

What's New in SDA - Explore the Innovations in Catalyst Center 3.x

CISCO Live !

LTRENS-2554

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Principal Engineer

LTRENS-2554

Why This Session Matters

What's New in SDA - Explore the Innovations in Catalyst Center 3.x



Explore

Discover new capabilities at your own pace and see how Catalyst Center 3.x and SDA have evolved.



Catalyst Center 3.x

Get hands-on with the latest SDA and Catalyst Center innovations, features, and workflows introduced in the 3.x releases.



Configure and Validate

Actively configure new features and validate their behavior directly in a live SDA fabric—no slides, no simulations.



Safe environment

Work in a purpose-built, isolated lab designed for experimentation. Make changes freely without risk.



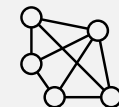
Apply Knowledge

Modify configurations, test scenarios, and apply what you already know—or just learned—to see real outcomes.



Session Level: **Intermediate**

Prerequisites: **Understanding of the SDA Architecture and configuration**



Who are we?



Nathan Pan

CX Senior Technical Leader

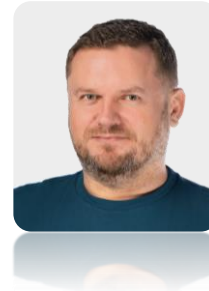
natpan@cisco.com

I am a **Senior Technical Leader at Customer Experience**, based in **North Carolina**, where I have spent my entire career in Cisco TAC.

I have been part of Cisco TAC since 2016, focusing on **Enterprise networking, Catalyst switching platforms, and software-defined networking solutions**.

My work gives me the opportunity to **mentor** the next generation of TAC engineers, **improve** our serviceability of Catalyst switching platforms, and **assist** customers resolve their most complex issues.

I graduated from Northern Arizona University.



Jaro Gawron

CX Principal Engineer

jagawron@cisco.com

I am a **Principal Engineer at Customer Experience**, based in **Kraków**, where I have spent my entire career since joining as one of the first hires in the local organization.

I have been part of Cisco TAC since 2012, focusing on **Enterprise networking, Catalyst switching platforms, and software-defined networking solutions**.

My work sits at the intersection of **engineering, operations, and customer problem resolution**, with a strong emphasis on making complex systems observable, debuggable, and resilient.

I graduated from Silesian University of Technology and hold a **CCIE in Enterprise Infrastructure & Service Provider**.

Webex App

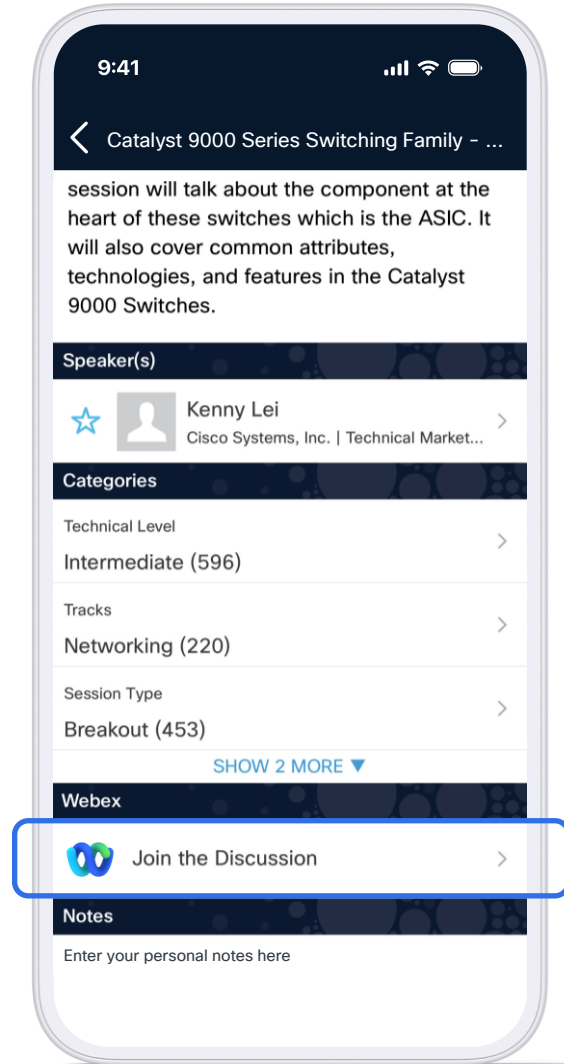
Questions?

Use Webex App to chat with the speaker after the session

How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Events App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install the Webex App or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until February 27, 2026.



Agenda

- 01 Intro
- 02 Catalyst Center 3.X & SDA
- 03 Lab Environment
- 04 Lab Tasks Walkthrough
- 05 Lab time

Catalyst Center 3.x

Catalyst Center 3.x

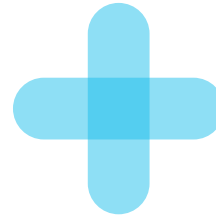
Magnetic GUI

Bringing together the power of **Catalyst** and simplicity of **Meraki**

The screenshot displays the Meraki Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the Meraki logo, a search bar, and user profile icons. The main content area is titled "Organization Summary" and features several key metrics:

- Organization insights:** A donut chart shows 9 impacted networks out of 100. A table lists alert counts: 3 Critical alerts (40% increase), 14 Warnings (7% increase), and 352 Informational alerts (7% increase).
- Impact across networks:** A table shows the total impact for Clients (543), Network devices (13), Infrastructure (9), and Applications (4).
- Networks by health score:** A table lists individual networks with their health scores, score changes, and tags.

Network	Health score	Score change	Network tags	Clients	Network devices	Infrastructure	Applications
Network name	70 pts	-24pts	Office	48 pts	84 pts	100 pts	100 pts
Network name	82 pts	-12 pts	Office	54 pts	84 pts	99 pts	100 pts
Network name	84 pts	+1 pts	Office	68 pts	84 pts	99 pts	100 pts
Network name	86 pts	-20 pts	Office, Tag +3	80 pts	76 pts	100 pts	100 pts
Network name	88 pts	+5 pts	Branch	100 pts	100 pts	100 pts	20 pts
Network name	88 pts	+2 pts	Branch	85 pts	95 pts	95 pts	95 pts
Network name	89 pts	-8 pts	Branch	94 pts	84 pts	96 pts	96 pts
Network name	89 pts	-8 pts	Branch	94 pts	84 pts	96 pts	96 pts



The screenshot displays the Catalyst Center Management Console interface. The top navigation bar includes the Catalyst Center logo, a search bar, and user profile icons. The main content area is titled "Welcome, Alexander" and features several key metrics:

- Network status changes:** A summary card showing 3 Critical alerts (41% increase), 14 Major alerts (1% increase), 15 Poor sites (7% increase), and 11 Expired certificates (10% increase).
- Monitor:** A section with multiple cards for Routing (10k total in inventory, 99% healthy), Switching (2.5k total in inventory, 97% healthy), Endpoint (1.6k total concurrent endpoints, 96% healthy), and Application (66k total, 94% healthy).

Catalyst Center 3.x

What's new under the hood

New Linux (Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS)

New File system : XFS (prev ext4)

NFS Backup Support

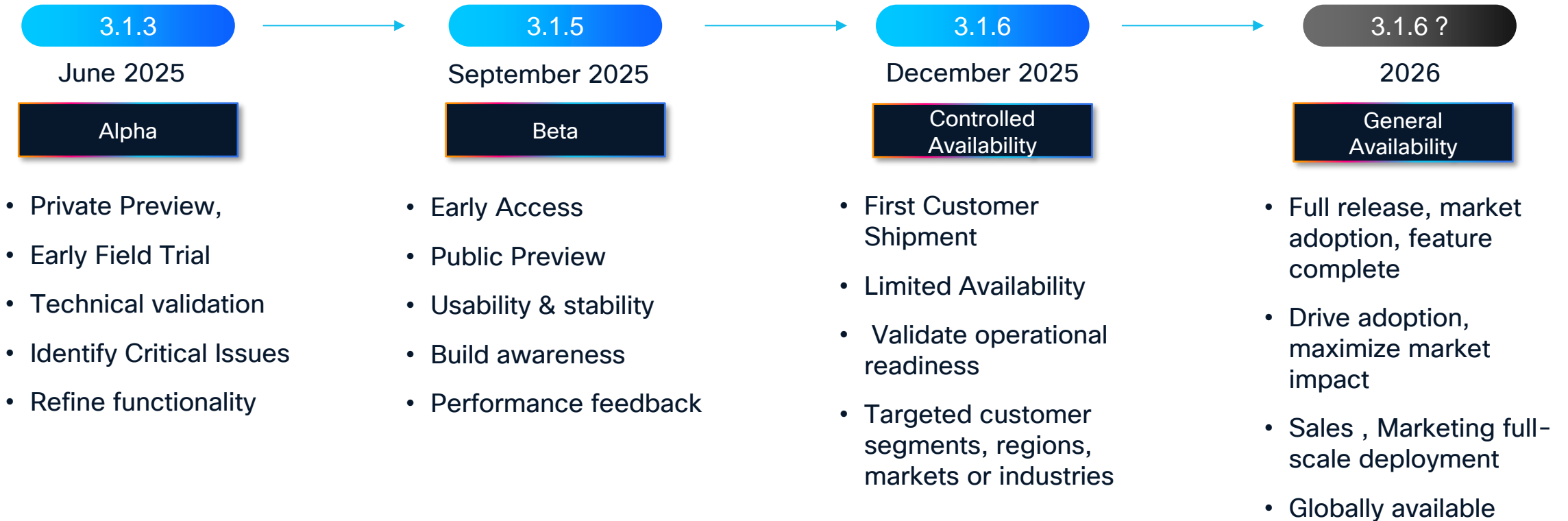
Kubernetes: 1.29.10-cisco

Kernel:5.15.0-72-generic



The biggest changes are within the internal architecture of the platform

Catalyst Center 3.x



Lab is based on Catalyst Center 3.1.6-75205 (CA)

Lab Tasks Walkthrough

New SDA Features to explore



LISP Pub/Sub Migration

SDA 2.0 Migration workflow



Overlapping IP Pools

Enable identical IP address ranges across multiple VNs and fabric sites.



Custom Layer-2 Flooding

Fine-tune BUM traffic behavior for specialized use cases



Per-Border Ingress Steering

AS-path prepend for granular inbound traffic control



Site RBAC

Delegate administrative control at the site level



Silent Host Detection

Enhanced discovery mechanisms for endpoints with minimal traffic patterns



Resource Guard for SSDP

Protect network resources from discovery protocol overhead

7 Tasks

Task 1:



LISP Pub/Sub Migration

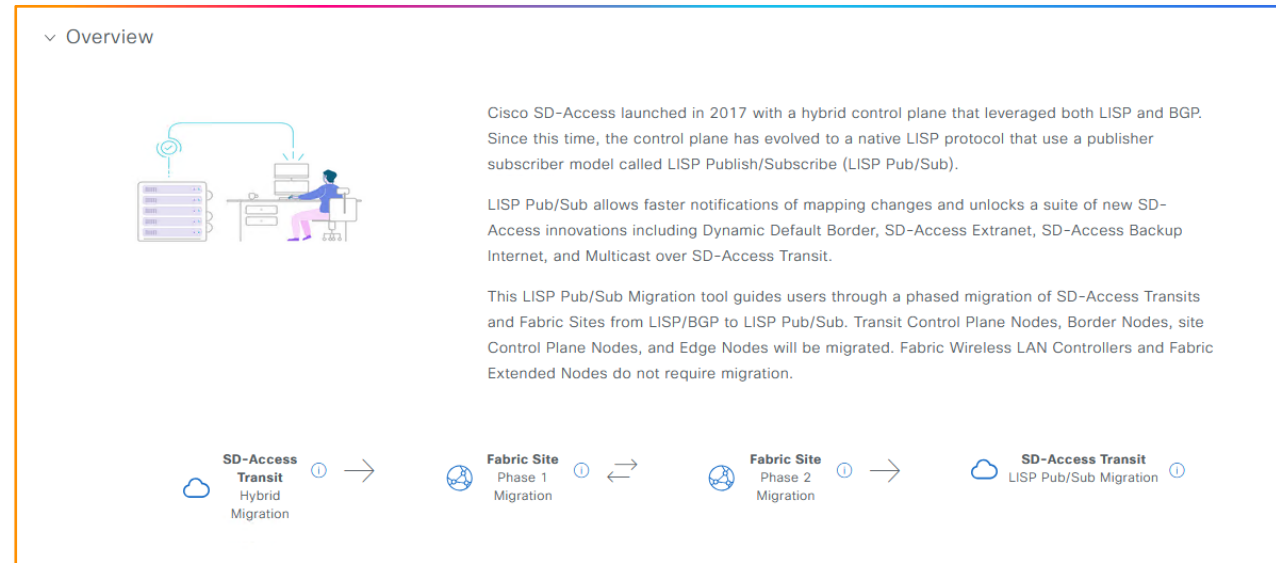
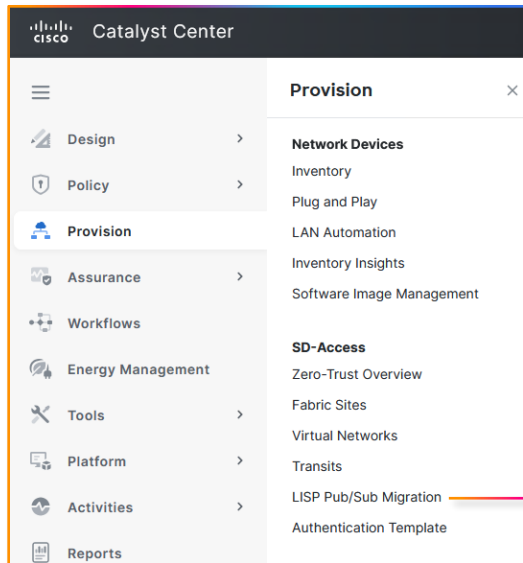
Troubleshooting physical and logical port failures, flaps, errors, and negotiation mismatches.

Use case:

Today if a user wants to migrate their Fabric Site from SDA 1.0 (LISP/BGP) to SDA 2.0 (LISP Pub/Sub) they have to remove all the devices from the fabric and then re-provision them as LISP/PubSub

Detail:

- Cisco Catalyst Center **3.1.3** offers a new LISP/BGP to LISP Pub/Sub migration workflow
- The workflow enforces a migration order of operation for complex routing scenarios such as MSRB or shared internet over SD-Access Transit.
- The migration workflow will modify the LISP configuration on Border Nodes (BN), Control Plane Nodes (CP), Edge Nodes (EN) and SD-Access Transit Control Plane Nodes (TC). Migration is not required for Fabric Extended Nodes and Fabric WLCs.



Task 1:



LISP Pub/Sub Migration

Troubleshooting physical and logical port failures, flaps, errors, and negotiation mismatches.



Fabric Sites transition through the following stages of migration:

1. **LISP/BGP** - Migration to LISP Pub/Sub has not started.
2. **Phase 1** - All Border and Control Plane nodes have started or completed migration. All BN and CP must migrate simultaneously.
3. **Phase 2** - Edge Nodes have commenced migration. One or multiple Edge Nodes can be migrated in a single migration task.
4. **LISP Pub/Sub** - All Edge Nodes have completed migration.

If present, SD-Access Transits transition through the following stages of migration:

1. **LISP/BGP** - Migration of the SD-Access Transit Control Plane Nodes (TC) has not commenced
2. **Hybrid** - All TCs have been transitioned to a hybrid state where they can serve concurrently both LISP/BGP and LISP Pub/Sub fabric sites.
3. **LISP Pub/Sub** - After all fabric sites have been migrated to LISP Pub/Sub, LISP/BGP has been removed from all TCs.

Task 2:



Site RBAC

Delegate administrative control at the site level

Use Case

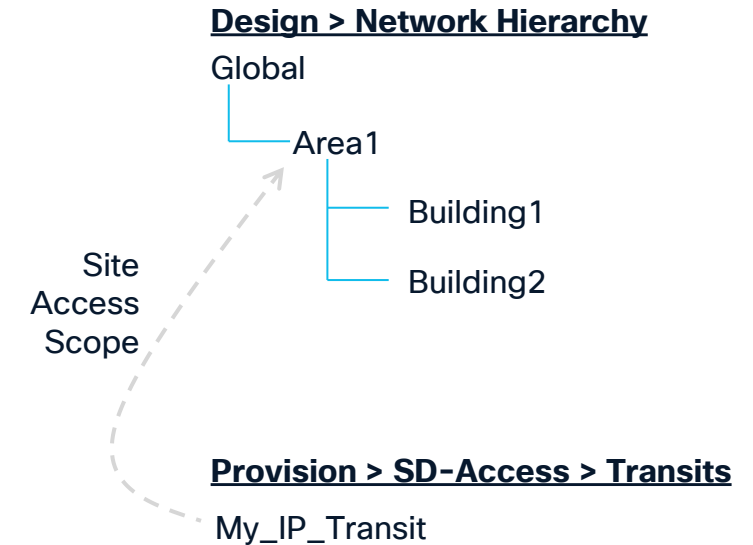
- SRBAC is explained in the *What's New in Catalyst Center 3.1.3* release collateral. In short:
 1. The Catalyst Center administrator creates resource domains which are sites + roles
 2. Resource domains are assigned to Catalyst Center users
 3. Users can only access the roles and sites specified in their resource domain.
- Prior to 3.1.3 a transit is created but not assigned to a site during creation, the implicit site level was global.
- Catalyst Center users need a way to associate transits with a selected site hierarchy level to accomplish SRBAC e.g. an administrative user with access to only site1 should be able to attach a transit to a site1 Border Node.

Details

- Site access scope is set during transit creation. It associates a transit with a level in the network hierarchy:
 - IP transits can be attached to Border Nodes at or below the site access scope.
 - SD-Access transits can also be attached to Border Nodes below the site access scope.
- Site access scope is used to determine RBAC visibility and configuration permissions.
- By default, site access scope is set to Global level of the network hierarchy and can be optionally changed to a different level

Considerations

- None.



Task 3:



Silent Host Detection

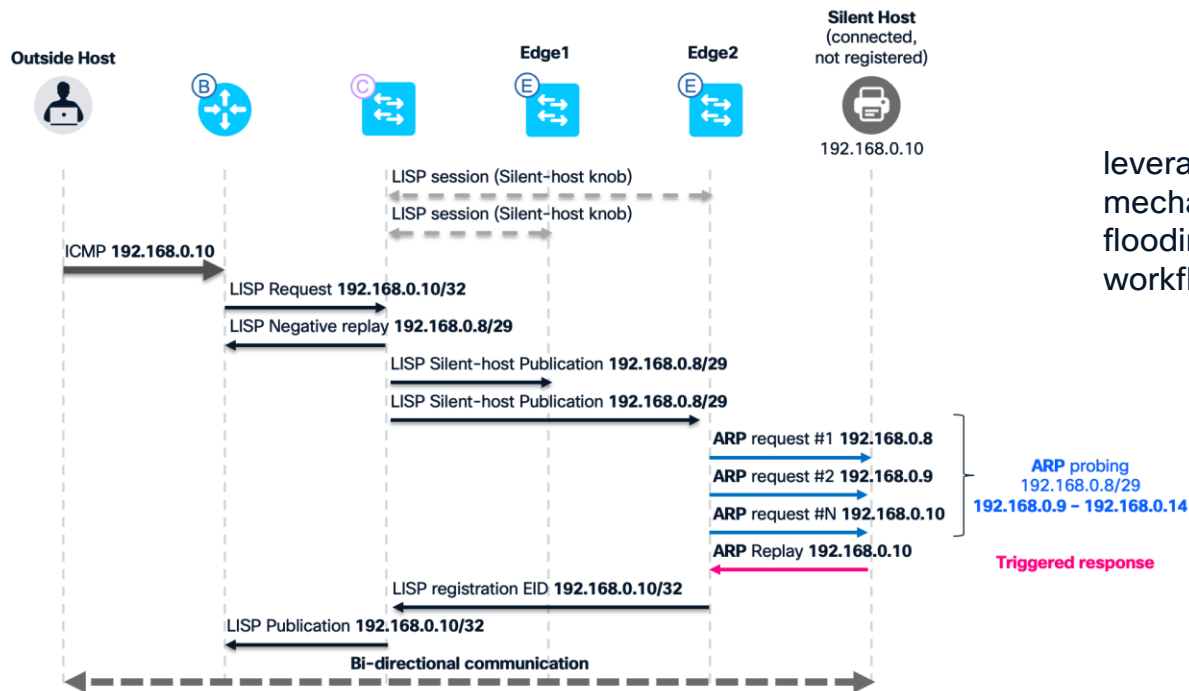
Enhanced discovery mechanisms for endpoints with minimal traffic patterns

Use case:

The LISP Silent Host Detection feature addresses a critical operational challenge in SD-Access fabrics: the discovery and registration of endpoints that never initiate traffic.

Detail:

This enhancement leverages targeted ARP probing to ensure passive endpoints are dynamically registered in the LISP control plane, preventing connectivity blackholing and ARP resolution failures.



leverages a targeted, notification-driven probing mechanism that eliminates the need for fabric-wide flooding. The following sequence illustrates the enhanced workflow for passive endpoint discovery:



Not yet orchestrated by CC

- Scheduled for CC 3.2.1
- In lab changes are added manually

Task 4:



Overlapping IP Pools

Enable identical IP address ranges across multiple VNs and fabric sites.

Use case:

Catalyst Center enforced a single, global IP address space across the entire management domain. Every IP pool in a given site had to be completely unique—no partial or full overlaps were permitted. This limitation created operational challenges for enterprises with legitimate business requirements for address reuse, such as multi-tenant environments, standardized branch deployments, or post-merger network integration scenarios.

Detail:

The Overlapping IP Pools feature resolves these challenges by introducing Address Space Identifiers (Overlap IDs) combined with enhanced VRF and LISP isolation mechanisms. Each IP pool can be assigned to a unique namespace, allowing multiple pools with identical or overlapping address ranges to coexist within the same Catalyst Center management domain.

Reserve IP Pool



NCIP10213: Failed to create group Workforce_2 because: Proposed subpool 192.168.33.0/25 conflicts with existing subpools in parent pool 192.168.0.0/16.

BEFORE

IP Address Pools (2)

0 Selected [Reserve IP Pool](#) [More Actions](#)

As of: Dec 23, 2025 12:21 PM

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	IPv4 Subnet	IPv4 Used	IPv4 Overlapping	Address Space Identifier	IPv6 Subnet	IPv6 Used
<input type="checkbox"/>	SiteC_Overlay_192.168.30.0	Generic	192.168.30.0/24	100%	Off	-	-	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	SiteC_Overlay_192.168.31.0	Generic	192.168.31.0/24	100%	Off	-	-	-

NOW

Task 5:



Resource Guard for SSDP

Protect network resources from discovery protocol overhead

Use Case

- Various wired and wireless endpoints automatically originate and join SSDP multicast groups.
- High volumes of SSDP traffic can cause network stability issues in both fabric and non-fabric environments.
- When multicast routing is enabled in an SD-Access fabric, SSDP may generate significant multicast signaling and traffic, potentially impacting network performance.
- Users require a method to block SSDP traffic efficiently.

Details

- Resource Guard enables blocking of SSDP traffic at fabric ingress on a per-segment basis.
- Resource Guard is implemented using VACLs on Edge Nodes.
- The following multicast groups are blocked by Resource Guard: 239.255.255.250, FF02::C, FF05::C.

Considerations

- None

Anycast gateway create/edit workflow

ANYCAST GATEWAY

IP Address Pool
pool1 [1.1.1.0/24] IP-Directed Broadcast Intra-Subnet Routing TCP MSS Adjustment

VLAN

VLAN Name: 1_1_1_0-DEFAULT_VI | VLAN ID: | Traffic Type: Data Voice | Security Groups: | Critical VLAN Resource Guard

Auto generate VLAN name

LAYER 2 VIRTUAL NETWORK

Fabric-Enabled Wireless Layer 2 Flooding Multiple IP-to-MAC Addresses (Wireless Bridged-Network Virtual Machine)

Layer 2 virtual network create/edit workflow

LAYER 2 VIRTUAL NETWORK

VLAN Name: t | VLAN ID: 1021 | Traffic Type: Data Voice

Fabric-Enabled Wireless Layer 2 Flooding Resource Guard

Advanced Attributes

Task 6:



Custom Layer-2 Flooding

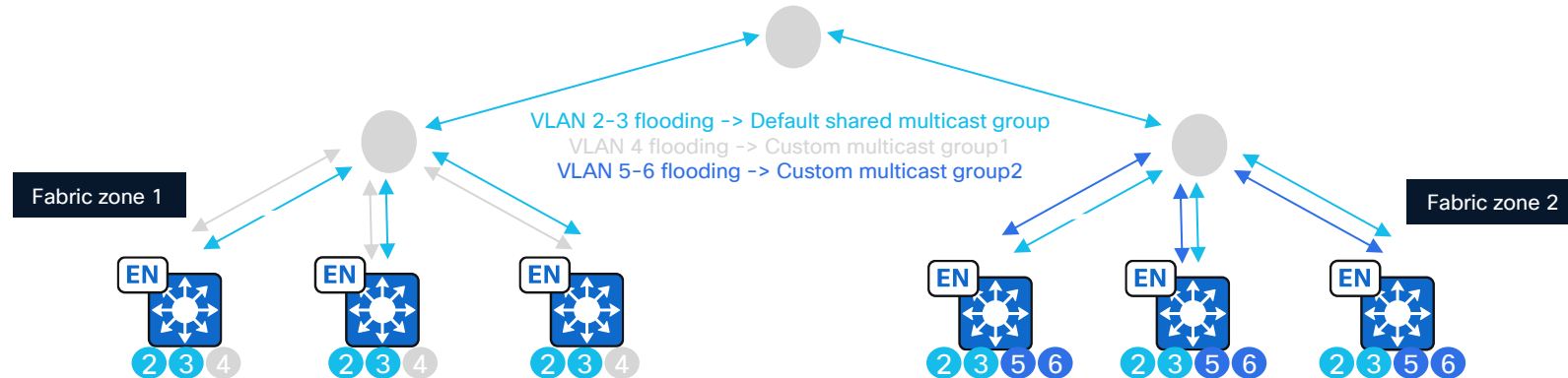
Fine-tune BUM traffic behavior for specialized use cases

Use Case

- In an SD-Access fabric, layer 2 flooding is enabled on a per-segment basis. A segment can either be an anycast gateway or a layer 2 virtual network.
- Before version 3.1.3, each fabric site used a single shared underlay multicast group for VXLAN transport of layer 2 flooding across all segments.
- Some customers require improved underlay bandwidth efficiency by customizing segment layer 2 flooding multicast groups to certain regions of the network.

Details

- The default behavior of a fabric site will remain consistent to previous SD-Access versions by using the shared multicast group for VXLAN layer 2 flooding.
- For each segment with layer 2 flooding enabled, the user can optionally configure a custom multicast group for VXLAN layer 2 flooding.
- A single multicast group can be used for multiple SD-Access segments, with the segments remaining isolated due to each segment using a different Layer 2 VNID.
- When a segment with layer 2 flooding is configured on an Edge Node or Layer 2 Border Node, the node joins the associated underlay multicast group for VXLAN layer 2 flooding. Flooding bandwidth can be optimized by scoping segments to specific fabric zones and assigning a custom multicast group to each fabric zone.



Task 7:



Per-Border Ingress Steering

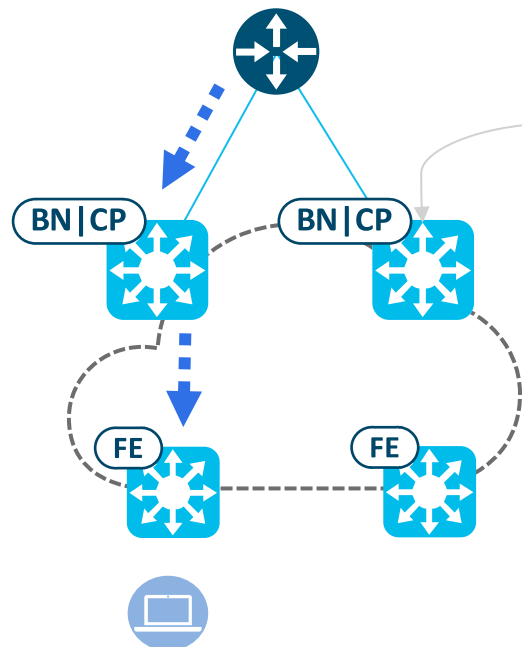
AS-path prepend for granular inbound traffic control

Use case:

In multi-Border SDA deployments, administrators need the ability to control which Border Node receives inbound traffic for specific Virtual Networks or prefixes. By the default the traffic is ECMP across all borders of the same type.

Detail:

The Per-Border Ingress Steering feature in Catalyst Center leverages BGP AS Path Prepending to provide granular traffic engineering control for north-south traffic flows in SD-Access fabrics. This capability enables administrators to influence inbound traffic path selection at the Border Node level, optimizing WAN link utilization and implementing active-standby or load-balancing ingress patterns.



```
#show route-map PREPEND-AS-PATH
route-map PREPEND-AS-PATH, permit, sequence 20
Match clauses:
Set clauses:
as-path prepend 65001 65001
```

- This adds two additional copies of the local AS (to the AS_PATH attribute)
- The route-map is applied outbound to the BGP neighbors in the selected VN

Lab environment

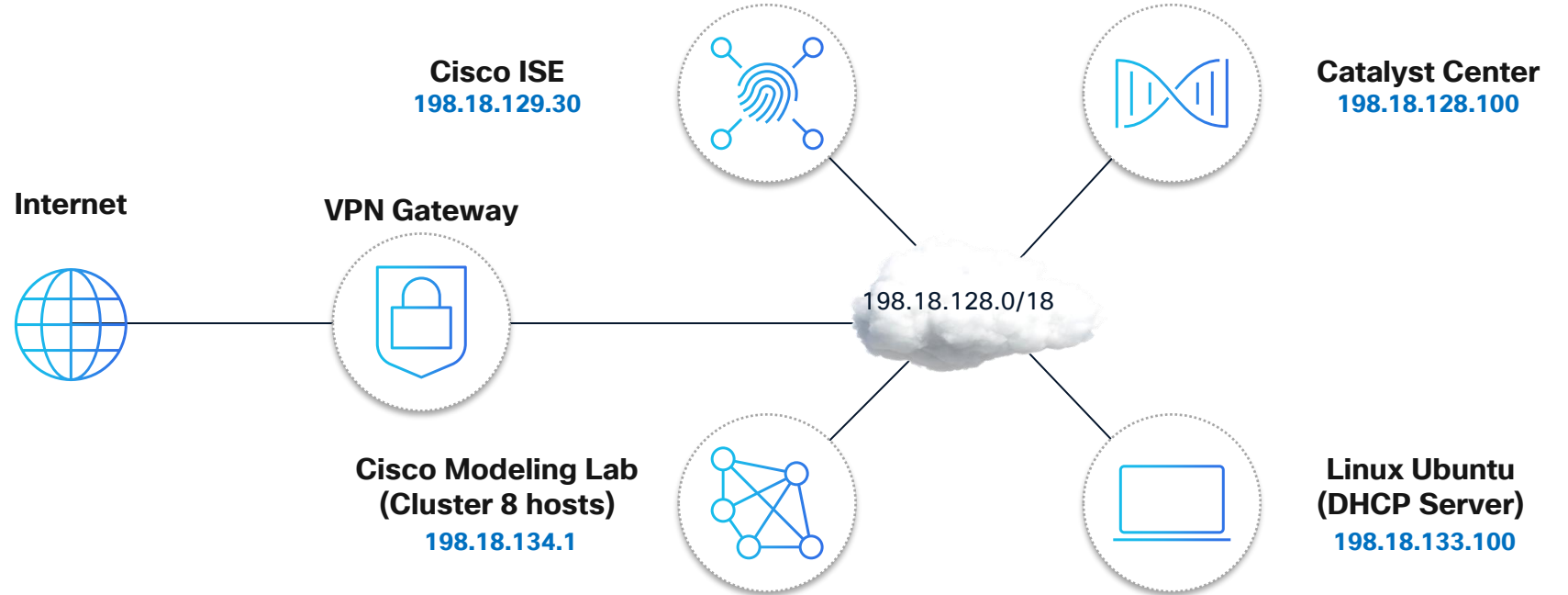
dCloud Environment

Fully **virtual** environment

Accessible from **any place** in the world

AnyConnect required

Ready for **exploration** and **experimenting**



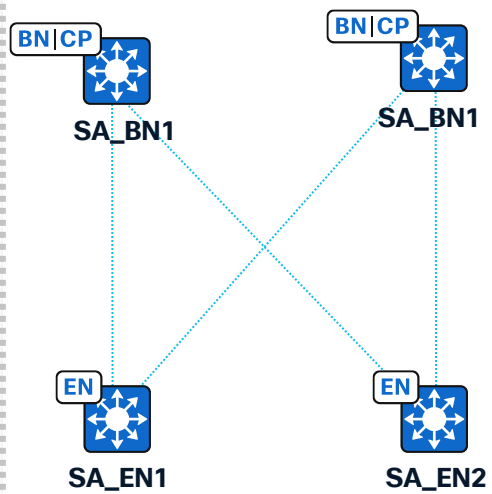
LTRENS-2554 Instructor Led Lab

Lab Topology

Cisco Modeling Lab
198.18.134.1

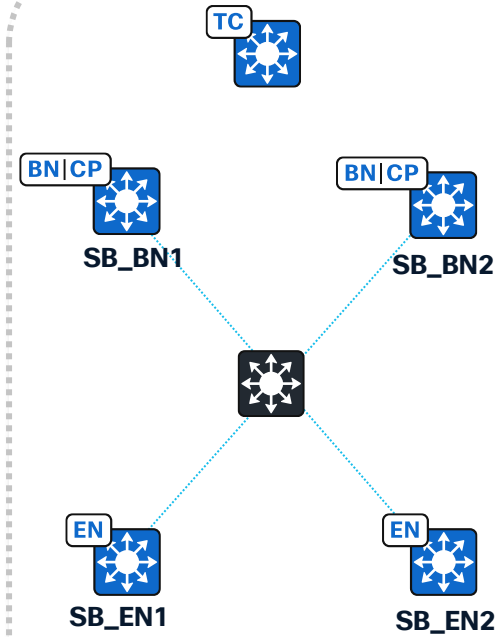


Site A



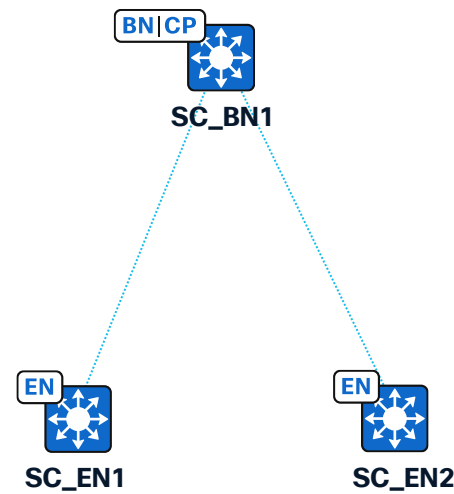
Underlay: 10.1.x.x
Overlay: 192.168.1x.x

Site B



Underlay: 10.2.x.x
Overlay: 192.168.2x.x

Site C



Underlay: 10.3.x.x
Overlay: 192.168.3x.x

All sites already **fully configured**

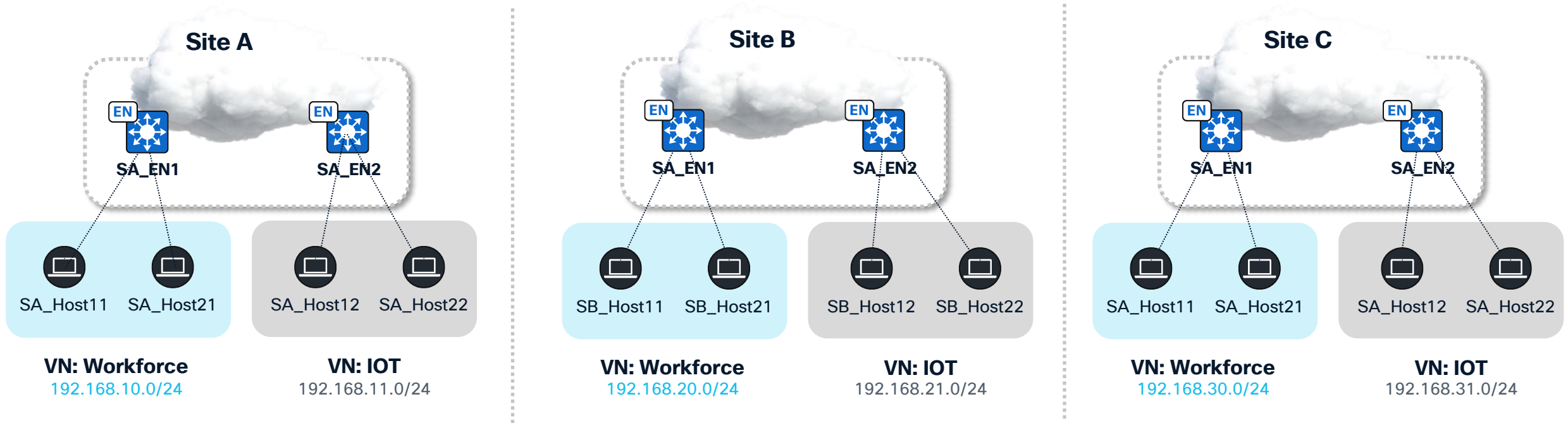
Site hierarchy **created in**
Catalyst Center

All devices **discovered**

All fabric devices simulated based on Virtual-Catalyst9k (C9KV-UADP-8P)




SDA Fabrics

2 VNs configured and statically assigned to port's of end hosts



End Devices simulated by Ubuntu VM in CML Environment

Lab guide

**LTRENS-2554: What's New in SDA: Explore the Innovations in Catalyst Center 3.x** Search

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Guide

[Overview](#)





- Key Learning Objectives
- Features Explored in This Lab
- Prerequisites
- Lab Duration
- Environment Overview
- Disclaimer

Lab Setup

Explore Features ▼


- Task1 - LISP PUB/SUB Migration
- Task2 - Site RBAC
- Task3 - Silent Host Detection
- Task4 - Overlapping IP Pools
- Task5 - Resource Guard for SSDP
- Task6 - Custom Layer-2 Flooding
- Task7 - Per-Border Ingress Steering

Conclusion


**LTRENS-2554**
What's New in SDA: Explore the Innovations in Catalyst Center 3.x
CISCO Live!

Key Learning Objectives


This hands-on lab focuses on exploring and experimenting with the newest features and enhancements added to the Software-Defined Access solution in Catalyst Center 3.x.

 **Explore Innovations**

Gain hands-on experience with recently introduced capabilities through guided scenarios in a safe, virtualized environment

 **Configure & Validate**

Learn to configure and verify new SDA functionality that enhances network automation, security, and operational efficiency

 **Apply Knowledge**

Understand how innovations address real-world challenges and evaluate which enhancements are relevant for your organization's deployments



Enjoy the lab!

<https://lab-assistant.com/>

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