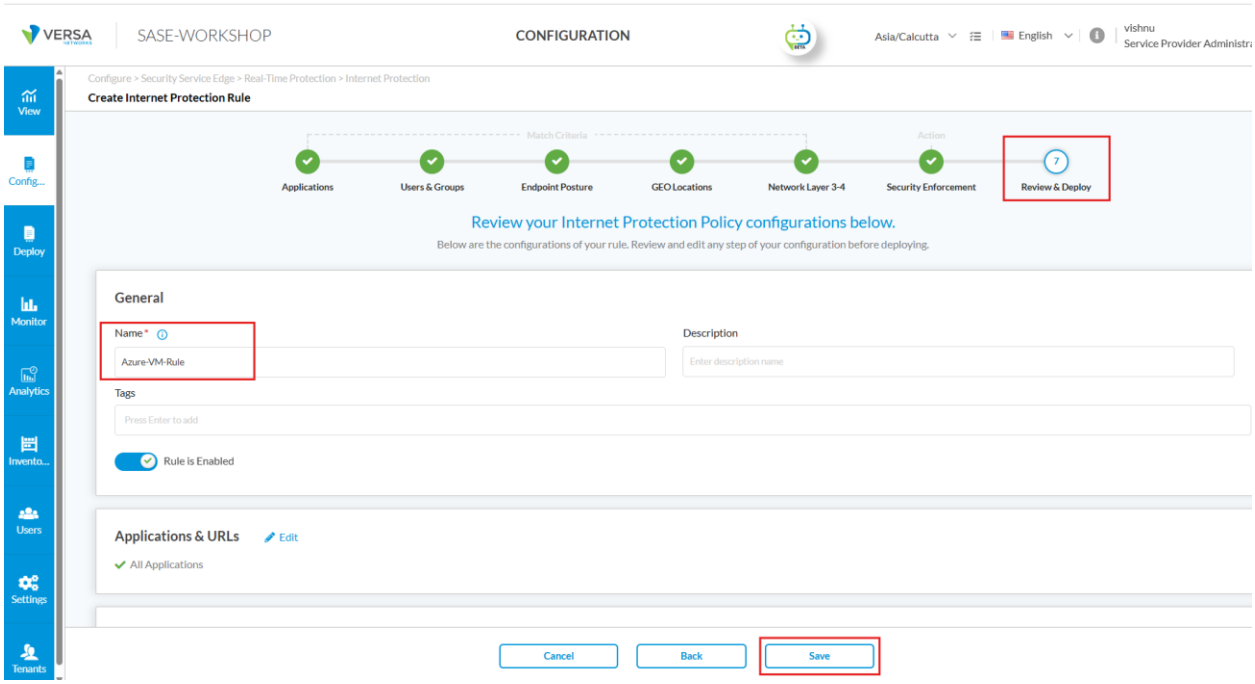


Under “Security Enforcement” Configure the action as “Allow”.

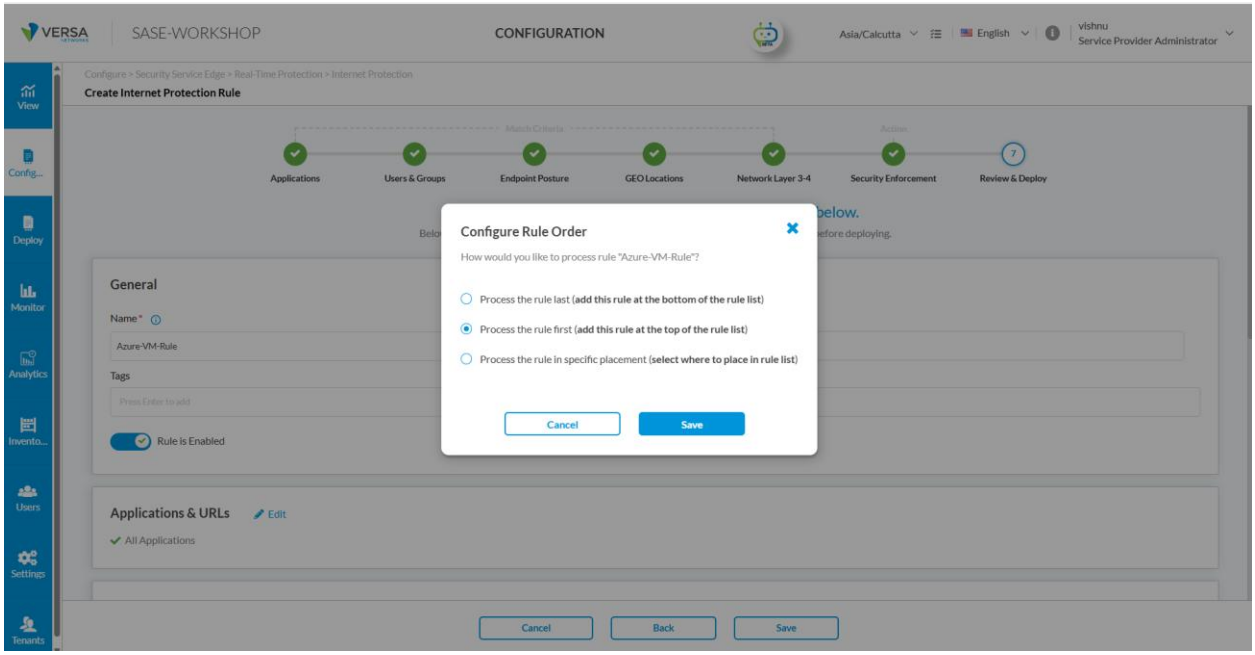


Note: Security Enforcement can be configured as per the requirement.

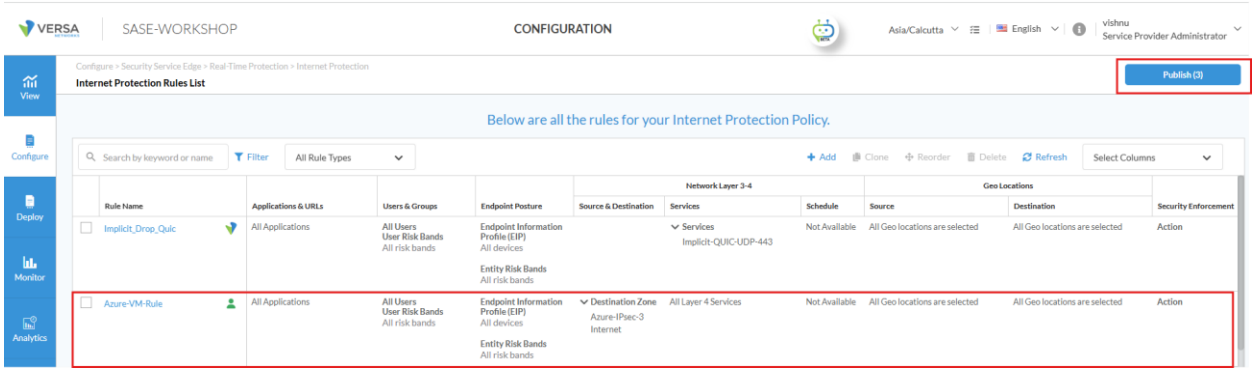
Under “Review and Deploy” provide the “Name” for the Internet Protection Rule.



Under “Configure the Rule Order” place the rule at the top.



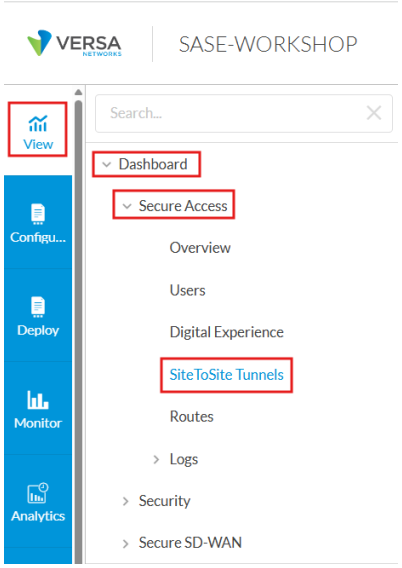
Once the configuration is complete Publish the Configuration to SASE Gateways.



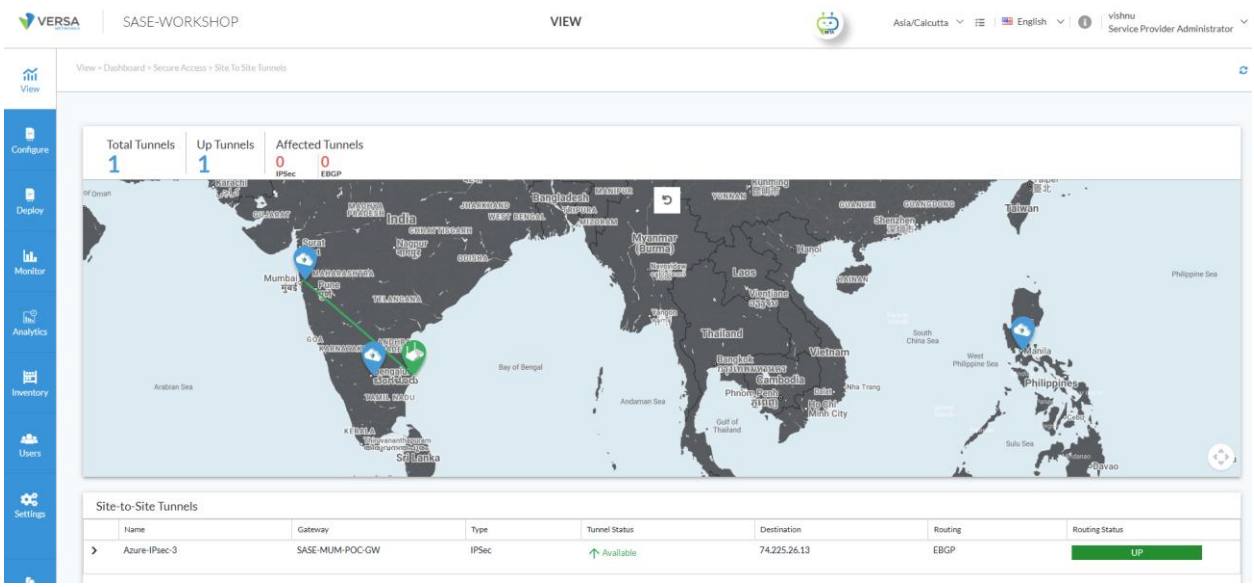
Verification

Verifying BGP and IPsec on SASE GW:

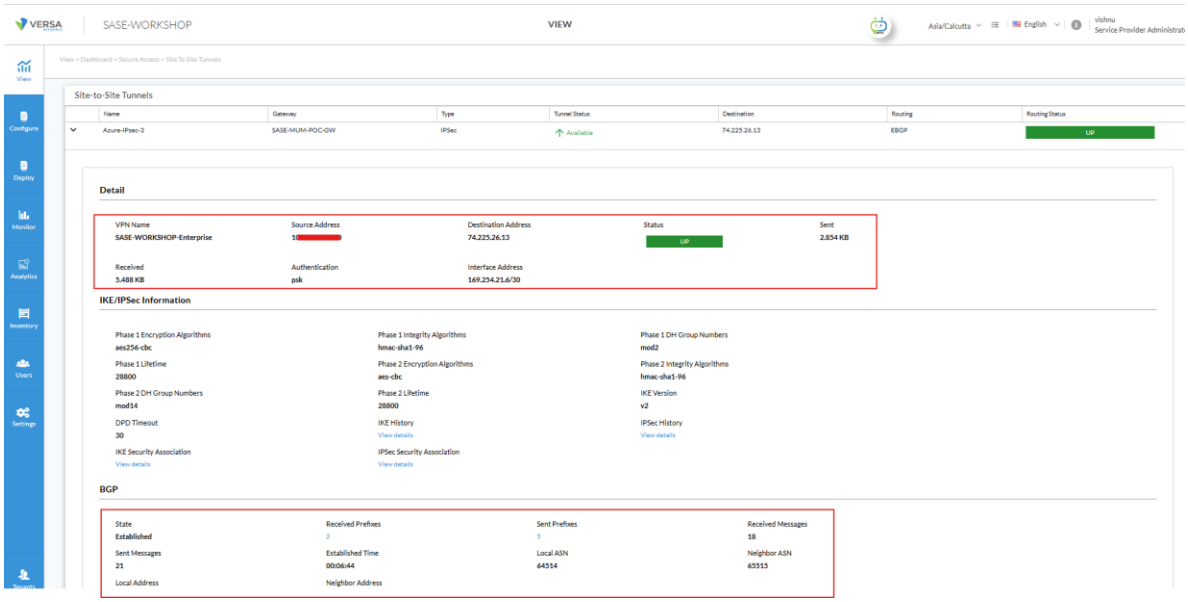
Go to View → Dashboard → Secure Access → Site to Site Tunnels.



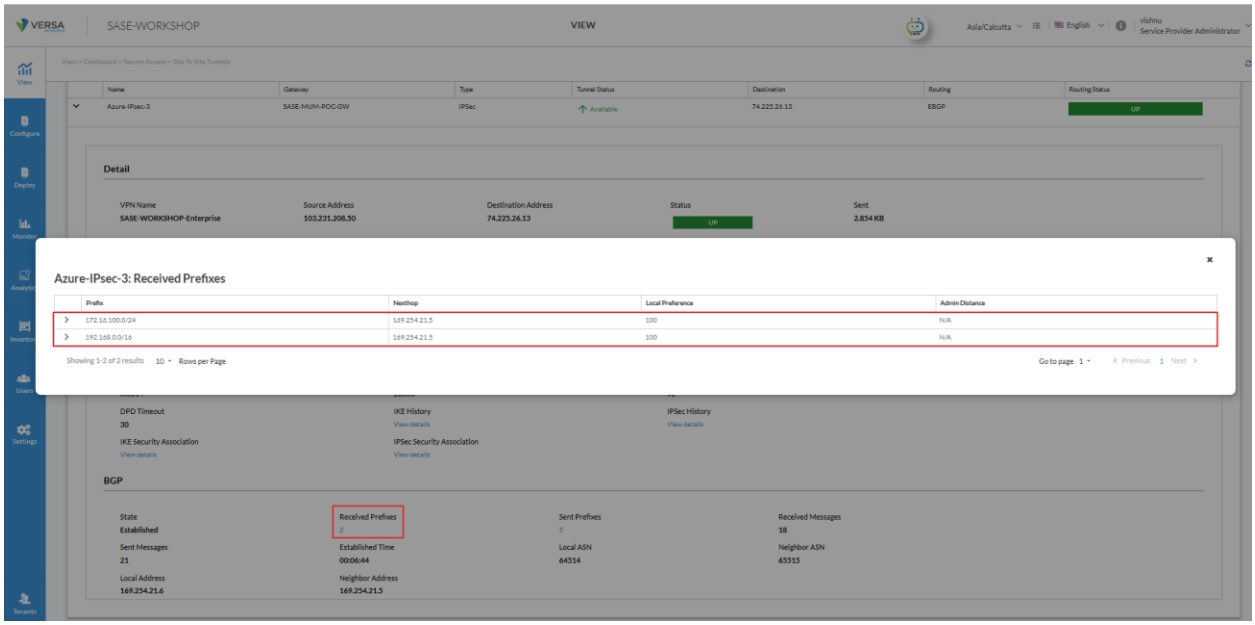
Under Site-to-Site Tunnels, check the Tunnel and Routing Status.

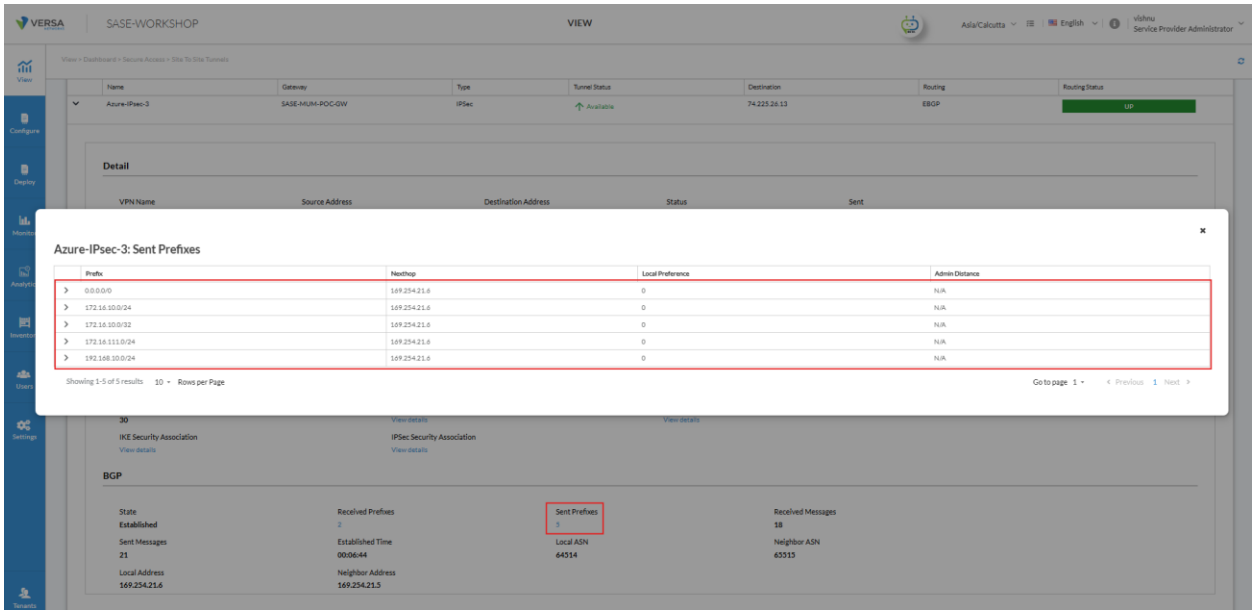


Expanding the Tunnel will show detailed information about the IPsec tunnels and BGP.

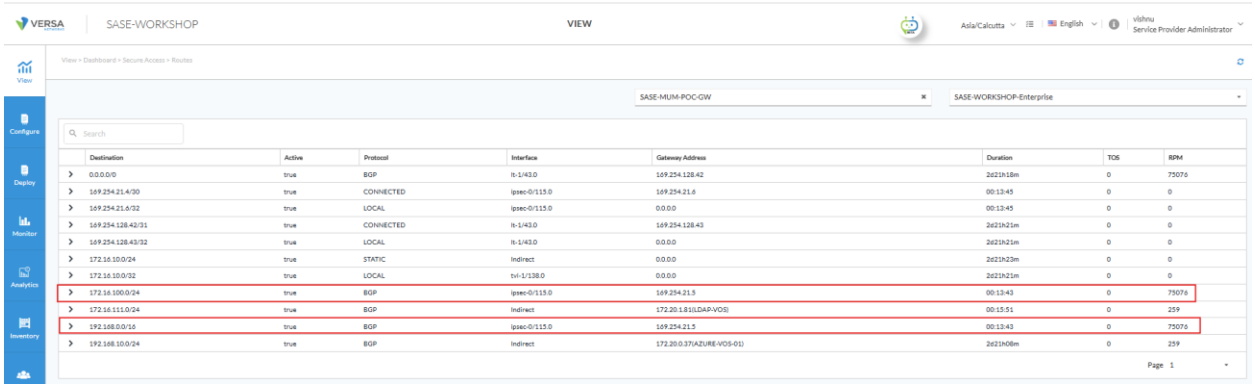


Routes Sent and Received can be viewed by clicking on Received Prefixes and Sent Prefixes.



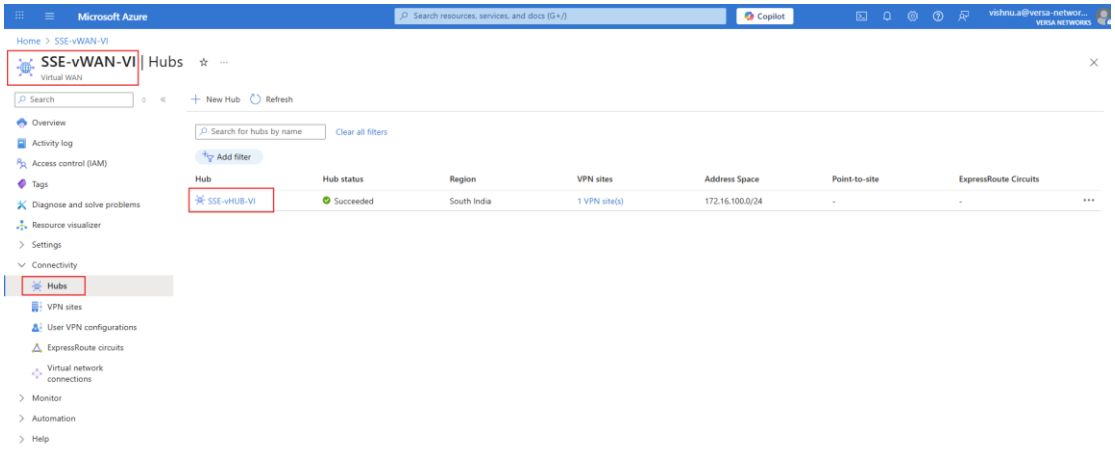


Routing Table on SASE-GW can be viewed from “View” → Dashboard → Secure Access → Routes.

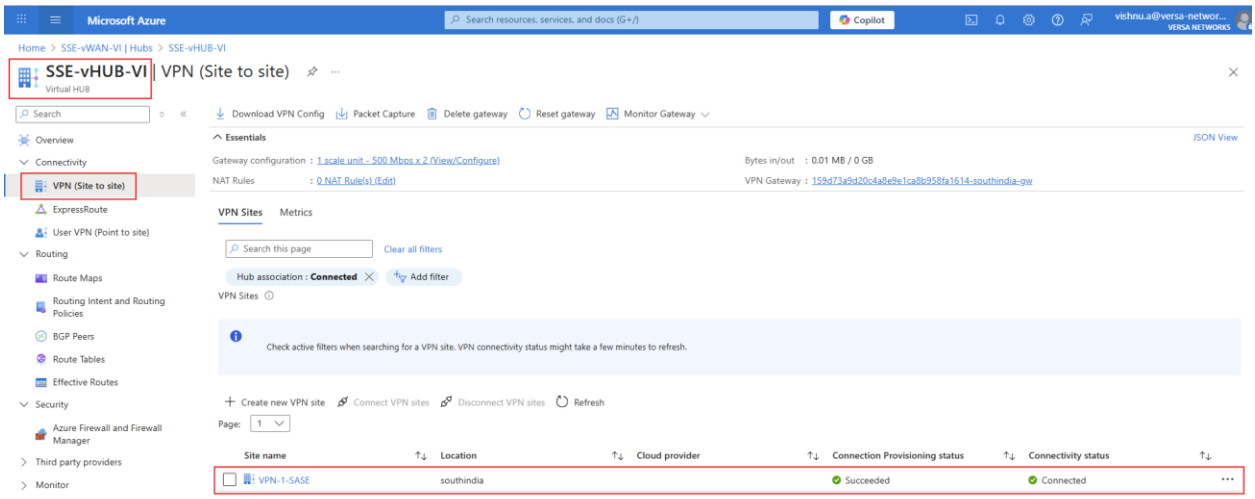


Verifying BGP and IPsec on Azure:

To verify IPsec in Azure portal, Go to the Azure Virtual Hub that you created under Virtual WAN.

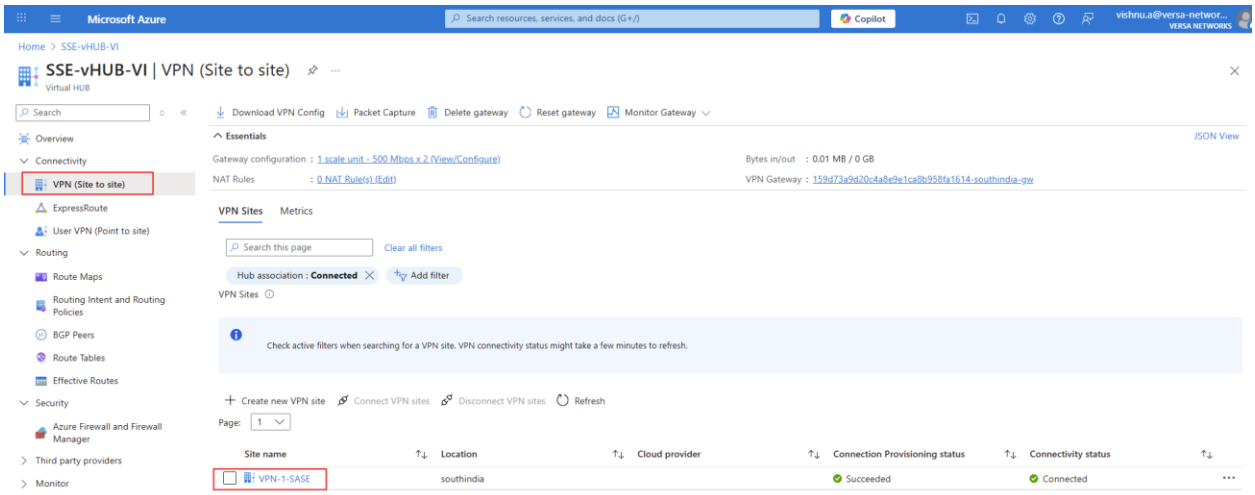


Under Virtual Hub, go to Connectivity →VPN (site to site) and you should see the Connectivity status as “Connected”.

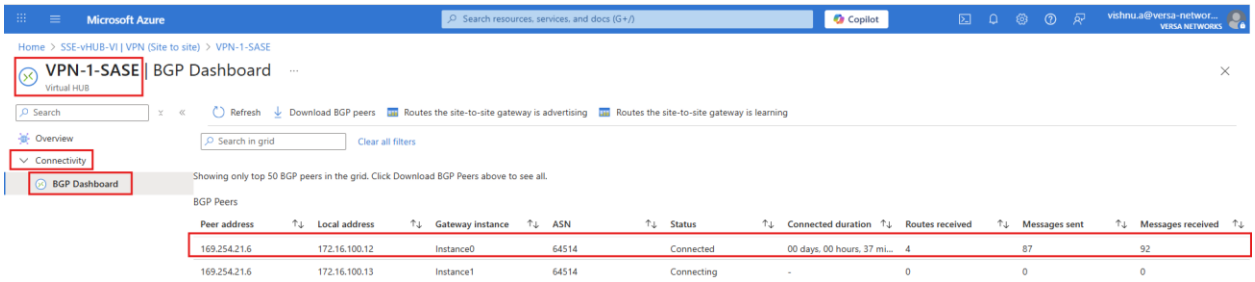


Verify the BGP status and Routes Learnt on Azure:

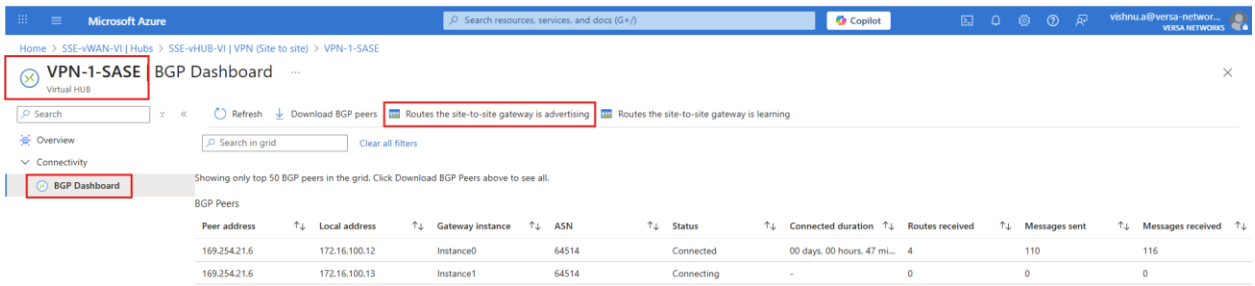
To Verify the BGP status, Go to “VPN(Site to Site)” under Connectivity → click on VPN Connection (VPN-1-SASE).



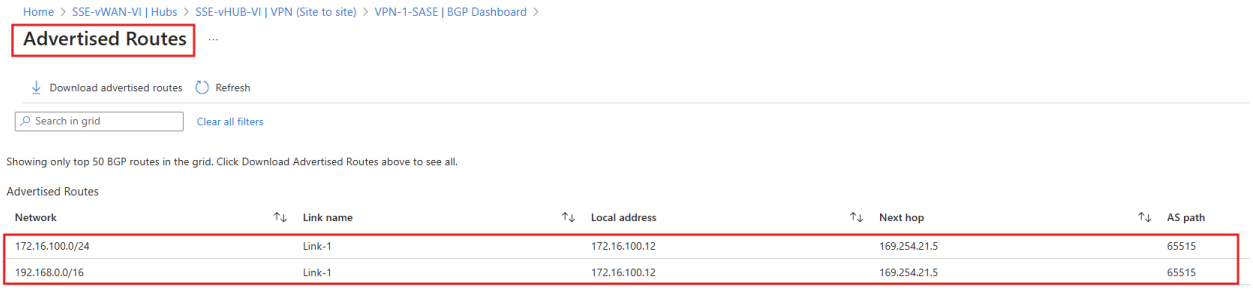
Under the Virtual HUB, go to Connectivity → BGP Dashboard, you should see the Connectivity status as Connected along with Routes received, Messages sent and received.



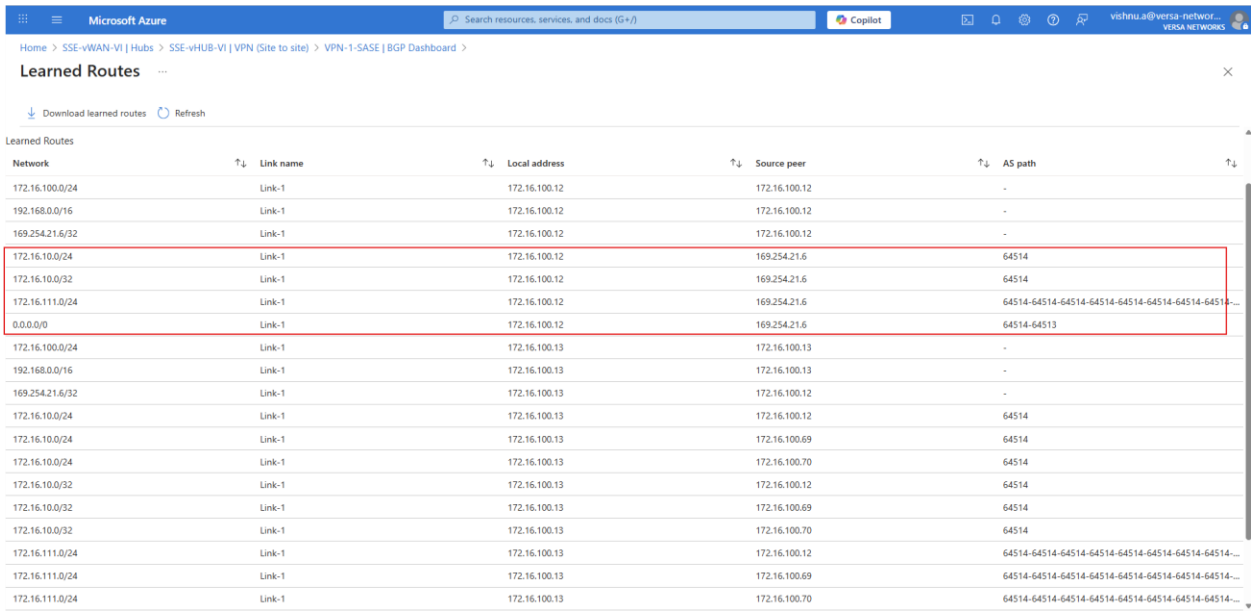
To view the advertised routes from the HUB, click on “Routes the site-to-site gateways is advertising” tab.



Under Advertised Routes, you should see the routes that are advertised over BGP.



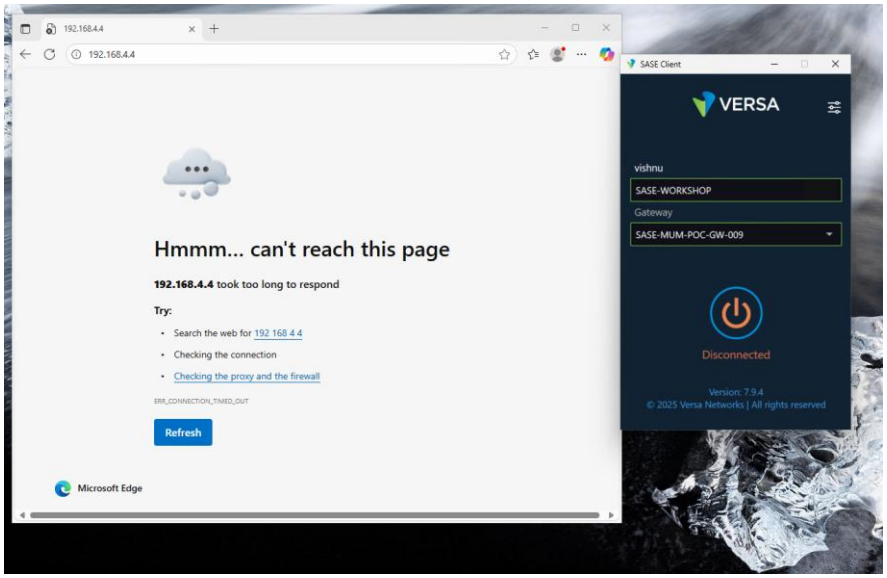
To view the learned routes from the SASE Gateway, click on “Routes the site-to-site gateway is learning” tab.



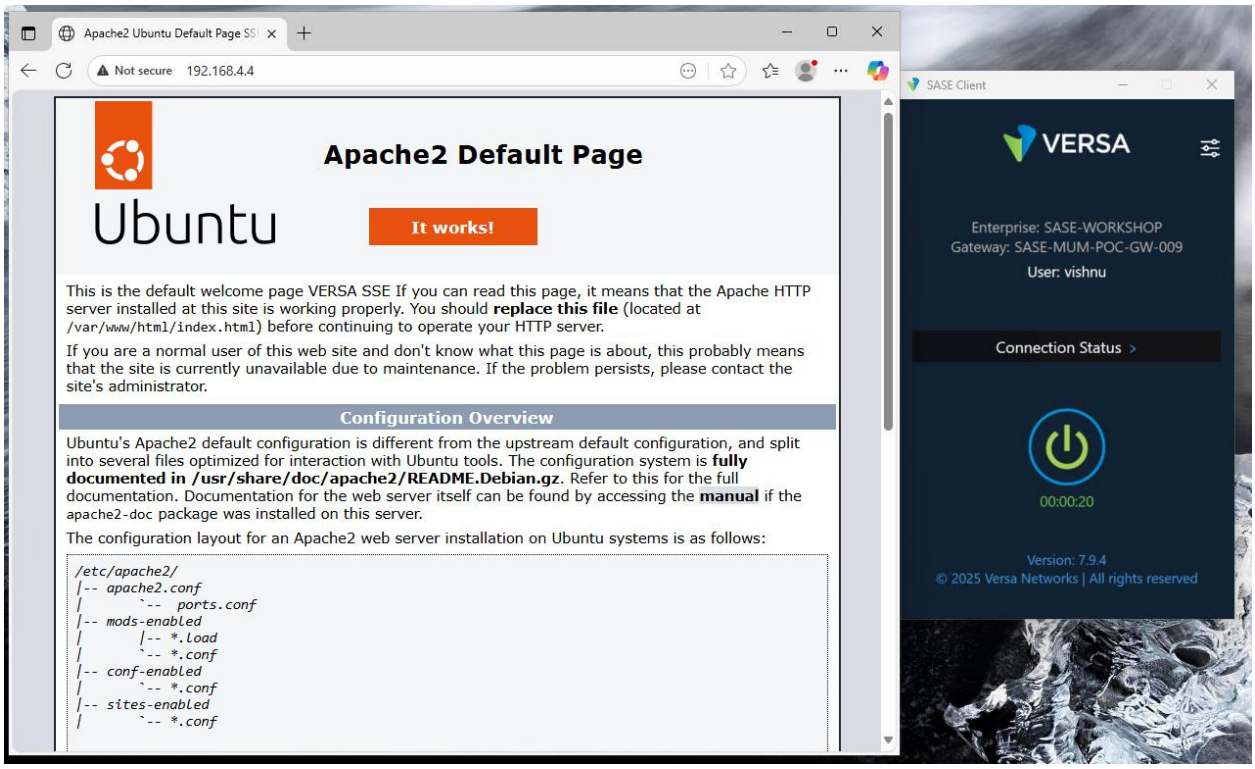
Verifying connectivity:

Accessing Azure Virtual Machine instance with IP: 192.168.4.4 from Remote PC.

When the SASE Client is not connected to the Gateway we were unable to reach the VM instance in Azure over Private IP.

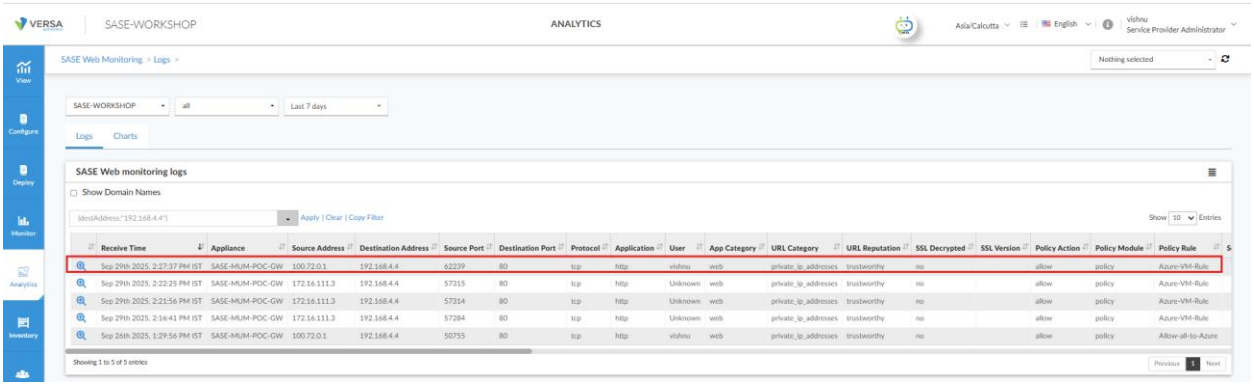


When the SASE Client is connected to the Gateway we were able to reach the Azure VM instance over Private IP.



SASE-WEB LOGS on Analytics:

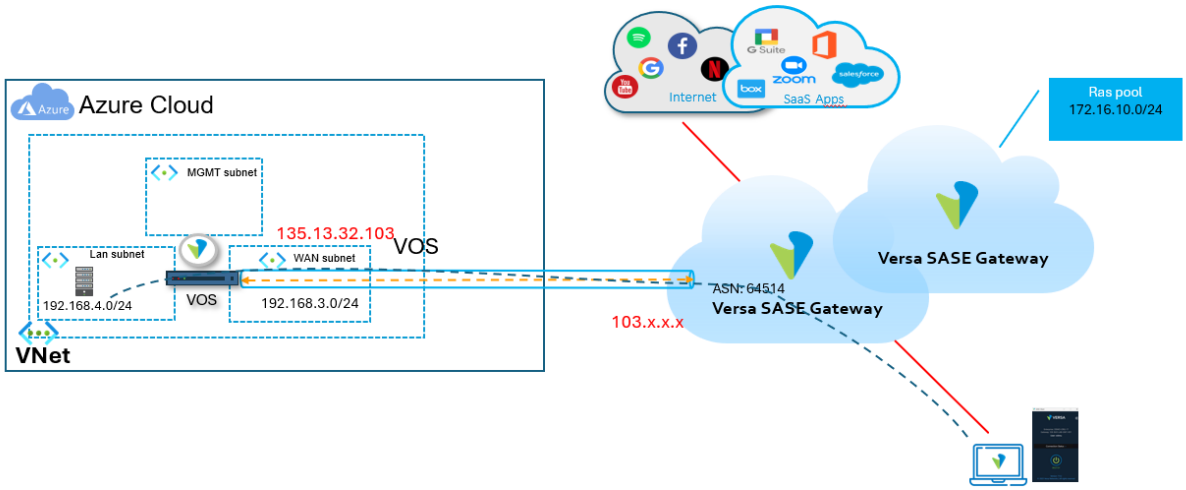
Go to Analytics →Logs → SASE Web Monitoring, select the respective Organization and the SASE Gateway.



Option 3: SASE Gateway Integration with Azure Virtualized Network Appliance (VOS).

In this scenario, a dynamic IPsec tunnel is established between the SASE Gateway and the SD-WAN Branch in Azure VNet. The SD-WAN device is responsible for routing traffic between the SASE Client connected to SASE GW and the backend servers hosted in the VNet.

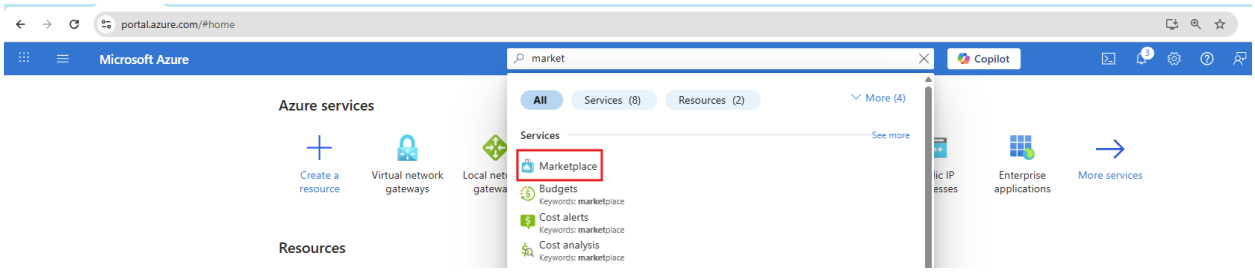
This option can be used when you already have an SD-WAN fabric, and you want to leverage SD-WAN capabilities.



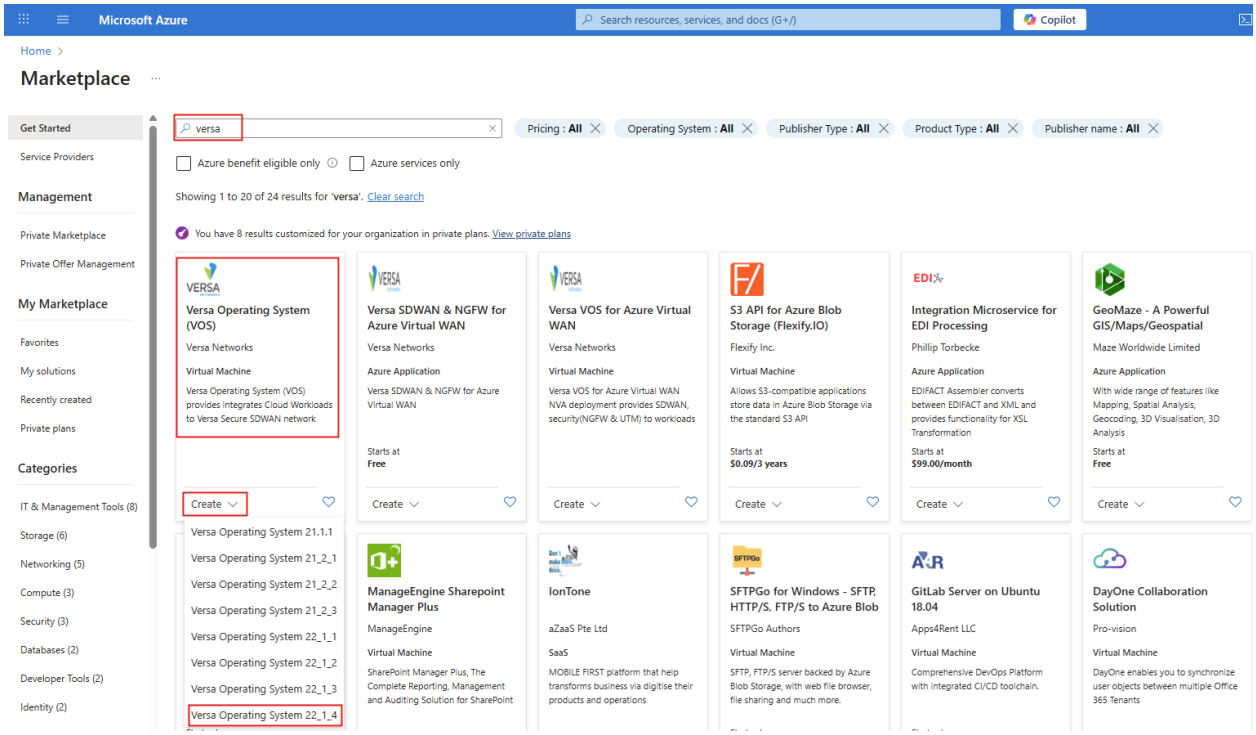
Azure Configuration

Creating an Azure instance

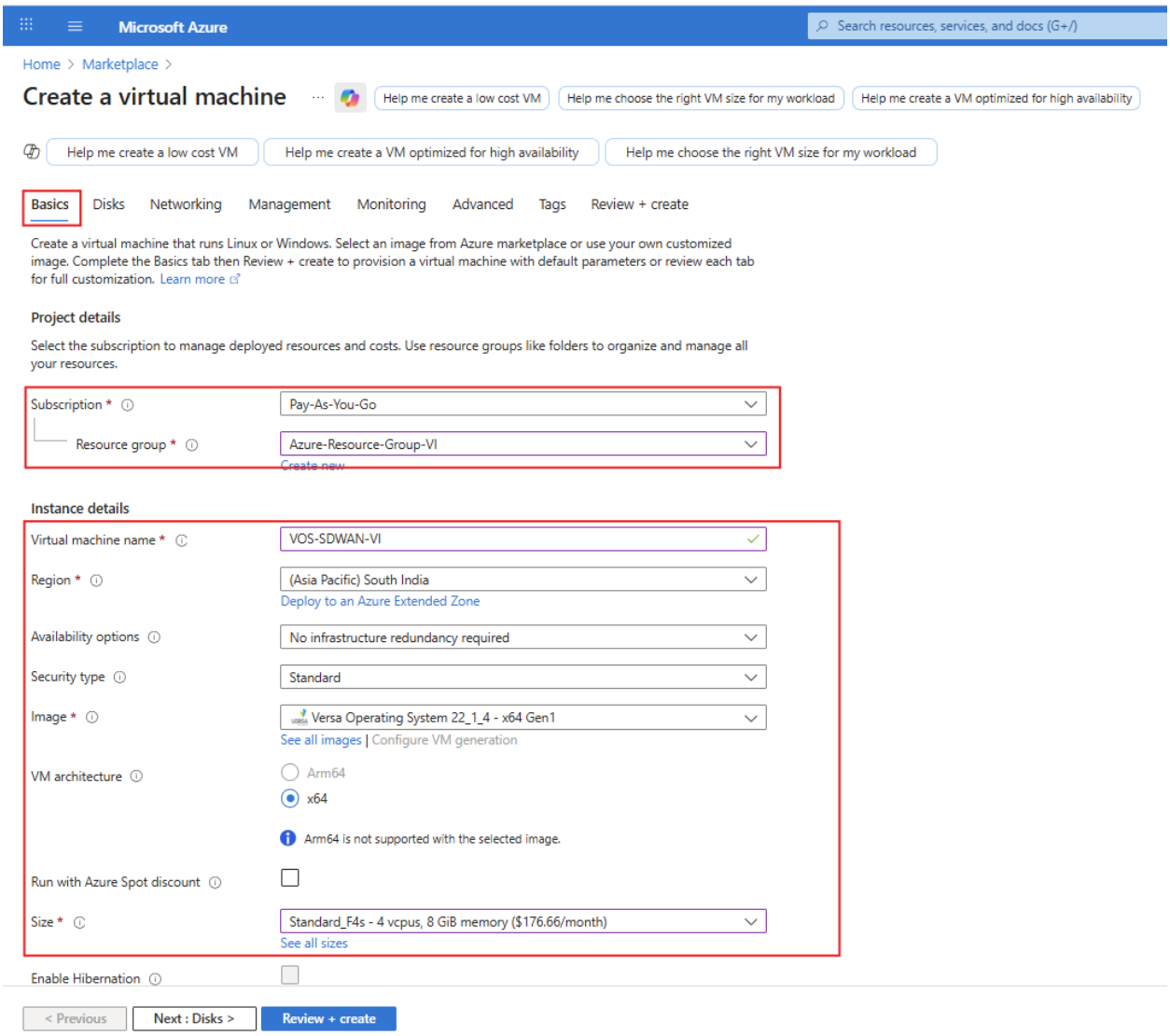
To create a VOS NVA in Azure, search for Marketplace in the search bar and click on “Marketplace” under services.



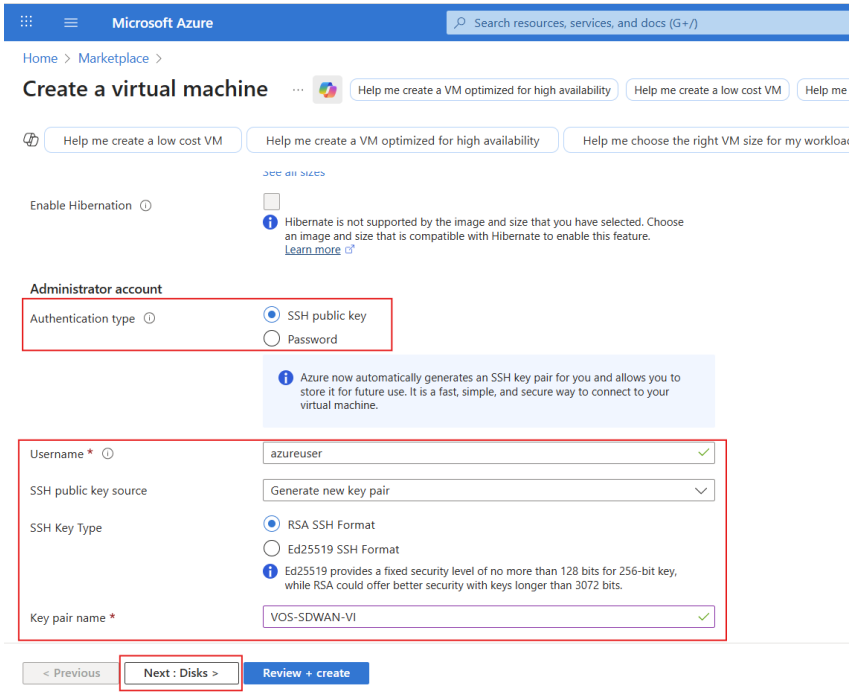
In the Market Place search for Versa and choose the VOS version under Create dropdown.



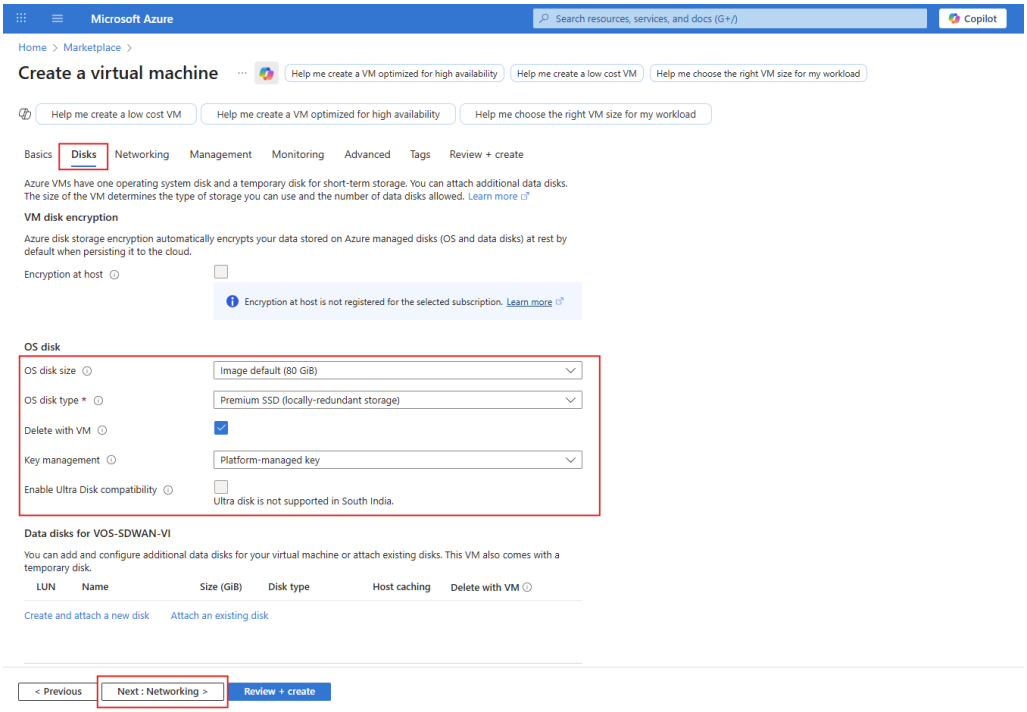
Under Basic Tab, Provide the resource group, VM name, region and size as per the requirement.



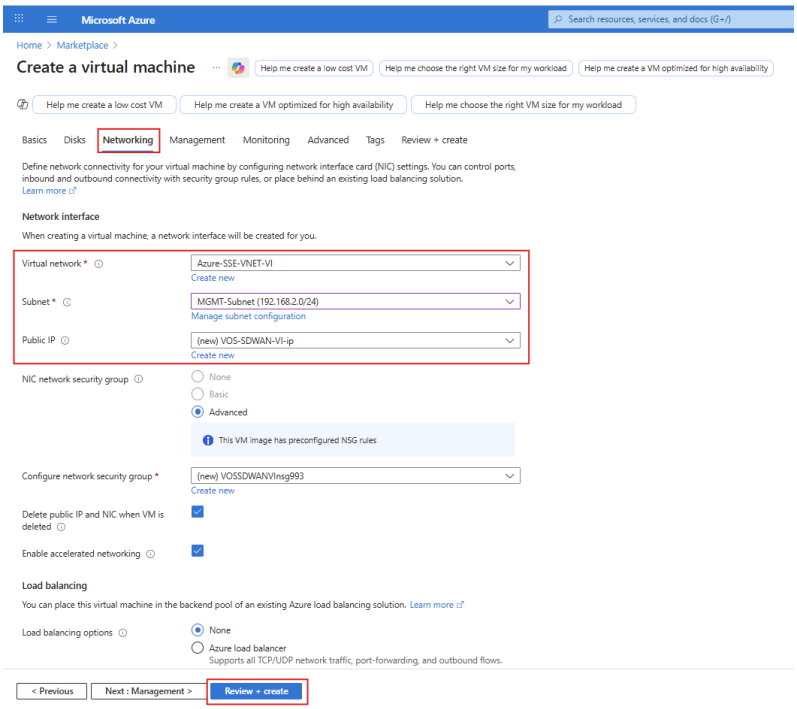
Under Administrator account, provide the Authentication type as “SSH public key”, username, SSH public key source as “Generate new key pair” , SSH key Type as “RSA SSH Format” , the key pair name and click on “Next: Disks>”.



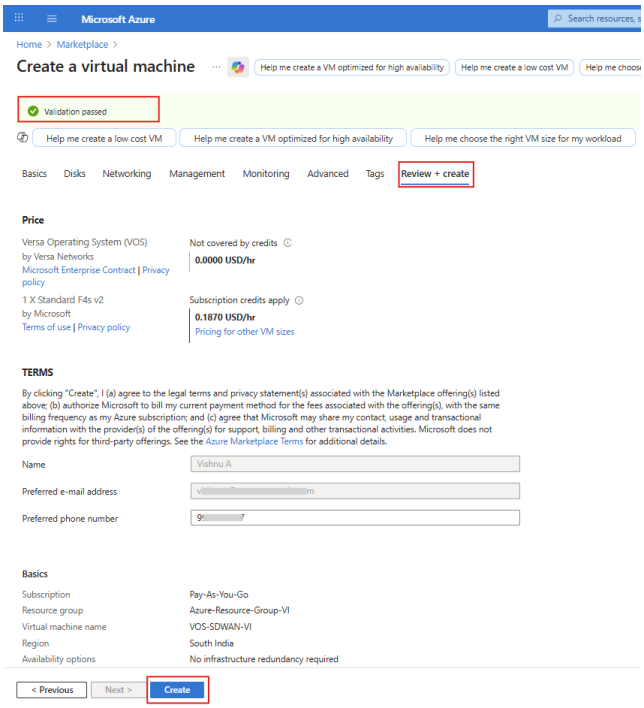
Under “Disks” configure the OS disk size, type as per the requirement and click “Next: Networking >.



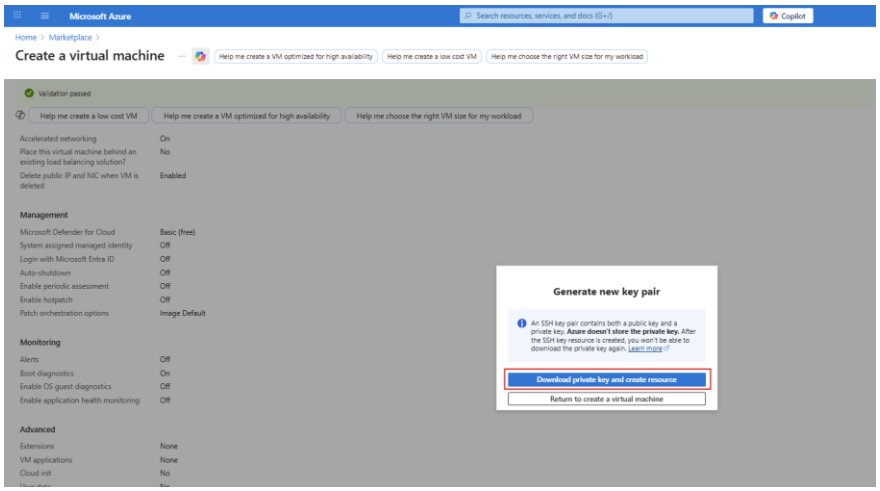
Under “Networking” tab provide the Virtual Network, subnet and leave the rest to default. and Click review +create.



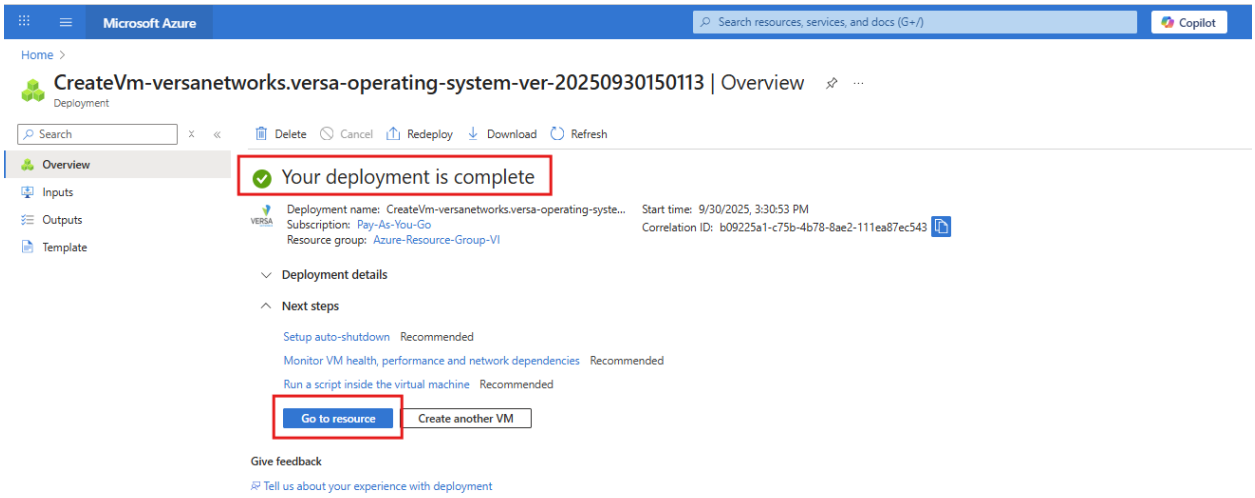
Once the validation is passed, click on “Create”.



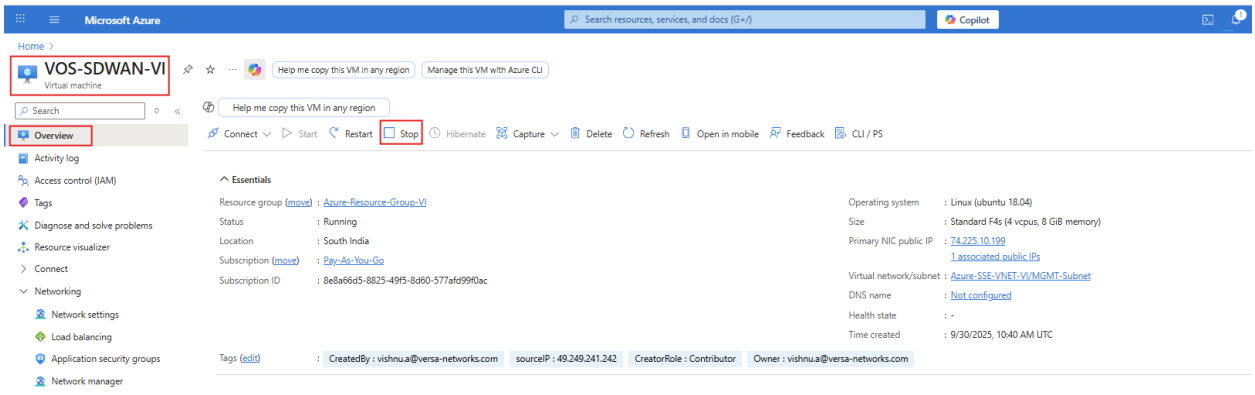
In “Generate new key pair” click on “Download private key and create resource”.

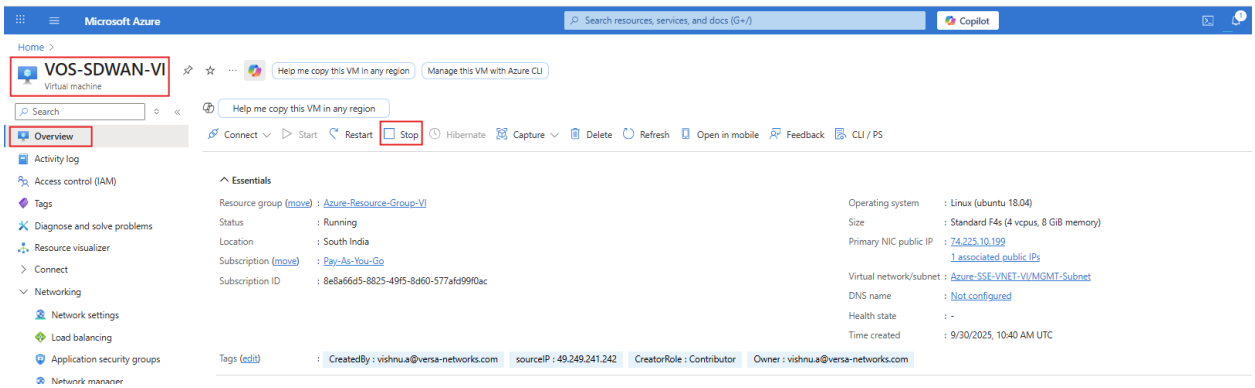


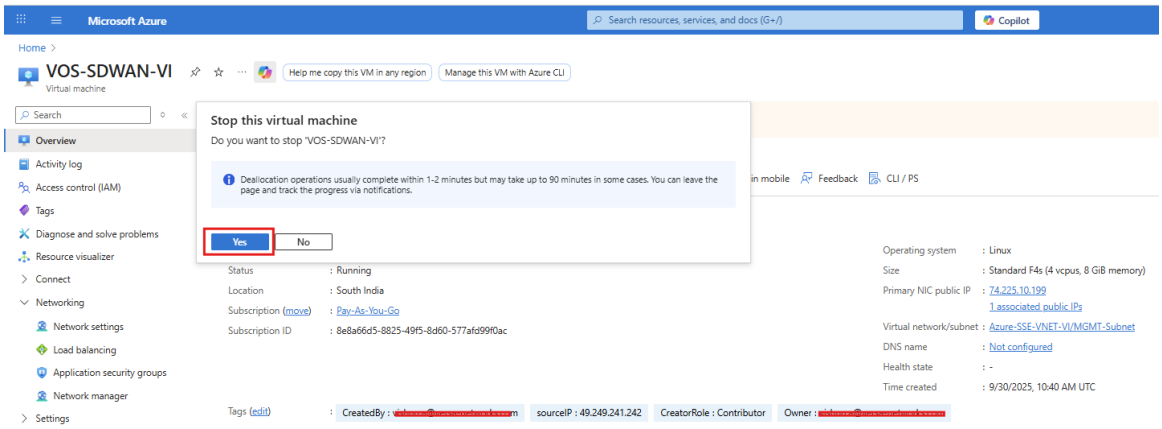
Deployment status can be viewed under Overview tab. Once it is complete click on “Go to resource”.



To add LAN and WAN interfaces to VOS, we must stop the VM.

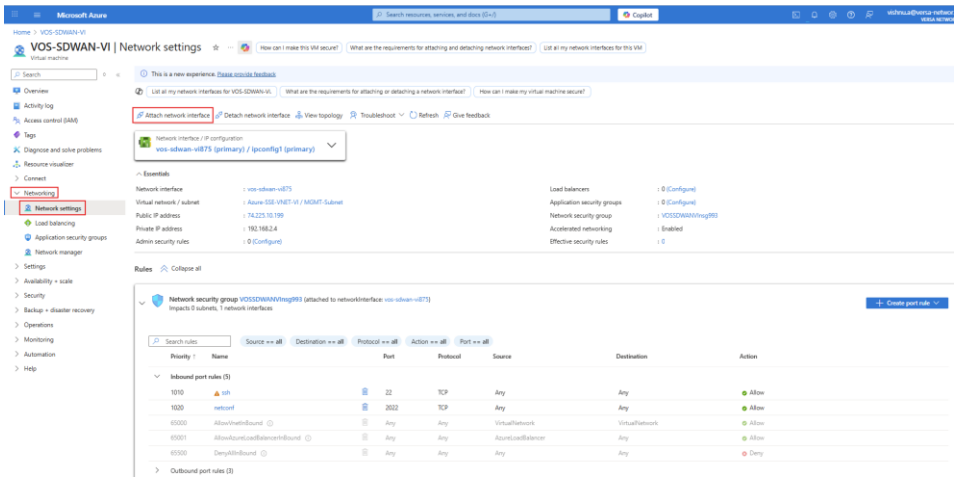




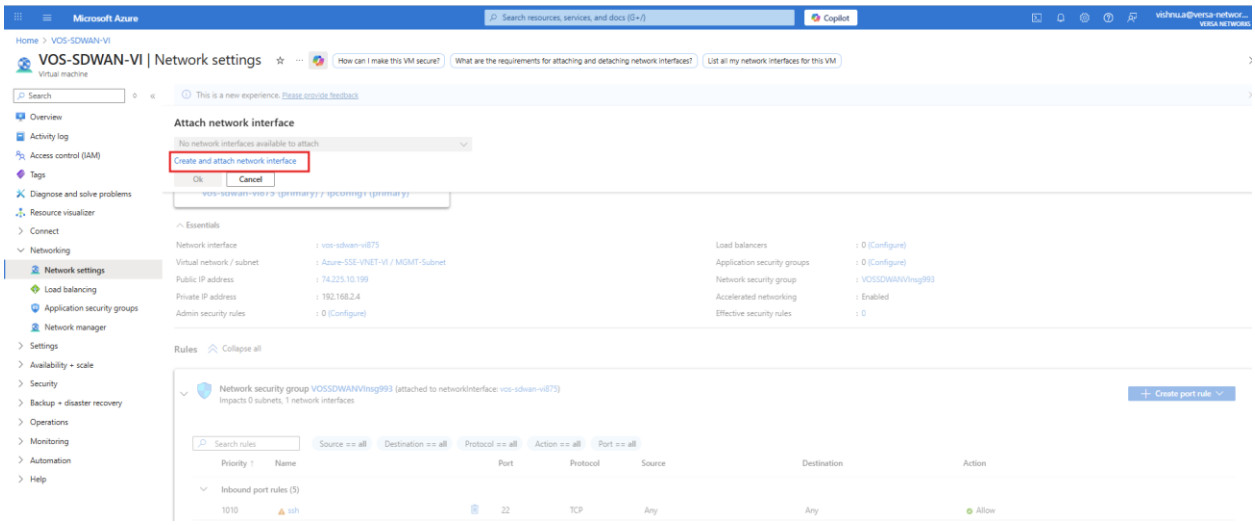


Adding WAN and LAN interfaces:

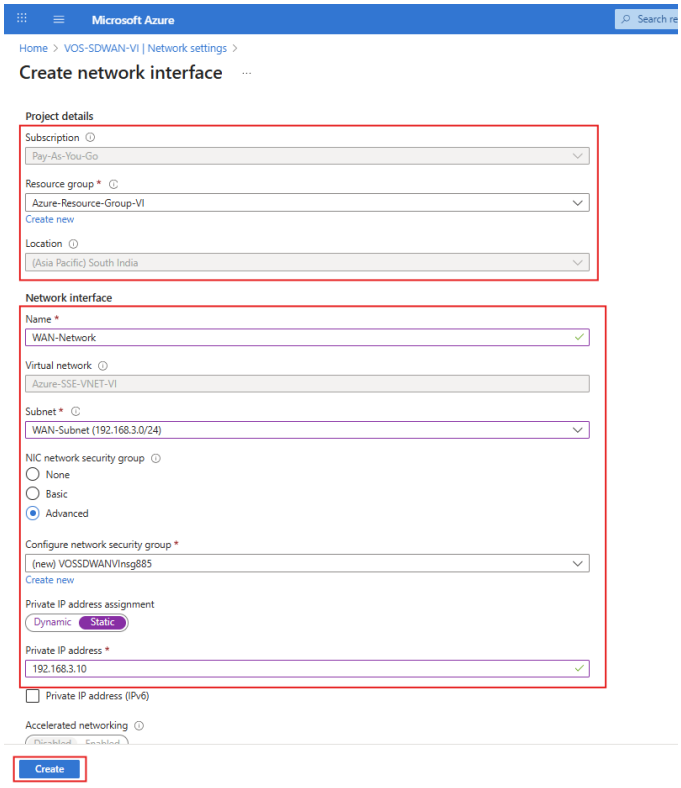
To add WAN network interfaces, under Networking click on “Network settings” → “Attach network interface”.



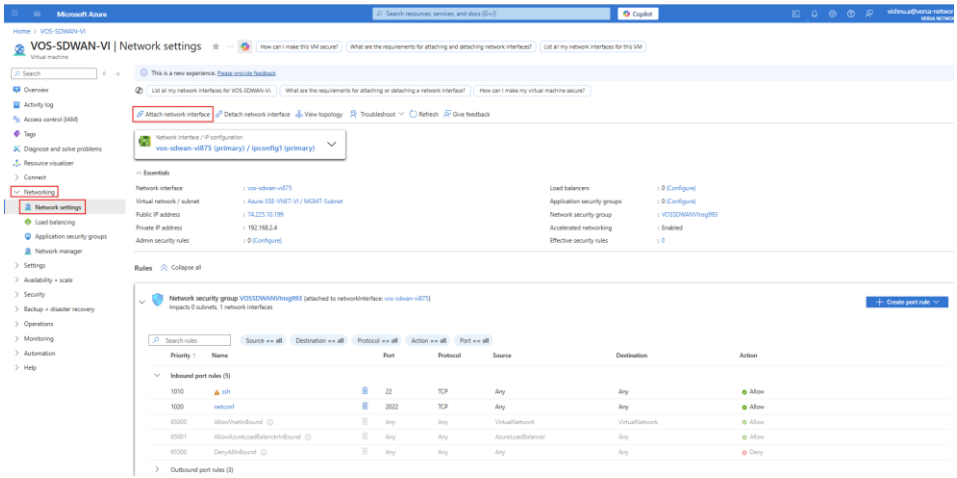
Click on “Create and attach network interface” .



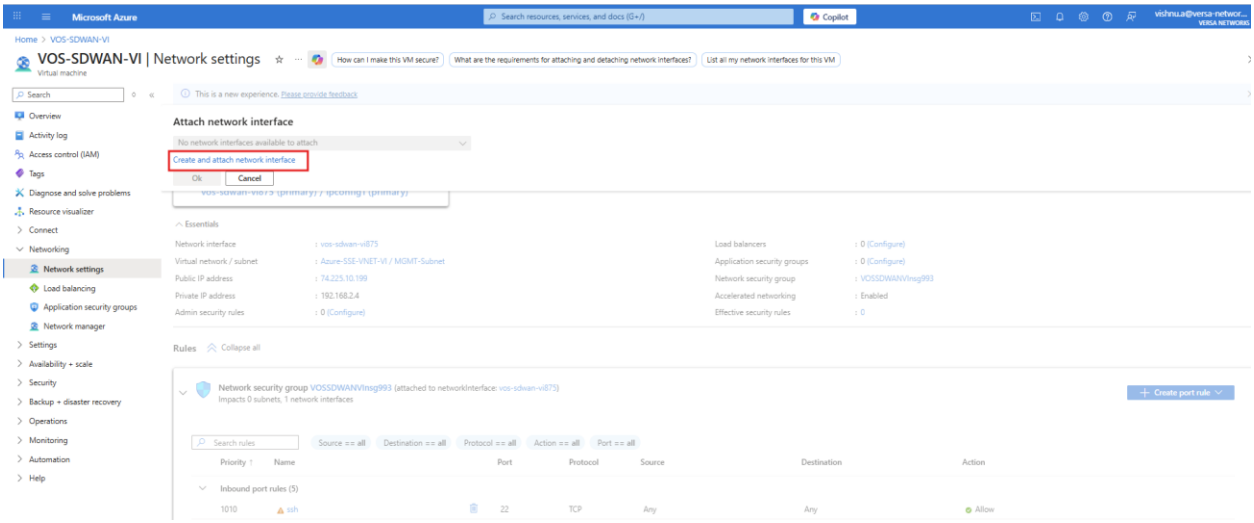
Under “Create Network interface” , provide the Resource group, Name of the network interface, select WAN-subnet from the Subnet dropdown, NSG, under Private IP address select “Static” and give the IP from WAN Subnet and click on “Create”.



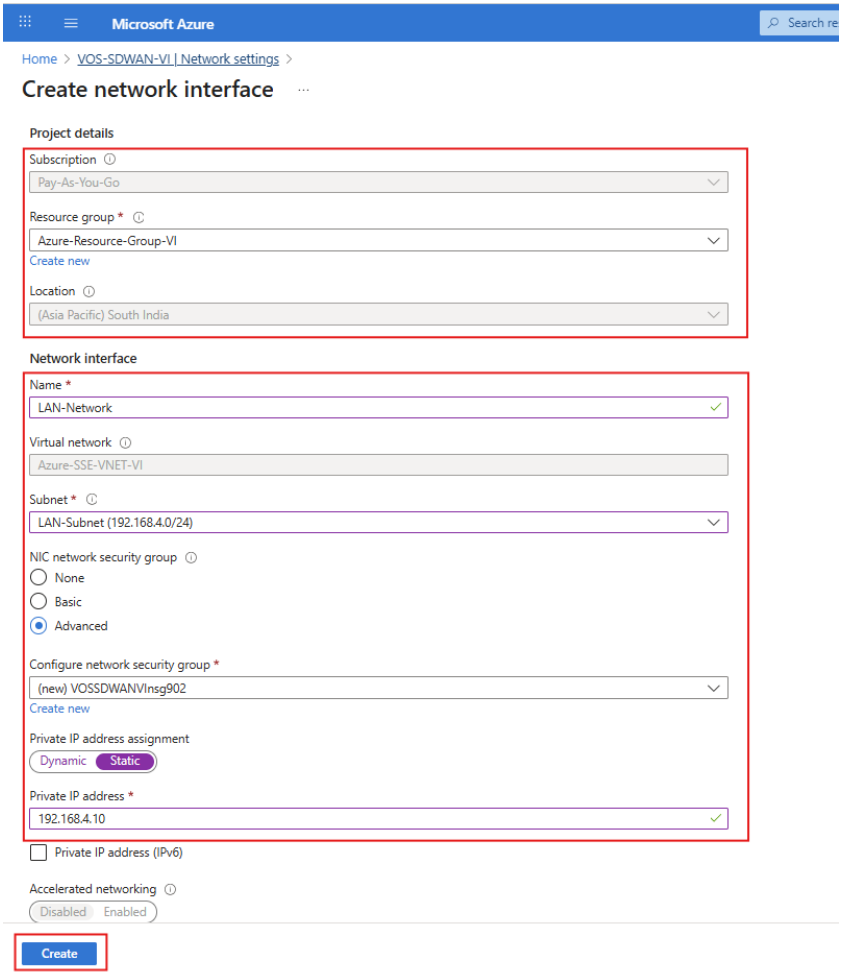
To add LAN network interfaces, under Networking click on “Network settings” → “Attach network interface”.



Click on “Create and attach network interface” .

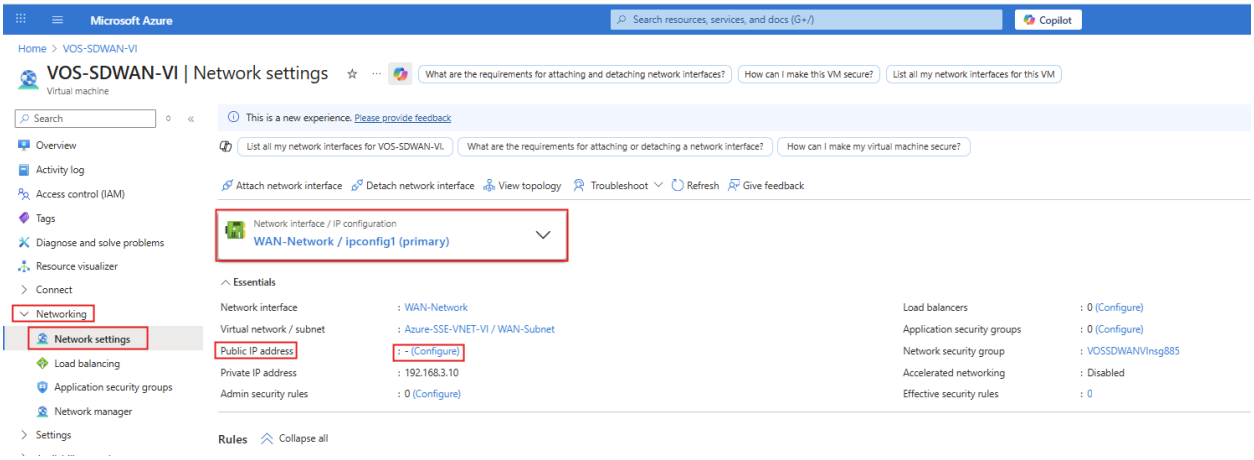


Under “Create Network interface” , provide the Resource group, Name of the network interface, select WAN-subnet from the Subnet dropdown, NSG under Private IP address select “Static” and give the IP from LAN Subnet and click on “Create”.



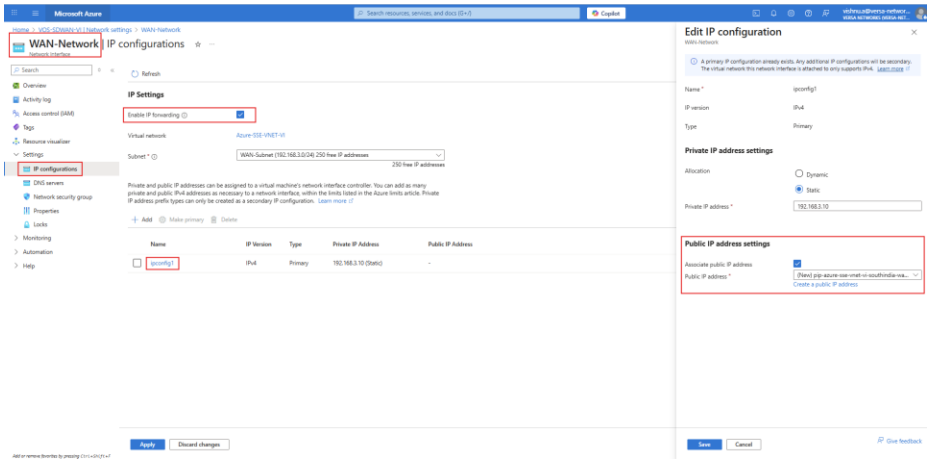
Configure the Public IP address for WAN interface:

To Configure Public IP on the WAN interface, Navigate to Virtual Machine → Networking → Network settings → WAN interface and click on “Configure” under Public IP address.

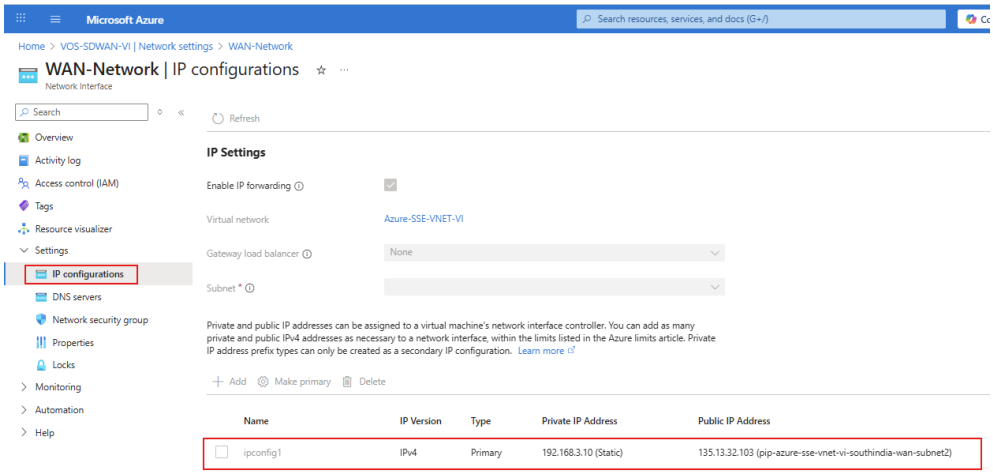


Under “Settings” → IP configuration → IP settings, enable IP Forwarding, select ipconfig1, this will open “Edit IP configuration” window. Select the “Associate public IP addresses” check box and click on “save”.

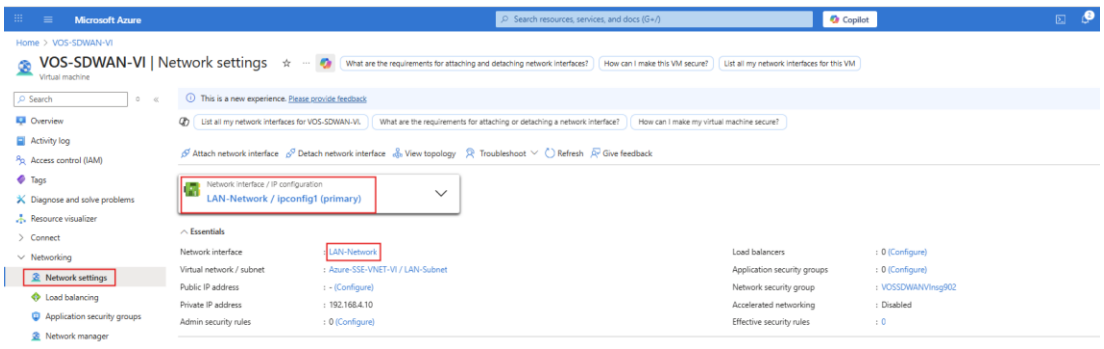
Note: Enabling IP forwarding allows the virtual machine on this network interface to act as a router and receive traffic addressed to other destinations.



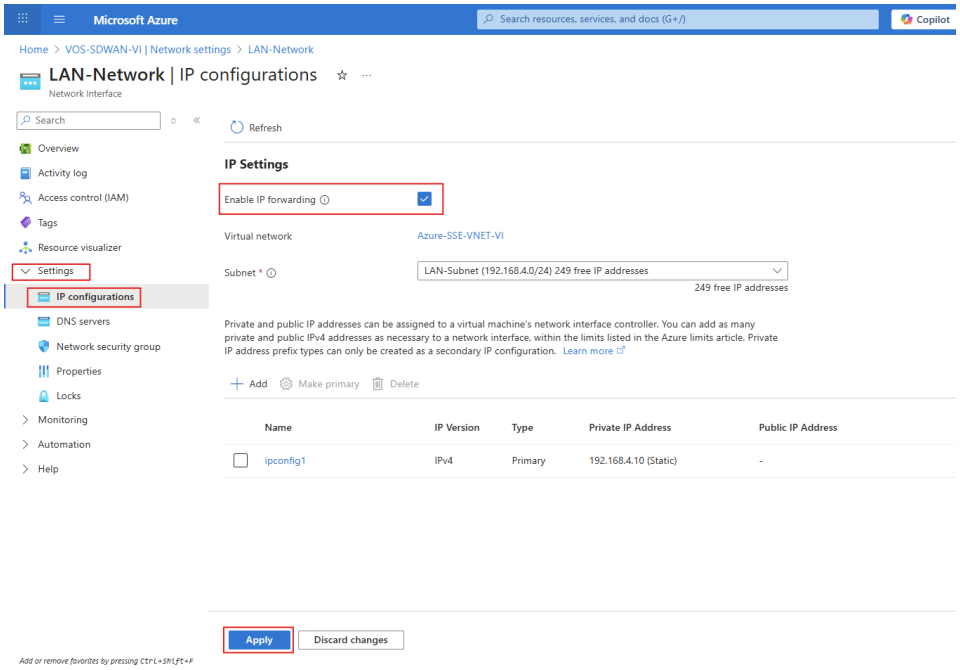
After saving, we can see the public IP address assigned to the WAN Interface.



Similarly, Enable the IP forwarding in the LAN interface by Navigating to Virtual Machine → Networking → Network settings → LAN interface and click on Network interface.

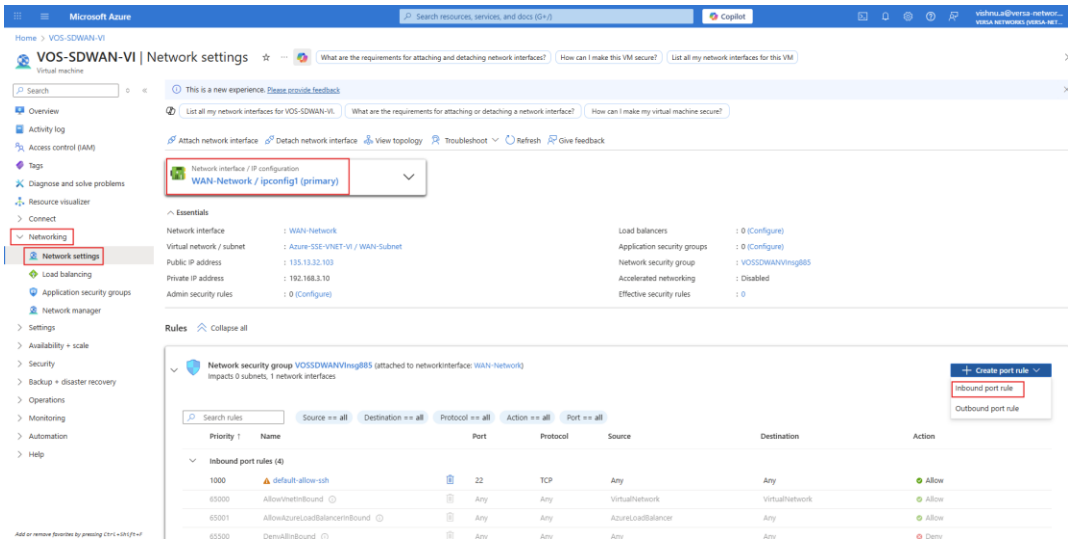


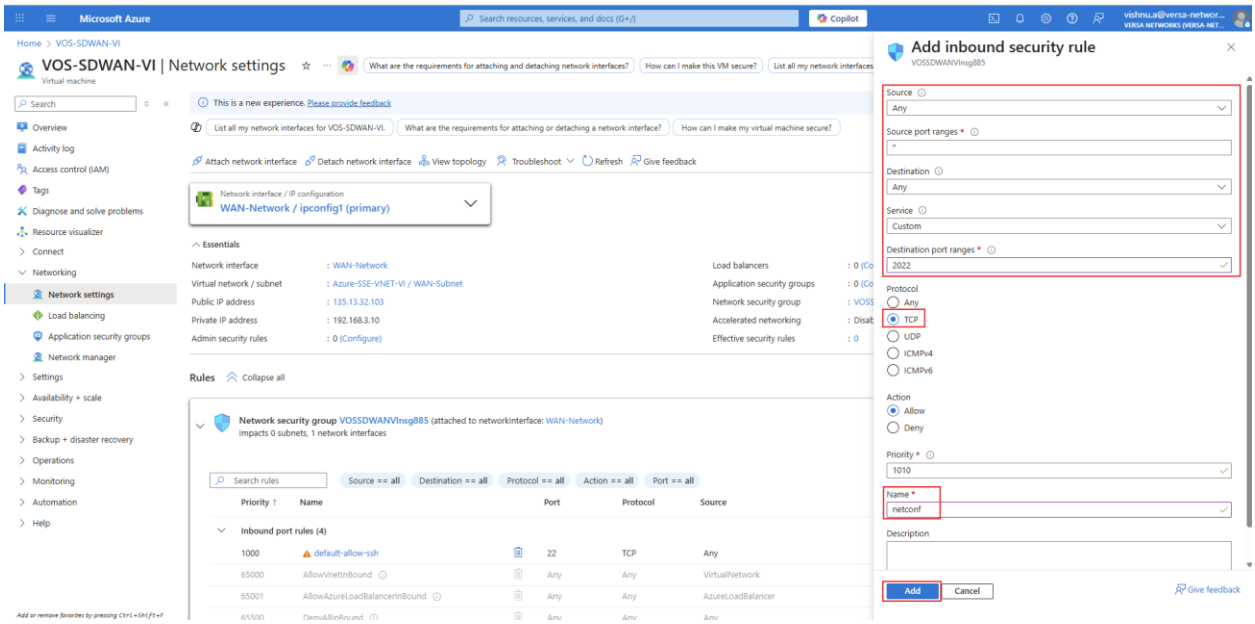
Under “Settings” → IP configuration → IP settings, enable IP Forwarding and click on “Apply”.

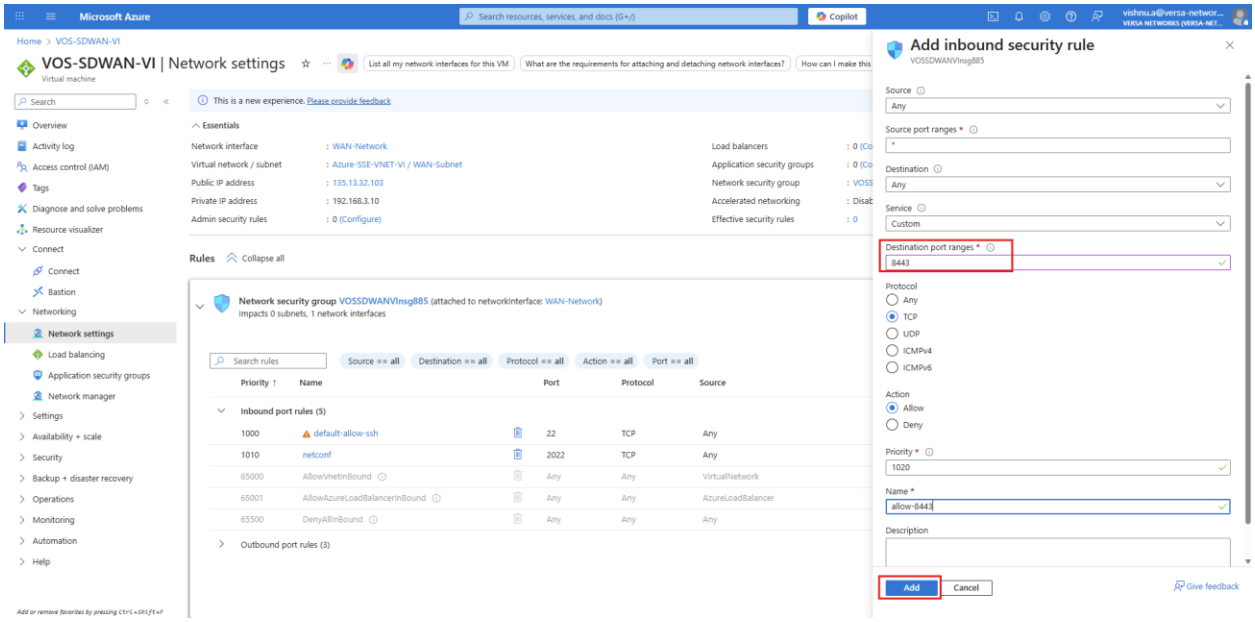


Edit the NSG for WAN interface.

To allow Netconf session and 8443 from VD to VOS, add a new rule inbound on WAN interface to allow 2022.




Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
Copilot
Home > VOS-SDWAN-VI
VOS-SDWAN-VI | Network settings
Virtual machine
Overview
Activity log
Access control (IAM)
Tags
Diagnose and solve problems
Resource visualizer
Connect
Networking
Network settings
Load balancing
Application security groups
Network manager
Settings
Availability + scale
Security
Backup + disaster recovery
Operations
Monitoring
Automation
Help
This is a new experience. Please provide feedback
Attach network interface
Detach network interface
View topology
Troubleshoot
Refresh
Give feedback
Network interface / IP configuration
WAN-Network / ipconfig1 (primary)
Essentials
Network interface : WAN-Network
Virtual network / subnet : Azure-SSE-VNET-VI / WAN-Subnet
Public IP address : 135.13.32.103
Private IP address : 192.168.3.10
Admin security rules : 0 (Configure)
Load balancers : 0
Application security groups : 0
Network security group : VOSS
Accelerated networking : Disab
Effective security rules : 0
Rules
Collapse all
Network security group VOSSDWANVInsg885 (attached to networkinterface: WAN-Network)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces
Search rules
Source == all
Destination == all
Protocol == all
Action == all
Port == all
Priority
Name
Port
Protocol
Source
Inbound port rules (4)
1000 default-allow-ssh 22 TCP Any
65000 AllowVnetInBound Any Any VirtualNetwork
65001 AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound Any Any AzureLoadBalancer
Add inbound security rule
VOSSDWANVInsg885
Source
Any
Source port ranges *
*
Destination
Any
Service
Custom
Destination port ranges *
2022
Protocol
Any
TCP
UDP
ICMPv4
ICMPv6
Action
Allow
Deny
Priority *
1010
Name *
netconf
Description
Add
Cancel
Give feedback


Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
Copilot
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VOS-SDWAN-VI | Network settings
Virtual machine
Overview
Activity log
Access control (IAM)
Tags
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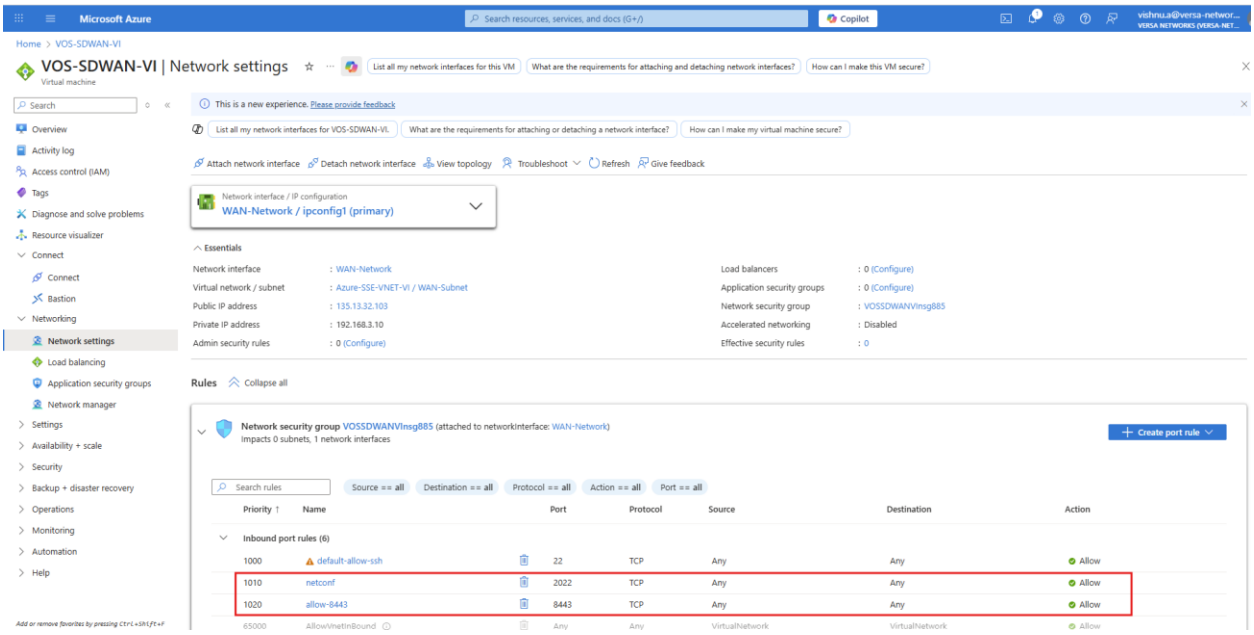
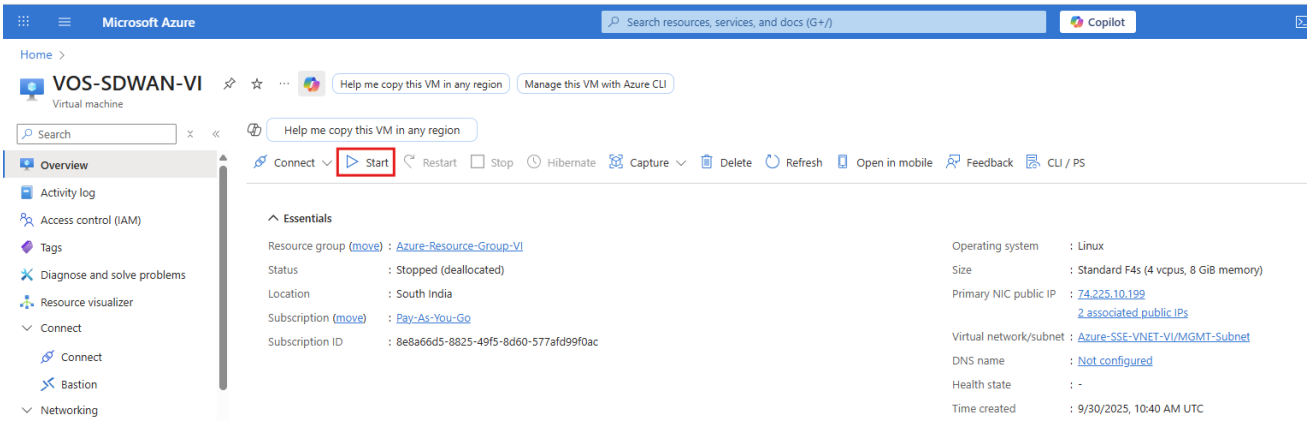
Resource visualizer
Connect
Connect
Bastion
Networking
Network settings
Load balancing
Application security groups
Network manager
Settings
Availability + scale
Security
Backup + disaster recovery
Operations
Monitoring
Automation
Help
This is a new experience. Please provide feedback
Essentials
Network interface : WAN-Network
Virtual network / subnet : Azure-SSE-VNET-VI / WAN-Subnet
Public IP address : 135.13.32.103
Private IP address : 192.168.3.10
Admin security rules : 0 (Configure)
Load balancers : 0
Application security groups : 0
Network security group : VOSS
Accelerated networking : Disab
Effective security rules : 0
Rules
Collapse all
Network security group VOSSDWANVInsg885 (attached to networkinterface: WAN-Network)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces
Search rules
Source == all
Destination == all
Protocol == all
Action == all
Port == all
Priority
Name
Port
Protocol
Source
Inbound port rules (5)
1000 default-allow-ssh 22 TCP Any
1010 netconf 2022 TCP Any
65000 AllowVnetInBound Any Any VirtualNetwork
65001 AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound Any Any AzureLoadBalancer
65500 DenyAllInBound Any Any Any
Outbound port rules (3)
Add inbound security rule
VOSSDWANVInsg885
Source
Any
Source port ranges *
*
Destination
Any
Service
Custom
Destination port ranges *
8443
Protocol
Any
TCP
UDP
ICMPv4
ICMPv6
Action
Allow
Deny
Priority *
1020
Name *
allow-8443
Description
Add
Cancel
Give feedback

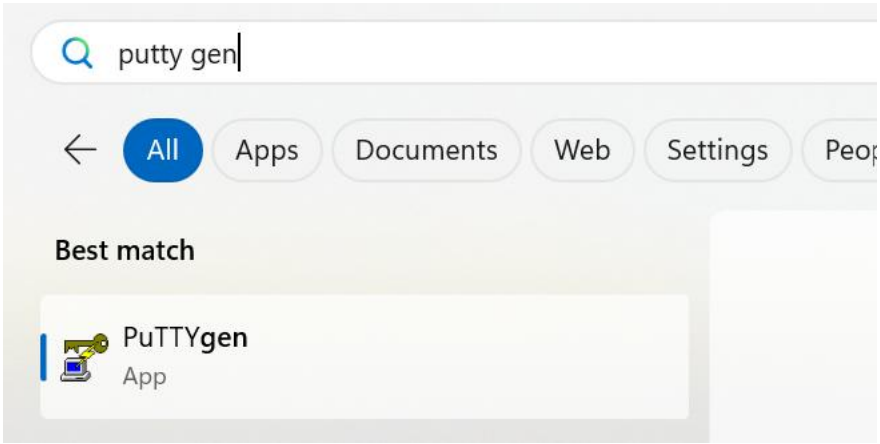


Once all the above configuration is done, start VOS Virtual machine.

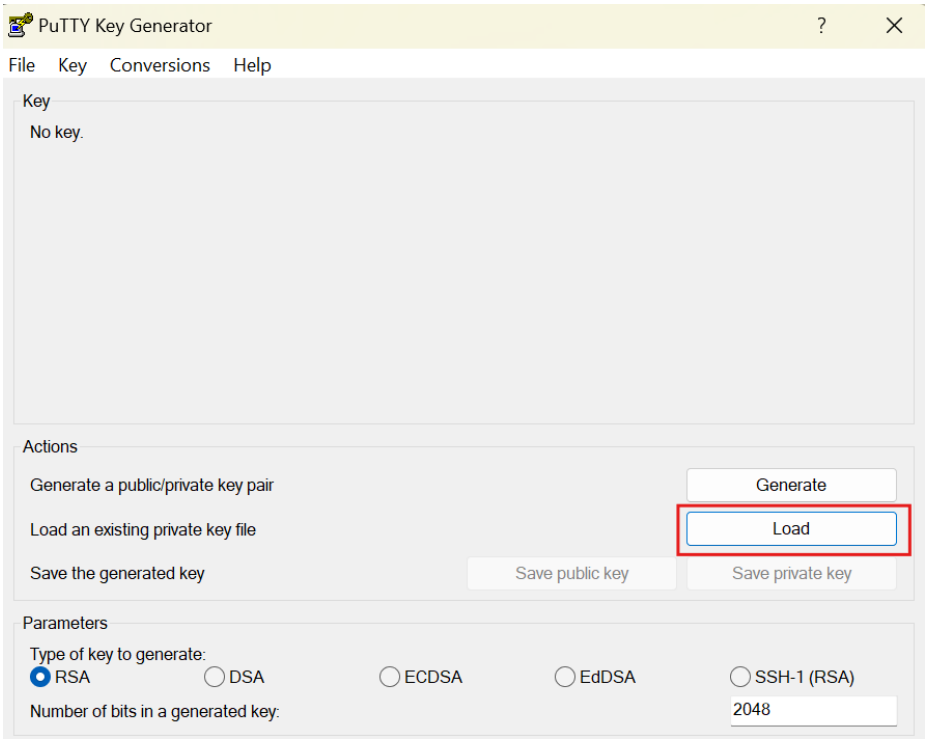


To take access to the device,

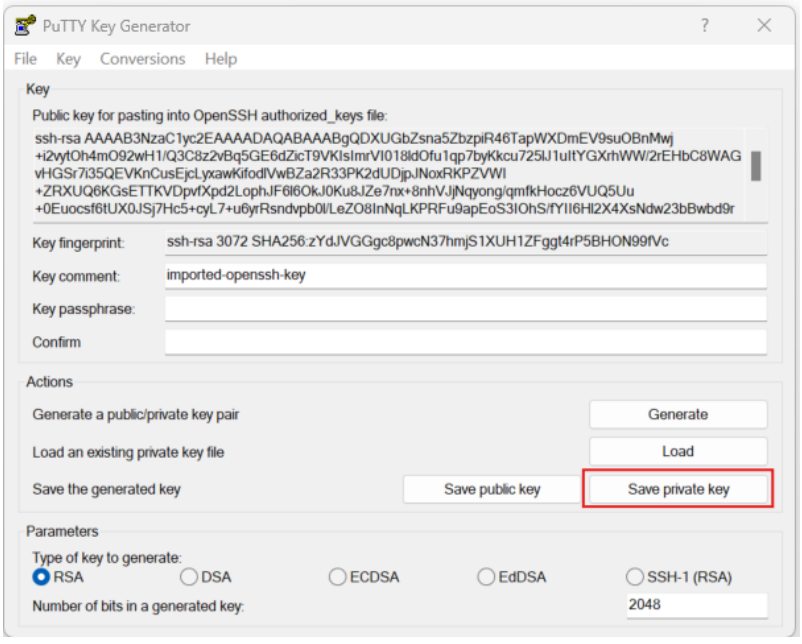
1. From the “Start” menu, choose “All Programs” → PuTTYgen.



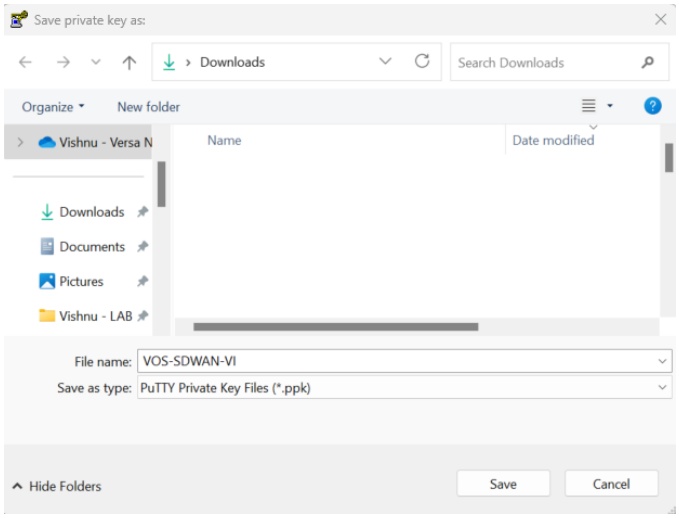
2. Under “Type of key to generate”, choose “RSA” and Click on “Load”. By default, PuTTYgen displays the files, select the “ppk” file that got generated while creating VOS instance.



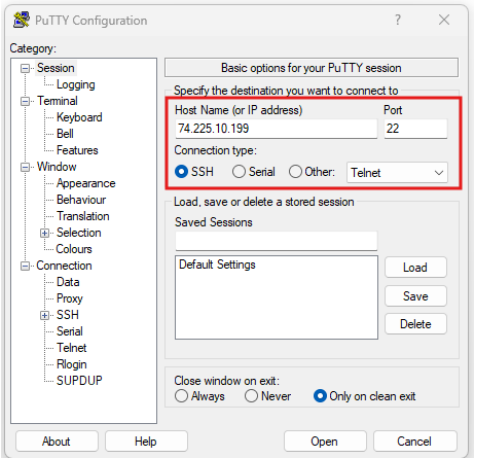
Once the file is loaded click on “Save Private key”.

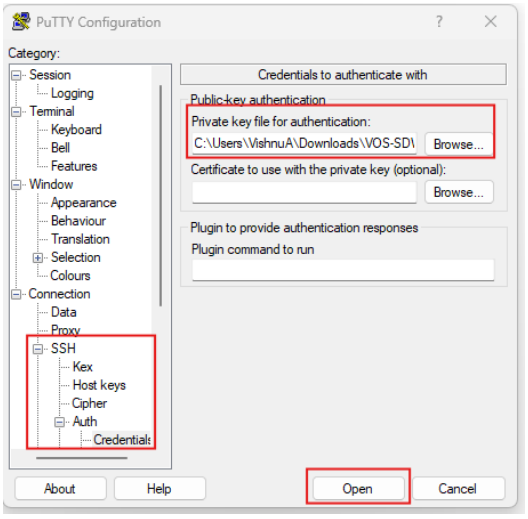


Save the key to your PC.

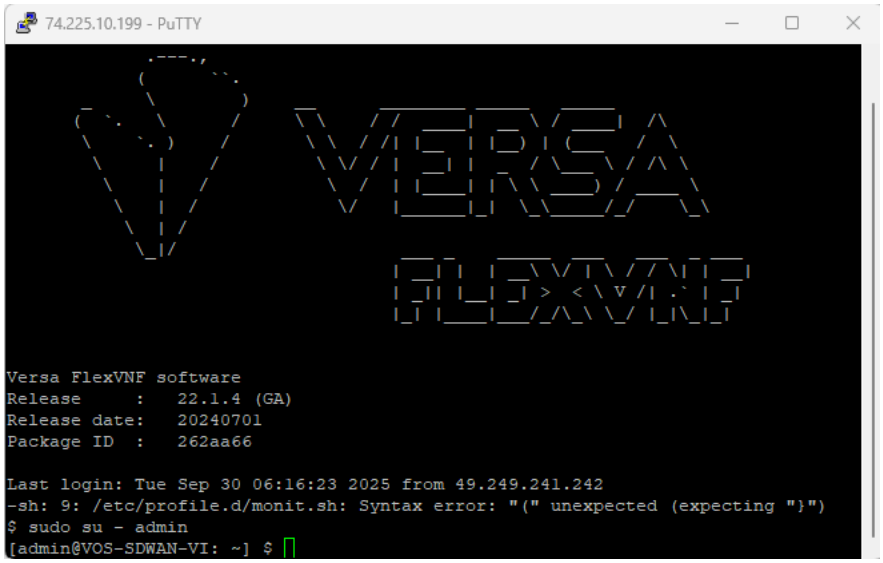


Now open putty, provide the IP address of the Azure instance and under “Auth” click on Credentials and browse for the private key, then click on “Open”.





Login with username azureuser and type “sudo su -admin”.



Note down the serial number of the device for the device onboarding.

```
admin@VOS-SDWAN-VI-cli> show system details

 Software Details
   Software Release     22.1.4
   Package name         versa-flexvnf-20240701-205314-262aa66-22.1.4-B

 Hardware Details
   Hypervisor Type      hyperv
   Manufacturer         Microsoft Corporation
   SKU Number           Not Specified
   Model                Virtual Machine
   Serial number        0000-0001-4325-7972-7028-0782-90
   Hardware ID number   0000-0001-4325-7972-7028-0782-90
   IMEI                 NA
   CPU model            Intel(R) Xeon(R) Platinum 8171M CPU @ 2.60GHz
   Number of CPUs       4
   Number of NICs       1
```

Copying Director Keys to VOS to resolve Connectivity Issues:

In bare metal appliance creation process, regardless of release, the Versa Director connects to an appliance and injects the public key into the appliance, to enable communication via key based login.

By Default, Versa Director tries to talk to an appliance with *admin/versa123* or any other custom username which is set in Versa Director CLI. But at present, all the AMI that are shared with customer are prepared with password login disabled attribute, for security purpose. Users are required to supply pem key to login into the box. Therefore, Versa Director fails to communicate with appliances, and the appliance/branch creation fails.

To solve this issue:

Copy the Versa Director */var/versa/vnms/ncs/homes/admin/.ssh/id_dsa.pub* contents to the below file in appliance:

```
[admin@AWS-Branch: ~] $ ls -al .ssh/authorized_keys
-rw------- 1 admin versa 1012 May 13 21:42 .ssh/authorized_keys
```

Create *authorized_keys* file if it is not present on the appliance.

sudo chown admin:versa authorized_keys

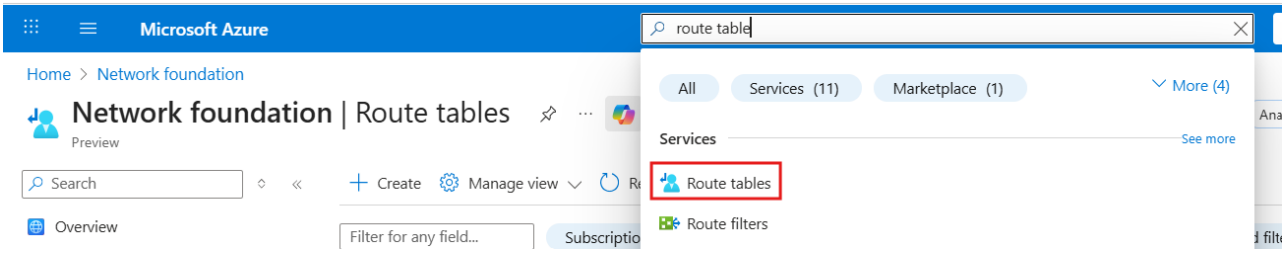
To add the id_dsa.pub.it to authorized_keys in the appliance edit the file using “sudo nano .ssh/authorized_keys” add the copied id_dsa.pub.
NOTE: File permission should be 600. To change the file permission run -

chmod 600 authorized_keys.

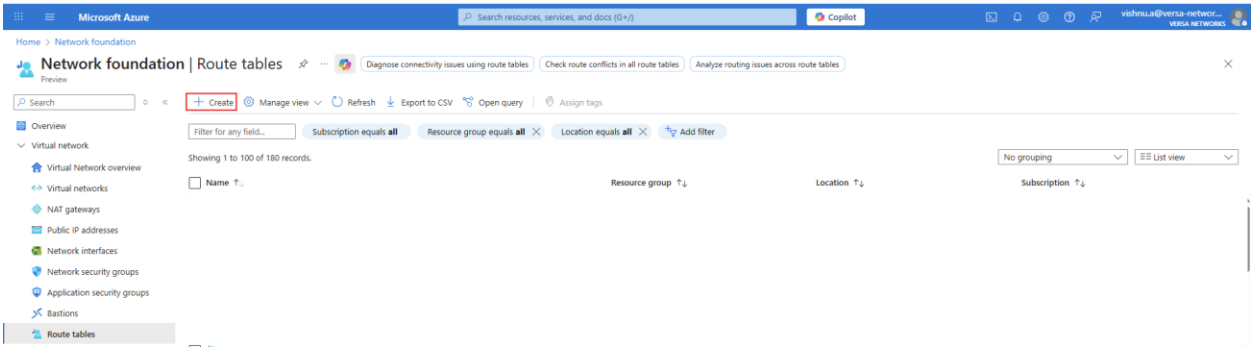
Routing in Azure:

Create a Route table for LAN to forward the traffic from the WEB server towards the SDWAN Device.

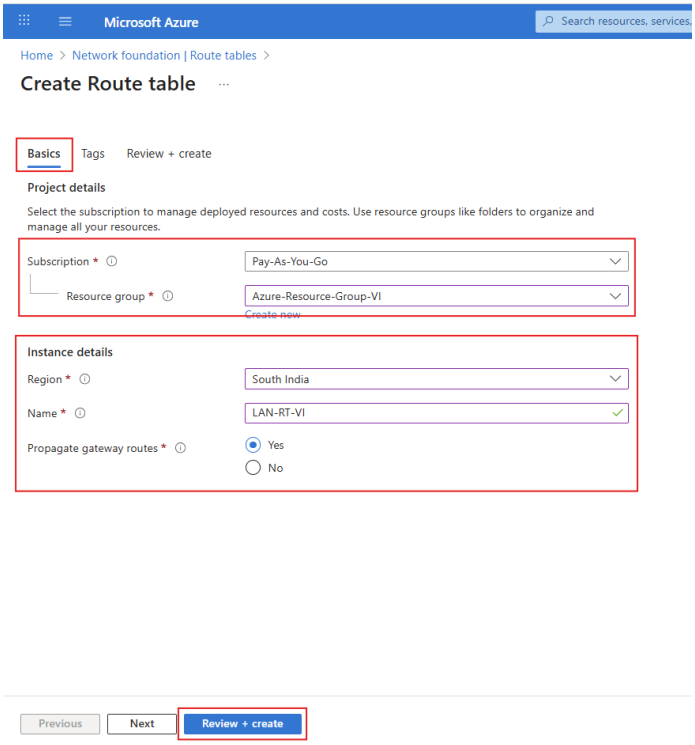
To create a route table search for “route tables” and select “Route tables” from Services.



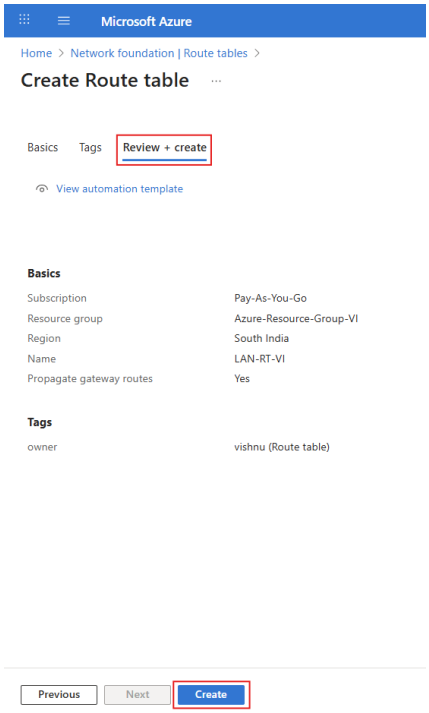
Under route tables click on “Create”.



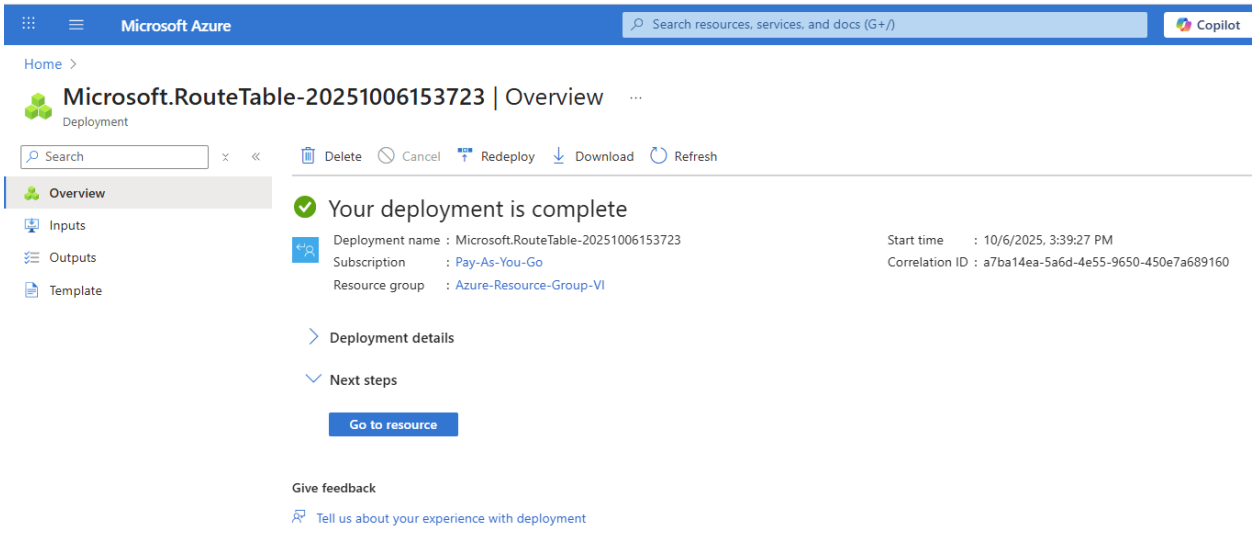
Under Basics, tab provide information regarding subscription, Resource group, Region and the Name for Route Table and click on Next.



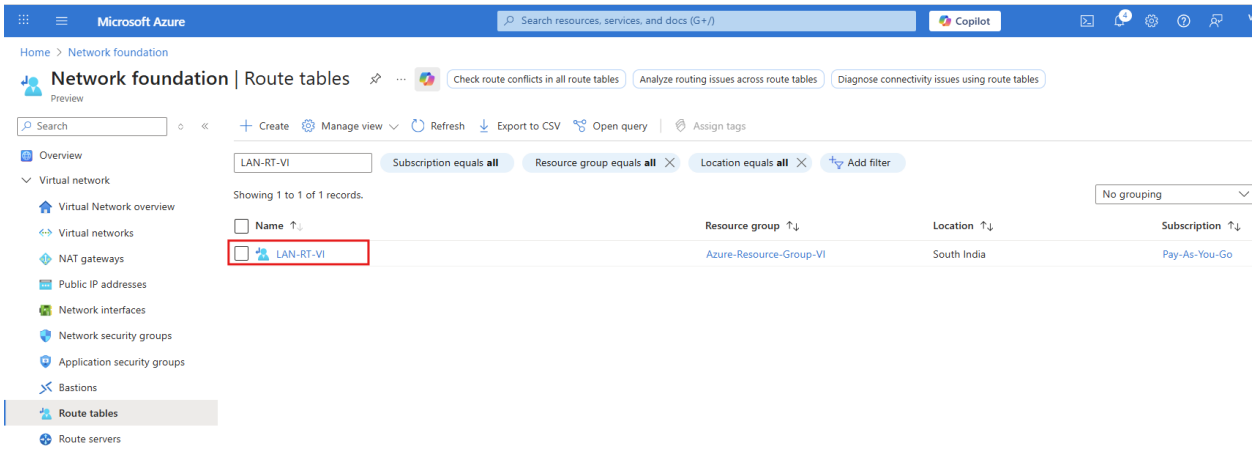
Under Review+ Create tab, click on Create.



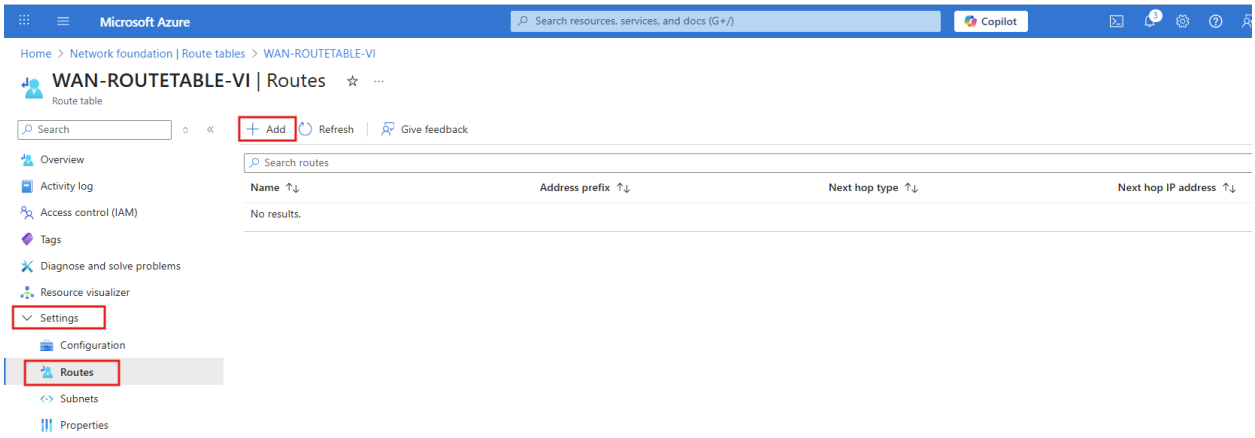
The deployment status can be viewed under Overview.



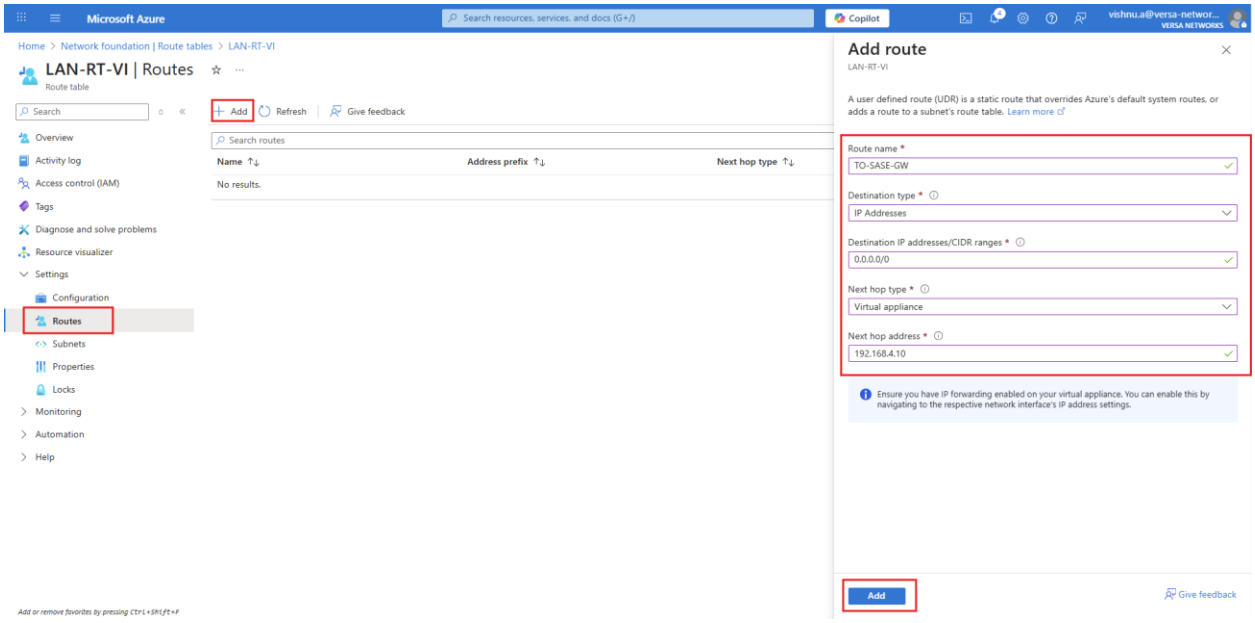
Once the deployment is complete go to the Route table you created.



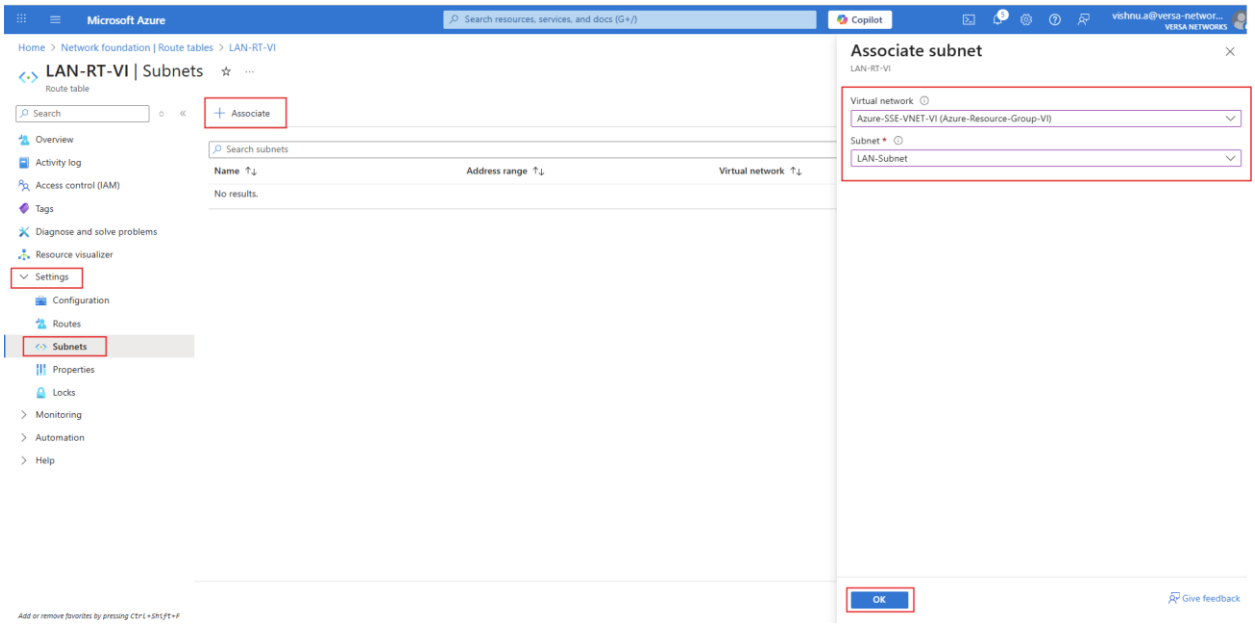
To add new Route, under Settings → Routes click on +Add.



Under “Add route” provide a Name, Destination Type, Destination IP and the Next hop and click on Add.



Under Subnets, Click in Associate and Associate LAN-Subnet to the route table and click on “Ok”.



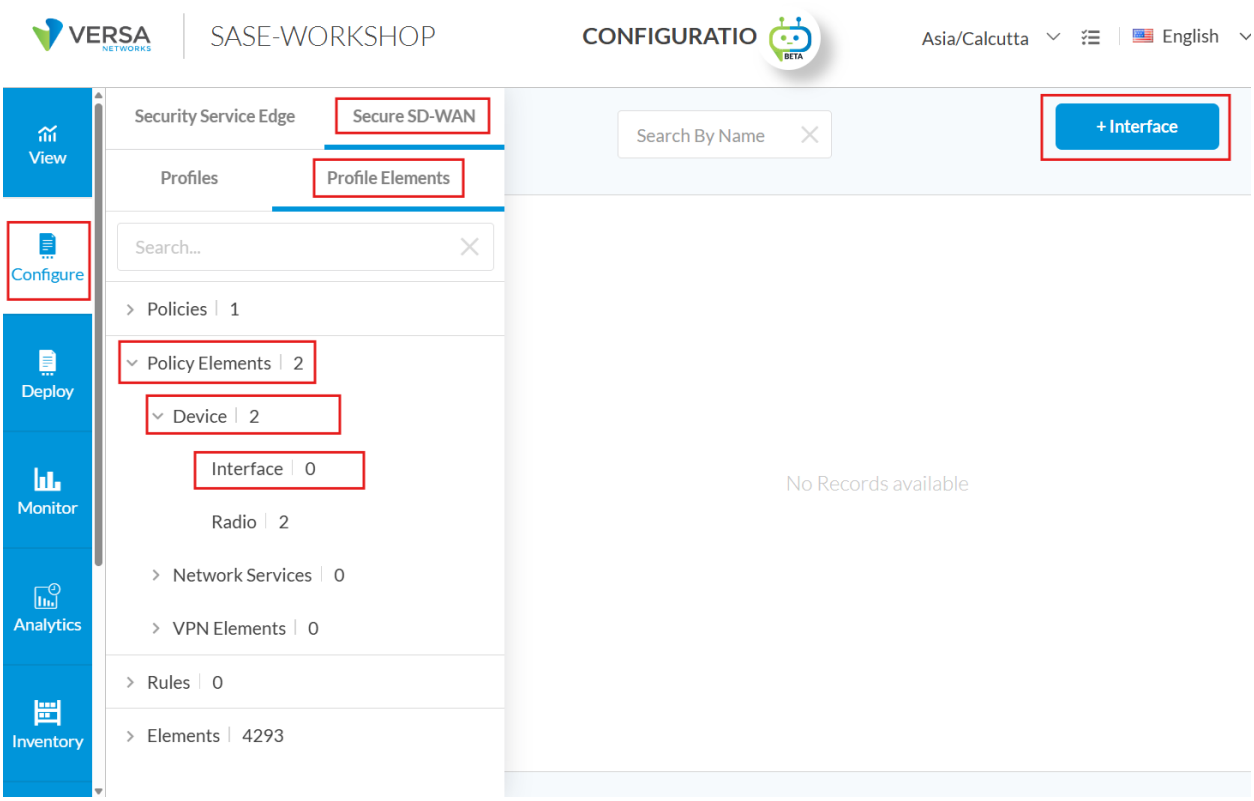
Concerto Configuration:

To Onboard the branch to the Headend we need to create Master profile and device on Concerto.

Creating Master profile in Concerto:

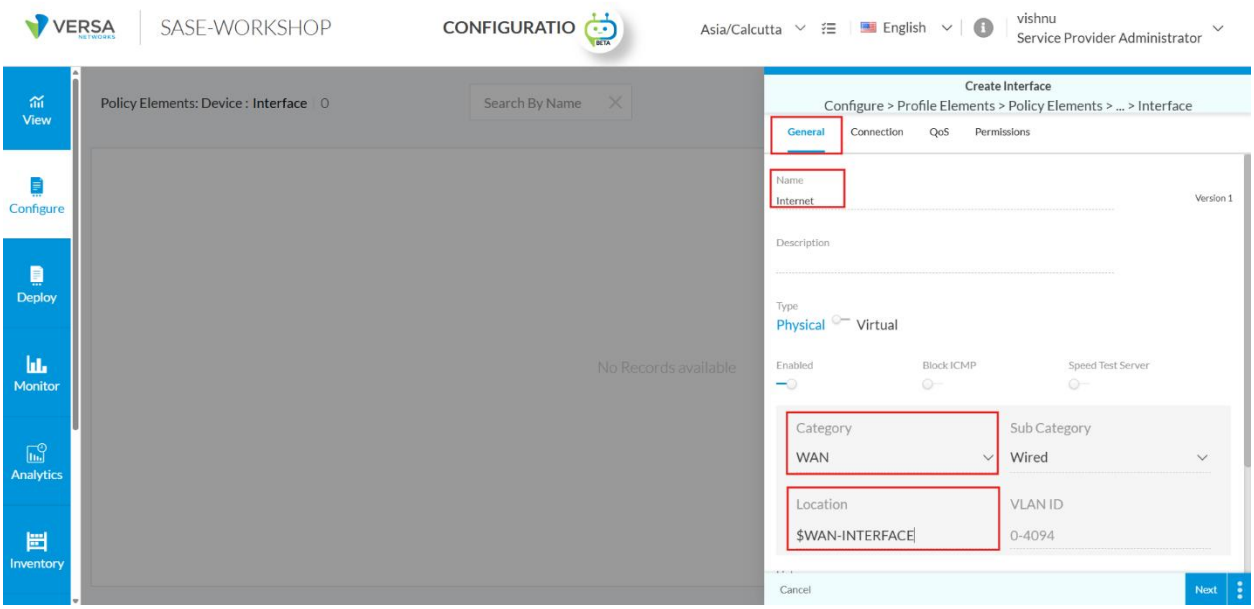
Creating Interface:

Go to respective Tenant and click on Configure → Secure SD-WAN → Profile Elements → Policy Elements → Device → Interface → Add Interface

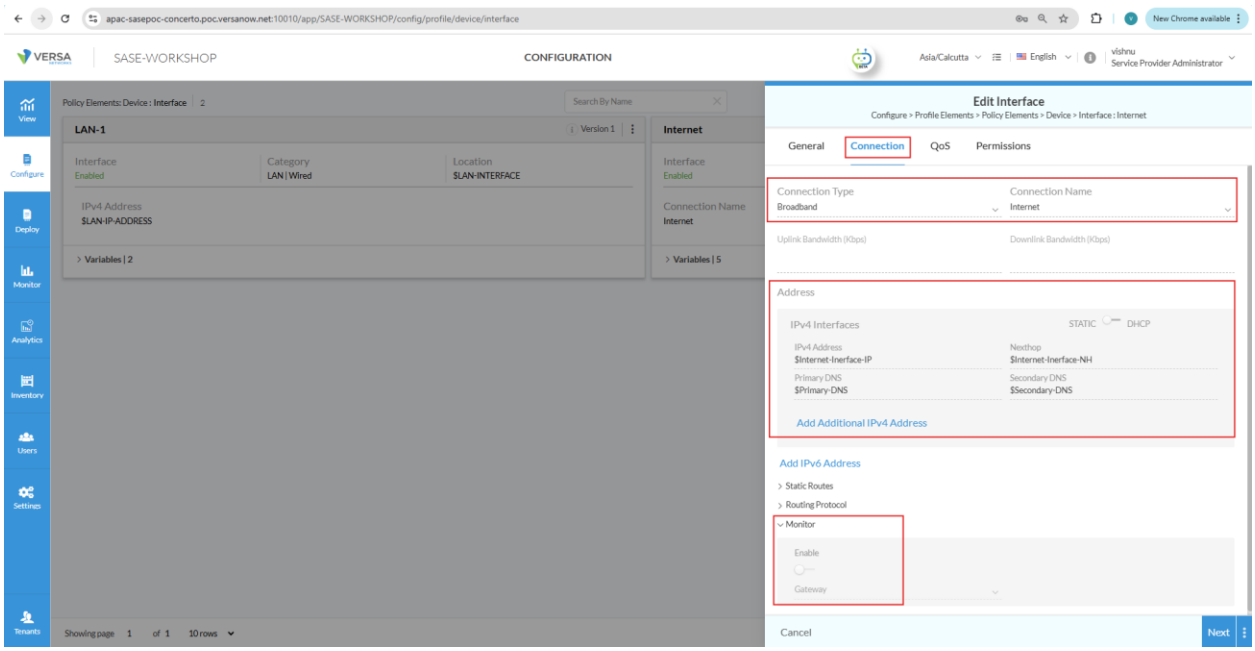


WAN Interface:

Provide the name of the interface and select the category as WAN and under Location, interface can be specified or can be parameterized based on the requirement.



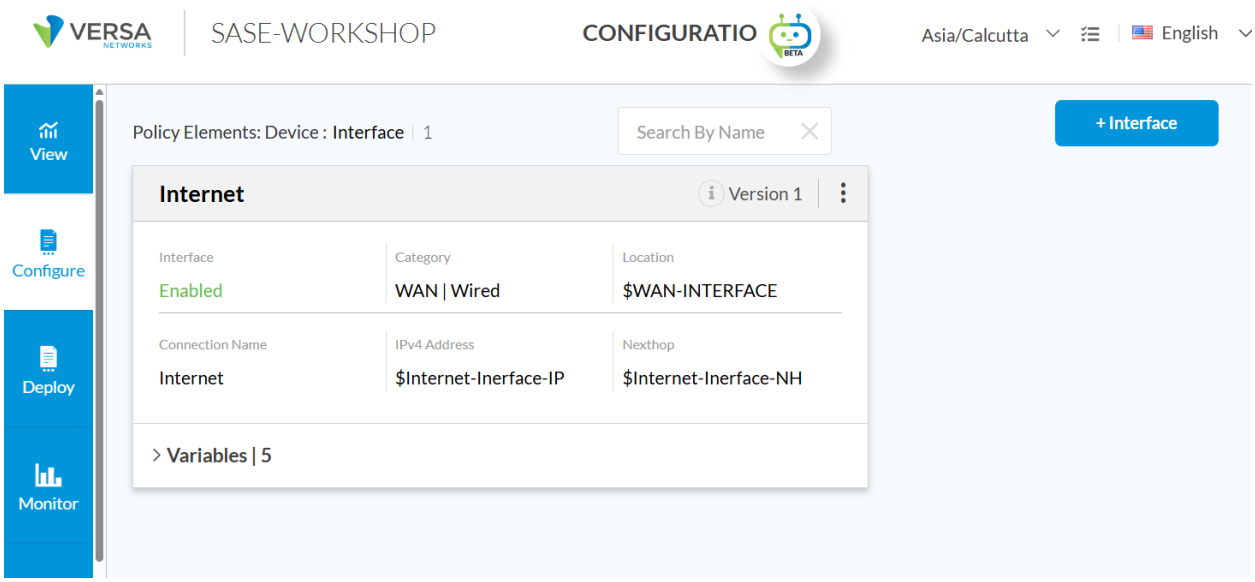
Under Connection provide the necessary information regarding the Connection Type, Connection Name, IPv4 Address, Nexthop ,DNS information, Disable Monitor and save.



Note:

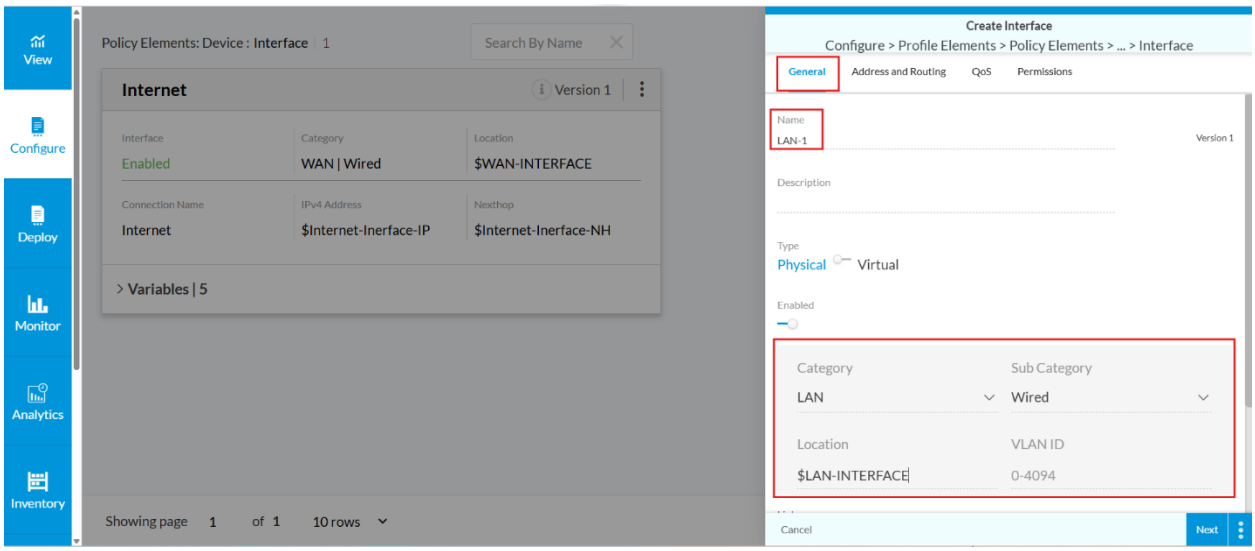
- By default, it is DHCP you can disable the knob to configure it as STATIC.
- Disable Monitor – if you don't disable this, a static route to Gateway of WAN subnet will be created along with with ICMP monitor, since the subnet gateway IP is pingable on Azure, static route on Internet Transport VR is not installed in the routing table, making the device unreachable to the Headend.

This will create a WAN interface.

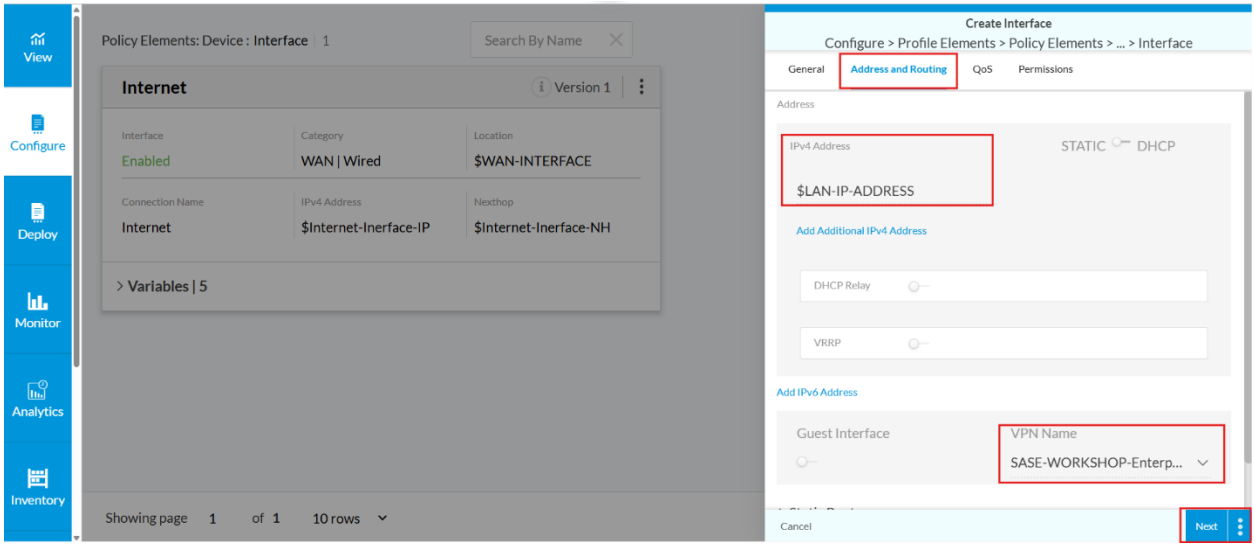


LAN Interface:

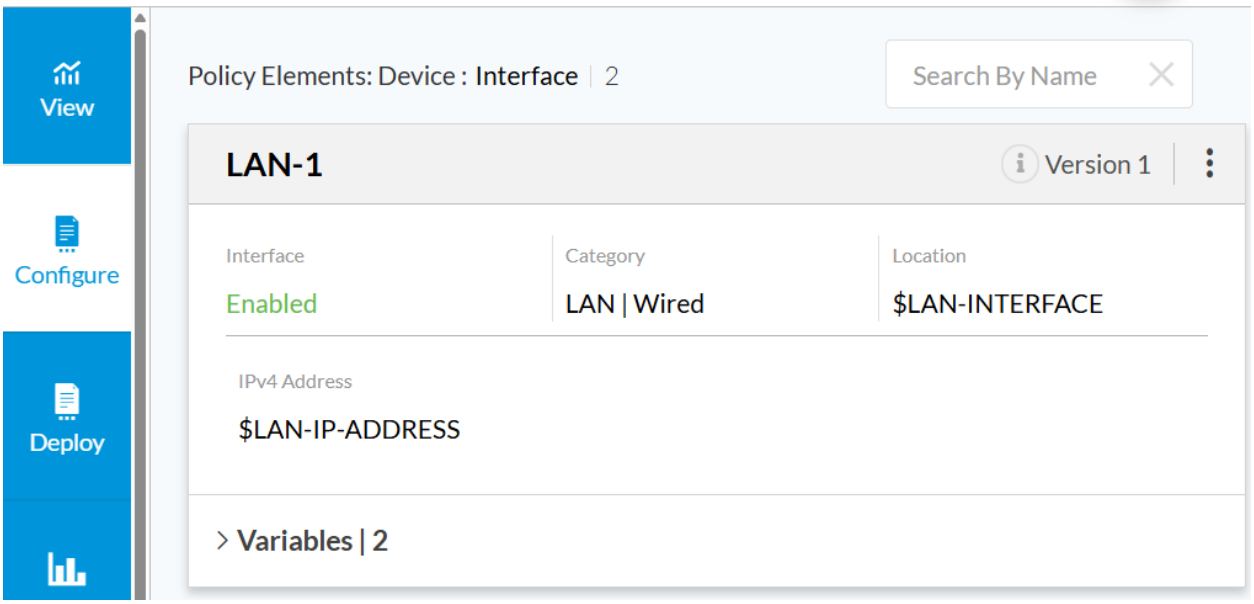
To create a LAN interface, select the category as LAN and provide necessary information.



Under Address and routing provide the IPv4 address as a parameter, VPN Name and save the configuration.



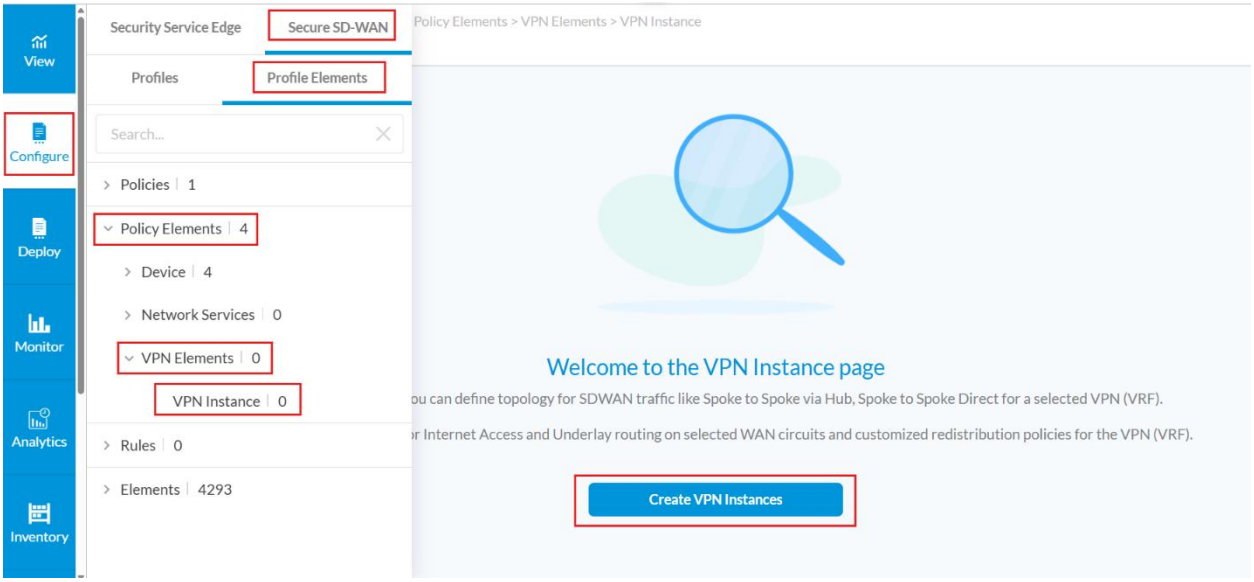
This will create a LAN interface.



Creating VPN Instance:

To define the topology of the network we need VPN instance to be created.

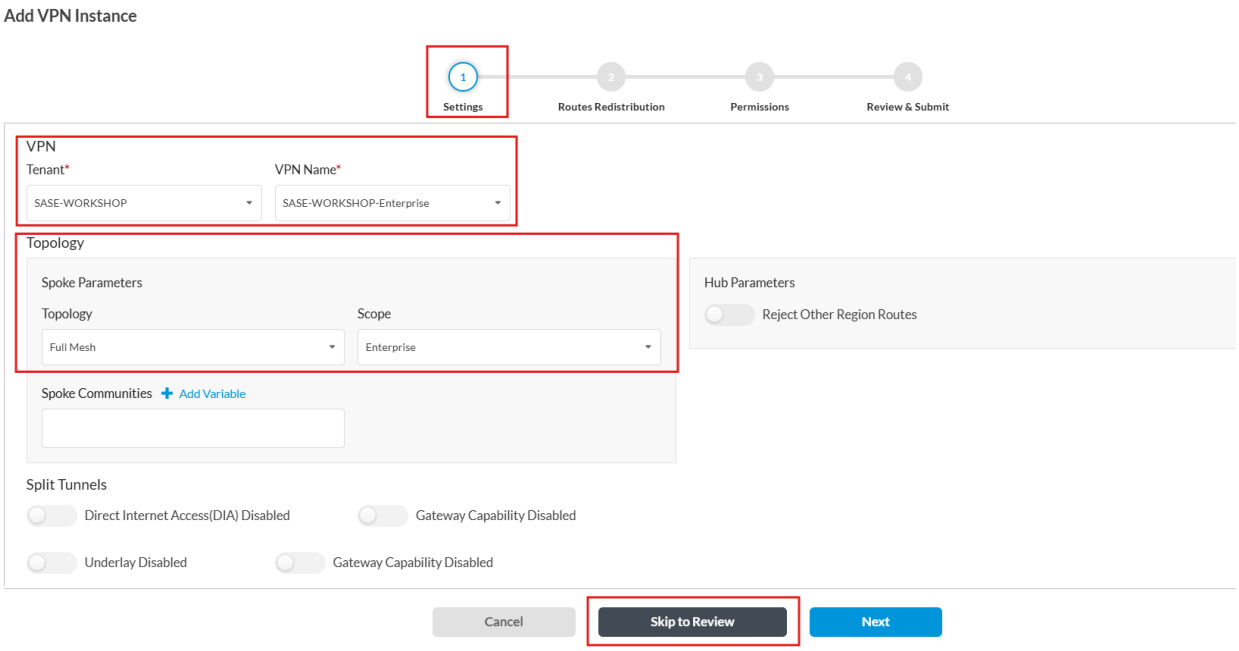
Under Configure, go to “Secure SD-WAN” → Profile Elements → Policy Elements → VPN Elements → VPN Instance and click on “Create VPN Instance”.



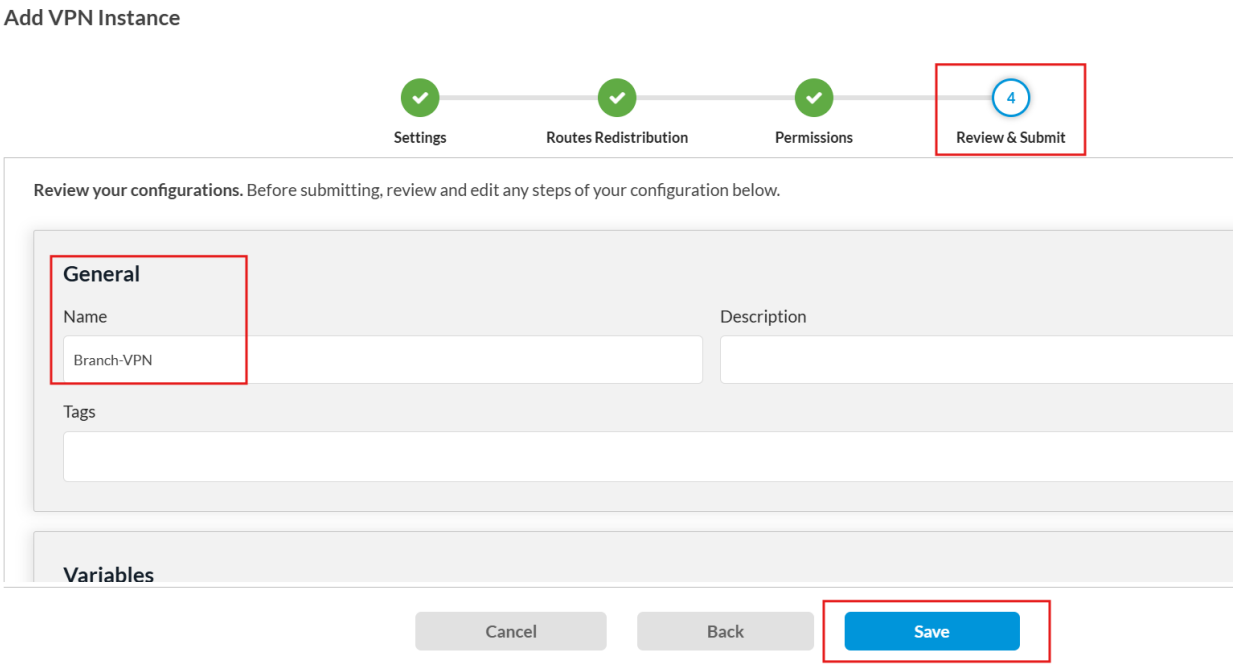
In the Settings tab under VPN select the Tenant name and the VPN name.

Under Topology select the topology as per the need. By default, it is full mesh. DIA can be enabled under Split Tunnels if needed.

Once done click on “Skip to Review”.



Under "Review & Submit" provide a name to the VPN and Save the configuration.

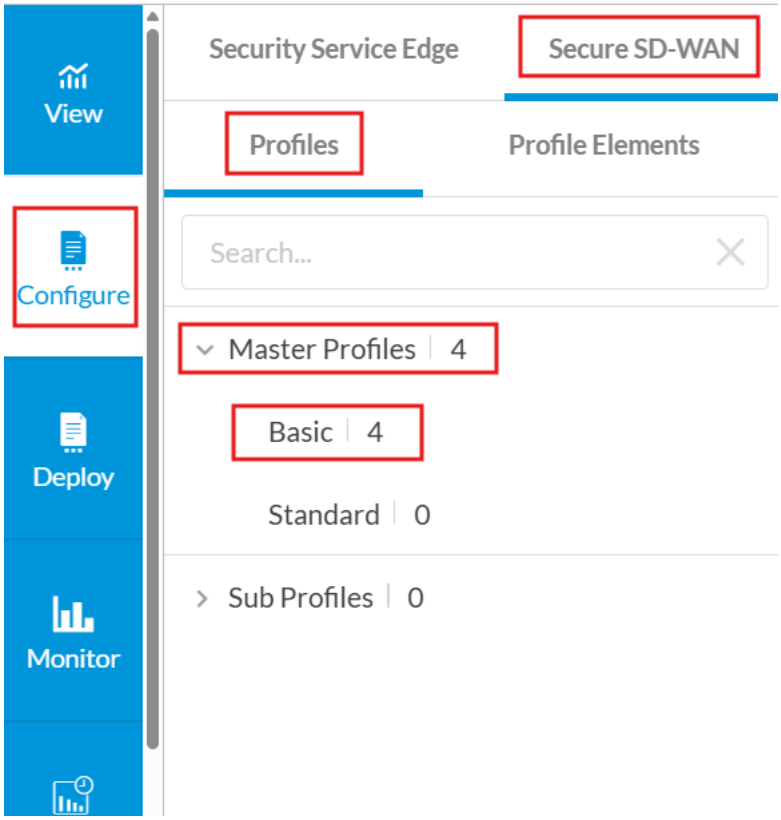


Master Profile:

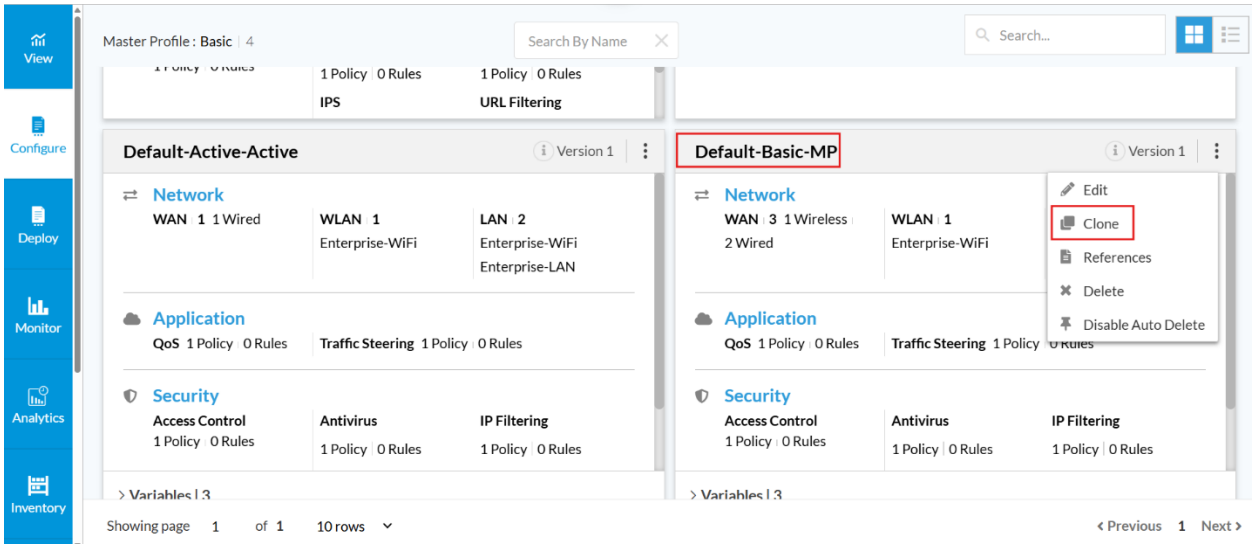
A master profile is a collection of one or more sub-profiles. A single master profile can be applied to one or more devices.

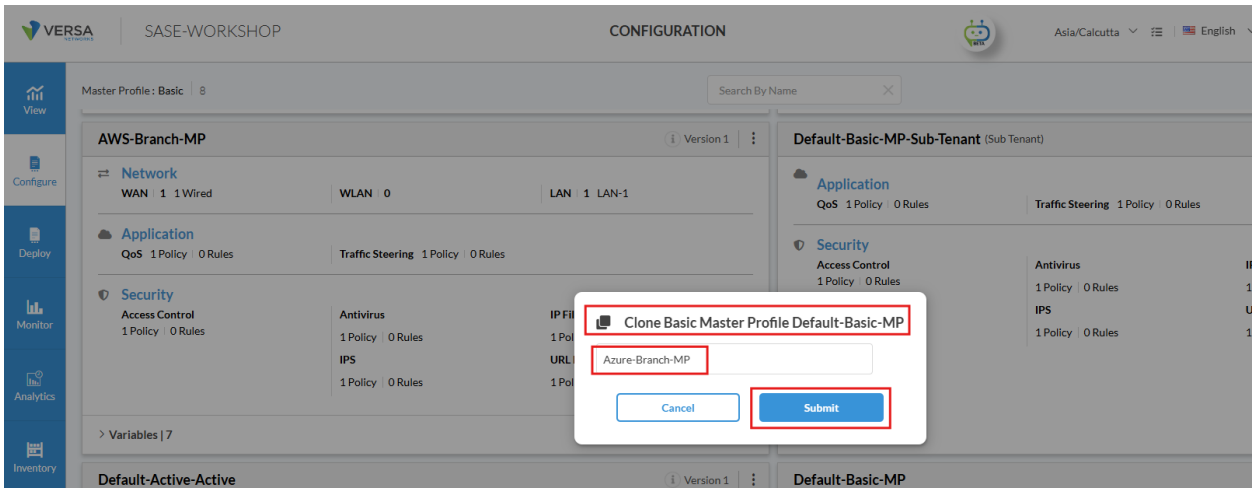
Creating a Basic Master Profile:

Under respective Tenant go to Configure → Secure SD-WAN → Profiles → Master Profiles → Basic.

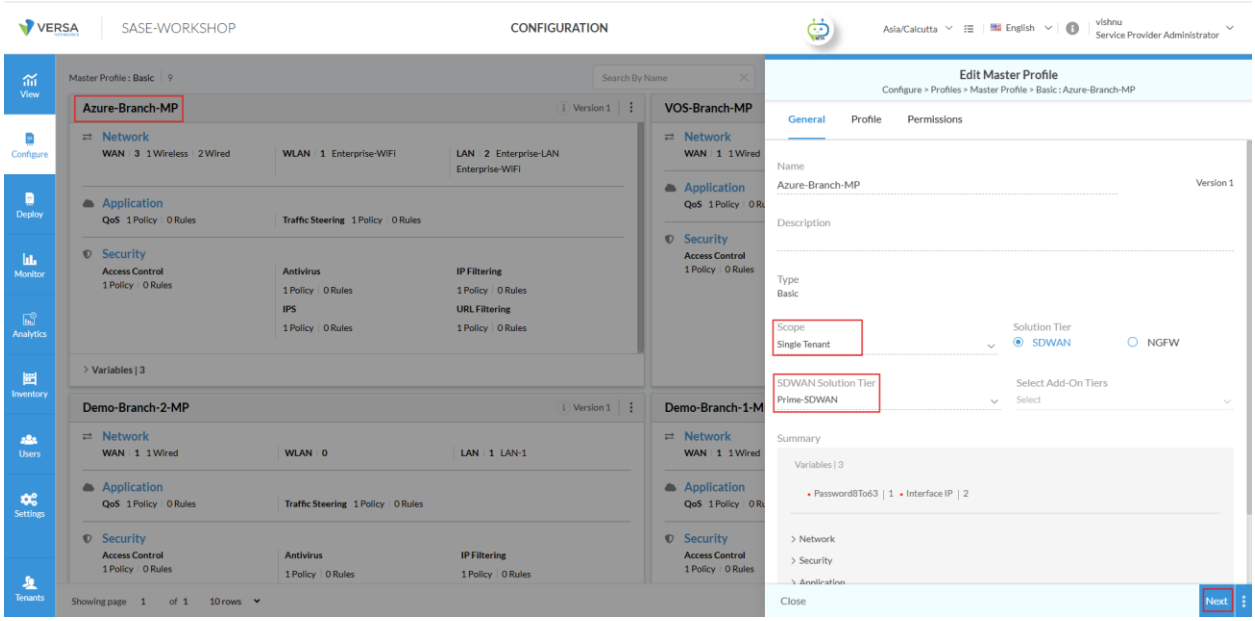


Clone the default Basic- MP and Provide a Name to it.

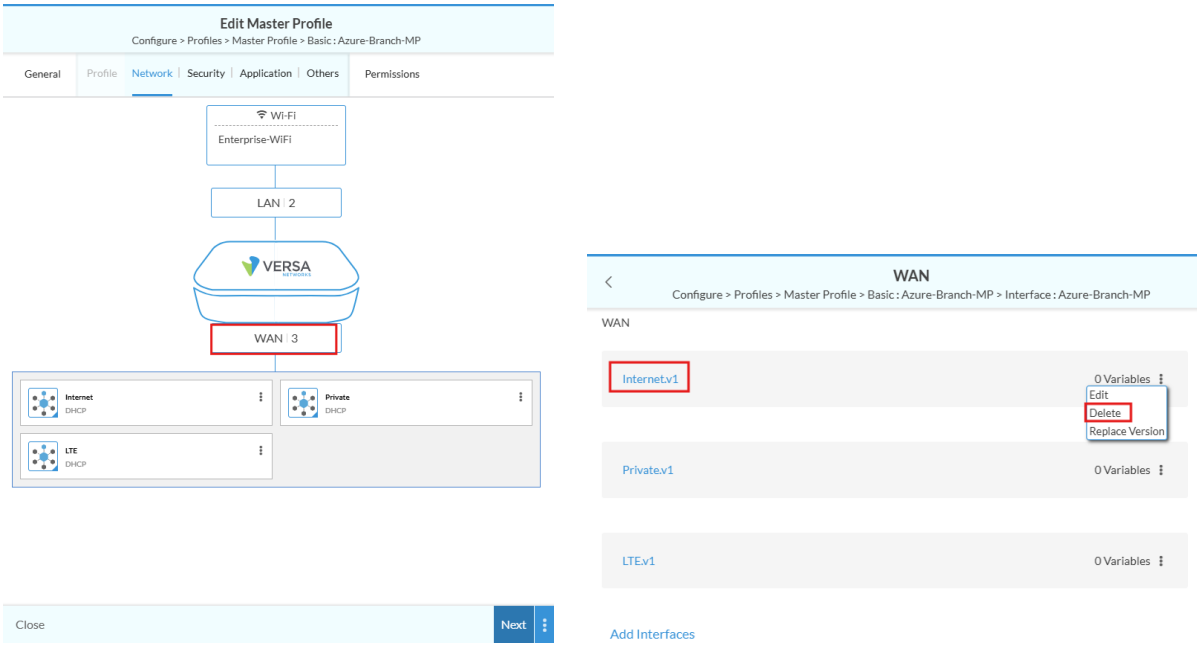




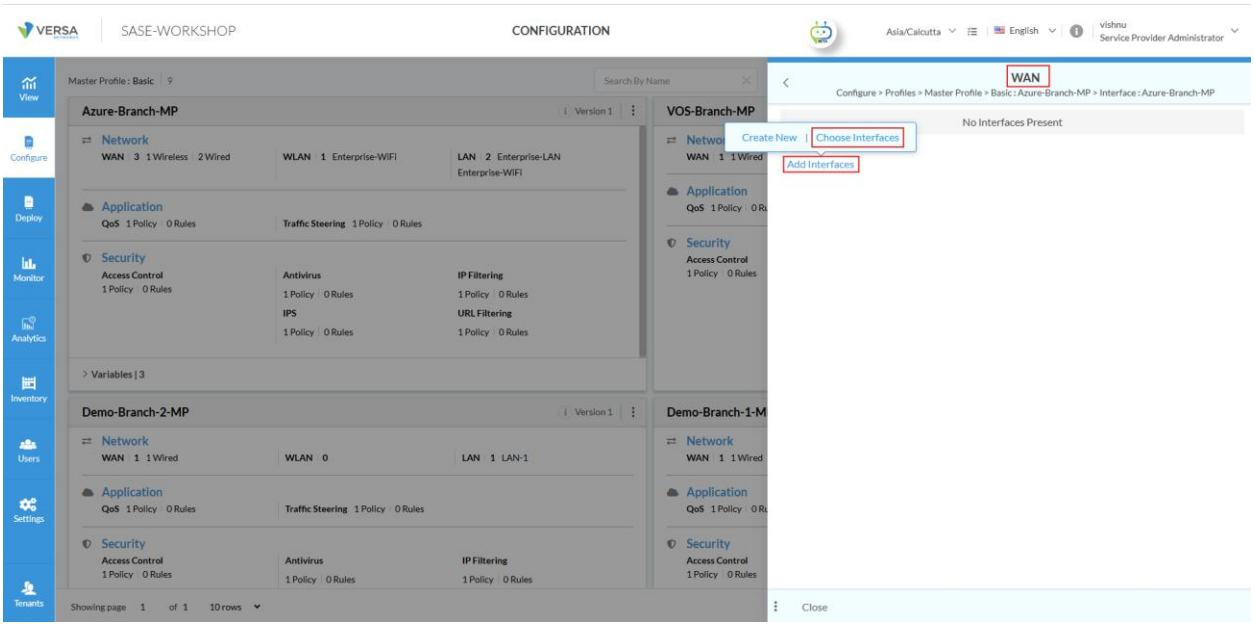
Click on Edit Master Profile, under General tab provide the “Scope”, “SDWAN Solution Tier” and click on Next.



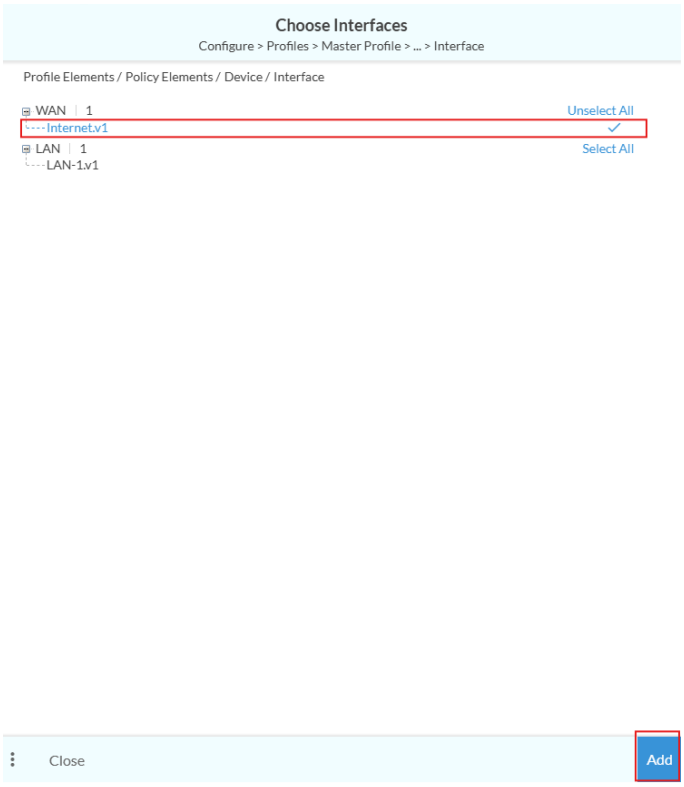
Click on WAN and remove all the interfaces.



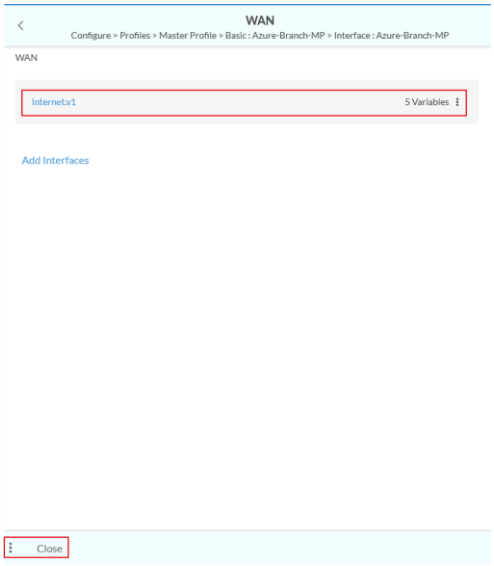
One all the interfaces are removed under WAN, click on “Add Interfaces” and select “Choose Interfaces”.



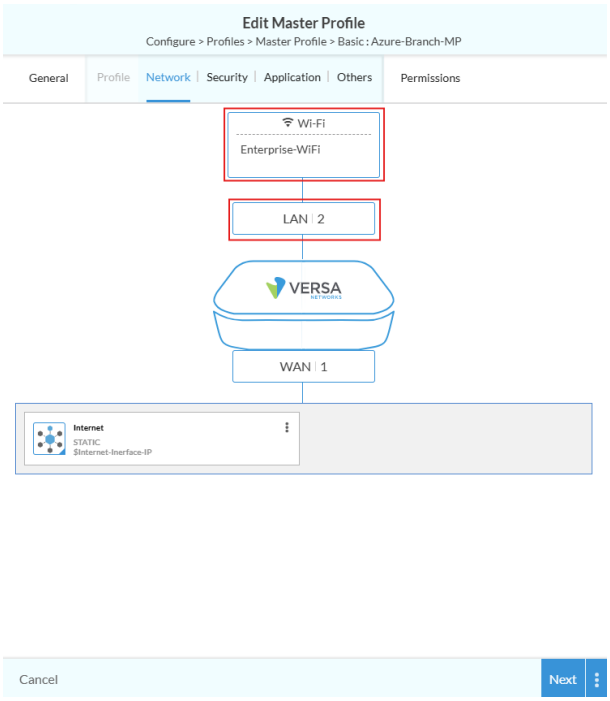
Choose the WAN interface which we have created earlier and click on Add.



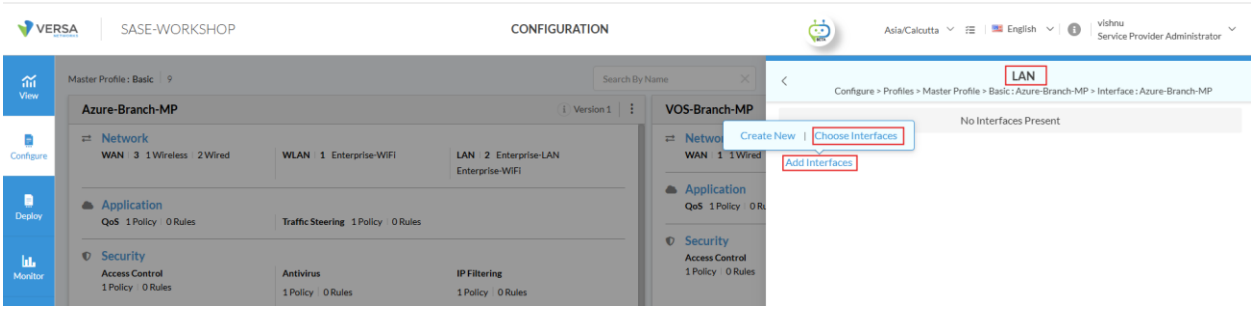
Once added click on Close.



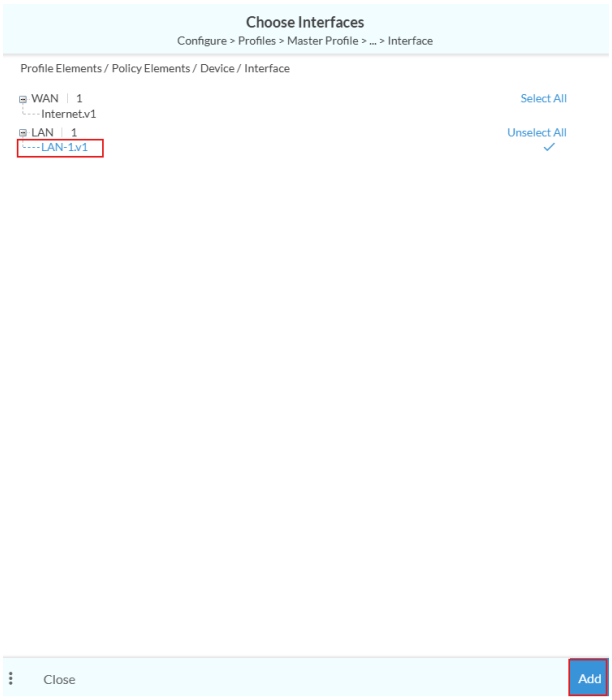
Repeat the same for LAN interfaces



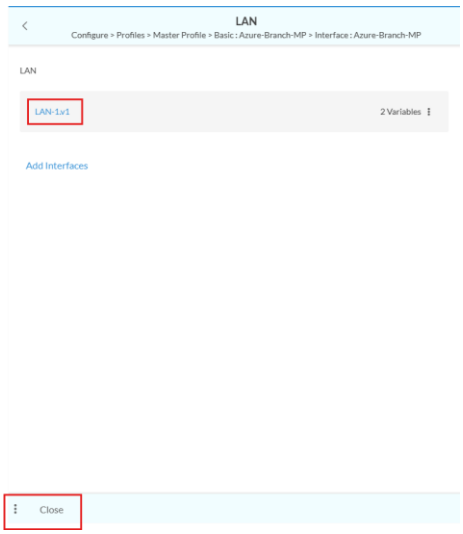
One all the interfaces are removed under LAN, click on “Add Interfaces” and select “Choose Interfaces”.



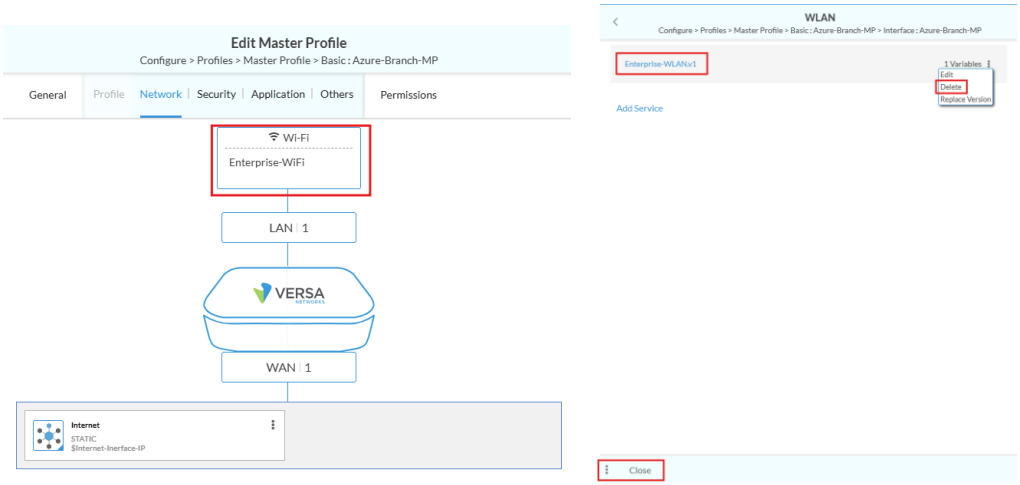
Choose the LAN interface which we have created earlier and click on Add.



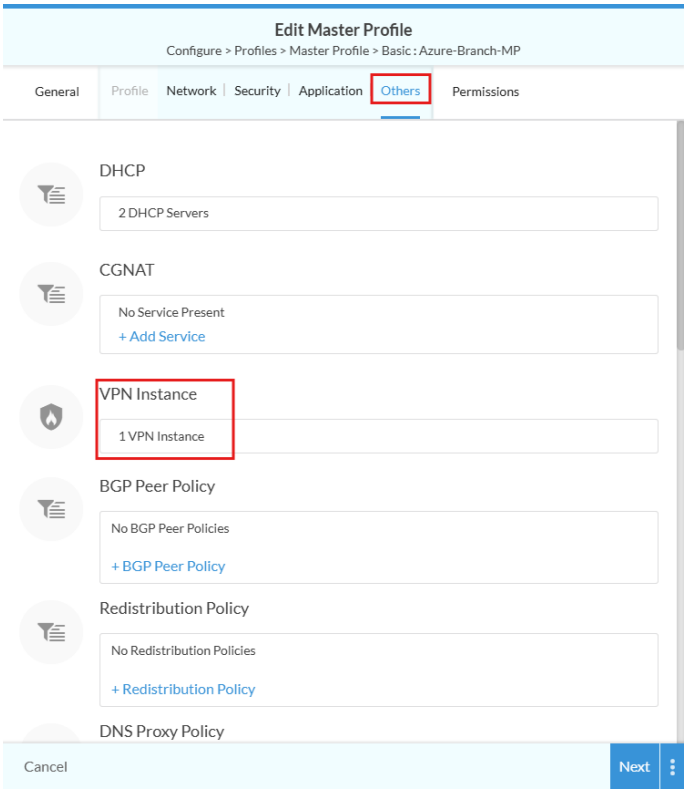
Once added click on Close.



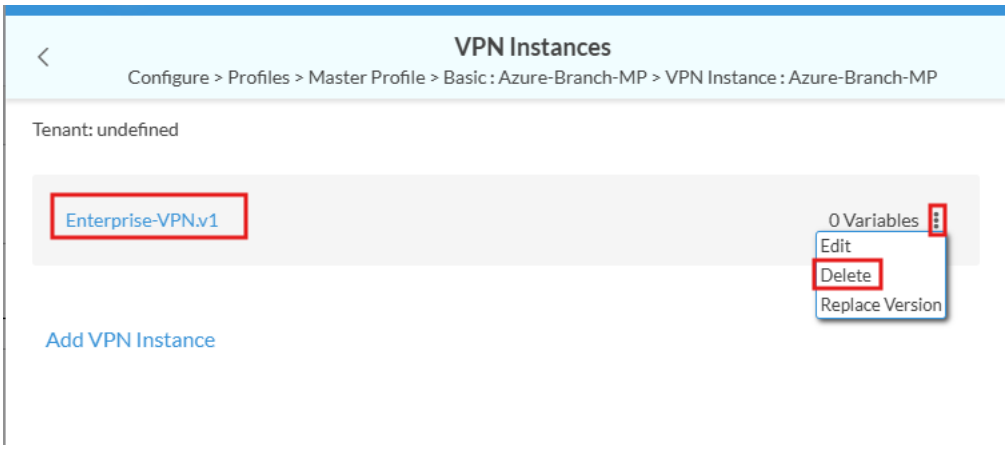
Click on “Enterprise WiFi”, select 3 dots and then delete.



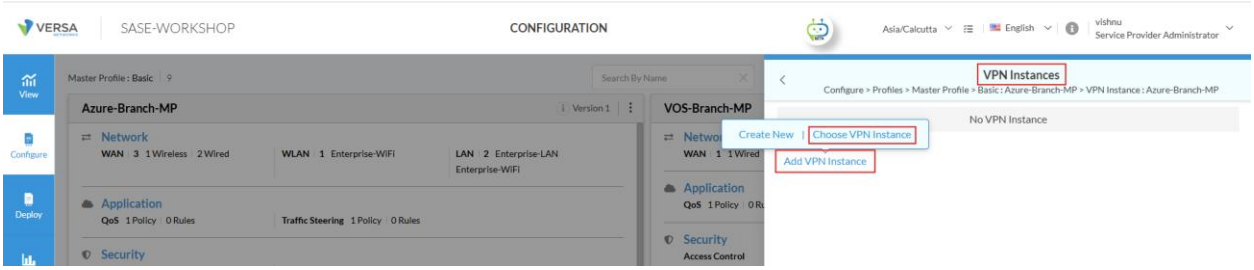
Once the configuration is complete, move to Others tab and select VPN Instance.



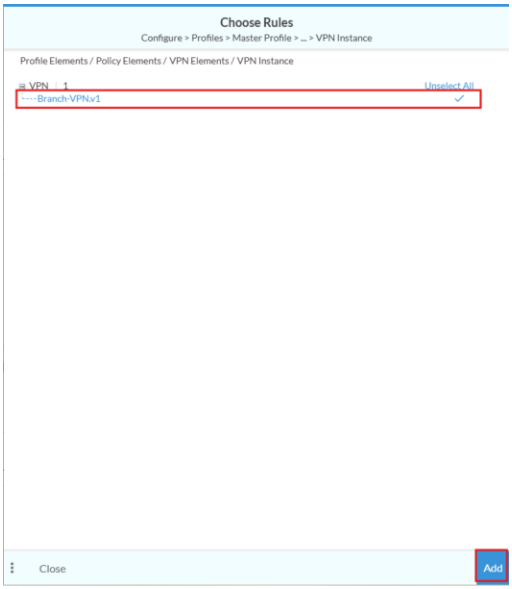
Delete the existing VPN instance and add the one which we have created.



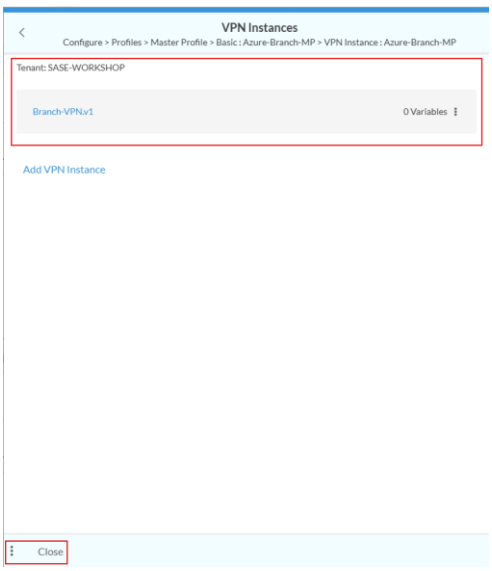
Under VPN Instances, click on “Add VPN Instance” and click on “Choose VPN Instance”.

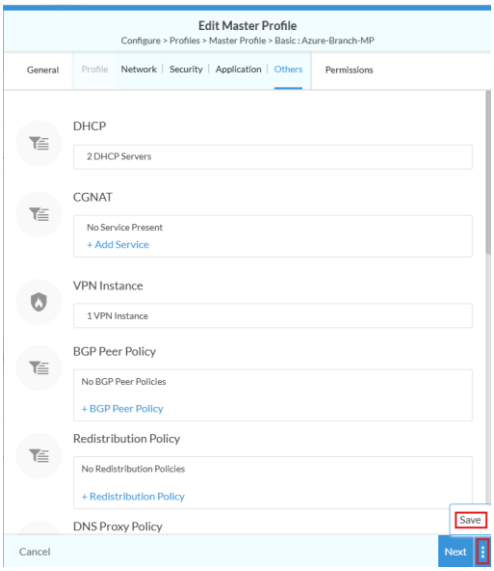


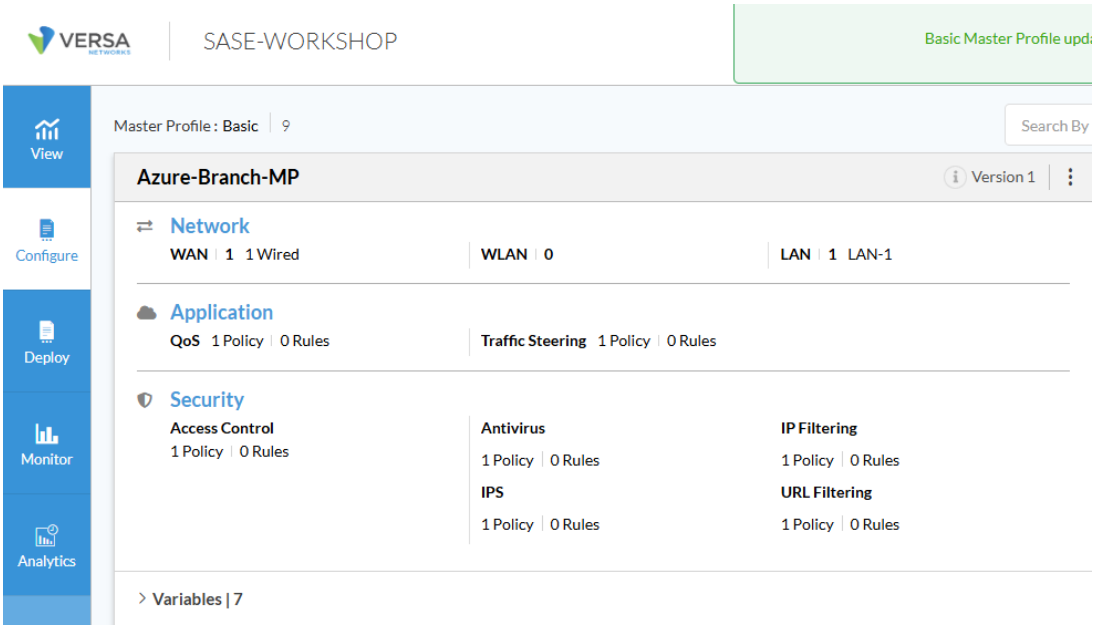
Select the VPN instance and click on Add.



Once added, click on “Close” and save the Master profile.

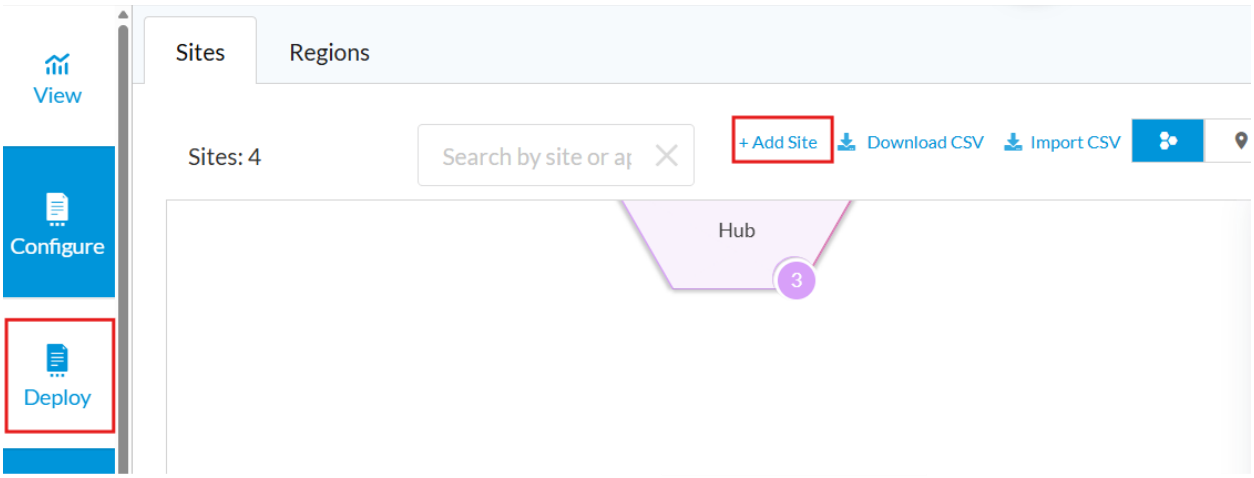




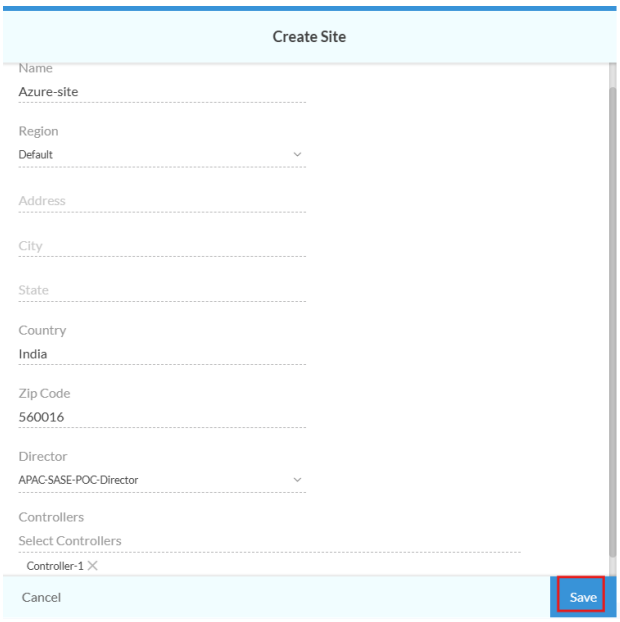


Deploying the device:

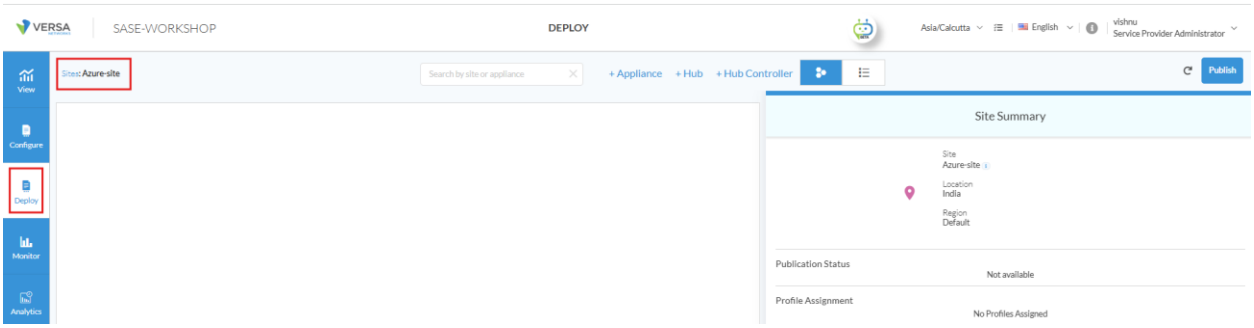
Go to “Deploy” and click on Add Site.



Under Create Site, Provide Name, Country, Zip, Director details, controllers and click on Save.

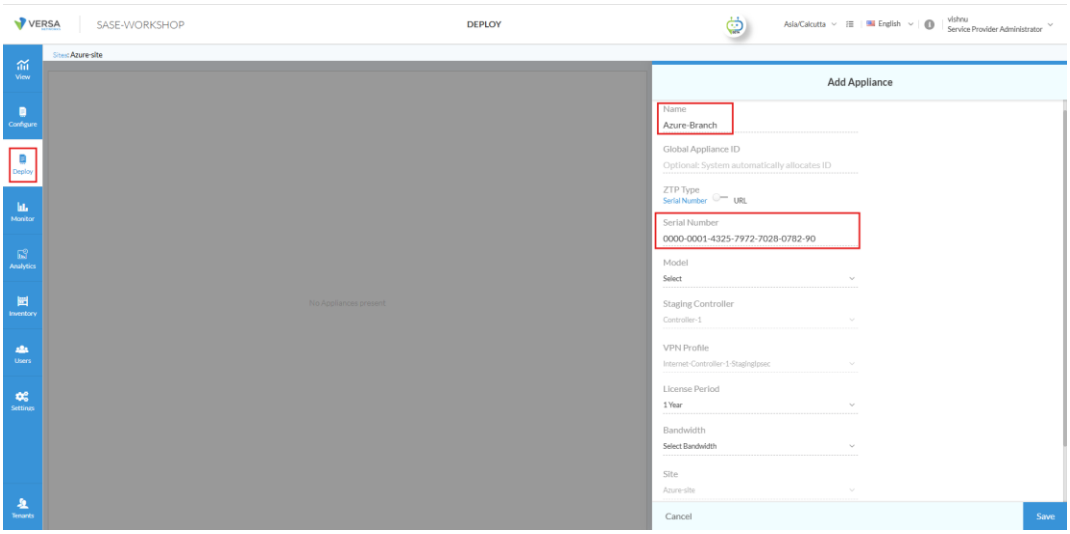


Double click on the created site. It will take you to the below page.

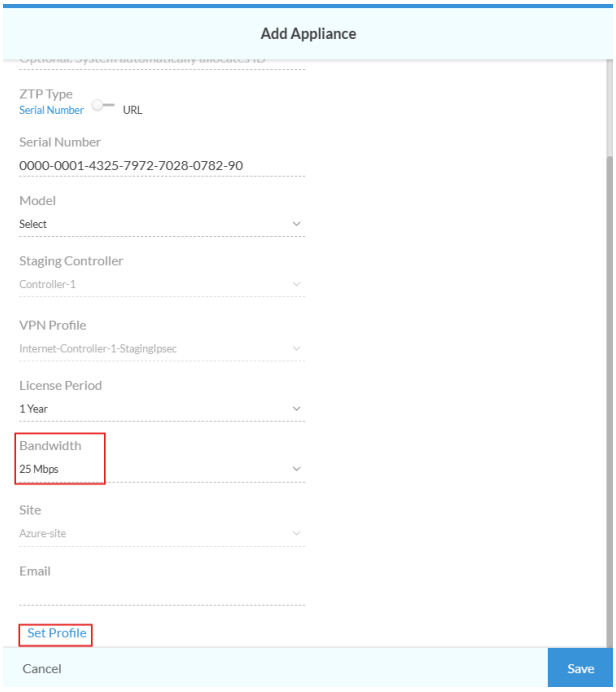


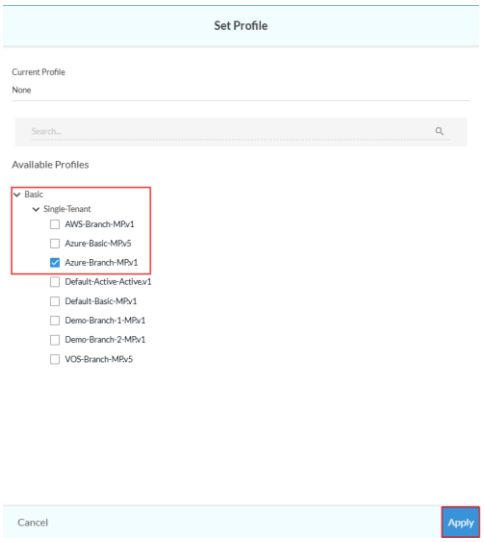
Since we will be deploying a device with type as appliance, click on “+Appliance”.

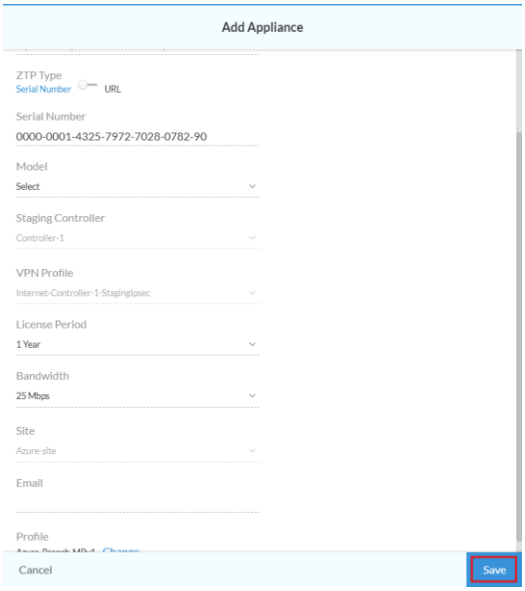
Under Add Appliance Provide necessary information and select the ZTP type as Serial for Script based ZTP.



Provide the Bandwidth and click on “Set Profile” to associate the master profile which we have created and click on “Apply” and save the Appliance.

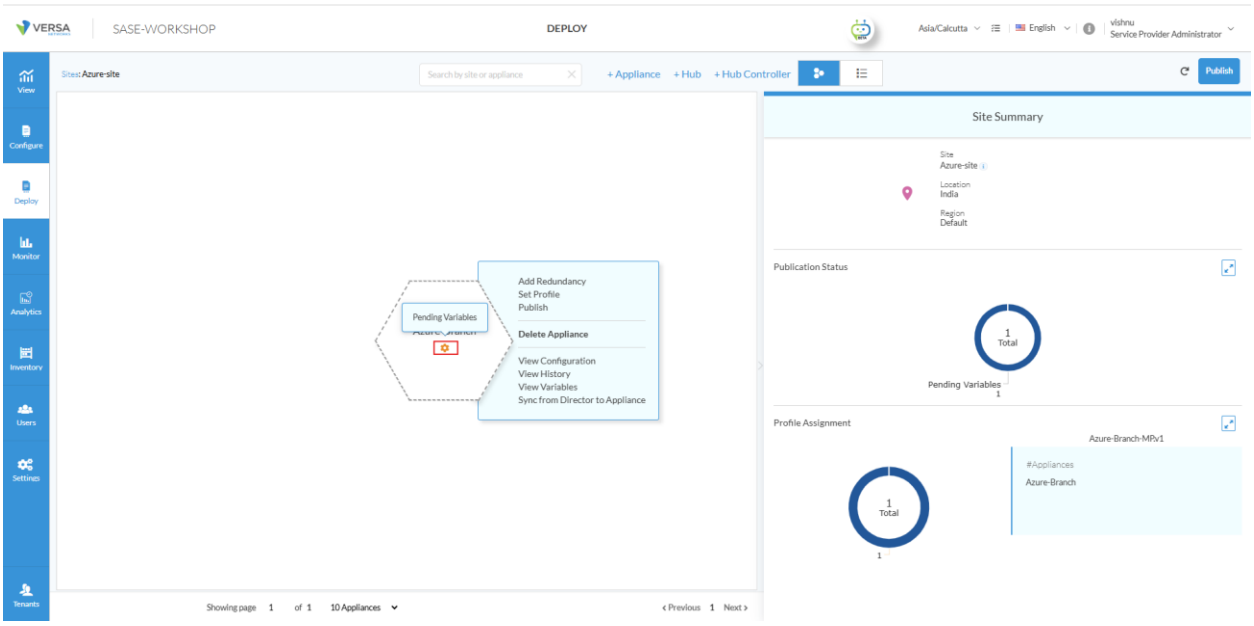






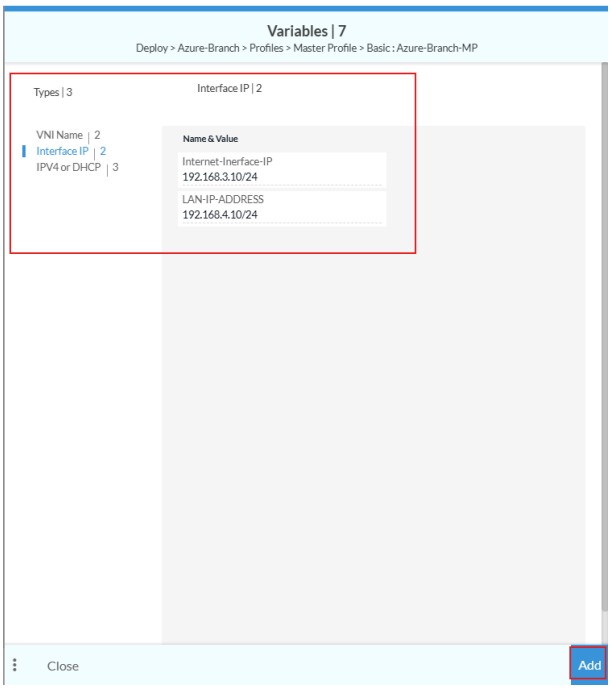
All the Parameters provided under Profile elements should be filled under Pending Variables in "Deploy" tab while creating the device.

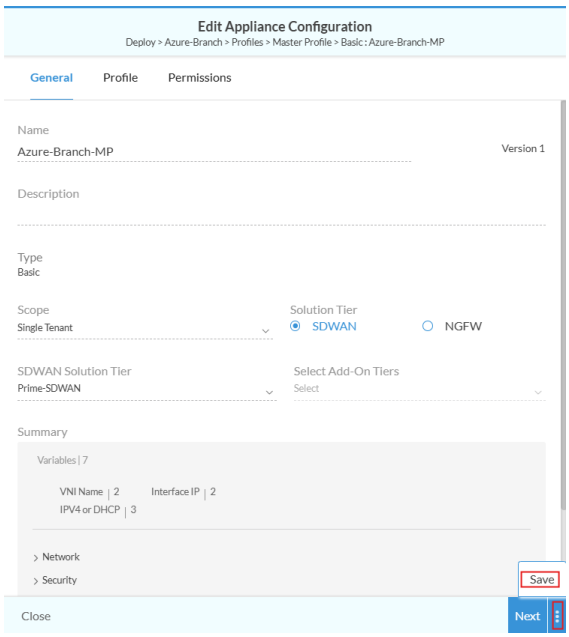
When you hover onto the Gear icon, it shows pending variables, click on it to fill the variables.



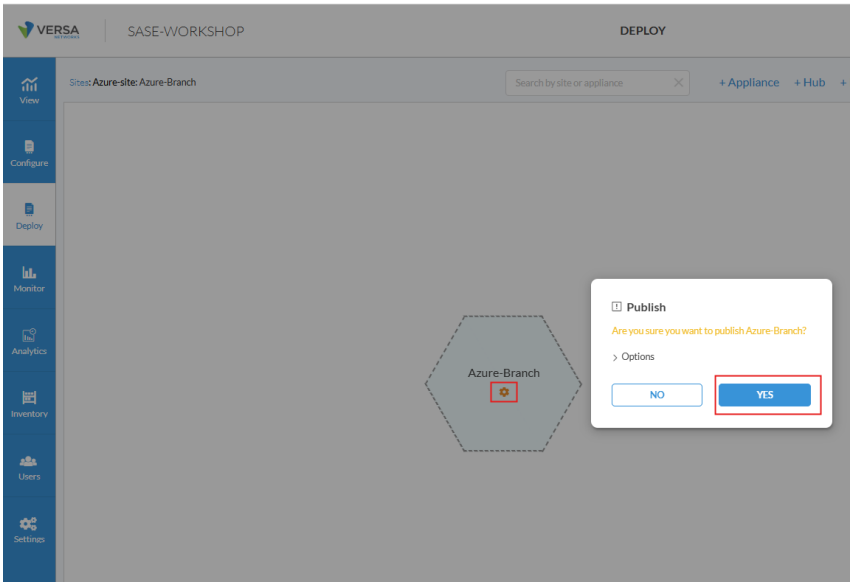
Add the pending variables and click on Add.

Review the configuration of the appliance and click on Save.

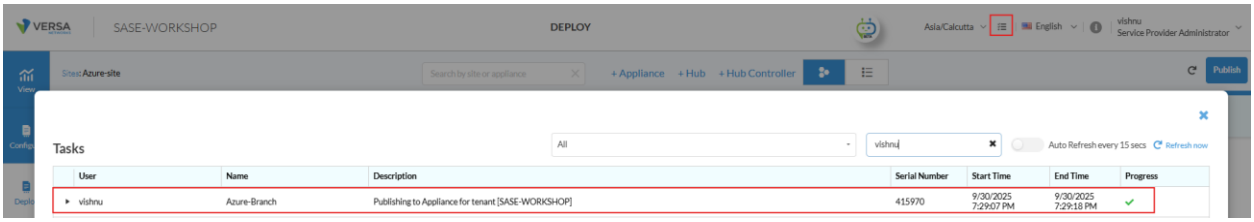




To Publish the configuration on to the Director, click on Publish.

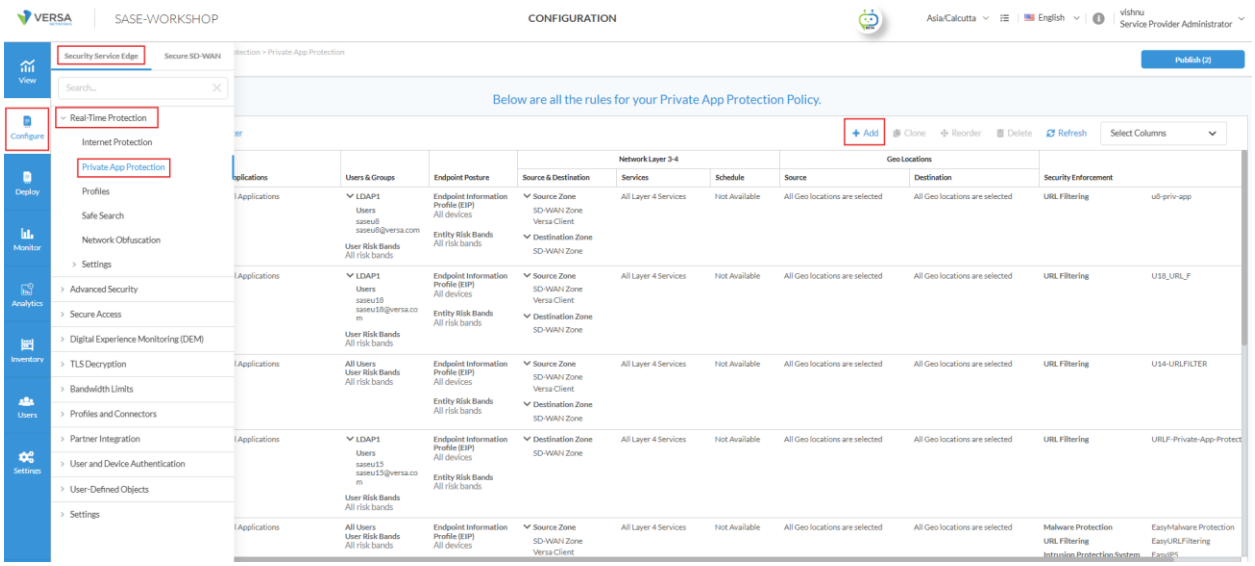


Once the device is published, we can check the status in the tasks.

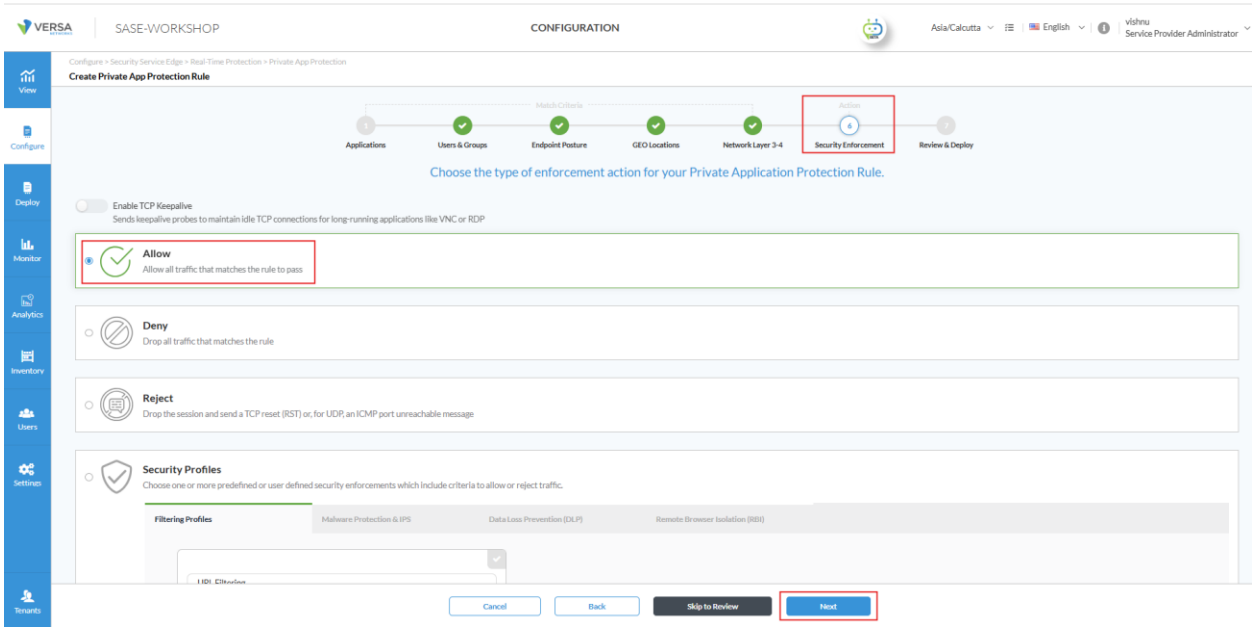


Configuring Private app Protection Rule:

To Create a secure access rule for allowing traffic from SASE clients to Azure VM through overlay tunnels, Go to Configure → Secure Service Edge → Real-Time Protection → Private App Protection and click on “Add”.

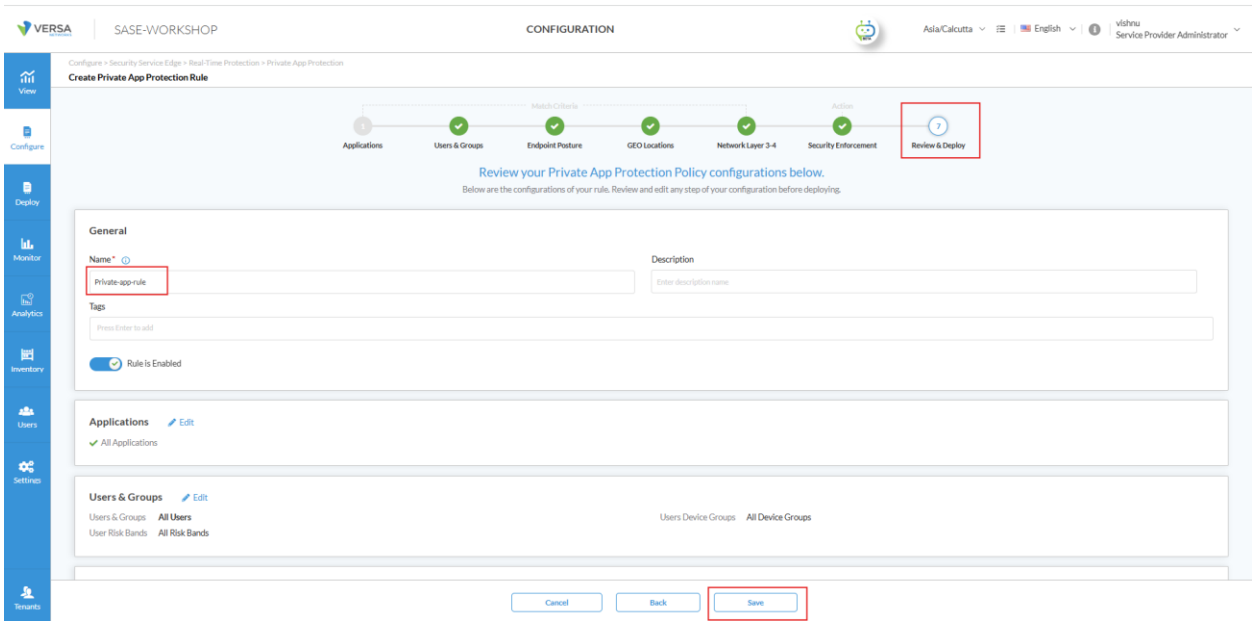


Leave everything to default and Under “Security Enforcement” Configure the action as “Allow”.

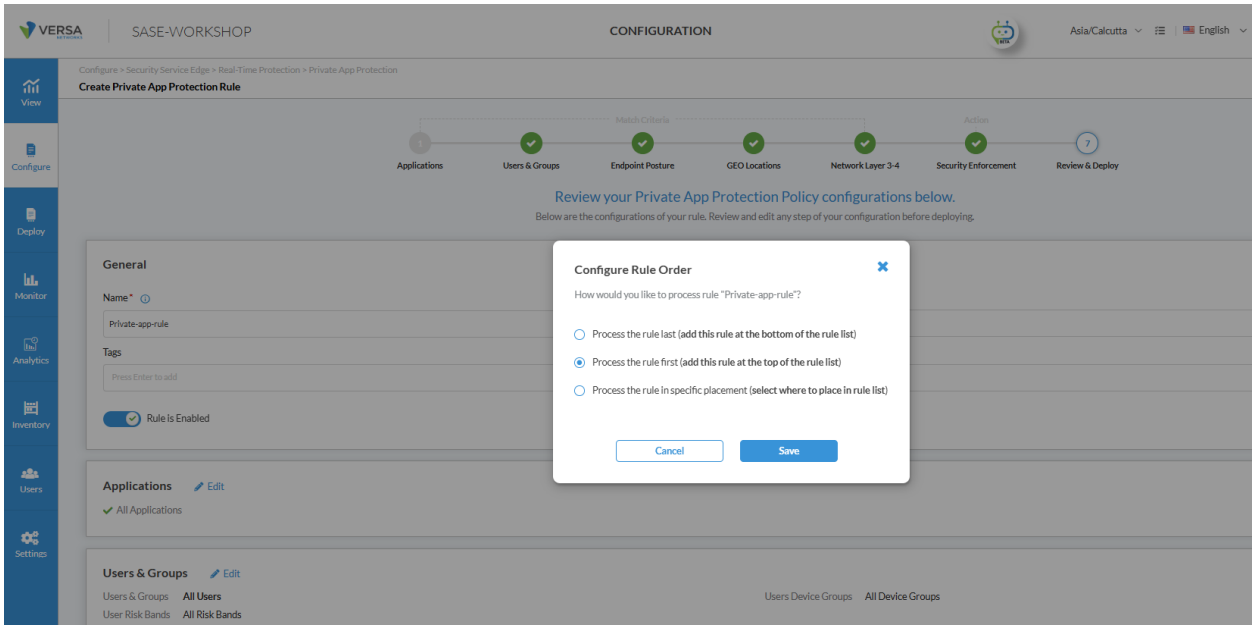


Note: Security Enforcement and match criteria can be configured as per the requirement.

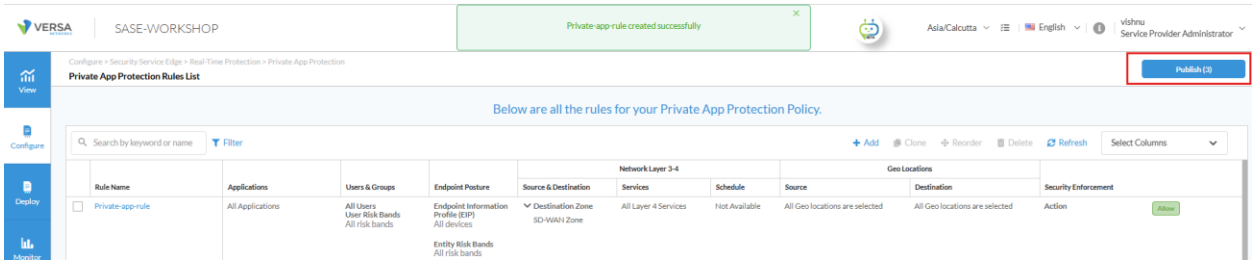
Under “Review and Deploy” provide the “Name” for the Private App Protection Rule and click on “Save”.



Under “Configure the Rule Order” place the rule at the top.



Once the configuration is complete Publish the Configuration to SASE Gateways.

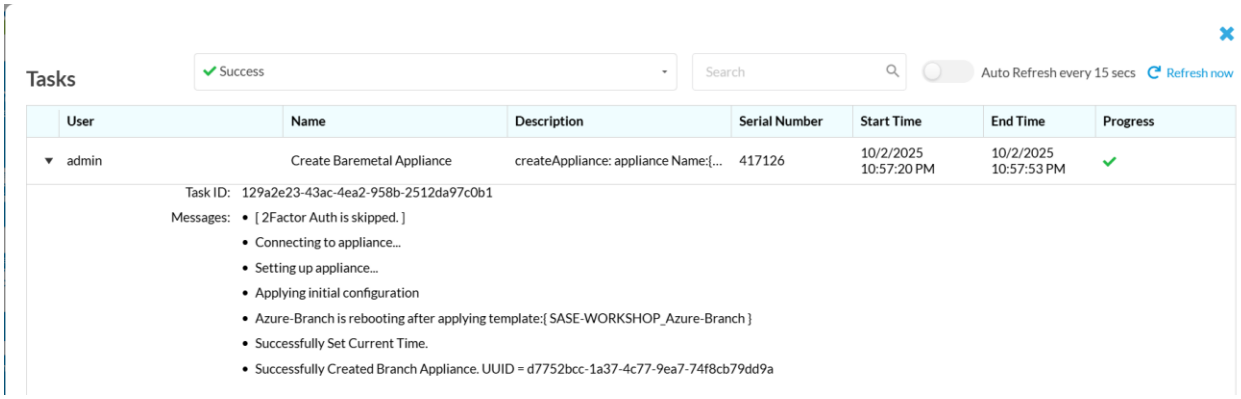


Onboarding VOS:

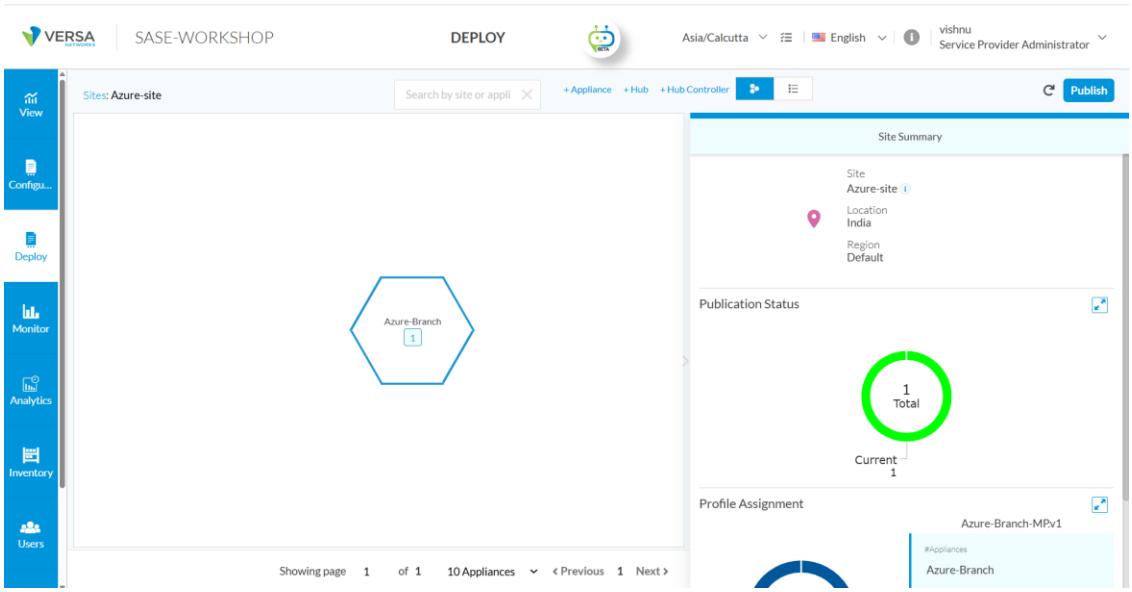
To perform ZTP, run the staging.py script

```
[admin@VOS-SDWAN-VI: scripts] $ sudo ./staging.py -w 0 -c 1[redacted]2 -s 192.168.3.10/24 -g 192.168.3.1 -l SDWAN-Branch@Versa.com -r Controller-1-staging@
Versa.com -n 0000-0001-4325-7972-7028-0782-90
 => Setting up staging config
 => Checking if all required services are up
 => Checking if there is any existing config
 => Generating staging config
 => Config file saved /opt/versa/scripts/staging.cfg
 => Saving serial number
 => Check if control-plane is up and runnning
 => Loading generated config into CDB
```

Check the status on the task bar.



Once the device is onboarded it will show up in Concerto.

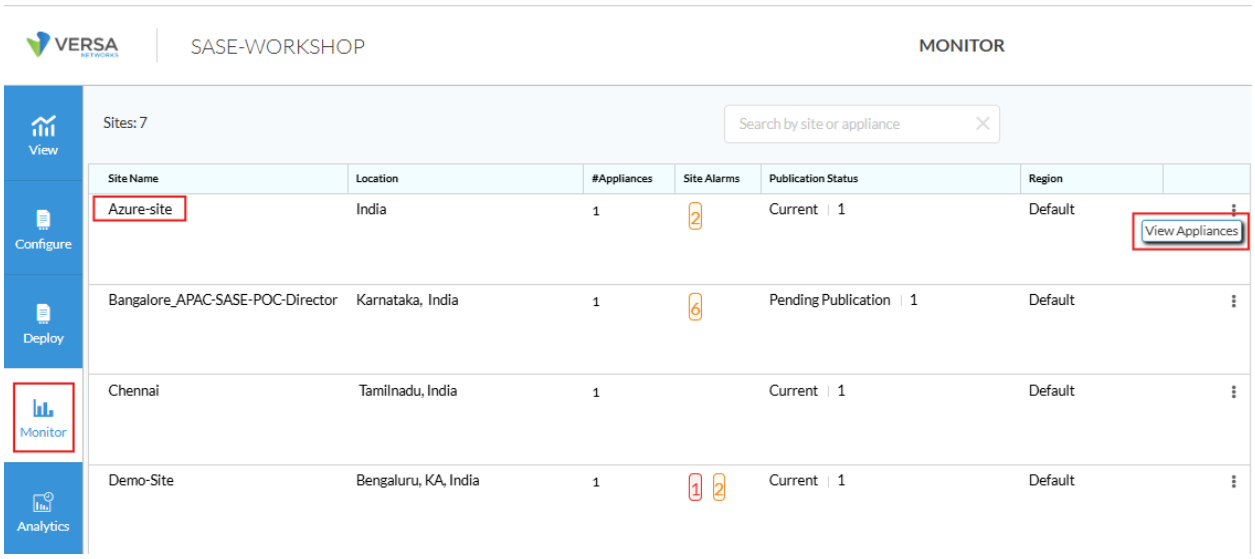


Verification

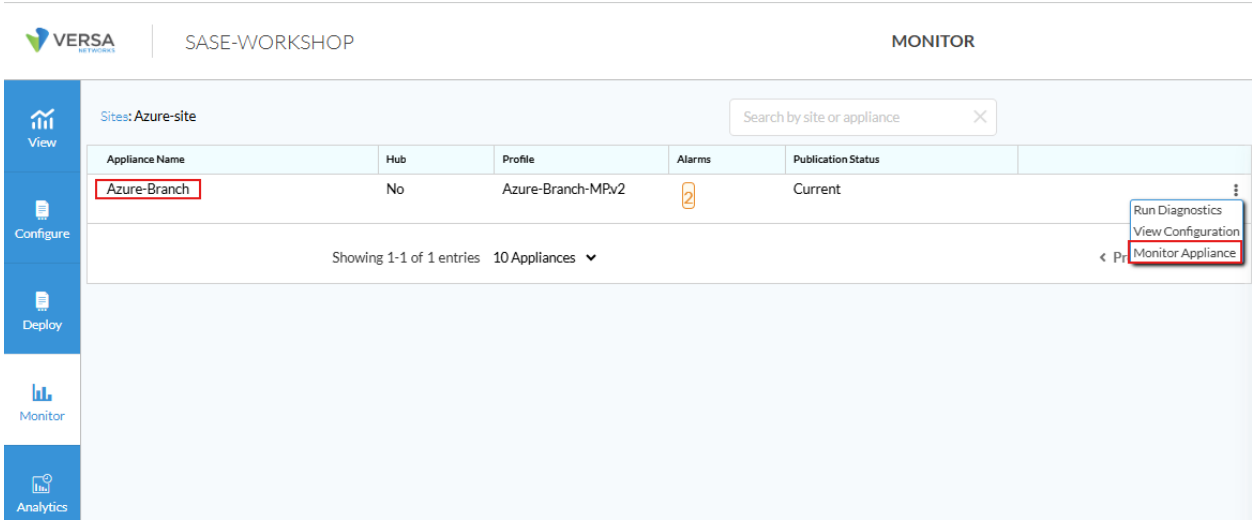
Verifying Routing on VOS Azure-Branch:

Dynamic tunnels between VOS AWS-Branch and SASE Gateway should be up.

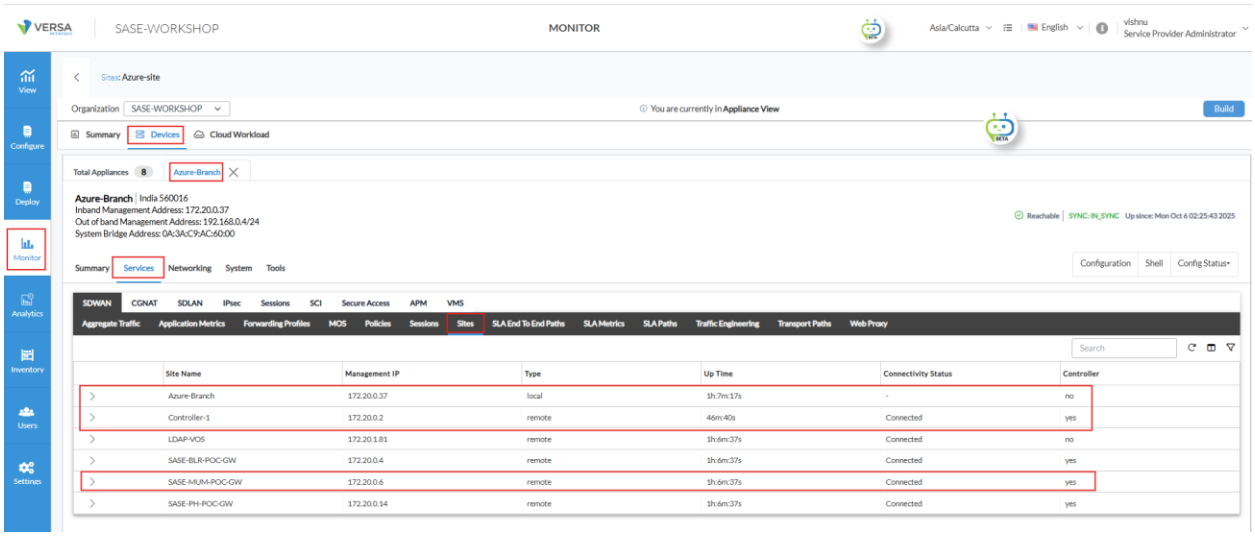
To view the tunnel status, click on “Monitor”, go to respective Site and click on “View Appliance”.



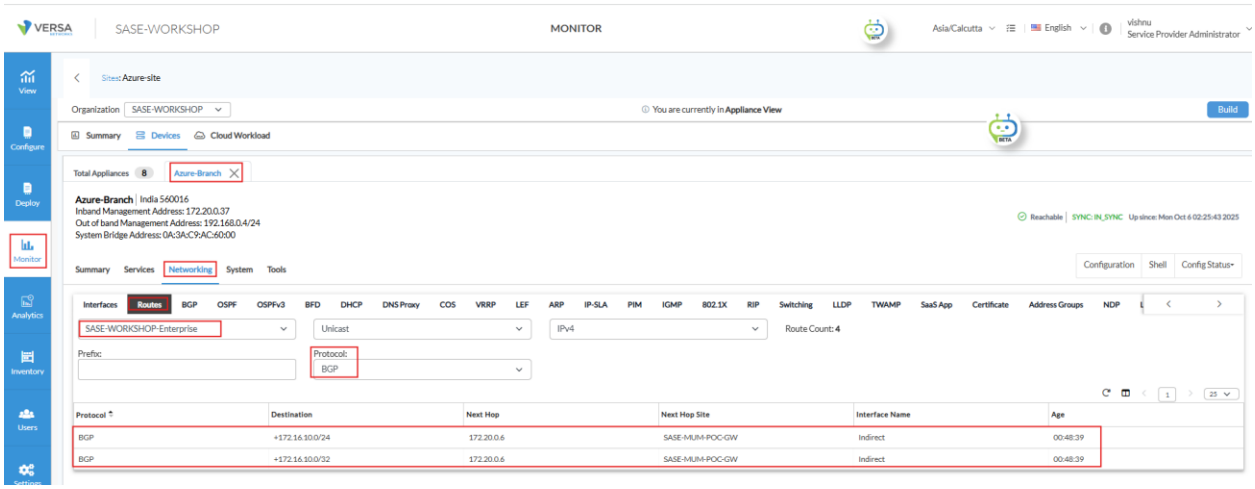
Click on “Monitor Appliance” under respective appliance.



Under Monitor → Devices → <Branch Name> → Services → SDWAN → Sites. Make sure all the devices are connected.

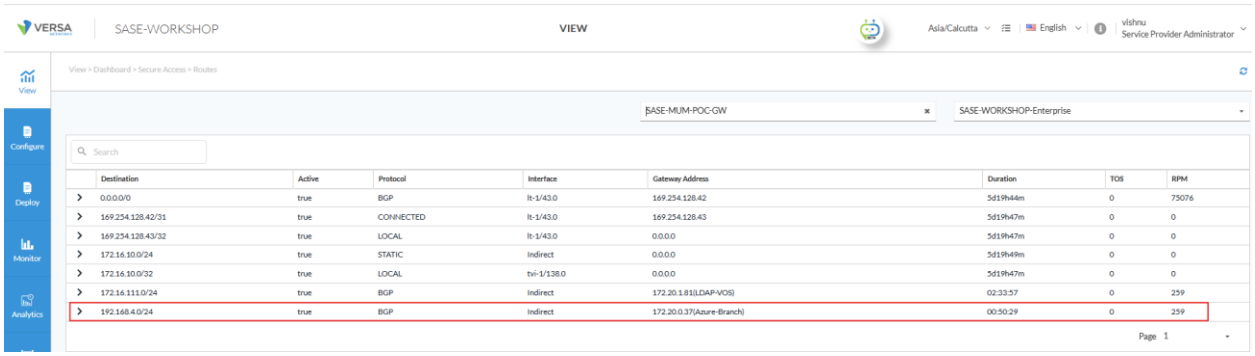


To view the SASE Client routes received, Go to Networking and check the Routes under the Enterprise LAN VR.



Verifying Routing on SASE Gateway:

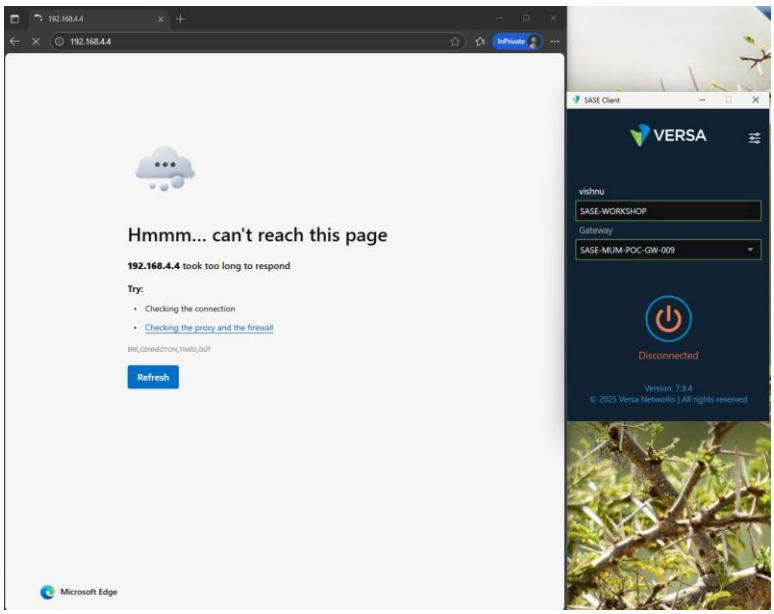
Routing Table on SASE-GW can be viewed from “View” → Dashboard → Secure Access → Routes.



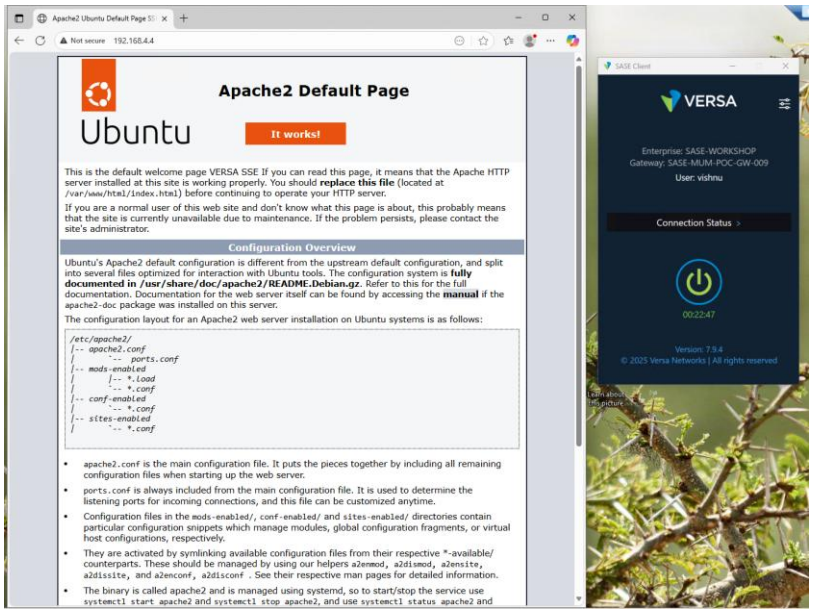
Verifying Connectivity:

Accessing Azure VM instance with IP: 192.168.4.4 from PC connected to SASE Client.

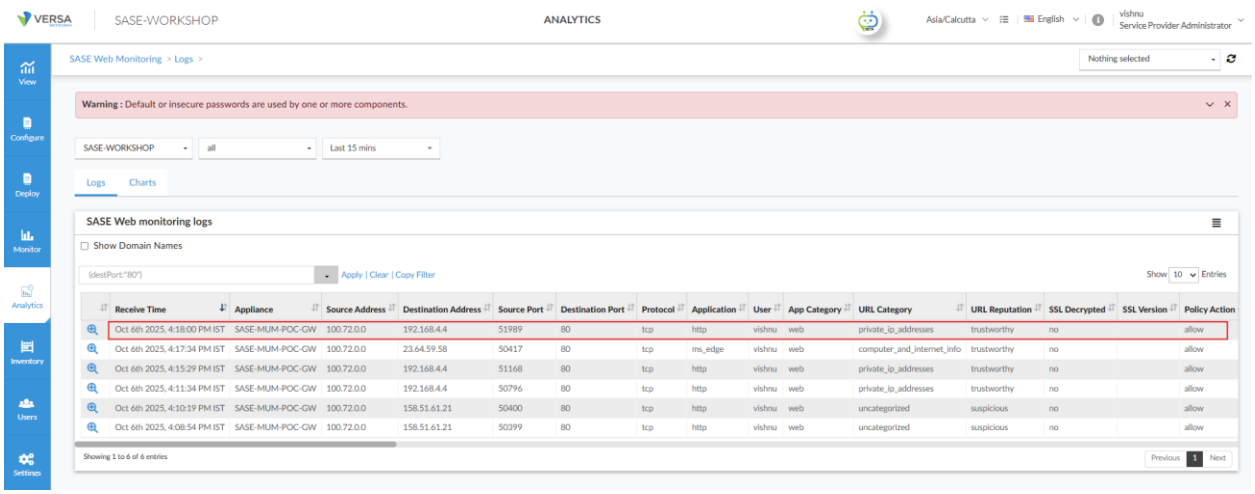
When the SASE Client is not connected to Gateway, we were unable to reach the Azure VM instance over Private IP.



When the SASE Client is connected to the Gateway, we were able to reach the Azure VM instance over Private IP.

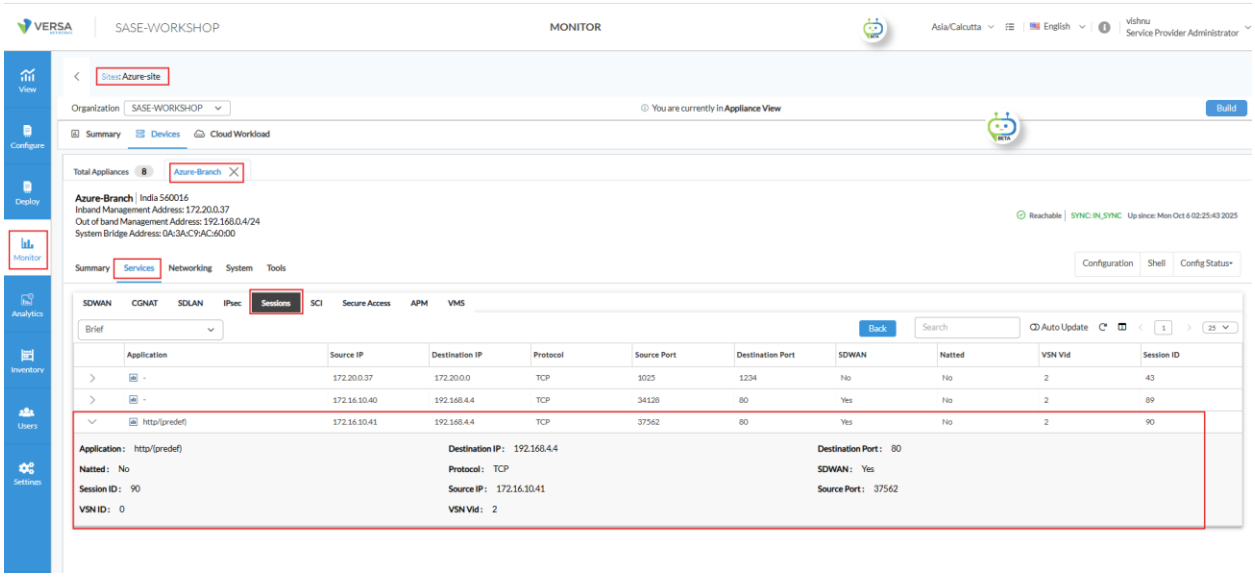


SASE-WEB LOGS on Analytics:



Session Table on Azure Branch:

You should be able to View the session information Under Monitor → Devices → <Branch Name> → Services → Sessions.



About Versa

Versa, the global leader in SASE, enables organizations to create self-protecting networks that radically simplify and automate their network and security infrastructure. Powered by AI, the VersaONE Universal SASE Platform delivers converged SSE, SD-WAN, and SD-LAN solutions that protect data and defend against cyberthreats while delivering a superior digital experience. Thousands of customers globally, with hundreds of thousands of sites and millions of users, trust Versa with their mission critical networks and security. Versa is privately held and funded by investors such as Sequoia Capital, Mayfield, and BlackRock. For more information, visit https://www.versa-networks.com and follow Versa on LinkedIn and X (Twitter) @versanetworks.