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ad-agent-mode

To enables the AD Agent mode so that you can configure the Active Directory Agent for the Cisco Identify Firewall instance, use the **ad-agent-mode** command in global configuration mode.

ad-agent-mode

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(2)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

To configure the Active Directory Agent for the Identity Firewall, you must enter the **ad-agent-mode** command, which is a submode of the **aaa-server** command. Entering the **ad-agent-mode** command enters the aaa server group configuration mode.

Periodically or on-demand, the AD Agent monitors the Active Directory server security event log file via WMI for user login and logoff events. The AD Agent maintains a cache of user ID and IP address mappings. and notifies the ASA of changes.

Configure the primary and secondary AD Agents for the AD Agent Server Group. When the ASA detects that the primary AD Agent is not responding and a secondary agent is specified, the ASA switches to the secondary AD Agent. The Active Directory server for the AD agent uses RADIUS as the communication protocol; therefore, you should specify a key attribute for the shared secret between the ASA and AD Agent.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable **ad-agent-mode** while configuring the Active Directory Agent for the Identity Firewall:

```
ciscoasa(config)# aaa-server adagent protocol radius
ciscoasa(config)# ad-agent-mode
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-group)# aaa-server adagent (inside) host 192.168.1.101
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# key mysecret
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-hostkey)# user-identity ad-agent aaa-server adagent
ciscoasa(config-aaa-server-host)# test aaa-server ad-agent
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
aaa-server	Creates a AAA server group and configures AAA server parameters that are group-specific and common to all group hosts.
clear configure user-identity	Clears the configuration for the Identity Firewall feature.

address (dynamic-filter blacklist, whitelist)

To add an IP address to the Botnet Traffic Filter blacklist or whitelist, use the **address** command in dynamic-filter blacklist or whitelist configuration mode. To remove the address, use the **no** form of this command.

address *ip_address mask*
no address *ip_address mask*

Syntax Description

ip_address	Adds an IP address to the blacklist.
mask	Defines the subnet mask for the IP address. The *mask* can be for a single host or for a subnet.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Dynamic-filter blacklist or whitelist configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

The static database lets you augment the dynamic database with domain names or IP addresses that you want to whitelist or blacklist. After you enter the dynamic-filter whitelist or blacklist configuration mode, you can manually enter domain names or IP addresses (host or subnet) that you want to tag as good names in a whitelist or bad names in a blacklist using the **address** and **name** commands.

You can enter this command multiple times for multiple entries. You can add up to 1000 blacklist and 1000 whitelist entries.

Examples

The following example creates entries for the blacklist and whitelist:

```
ciscoasa(config)# dynamic-filter blacklist
ciscoasa(config-llist)# name bad1.example.com
ciscoasa(config-llist)# name bad2.example.com
ciscoasa(config-llist)# address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ciscoasa(config-llist)# dynamic-filter whitelist
ciscoasa(config-llist)# name good.example.com
```

```
ciscoasa(config-llist)# name great.example.com
ciscoasa(config-llist)# name awesome.example.com
ciscoasa(config-llist)# address 10.1.1.2
 255.255.255.255
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure dynamic-filter	Clears the running Botnet Traffic Filter configuration.
clear dynamic-filter dns-snoop	Clears Botnet Traffic Filter DNS snooping data.
clear dynamic-filter reports	Clears Botnet Traffic filter report data.
clear dynamic-filter statistics	Clears Botnet Traffic filter statistics.
dns domain-lookup	Enables the ASA to send DNS requests to a DNS server to perform a name lookup for supported commands.
dns server-group	Identifies a DNS server for the ASA.
dynamic-filter blacklist	Edits the Botnet Traffic Filter blacklist.
dynamic-filter database fetch	Manually retrieves the Botnet Traffic Filter dynamic database.
dynamic-filter database find	Searches the dynamic database for a domain name or IP address.
dynamic-filter database purge	Manually deletes the Botnet Traffic Filter dynamic database.
dynamic-filter enable	Enables the Botnet Traffic Filter for a class of traffic or for all traffic if you do not specify an access list.
dynamic-filter updater-client enable	Enables downloading of the dynamic database.
dynamic-filter use-database	Enables use of the dynamic database.
dynamic-filter whitelist	Edits the Botnet Traffic Filter whitelist.
inspect dns dynamic-filter-snoop	Enables DNS inspection with Botnet Traffic Filter snooping.
name	Adds a name to the blacklist or whitelist.
show asp table dynamic-filter	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter rules that are installed in the accelerated security path.
show dynamic-filter data	Shows information about the dynamic database, including when the dynamic database was last downloaded, the version of the database, how many entries the database contains, and 10 sample entries.
show dynamic-filter dns-snoop	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter DNS snooping summary, or with the **detail** keyword, the actual IP addresses and names.
show dynamic-filter reports	Generates reports of the top 10 Botnet sites, ports, and infected hosts.

Command	Description
show dynamic-filter statistics	Shows how many connections were monitored with the Botnet Traffic Filter, and how many of those connections match the whitelist, blacklist, and greylist.
show dynamic-filter updater-client	Shows information about the updater server, including the server IP address, the next time the ASA will connect with the server, and the database version last installed.
show running-config dynamic-filter	Shows the Botnet Traffic Filter running configuration.

address (media-termination) (Deprecated)

To specify the address for a media termination instance to use for media connections to the Phone Proxy feature, use the **address** command in the media-termination configuration mode. To remove the address from the media termination configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

address *ip_address* [**interface** *intf_name*]
no address *ip_address* [**interface** *intf_name*]

Syntax Description

interface *intf_name*	Specifies the name of the interface for which the media termination address is used. Only one media-termination address can be configured per interface.
ip_address	Specifies the IP address to use for the media termination instance.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Media-termination configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	This command was added.
9.4(1)	This command was deprecated along with all **phone-proxy** and **uc-ime** commands.

Usage Guidelines

The ASA must have IP addresses for media termination that meet the following criteria:

- For the media termination instance, you can configure a global media-termination address for all interfaces or configure a media-termination address for different interfaces. However, you cannot use a global media-termination address and media-termination addresses configured for each interface at the same time.
- If you configure a media termination address for multiple interfaces, you must configure an address on each interface that the ASA uses when communicating with IP phones.
- The IP addresses are publicly routable addresses that are unused IP addresses within the address range on that interface.

Examples

The following example shows the use of the media-termination address command to specify the IP address to use for media connections:

```
ciscoasa(config)# media-termination mediaterm1
ciscoasa(config-media-termination)# address 192.0.2.25 interface inside
ciscoasa(config-media-termination)# address 10.10.0.25 interface outside
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
phone-proxy	Configures the Phone Proxy instance.
media-termination	Configures the media termination instance to apply to a Phone Proxy instance.

address-family ipv4

To enter address family to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4 (IPv4) address prefixes, use the address-family ipv4 command in router configuration mode. To exit address family configuration mode and remove the IPv4 address family configuration from the running configuration, use the no form of this command.

address-family ipv4
no address-family ipv4

Command Default

IPv4 address prefixes are not enabled.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Router mode configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.2(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

The address-family ipv4 command places the context router in address family configuration mode, from which you can configure routing sessions that use standard IPv4 address prefixes. To leave address family configuration mode and return to router configuration mode, type exit.

Note Routing information for address family IPv4 is advertised by default for each BGP routing session configured with the neighbor remote-as command unless you enter the no bgp default ipv4-unicast command before configuring the neighbor remote-as command.

Examples

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 5000
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv4
ciscoasa(config-router-af)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
bgp default ipv4-unicast	Sets the IP version 4 (IPv4) unicast address family as default for BGP peering session.
neighbor remote-as	Adds an entry to the BGP or multiprotocol BGP neighbor table.

address-family ipv6

To enter address family to configure a routing session such as BGP that use using standard IP Version 6 (IPv6) address prefixes, use the address-family ipv6 command in router configuration mode. To exit address family configuration mode and remove the IPv6 address family configuration from the running configuration, use the no form of this command.

address-family ipv6 [**unicast**]
no address-family ipv6

Syntax Description

unicast	(Optional) Specifies IPv6 unicast address prefixes.

Command Default

IPv6 address prefixes are not enabled. Unicast address prefixes are the default when IPv6 address prefixes are configured.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Router mode configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.3(2)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

The address-family ipv6 command places the context router in address family configuration mode, from which you can configure routing sessions that use standard IPv6 address prefixes. To leave address family configuration mode and return to router configuration mode, type exit.

Examples

The following example places the router in address family configuration mode for the IPv4 address family:

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 5000
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv6
ciscoasa(config-router-af)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor ipv6-address activate	Enables exchange of information with a BGP neighbor.

address-pool

To specify a list of address pools for allocating addresses to remote clients, use the **address-pool** command in tunnel-group general-attributes configuration mode. To eliminate address pools, use the **no** form of this command.

address-pool [(*interface name*)] *address_pool1* [*...address_pool6*]
no address-pool [(*interface name*)] *address_pool1* [*...address_pool6*]

Syntax Description

address_pool	Specifies the name of the address pool configured with the **ip local pool** command. You can specify up to 6 local address pools.
interface name	(Optional) Specifies the interface to be used for the address pool.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Tunnel-group general-attributes configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

You can enter multiples of each of these commands, one per interface. If an interface is not specified, then the command specifies the default for all interfaces that are not explicitly referenced.

The address-pools settings in the group-policy **address-pools** command override the local pool settings in the tunnel group **address-pool** command.

The order in which you specify the pools is significant. The ASA allocates addresses from these pools in the order in which the pools appear in this command.

Examples

The following example entered in config-tunnel-general configuration mode, specifies a list of address pools for allocating addresses to remote clients for an IPsec remote-access tunnel group test:

```
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group test type remote-access
ciscoasa(config)# tunnel-group test general
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)# address-pool (inside) addrpool1 addrpool2 addrpool3
ciscoasa(config-tunnel-general)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip local pool	Configures IP address pools to be used for VPN remote-access tunnels.
clear configure tunnel-group	Clears all configured tunnel groups.
show running-config tunnel-group	Shows the tunnel group configuration for all tunnel groups or for a particular tunnel group.
tunnel-group-map default-group	Associates the certificate map entries created using the **crypto ca certificate map** command with tunnel groups.

address-pools

To specify a list of address pools for allocating addresses to remote clients, use the **address-pools** command in group-policy attributes configuration mode. To remove the attribute from the group policy and enable inheritance from other sources of group policy, use the **no** form of this command.

address-pools value *address_pool1* [*...address_pool6*]
no address-pools value *address_pool1* [*...address_pool6*]
address-pools none
no address-pools none

Syntax Description

address_pool	Specifies the name of the address pool configured with the **ip local pool** command. You can specify up to 6 local address pools.
none	Specifies that no address pools are configured and disables inheritance from other sources of group policy.
value	Specifies a list of up to 6 address pools from which to assign addresses.

Command Default

By default, the address pool attribute allows inheritance.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group-policy attributes configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.2(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

The address pools settings in this command override the local pool settings in the group. You can specify a list of up to six local address pools to use for local address allocation.

The order in which you specify the pools is significant. The ASA allocates addresses from these pools in the order in which the pools appear in this command.

The command **address-pools none** disables this attribute from being inherited from other sources of policy, such as the DefaultGrpPolicy. The command **no address pools none** removes the **address-pools none** command from the configuration, restoring the default value, which is to allow inheritance.

Examples

The following example entered in config-general configuration mode, configures pool_1 and pool_20 as lists of address pools to use for allocating addresses to remote clients for GroupPolicy1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# ip local pool pool_1 192.168.10.1-192.168.10.100 mask 255.255.0.0
ciscoasa(config)# ip local pool pool_20 192.168.20.1-192.168.20.200 mask 255.255.0.0
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy GroupPolicy1 attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# address-pools value pool_1 pool_20
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip local pool	Configures IP address pools to be used for VPN group policies.
clear configure group-policy	Clears all configured group policies.
show running-config group-policy	Shows the configuration for all group policies or for a particular group policy.

admin-context

To set the admin context for the system configuration, use the **admin-context** command in global configuration mode.

admin-context *name*

Syntax Description

name Sets the name as a string up to 32 characters long. If you have not defined any contexts yet, then first specify the admin context name with this command. Then, the first context you add using the **context** command must be the specified admin context name.

This name is case sensitive, so you can have two contexts named "customerA" and "CustomerA," for example. You can use letters, digits, or hyphens, but you cannot start or end the name with a hyphen.

"System" or "Null" (in upper or lowercase letters) are reserved names, and cannot be used.

Command Default

For a new ASA in multiple context mode, the admin context is called "admin."

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	—	—	

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

You can set any context to be the admin context, as long as the context configuration resides on the internal Flash memory.

You cannot remove the current admin context, unless you remove all contexts using the **clear configure context** command.

The system configuration does not include any network interfaces or network settings for itself; rather, when the system needs to access network resources (such as downloading the ASA software or allowing remote management for an administrator), it uses one of the contexts that is designated as the admin context.

Examples

The following example sets the admin context to be "administrator":

```
ciscoasa(config)# admin-context administrator
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear configure context	Removes all contexts from the system configuration.
context	Configures a context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
show admin-context	Shows the current admin context name.

advertise passive-only

To configure IS-IS to advertise only prefixes that belong to passive interfaces, use the **advertise passive-only** command in router isis configuration mode. To remove the restriction, use the **no** form of this command.

advertise passive-only
no advertise passive-only

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command has no default behavior.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Router isis configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.6(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

This command is an IS-IS mechanism to exclude IP prefixes of connected networks from link-state packet (LSP) advertisements, thereby reducing IS-IS convergence time.

Configuring this command per IS-IS instance is a scalable solution to reduce IS-IS convergence time because fewer prefixes will be advertised in the router nonpseudonode LSP.

This command relies on the fact that when enabling IS-IS on a loopback interface, you usually configure the loopback as passive (to prevent sending unnecessary hello packets out through it because there is no chance of finding a neighbor behind it). Thus, if you want to advertise only the loopback and if it has already been configured as passive, configuring the **advertise passive-only** command per IS-IS instance would prevent the overpopulation of the routing tables.

An alternative to this command is the **no isis advertise-prefix** command. The **no isis advertise-prefix** command is a small-scale solution because it is configured per interface.

Examples

The following example uses the **advertise passive-only** command, which affects the IS-IS instance, and thereby prevents advertising the IP network of Ethernet interface 0. Only the IP address of loopback interface 0 is advertised.

```
!
!
!
interface Gi0/0
```

```
 ip address 192.168.20.1 255.255.255.0
router isis
!.
int gi0/1
  ip add 171.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
   router isis
!.
router isis
 passive-interface outside
 net 47.0004.004d.0001.0001.0c11.1111.00
 advertise-passive-only
 log-adjacency-changes
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
advertise passive-only	Configures the ASA to advertise passive interfaces.
area-password	Configures an IS-IS area authentication password.
authentication key	Enables authentication for IS-IS globally.
authentication mode	Specifies the type of authentication mode used in IS-IS packets for the IS-IS instance globally.
authentication send-only	Configure the IS-IS instance globally to have authentication performed only on IS-IS packets being sent (not received).
clear isis	Clears IS-IS data structures.
default-information originate	Generates a default route into an IS-IS routing domain.
distance	Defines the administrative distance assigned to routes discovered by the IS-IS protocol.
domain-password	Configures an IS-IS domain authentication password.
fast-flood	Configures IS-IS LSPs to be full.
hello padding	Configures IS-IS hellos to the full MTU size.
hostname dynamic	Enables IS-IS dynamic hostname capability.
ignore-lsp-errors	Configures the ASA to ignore IS-IS LSPs that are received with internal checksum errors rather than purging the LSPs.
isis adjacency-filter	Filters the establishment of IS-IS adjacencies.
isis advertise-prefix	Advertises IS-IS prefixes of connected networks in LSP advertisements on an IS-IS interface.
isis authentication key	Enables authentication for an interface.
isis authentication mode	Specifies the type of authentication mode used in IS-IS packets for the IS-IS instance per interface

Command	Description
isis authentication send-only	Configure the IS-IS instance per interface to have authentication performed only on IS-IS packets being sent (not received).
isis circuit-type	Configures the type of adjacency used for the IS-IS.
isis csnp-interval	Configures the interval at which periodic CSNP packets are sent on broadcast interfaces.
isis hello-interval	Specifies the length of time between consecutive hello packets sent by IS-IS.
isis hello-multiplier	Specifies the number of IS-IS hello packets a neighbor must miss before the ASA declares the adjacency as down.
isis hello padding	Configures IS-IS hellos to the full MTU size per interface.
isis lsp-interval	Configures the time delay between successive IS-IS LSP transmissions per interface.
isis metric	Configures the value of an IS-IS metric.
isis password	Configures the authentication password for an interface.
isis priority	Configures the priority of designated ASAs on the interface.
isis protocol shutdown	Disables the IS-IS protocol per interface.
isis retransmit-interval	Configures the amount of time between retransmission of each IS-IS LSP on the interface.
isis retransmit-throttle-interval	Configures the amount of time between retransmissions of each IS-IS LSP on the interface.
isis tag	Sets a tag on the IP address configured for an interface when the IP prefix is put into an LSP.
is-type	Assigns the routing level for the IS-IS routing process.
log-adjacency-changes	Enables the ASA to generate a log message when an NLSP IS-IS adjacency changes state (up or down).
lsp-full suppress	Configures which routes are suppressed when the PDU becomes full.
lsp-gen-interval	Customizes IS-IS throttling of LSP generation.
lsp-refresh-interval	Sets the LSP refresh interval.
max-area-addresses	Configures additional manual addresses for an IS-IS area.
max-lsp-lifetime	Sets the maximum time that LSPs persist in the ASA's database without being refreshed.
maximum-paths	Configures multi-path load sharing for IS-IS.

Command	Description
metric	Globally changes the metric value for all IS-IS interfaces.
metric-style	Configures an ASA running IS-IS so that it generates and only accepts new-style, length, value objects (TLVs).
net	Specifies the NET for the routing process.
passive-interface	Configures a passive interface.
prc-interval	Customizes IS-IS throttling of PRCs.
protocol shutdown	Disables the IS-IS protocol globally so that it cannot form any adjacency on any interface and will clear the LSP database.
redistribute isis	Redistributes IS-IS routes specifically from Level 1 into Level 2 or from Level 2 into Level 1.
route priority high	Assigns a high priority to an IS-IS IP prefix.
router isis	Enables IS-IS routing.
set-attached-bit	Specifies constraints for when a Level 1-Level 2 router should set its attached bit.
set-overload-bit	Configures the ASA to signal other routers not to use it as an intermediate hop in their SPF calculations.
show clns	Shows CLNS-specific information.
show isis	Shows IS-IS information.
show route isis	Shows IS-IS routes.
spf-interval	Customizes IS-IS throttling of SPF calculations.
summary-address	Creates aggregate addresses for IS-IS.

aggregate-address

To create an aggregate entry in a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) database, use the aggregate-address command in address family configuration mode. To disable this function, use the no form of this command.

aggregate-address *address mask* [**as-set**] [**summary-only**] [**suppress-map** *map-name*] [**advertise-map** *map-name*] [**attribute-map** *map-name*]
no aggregate-address *address mask* [**as-set**] [**summary-only**] [**suppress-map** *map-name*] [**advertise-map** *map-name*] [**attribute-map** *map-name*]

Syntax Description

address	Aggregate address.
mask	Aggregate mask.
as-set	(Optional) Generates autonomous system set path information.
summary-only	(Optional) Filters all more-specific routes from updates.
suppress-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the route map used to select the routes to be suppressed.
advertise-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the route map used to select the routes to create AS_SET origin communities.
attribute-map map-name	(Optional) Specifies the name of the route map used to set the attribute of the aggregate route.

Command Default

The atomic aggregate attribute is set automatically when an aggregate route is created with this command unless the as-set keyword is specified

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Context configuration, Address family configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.2(1)	This command was added.
9.3(2)	This command was modified, to be supported in address-family ipv6 sub-mode.

Usage Guidelines

You can implement aggregate routing in BGP and Multiprotocol BGP (mBGP) either by redistributing an aggregate route into BGP or mBGP, or by using the conditional aggregate routing feature.

Using the aggregate-address command with no keywords will create an aggregate entry in the BGP or mBGP routing table if any more-specific BGP or mBGP routes are available that fall within the specified range. (A longer prefix that matches the aggregate must exist in the Routing Information Base (RIB).) The aggregate route will be advertised as coming from your autonomous system and will have the atomic aggregate attribute set to show that information might be missing. (By default, the atomic aggregate attribute is set unless you specify the as-set keyword.)

Using the as-set keyword creates an aggregate entry using the same rules that the command follows without this keyword, but the path advertised for this route will be an AS_SET consisting of all elements contained in all paths that are being summarized. Do not use this form of the aggregate-address command when aggregating many paths, because this route must be continually withdrawn and updated as autonomous system path reach ability information for the summarized routes changes.

Using the summary-only keyword not only creates the aggregate route (for example, 192.*.*.*) but also suppresses advertisements of more-specific routes to all neighbors. If you want to suppress only advertisements to certain neighbors, you may use the neighbor distribute-list command, with caution. If a more-specific route leaks out, all BGP or mBGP routers will prefer that route over the less-specific aggregate you are generating (using longest-match routing).

Using the suppress-map keyword creates the aggregate route but suppresses advertisement of specified routes. You can use the match clauses of route maps to selectively suppress some more-specific routes of the aggregate and leave others unsuppressed. IP access lists and autonomous system path access lists match clauses are supported.

Using the advertise-map keyword selects specific routes that will be used to build different components of the aggregate route, such as AS_SET or community. This form of the aggregate-address command is useful when the components of an aggregate are in separate autonomous systems and you want to create an aggregate with AS_SET, and advertise it back to some of the same autonomous systems. You must remember to omit the specific autonomous system numbers from the AS_SET to prevent the aggregate from being dropped by the BGP loop detection mechanism at the receiving router. IP access lists and autonomous system path access lists match clauses are supported.

Using the attribute-map keyword allows attributes of the aggregate route to be changed. This form of the aggregate-address command is useful when one of the routes forming the AS_SET is configured with an attribute such as the community no-export attribute, which would prevent the aggregate route from being exported. An attribute map route map can be created to change the aggregate attributes.

Examples

The following example creates an aggregate route and suppresses advertisements of more specific routes to all neighbors.

```
ciscoasa(config)# router bgp 5000
ciscoasa(config-router)# address-family ipv4
ciscoasa(config-router)# aggregate-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 summary-only
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
address-family ipv4	Enters the address family configuration mode to configure a routing session using standard IP Version 4.

alarm contact description

To enter a description for the alarm inputs in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm contact description** command in global configuration mode. To set the default description to the corresponding contact number, use the no form of this command.

alarm contact { **1** | **2** } **description** *string*
no alarm contact { **1** | **2** } **description**

Syntax Description

1 | 2	Specifies the alarm contact for which the description is configured. Enter 1 or 2.
string	Specifies the description. This may be up to 80 alphanumeric characters long, and will be included in syslog messages.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Examples

The following example specifies the description for the alarm contact 1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm contact 1 description Door Open
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact severity	Specifies the severity of an alarm which will in turn affect the LED state in the ISA 3000.
alarm contact trigger	Specifies a trigger for one or all alarm inputs.
alarm facility input-alarm	Specifies the logging and notification options for alarm inputs.
alarm facility power-supply rps	Configures the power supply alarms.

Command	Description
alarm facility temperature	Configures the temperature alarms.
alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)	Configures the low or high temperature threshold value.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

alarm contact severity

To specify the severity of an alarm in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm contact severity** command in global configuration mode. To revert to the default severity, use the no form of this command.

alarm contact { **1** | **2** | **all** } **severity** { **major** | **minor** | **none** }
no alarm contact { **1** | **2** | **all** } **severity**

Syntax Description

{**1** | **2** | **all**}	Specifies the alarm contact for which you are setting the severity. Enter 1, 2, or all.
severity {**major** | **minor** | **none**}	The severity of the alarm triggered by this alarm contact. Besides labeling the alarm with this severity, the severity controls the behavior of the LED associated with the contact. • **major**—The LED blinks red. • **minor**—The LED is solid red. This is the default. • **none**—The LED is off.

Command Default

By default, the severity is minor.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Examples

The following example specifies the severity for the alarm contact 1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm contact 1 severity major
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact description	Specifies the description for the alarm inputs.

Command	Description
alarm contact trigger	Specifies a trigger for one or all alarm inputs.
alarm facility input-alarm	Specifies the logging and notification options for alarm inputs.
alarm facility power-supply rps	Configures the power supply alarms.
alarm facility temperature	Configures the temperature alarms.
alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)	Configures the low or high temperature threshold value.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

alarm contact trigger

To specify a trigger for one or all alarm inputs in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm contact trigger** command in global configuration mode. To revert to the default trigger, use the **no** form of this command.

alarm contact { **1** | **2** | **all** } **trigger** { **open** | **closed** }
alarm contact { **1** | **2** | **all** } **trigger**

Syntax Description

{**1** | **2** | **all**}	Specifies the alarm contact for which you are setting the trigger. Enter 1, 2, or all.
trigger {**open** | **closed**}	The trigger determines the electrical condition that signals an alert. • **open**—The normal condition for the contact is closed, that is, the electrical current is running through the contact. An alert is triggered if the contact becomes open, that is, the electrical current stops flowing. • **closed**—The normal condition for the contact is open, that is, the electrical current does not run through the contact. An alert is triggered if the contact becomes closed, that is, the electrical current starts running through the contact. This is the default.

Command Default

By default, the closed state is the trigger.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Examples

The following example sets the trigger for the alarm contact 1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm contact 1 trigger open
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact description	Specifies the description for the alarm inputs.

Command	Description
alarm contact severity	Specifies the severity of alarms.
alarm facility input-alarm	Specifies the logging and notification options for alarm inputs.
alarm facility power-supply rps	Configures the power supply alarms.
alarm facility temperature	Configures the temperature alarms.
alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)	Configures the low or high temperature threshold value.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

alarm facility input-alarm

To specify the logging and notification options for alarm inputs in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm facility input-alarm** command in global configuration mode. To remove the logging and notification options, use the **no** form of this command.

alarm facility input-alarm { **1** | **2** } { **notifies** | **relay** | **syslog** }
no alarm facility input-alarm { **1** | **2** } { **notifies** | **relay** | **syslog** }

Syntax Description

{**1** | **2**}	Specifies the alarm contact, 1 or 2.
notifies	Enables the transmission of SNMP traps when an alarm is triggered.
relay	Enables the hardware output relay when an alarm is triggered, which activates the attached external alarm.
syslog	Enables the transmission of syslog messages when an alarm is triggered and when the alarm condition ends.

Command Default

Syslog is enabled by default, the other options are disabled.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Examples

The following examples specify the logging and notification options for alarm input 1:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility input-alarm 1 notifies
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility input-alarm 1 relay
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility input-alarm 1 syslog
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact description	Specifies the description for the alarm inputs.
alarm contact severity	Specifies the severity of alarms.
alarm contact trigger	Specifies a trigger for one or all alarm inputs.
alarm facility power-supply rps	Configures the power supply alarms.
alarm facility temperature	Configures the temperature alarms.
alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)	Configures the low or high temperature threshold value.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

alarm facility power-supply rps

To configure power supply alarms in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm facility power-supply rps** command in global configuration mode. To disable the power supply alarm, relay, SNMP traps and syslog, use the **alarm facility power-supply rps disable** command or the **no** version.

alarm facility power-supply rps { **disable** | **notifies** | **relay** | **syslog** }
no alarm facility power-supply rps { **disable** | **notifies** | **relay** | **syslog** }

Syntax Description

disable	Disables the power supply alarm, relay, SNMP traps and syslog.
notifies	Enables the transmission of SNMP traps when an alarm is triggered.
relay	Enables the hardware output relay when an alarm is triggered, which activates the attached external alarm.
syslog	Enables the transmission of syslog messages when an alarm is triggered and when the alarm condition ends.

Command Default

By default, **syslog** is enabled, **relay** and **notifies** are disabled. The alarm is enabled by default.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Secuity Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Usage Guidelines

The ISA 3000 has two power supplies. By default, the system operates in single-power mode. However, you can configure the system to operate in dual mode, where the second power supply automatically provides power if the primary power supply fails. When you enable dual-mode, the power supply alarm is automatically enabled to send syslog alerts, but you can disable the alert altogether, or also enable SNMP traps or the alarm hardware relay.

The **alarm facility power-supply rps disable** command disables the power supply alarm, relay, traps and syslog. Using the **no alarm facility power-supply rps disable** command enables only the power supply alarm. You must enable the relay, SNMP traps, and syslog separately.

You must also configure the **power-supply dual** command to enable dual mode. The alarm is automatically enabled in dual mode.

Examples

The following example enables dual power supply mode and configures all alert options.

```
ciscoasa(config)# power-supply dual
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility power-supply rps relay
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility power-supply rps syslog
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility power-supply rps notifies
```

The following example disables the dual power supply alarm:

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility power-supply rps disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact description	Specifies the description for the alarm inputs.
alarm contact severity	Specifies the severity of alarms.
alarm contact trigger	Specifies a trigger for one or all alarm inputs.
alarm facility input-alarm	Specifies the logging and notification options for alarm inputs.
alarm facility temperature	Configures the temperature alarms.
alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)	Configures the low or high temperature threshold value.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

alarm facility temperature (actions)

To configure the temperature alarms in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm facility temperature** command in global configuration mode. To disable the temperature alarms, use the **no** form of the command.

alarm facility temperature { **primary** | **secondary** } { **notifies** | **relay** | **syslog** }
no alarm facility temperature { **primary** | **secondary** } { **notifies** | **relay** | **syslog** }

Syntax Description

primary	Configures the primary temperature alarm.
secondary	Configures the secondary temperature alarm.
notifies	Enables the transmission of SNMP traps when an alarm is triggered.
relay	Enables the hardware output relay when an alarm is triggered, which activates the attached external alarm.
syslog	Enables the transmission of syslog messages when an alarm is triggered and when the alarm condition ends.

Command Default

The primary temperature alarm is enabled for all alarm actions.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Secuity Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure alarms based on the temperature of the CPU card in the device.

You can set a primary and secondary temperature range using the **alarm facility temperature** command with the **high** and **low** keywords. If the temperature drops below the low threshold, or exceeds the high threshold, the alarm is triggered.

The primary temperature alarm is enabled by default for all alarm actions: output relay, syslog, and SNMP. The default settings for the primary temperature range is -40°C to 92°C.

The secondary temperature alarm is disabled by default. You can set the secondary temperature within the range -35°C to 85°C.

Because the secondary temperature range is more restrictive than the primary range, if you set either the secondary low or high temperature, that setting disables the corresponding primary setting, even if you configure non-default values for the primary setting. You cannot enable two separate high and two separate low temperature alarms.

Thus, in practice, you should configure the primary only, or the secondary only, setting for high and low.

Examples

The following example sets the high and low temperatures for the secondary alarm and enables all alert actions.

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary low -20
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary high 80
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary notifies
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary relay
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary syslog
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact description	Specifies the description for the alarm inputs.
alarm contact severity	Specifies the severity of alarms.
alarm contact trigger	Specifies a trigger for one or all alarm inputs.
alarm facility input-alarm	Specifies the logging and notification options for alarm inputs.
alarm facility power-supply rps	Configures the power supply alarms.
alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)	Configures the low or high temperature threshold value.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

alarm facility temperature (high and low thresholds)

To configure the high and low temperature threshold values in the ISA 3000, use the **alarm facility temperature** {**low** | **high**} command in global configuration mode. To remove the threshold values, or to revert the primary value to the default, use the **no** form of the command.

alarm facility temperature { **primary** | **secondary** } { **high** | **low** } *threshold*
no alarm facility temperature { **primary** | **secondary** } { **high** | **low** } *threshold*

Syntax Description

primary	Configures the primary temperature alarm.
secondary	Configures the secondary temperature alarm.
high *threshold*	Configures the high threshold in Celsius. The maximum for primary is 92. The maximum for secondary is 85.
low *threshold*	Configures the low threshold in Celsius. The minimum for primary is -40. The minimum for secondary is -35.

Command Default

The default primary high temperature is 92°C, the low is –40°C.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.7(1)	We introduced this command.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure alarms based on the temperature of the CPU card in the device.

You can set a primary and secondary temperature range using the **alarm facility temperature** command with the **high** and **low** keywords. If the temperature drops below the low threshold, or exceeds the high threshold, the alarm is triggered.

The primary temperature alarm is enabled by default for all alarm actions: output relay, syslog, and SNMP. The default settings for the primary temperature range is -40°C to 92°C.

The secondary temperature alarm is disabled by default. You can set the secondary temperature within the range -35°C to 85°C.

Because the secondary temperature range is more restrictive than the primary range, if you set either the secondary low or high temperature, that setting disables the corresponding primary setting, even if you

configure non-default values for the primary setting. You cannot enable two separate high and two separate low temperature alarms.

Thus, in practice, you should configure the primary only, or the secondary only, setting for high and low.

Examples

The following example sets the high and low temperatures for the secondary alarm and enables all alert actions.

```
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary low -20
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary high 80
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary notifies
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary relay
ciscoasa(config)# alarm facility temperature secondary syslog
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
alarm contact description	Specifies the description for the alarm inputs.
alarm contact severity	Specifies the severity of alarms.
alarm contact trigger	Specifies a trigger for one or all alarm inputs.
alarm facility input-alarm	Specifies the logging and notification options for alarm inputs.
alarm facility power-supply rps	Configures the power supply alarms.
alarm facility temperature	Configures the temperature alarms.
show alarm settings	Displays all global alarm settings.
show environment alarm-contact	Displays all external alarm settings.
show facility-alarm relay	Displays relay in activated state.
show facility-alarm status	Displays all triggered alarms, or alarms based on severity specified.
clear facility-alarm output	De-energizes the output relay and clears the alarm state of the LED.

allocate-interface

To allocate interfaces to a security context, use the **allocate-interface** command in context configuration mode. To remove an interface from a context, use the **no** form of this command.

allocate-interface *physical_interface* [*map_name*] [**visible** | **invisible**]
no allocate-interface *physical_interface*
allocate-interface *physical_interface* **.** *subinterface* [**-** *physical interface* **.** *subinterface*] [*map_name* [**-** *map_name*]] [**visible** | **invisible**]
no allocate-interface *physical_interface* **.** *subinterface* [**-** *physical interface* **.** *subinterface*]

Syntax Description

invisible	(Default) Allows context users to only see the mapped name (if configured) in the **show interface** command.

map_name	(Optional) Sets a mapped name.
	The *map_name* is an alphanumeric alias for the interface that can be used within the context instead of the interface ID. If you do not specify a mapped name, the interface ID is used within the context. For security purposes, you might not want the context administrator to know which interfaces are being used by the context.
	A mapped name must start with a letter, end with a letter or digit, and have as interior characters only letters, digits, or an underscore. For example, you can use the following names:
	`int0`
	`inta`
	`int_0`
	For subinterfaces, you can specify a range of mapped names.
	See the "Usage Guidelines" section for more information about ranges.

physical_interface	Sets the interface ID, such as **gigabitethernet0/1**. See the **interface** command for accepted values. Do not include a space between the interface type and the port number.
subinterface	Sets the subinterface number. You can identify a range of subinterfaces.
visible	(Optional) Allows context users to see physical interface properties in the **show interface** command even if you set a mapped name.

Command Default

The interface ID is invisible in the **show interface** command output by default if you set a mapped name.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Contxt configuration	• Yes	• Yes	—	—	

Command History

Release	Modification
7.0(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

You can enter this command multiple times to specify different ranges. To change the mapped name or visible setting, reenter the command for a given interface ID, and set the new values; you do not need to enter the **no allocate-interface** command and start over. If you remove the **allocate-interface** command, the ASA removes any interface-related configuration in the context.

Transparent firewall mode allows only two interfaces to pass through traffic; however, on the ASA , you can use the dedicated management interface, Management 0/0, (either the physical interface or a subinterface) as a third interface for management traffic.

Note The management interface for transparent mode does not flood a packet out the interface when that packet is not in the MAC address table.

You can assign the same interfaces to multiple contexts in routed mode, if desired. Transparent mode does not allow shared interfaces.

If you specify a range of subinterfaces, you can specify a matching range of mapped names. Follow these guidelines for ranges:

- The mapped name must consist of an alphabetic portion followed by a numeric portion. The alphabetic portion of the mapped name must match for both ends of the range. For example, enter the following range:

```
int0-int10
```

If you enter **gigabitethernet0/1.1-gigabitethernet0/1.5 happy1-sad5**, for example, the command fails.

- The numeric portion of the mapped name must include the same quantity of numbers as the subinterface range. For example, both ranges include 100 interfaces:

```
gigabitethernet0/0.100-gigabitethernet0/0.199 int1-int100
```

If you enter **gigabitethernet0/0.100-gigabitethernet0/0.199 int1-int15**, for example, the command fails.

Examples

The following example shows gigabitethernet0/1.100, gigabitethernet0/1.200, and gigabitethernet0/2.300 through gigabitethernet0/1.305 assigned to the context. The mapped names are int1 through int8.

```
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.100 int1
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.200 int2
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/2.300-gigabitethernet0/2.305
int3-int8
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
context	Creates a security context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
interface	Configures an interface and enters interface configuration mode.
show context	Shows a list of contexts (system execution space) or information about the current context.
show interface	Displays the runtime status and statistics of interfaces.
vlan	Assigns a VLAN ID to a subinterface.

allocate-ips

To allocate an IPS virtual sensor to a security context if you have the AIP SSM installed, use the **allocate-ips** command in context configuration mode. To remove a virtual sensor from a context, use the **no** form of this command.

allocate-ips *sensor_name* [*mapped_name*] [**default**]
no allocate-ips *sensor_name* [*mapped_name*] [**default**]

Syntax Description

default	(Optional) Sets one sensor per context as the default sensor; if the context configuration does not specify a sensor name, the context uses this default sensor. You can only configure one default sensor per context. If you want to change the default sensor, enter the **no allocate-ips** command to remove the current default sensor before you allocate a new default sensor. If you do not specify a sensor as the default, and the context configuration does not include a sensor name, then traffic uses the default sensor on the AIP SSM.
mapped_name	(Optional) Sets a mapped name as an alias for the sensor name that can be used within the context instead of the actual sensor name. If you do not specify a mapped name, the sensor name is used within the context. For security purposes, you might not want the context administrator to know which sensors are being used by the context. Or you might want to genericize the context configuration. For example, if you want all contexts to use sensors called “sensor1” and “sensor2,” then you can map the “highsec” and “lowsec” senors to sensor1 and sensor2 in context A, but map the “medsec” and “lowsec” sensors to sensor1 and sensor2 in context B.
sensor_name	Sets the sensor name configured on the AIP SSM. To view the sensors that are configured on the AIP SSM, enter **allocate-ips ?**. All available sensors are listed. You can also enter the **show ips** command. In the system execution space, the **show ips** command lists all available sensors; if you enter it in the context, it shows the sensors you already assigned to the context. If you specify a sensor name that does not yet exist on the AIP SSM, you get an error, but the **allocate-ips** command is entered as-is. Until you create a sensor of that name on the AIP SSM, the context assumes the sensor is down.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Context configuration	• Yes	• Yes	—	—	

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

You can assign one or more IPS virtual sensors to each context. Then, when you configure the context to send traffic to the AIP SSM using the **ips** command, you can specify a sensor that is assigned to the context; you cannot specify a sensor that you did not assign to the context. If you do not assign any sensors to a context, then the default sensor configured on the AIP SSM is used. You can assign the same sensor to multiple contexts.

Note You do not need to be in multiple context mode to use virtual sensors; you can be in single mode and use different sensors for different traffic flows.

Examples

The following example assigns sensor1 and sensor2 to context A, and sensor1 and sensor3 to context B. Both contexts map the sensor names to "ips1" and "ips2." In context A, sensor1 is set as the default sensor, but in context B, no default is set so the default that is configured on the AIP SSM is used.

```
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# context
 A
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.100 int1
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.102 int2
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/0.110-gigabitethernet0/0.115
int3-int8
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor1 ips1 default
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor2 ips2
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# config-url
 ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/test.cfg
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# member gold
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# context
 sample
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.200 int1
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.212 int2
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-interface gigabitethernet0/1.230-gigabitethernet0/1.235
int3-int8
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor1 ips1
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# allocate-ips sensor3 ips2
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# config-url
 ftp://user1:passw0rd@10.1.1.1/configlets/sample.cfg
ciscoasa(config-ctx)# member silver
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
context	Creates a security context in the system configuration and enters context configuration mode.
ips	Diverts traffic to the AIP SSM for inspection.
show context	Shows a list of contexts (system execution space) or information about the current context.
show ips	Shows the virtual sensors configured on the AIP SSM.

allowed-eid

To configure a LISP inspection map to limit inspected EIDs based on IP address, use the **allowed-eid** command in parameters configuration mode. You can access the parameters configuration mode by first entering the **policy-map type inspect lisp** command. To allow all EIDs, use the **no** form of this command.

allowed-eid access-list *eid_acl_name*
no allowed-eid access-list *eid_acl_name*

Syntax Description

access-list *eid_acl_name*	Specifies an extended ACL where only the destination IP address is matched to the EID embedded address.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Parameters configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.5(2)	We introduced this command.

Usage Guidelines

Configure a LISP inspection map to limit inspected EIDs based on IP address.

About LISP Inspection for Cluster Flow Mobility

The ASA inspects LISP traffic for location changes and then uses this information for seamless clustering operation. With LISP integration, the ASA cluster members can inspect LISP traffic passing between the first hop router and the ETR or ITR, and can then change the flow owner to be at the new site.

Cluster flow mobility includes several inter-related configurations:

1. (Optional) Limit inspected EIDs based on the host or server IP address—The first hop router might send EID-notify messages for hosts or networks the ASA cluster is not involved with, so you can limit the EIDs to only those servers or networks relevant to your cluster. For example, if the cluster is only involved with 2 sites, but LISP is running on 3 sites, you should only include EIDs for the 2 sites involved with the cluster. See the **policy-map type inspect lisp**, **allowed-eid,** and **validate-key** commands.
2. LISP traffic inspection—The ASA inspects LISP traffic for the EID-notify message sent between the first hop router and the ITR or ETR. The ASA maintains an EID table that correlates the EID and the site ID. For example, you should inspect LISP traffic with a source IP address of the first hop router and a destination address of the ITR or ETR. See the **inspect lisp** command.

3. Service Policy to enable flow mobility on specified traffic—You should enable flow mobility on business-critical traffic. For example, you can limit flow mobility to only HTTPS traffic, and/or to traffic to specific servers. See the **cluster flow-mobility lisp** command.
4. Site IDs—The ASA uses the site ID for each cluster unit to determine the new owner. See the **site-id** command.
5. Cluster-level configuration to enable flow mobility—You must also enable flow mobility at the cluster level. This on/off toggle lets you easily enable or disable flow mobility for a particular class of traffic or applications. See the **flow-mobility lisp** command.

Examples

The following example limits EIDs to those on the 10.10.10.0/24 network:

```
ciscoasa(config)# access-list TRACKED_EID_LISP extended permit ip any 10.10.10.0 255.255.255.0
ciscoasa(config)# policy-map type inspect lisp LISP_EID_INSPECT
ciscoasa(config-pmap)# parameters
ciscoasa(config-pmap-p)# allowed-eid access-list TRACKED_EID_LISP
ciscoasa(config-pmap-p)# validate-key MadMaxShinyandChrome
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
allowed-eids	Limits inspected EIDs based on IP address.
clear cluster info flow-mobility counters	Clears the flow mobility counters.
clear lisp eid	Removes EIDs from the ASA EID table.
cluster flow-mobility lisp	Enables flow mobility for the service policy.
flow-mobility lisp	Enables flow mobility for the cluster.
inspect lisp	Inspects LISP traffic.
policy-map type inspect lisp	Customizes the LISP inspection.
site-id	Sets the site ID for a cluster chassis.
show asp table classify domain inspect-lisp	Shows the ASP table for LISP inspection.
show cluster info flow-mobility counters	Shows flow mobility counters.
show conn	Shows traffic subject to LISP flow-mobility.
show lisp eid	Shows the ASA EID table.
show service-policy	Shows the service policy.
validate-key	Enters the pre-shared key to validate LISP messages.

allow-ssc-mgmt

To set an interface on the ASA 5505 to be the SSC management interface, use the **allow-ssc-mgmt** command in interface configuration mode. To unassign an interface, use the **no** form of this command.

allow-ssc-mgmt
no allow-ssc-mgmt

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is enabled in the factory default configuration for VLAN 1.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Interface configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

An SSC does not have any external interfaces. You can configure a VLAN as a management VLAN to allow access to an internal management IP address over the backplane. By default, VLAN 1 is enabled for the SSC management address. You can only assign one VLAN as the SSC management VLAN.

Do not configure NAT for the management address if you intend to access it using ASDM. For initial setup with ASDM, you need to access the real address. After initial setup (where you set the password in the SSC), you can configure NAT and supply ASDM with the translated address when you want to access the SSC.

Examples

The following example disables management access on VLAN 1, and enables it for VLAN 2:

```
ciscoasa(config)# interface vlan 1
ciscoasa(config-if)# no allow-ssc-mgmt
ciscoasa(config-if)# interface vlan 2
ciscoasa(config-if)# allow-ssc-mgmt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
interface	Configures an interface.
ip address	Sets the management IP address for a bridge group.

Command	Description
nameif	Sets the interface name.
security-level	Sets the interface security level.
hw-module module ip	Configures the management IP address for the SSC.
hw-module module allow-ip	Sets the hosts that are allowed to access the management IP address.

allow-tls

To configure ESMTP inspection to allow or prohibit TLS sessions, use the **allow-tls** command in parameters configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of this command.

allow-tls [**action log**]
no allow-tls

Syntax Description

action log	Whether to log encrypted connections.

Command Default

The **allow-tls** command is the default for ESMTP inspection.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Parameters configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(3)	This command was added.
9.4(1)	The default was changed to **allow-tls** from **no allow-tls.** However, this default applies to new or reimaged systems. If you upgrade a system that includes **no allow-tls**, the command is not changed.

Usage Guidelines

ESMTP inspection cannot inspect encrypted connections. If you want to enforce inspection of all ESMTP sessions, use the **no allow-tls** command. By disallowing TLS, the STARTTLS indicator is removed from connection requests, forcing the client and server to negotiate clear text connections.

If you want to allow the client and server to negotiate encrypted connections, include the **allow-tls** command in the parameters section of an ESMTP inspection policy map, and connect the map to the ESMTP inspection service policy. You can also edit the _default_esmtp_map, which is applied when you do not apply your own map.

Examples

The following example shows how to allow encrypted ESMTP sessions, which bypasses ESMTP inspection:

```
ciscoasa(config)# policy-map type inspect esmtp esmtp_map

ciscoasa(config-pmap)# parameters

ciscoasa(config-pmap-p)# allow-tls
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
policy-map type inspect esmtp	Configures an ESMTP policy map for inspection.

always-on-vpn

To configure the behavior of the Secure Client Always-On-VPN functionality, use the **always-on-vpn** command in group policy configuration mode.

always-on-vpn [**profile-setting | disable**]

Syntax Description

disable	Switches off the Always-On-VPN functionality.
profile-setting	Uses the **always-on-vpn** setting configured in the Secure Client profile.

Command Default

Always-On-VPN functionality is switched on by default.

Command History

Release	Modification
8.3(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

To enable Always-On-VPN functionality for Secure Client users, configure an Secure Client profile in the profile editor. Then configure the group-policy attributes for the appropriate policy.

Examples

The following example enables always-on functionality for the configured group-policy:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy <group policy> attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# always-on-vpn profile-setting
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
webvpn	Configures group policy for WebVPN.

anti-replay

To enable anti-replay for GTP-U message sequence numbers, use the **anti-replay** command in GTP inspection policy map parameters configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command disable anti-replay.

anti-replay [*window_size*]
no anti-replay [*window_size*]

Syntax Description

window_size	The size of the sliding window in number of messages. The window size can be 128, 256, 512, or 1024. If you do not enter a value, you get the default, 512.

Command Default

By default, anti-replay is disabled.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Parameters configuration mode	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.10(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can enable anti-replay by specifying a sliding window for GTP-U messages.

The size of the sliding window is in number of messages and can be 128, 256, 512, or 1024. As valid messages appear, the window moves to the new sequence numbers. Sequence numbers are in the range 0-65535, wrapping when they reach the maximum, and they are unique per PDP context. Messages are considered valid if their sequence numbers are within the window.

Anti-replay helps prevent session hijacking or DoS attacks, which can occur when a hacker captures GTP data packets and replays them.

Examples

The following example enables anti-replay with a window size of 512.

```
ciscoasa(config)# policy-map type inspect gtp gtp-map

ciscoasa(config-pmap)# parameters

ciscoasa(config-pmap-p)# anti-replay 512
```

Related Commands

Commands	Description
inspect gtp	Enables GTP application inspection.
policy-map type inspect gtp	Creates or edits a GTP inspection policy map.
show service-policy inspect gtp	Displays the GTP configuration and statistics.

anyconnect ask

To enable the ASA to prompt remote SSL VPN client users to download the client, use the **anyconnect ask** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration modes. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ask { **none** | **enable** [**default** { **webvpn** | **anyconnect** } **timeout** *value*] }
no anyconnect ask none [**default** { **webvpn** | **anyconnect** }]

Syntax Description

default anyconnect timeout *value*	Prompts the remote user to download the client or goes to the portal page for clientless connections, and waits the duration of *value* before taking the default action—downloading the client.
default webvpn timeout *value*	Prompts the remote user to download the client or goes to the portal page for clientless connections, and waits the duration of *value* before taking the default action—displaying the WebVPN portal page.
enable	Prompts the remote user to download the client or goes to the portal page for clientless connections and waits indefinitely for user response.
none	Immediately performs the default action.

Command Default

The default for this command is anyconnect **ask none default webvpn**. The ASA immediately displays the portal page for clientless connections.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect ask command replaced the svc ask command.

Usage Guidelines

<xref> shows the prompt displayed to remote users when either the **default** anyconnect **timeout** *value* command *or* **default webvpn timeout** *value* command *is configured:*

Examples

The following example configures the ASA to prompt the remote user to download the client or go to the portal page and to wait *10 seconds for user response* before downloading the client:

```
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ask enable default svc timeout 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed SSL VPN clients.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies a client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect-custom (Version 9.0 through 9.2)

To set or update the value of a custom attribute, use the **anyconnect-custom** command in anyconnect-custom-attr configuration mode. To remove the value of a custom attribute, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect-custom *attr-name* **value** *attr-value*
anyconnect-custom *attr-name* **none**
no anyconnect-custom *attr-name*

Syntax Description

attr-name	The name of the attribute in the current group policy, as defined by the **anyconnnect-custom-attr** command.
none	Immediately performs the default action.
value *attr-value*	A string containing the attribute value. The value is associated with the attribute name and passed to the client during connection setup. The maximum length is 450 characters.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
anyconnect-custom-attr configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.0(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the value of a custom attribute in a group policy. The *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* lists which values are valid for the custom attributes that apply to that release. Custom attributes are created with the **anyconnect-custom-attr** command.

Multiple instances of this command are supported to build a multiline value for an attribute. All data associated with a given attribute name is delivered to the client in the order that it is entered in the CLI. Individual lines of a multiline value can not be removed.

The **no** form of this command does not allow the **value** or **none** keywords.

If the data associated with an attribute name is entered in multiple CLI lines, it will be sent to the endpoint as a single concatenated string delimited by the newline character (\n).

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for an AnyConnect Deferred Update:

```
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# anyconnect-custom DeferredUpdateAllowed true
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
anyconnect-custom-attr	Creates custom attributes.

anyconnect-custom (Version 9.3 and later)

To set or update the value of a custom attribute, use the **anyconnect-custom** command in group-policy or dynamic-access-policy-record configuration mode. To remove a custom attribute, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect-custom *attr-type* **value** *attr-name*
anyconnect-custom *attr-type* **none**
no anyconnect-custom *attr-type*

Syntax Description

attr-type	The type of custom attribute as defined by the **anyconnnect-custom-attr** command.
none	This custom attribute is explicitly omitted from the policy.
value *attr-name*	The name of the custom attribute value as defined by the **anyconnect-custom-data** command. The custom attribute type and named value is passed to the client during connection setup.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
group-policy or dynamic-access-policy-record	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.3(1)	This command has been redefined.

Usage Guidelines

This command sets the value of a custom attribute in a group policy or DAP.

The *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* lists which values are valid for the custom attributes that apply to that release. Custom attributes are created with the **anyconnect-custom-attr** and **anyconnect-custom-data** commands.

The **no** form of this command does not allow the **none** keyword.

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for AnyConnect Deferred Update:

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect-custom-attr DeferredUpdateAllowed
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# exit
ciscoasa(config)# anyconnect-custom-data DeferredUpdateAllowed def-allowed true
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# anyconnect-custom DeferredUpdateAllowed def-allowed
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
show running-config dynamic-access-policy-record	Display custom attributes used in DAP policies.
anyconnect-custom-attr	Creates custom attribute types used by this command.
anyconnect-custom-data	Creates custom attribute named values used by this command.

anyconnect-custom-attr (Version 9.0 through 9.2)

To create custom attributes, use the **anyconnect-custom-attr** command in Anyconnect-custom-attr configuration mode. To remove custom attributes, use the **no** form of this command.

[**no**] **anyconnect-custom-attr** *attr-name* [**description** *description*]

Syntax Description

attr-name	The name of the attribute. This name is referenced in the group policy syntax and in the aggregate auth protocol messages. The maximum length is 32 characters.
description *description*	A free form description of attribute usage. This text appears in the command help when the custom attribute is referenced from the group-policy attribute configuration mode. The maximum length is 128 characters.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Anyconnect-custom-attr configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.0(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

This command creates custom attributes to support special Secure Client features. After creating custom attributes for a particular feature, you add them to group policies, so that feature can be applied to VPN clients. This command guarantees that all of the defined attribute names are unique.

Some versions of Secure Client use custom attributes to configure features. The release notes and *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* for each version list any features that require custom attributes.

If you try to remove the definition of attribute that is being used in a group policy, an error message will be displayed, and the action will fail. If a user attempts to add an attribute that already exists as a custom attribute, any changes to the description will be incorporated, but the command will otherwise be ignored.

Multiple instances of this command are supported to build a multiline value for an attribute. All data associated with a given attribute name is delivered to the client in the order that it is entered in the CLI. Individual lines of a multiline value can not be removed.

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for AnyConnect Deferred Update:

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect-custom-attr DeferredUpdateAllowed description Indicates
 if the deferred update feature is enabled or not
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
anyconnect-custom	Associates custom attribute types and named values with a group policy or dynamic access policy.

anyconnect-custom-attr (Version 9.3 and later)

To create custom attribute types, use the **anyconnect-custom-attr** command in config-webvpn configuration mode. To remove custom attributes, use the **no** form of this command.

[**no**] **anyconnect-custom-attr** *attr-type* [**description** *description*]

Syntax Description

attr-type	The type of the attribute. This type is referenced in the group policy syntax, and DAP-policy syntax, as well as the aggregate auth protocol messages. The maximum length is 32 characters.
description *description*	A free form description of attribute usage. This text appears in the command help when the custom attribute is referenced from the group-policy attribute configuration mode. The maximum length is characters.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
config-webvpn	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.3(1)	This command has been redefined.

Usage Guidelines

This command creates custom attributes to support special Secure Client features. After creating custom attributes for a particular feature, you define values for them and then add them to group policies so that the related feature can be applied to VPN clients. This command guarantees that all of the defined attribute names are unique.

Some versions of Secure Client use custom attributes to configure features. The release notes and *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* for each version list any features that require custom attributes.

If you try to remove the definition of an attribute that is being used in a group policy, an error message will be displayed, and the action will fail. If a user attempts to add an attribute that already exists as a custom attribute, any changes to the description will be incorporated, but the command will otherwise be ignored.

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for AnyConnect Deferred Update:'

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect-custom-attr DeferredUpdateAllowed description Indicates
 if the deferred update feature is enabled or not
```

ciscoasa(config)# **anyconnect-custom-data DeferredUpdateAllowed def-allowed true**

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
show running-config dynamic-access-policy-record	Display custom attributes used in DAP policies.
anyconnect-custom	Sets values of custom attributes for policy use.
anyconnect-custom-data	Creates custom attribute named values.

anyconnect-custom-data

To create custom attribute named values, use the **anyconnect-custom-data** command in global configuration mode. To remove custom attributes, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect-custom-data *attr-type attr-name attr-value*
no anyconnect-custom-data *attr-type attr-name*

Syntax Description

attr-type	The type of the attribute previously defined using **anyconnect-custom-attr**.
attr-name	The name of the attribute with the specified value. It can be referenced in group-policy and dynamic-access-policy-record config mode.
attr-value	A string containing the attribute value. Maximum length of 420 characters.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.3(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

This command defines custom attribute named values to support special Secure Client features. After creating custom attributes for a particular feature, you define values for them and then add them to DAP or group policies so that the related feature can be applied to VPN clients.

Some versions of Secure Client use custom attributes to configure features. The release notes and *AnyConnect Administrator's Guide* for each version list any features that require custom attributes.

If you try to remove the named value of an attribute that is being used in a group policy, an error message will be displayed, and the action will fail.

Multiple instances of this command are supported to build a multiline value for an attribute. All data associated with a given attribute name is delivered to the client in the order that it is entered in the CLI. Individual lines of a multiline value can not be removed.

Examples

The following example configures a custom attribute for AnyConnect Deferred Update:

```
ciscoasa(config)# anyconnect-custom-data DeferredUpdateAllowed def-allowed true
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.
show run group-policy	Displays configuration information about current group policies.
show running-config dynamic-access-policy-record	Display custom attributes used in DAP policies.
show run anyconnect-custom-data	Display all defined custom attribute named values.
anyconnect-custom	Associate custom attribute types and values with a group policy or DAP.
anyconnect-custom-attr	Creates custom attributes.

anyconnect df-bit-ignore

To ignore the DF bit in packets that need fragmentation, use the **anyconnect-df-bit-ignore** command in group policy webvpn configuration mode. To acknowledge the DF bits that need fragmentation, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect df-bit-ignore { **enable** | **none** }
no anyconnect df-bit-ignore { **enable** | **none** }

Syntax Description

enable	Enables DF-bit ignore for Secure Client.
none	Disables DF-bit for Secure Client.

Command Default

By default, this option is not enabled.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(2)	The **svc df-bit-ignore** command was added.
8.4(3)	The anyconnect df-bit-ignore command replaced the svc df-bit-ignore command.

Examples

```
vmb-5520(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect routing-filtering-ignore ?
config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
  enable  Enable Routing/Filtering for AnyConnect Client
  none    Disable Routing/Filtering for AnyConnect Client
```

anyconnect dpd-interval

To enable Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on the ASA and to set the frequency that either the remote client or the ASA performs DPD over SSL VPN connections, use the anyconnect **dpd-interval** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect dpd-interval { [**gateway** { *seconds* | **none** }] | [**client** { *seconds* | **none** }] }
no anyconnect dpd-interval { [**gateway** { *seconds* | **none** }] | [**client** { *seconds* | **none** }] }

Syntax Description

client none	Disables the DPD that the client performs.
client seconds	Specifies the frequency, from 30 to 3600 seconds, for which the client performs DPD.
gateway none	Disables DPD testing that the ASA performs.
gateway seconds	Specifies the frequency, from 30 to 3600 seconds, for which the ASA performs DPD. A value of 300 is recommended.

Command Default

The default is DPD is enabled and set to 30 seconds for both the ASA (gateway) and the client.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was added.
8.0(3)	The default setting changed from disabled to 30 seconds for both the ASA (gateway) and the client.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect dpd-interval command replaced the svc dpd-interval command.

Usage Guidelines

The gateway refers to the ASA. You enable DPD and specify the interval with which the ASA waits for any packets from the client. If no packets are received within that interval, the ASA performs the DPD test with three attempts at the same interval. If it doesn't receive a response from the client, the ASA tears down the TLS/DTLS tunnel.

The DPD process on the ASA gets triggered only when the ASA has a packet to send out toward the client over the TLS/DTLS tunnel.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure the DPD frequency performed by the ASA (gateway) to 3000 seconds, and the DPD frequency performed by the client to 1000 seconds, for the existing group policy *sales* :

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect dpd-interval gateway 3000
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect dpd-interval client 1000
```

anyconnect dtls compression

To enable compression on low bandwidth links for a specific group or user, use the Secure Client **dtls compression** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To delete the configuration from the group, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect dtls compression { **lzs** | **none** }
no anyconnect dtls compression { **lzs** | **none** }

Syntax Description

lzs	Enables a stateless compression algorithm.
none	Disables compression.

Command Default

The default is to not enable Secure Client compression.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(2)	This command was added.

Examples

The following examples shows the sequence to disable compression:

```
asa# config terminal
asa(config)# group-policy DfltGrpPolicy attributes
asa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
asa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl compression none
asa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect dtls compression none
```

anyconnect enable

To enable the ASA to download an Secure Client to remote computers or to connect to the ASA using the Secure Client with SSL or IKEv2, use the anyconnect enable command in webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect enable
no anyconnect enable

Command Default

The default for this command is disabled. The ASA does not download the client.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was added as svc enable.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect enable command replaced the svc enable command.

Usage Guidelines

Entering the no anyconnect enable command does not terminate active sessions.

The **anyconnect enable** command must be issued after configuring the Secure Client images with the **anyconnect image xyz** command. To use an Secure Client or Secure Client weblaunch, **anyconnect enable** is required. If the **anyconnect enable** command is not issued with SSL or IKEv2, Secure Client does not function as expected and times out with an IPsec VPN connection termination error. As a result, the **show webvpn svc** command does not consider the SSL VPN client to be enabled and does not list the installed Secure Client packages.

Examples

In the following example shows how to enable the ASA to download the client:

```
ciscoasa(config)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect image	Specifies an AnyConnect SSL VPN client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

Command	Description
anyconnect modules	Specifies the names of modules that the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client requires for optional features.
anyconnect profiles	Specifies the name of the file used to store profiles that the ASA downloads to the Cisco AnyConnect SSL VPN client.
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about SSL VPN clients installed on the ASA and loaded in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect localization	Specifies the package file used to store localization files that are downloaded to the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client.

anyconnect-essentials

To enable AnyConnect Essentials on the ASA, use the **anyconnect-essentials** command in group policy webvpn configuration mode. To disable the use of AnyConnect Essentials and enable the premium Secure Client instead, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect-essentials
no anyconnect-essentials

Command Default

AnyConnect Essentials is enabled by default.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.2(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to toggle between using the full AnyConnect SSL VPN client and the AnyConnect Essentials SSL VPN client, assuming that the full Secure Client license is installed. AnyConnect Essentials is a separately licensed SSL VPN client, entirely configured on the ASA, that provides the premium Secure Client capability, with the following exceptions:

- No CSD (including HostScan/Vault/Cache Cleaner)
- No clientless SSL VPN

The AnyConnect Essentials client provides remote end users running Microsoft Windows Vista, Windows Mobile, Windows XP or Windows 2000, Linux, or Macintosh OS X, with the benefits of a Cisco SSL VPN client.

You enable or disable the AnyConnect Essentials license by using the **anyconnect-essentials** command, which is meaningful only after you have installed the AnyConnect Essentials license on the ASA. Without this license, this command returns the following error message:

```
ERROR: Command requires AnyConnect Essentials license
```

Note This command only enables or disables the use of AnyConnect Essentials. The AnyConnect Essentials *license* itself is not affected by the setting of the **anyconnect-essentials** command.

When the AnyConnect Essentials license is enabled, Secure Client use Essentials mode, and Clientless SSL VPN access is disabled. When the AnyConnect Essentials license is disabled, Secure Client use the full AnyConnect SSL VPN Client license.

Note This command is not supported on the ASA virtual or devices. See the licensing documentation for more information.

If you have active clientless SSL VPN connections, and you enable the AnyConnect Essentials license, then all connections are logged off and will need to be reestablished.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters webvpn configuration mode and enables the AnyConnect Essentials VPN client:

```
ciscoasa(config)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect-essentials
```

anyconnect external-browser-pkg

To configure the path for the Secure Client external browser package, use the **anyconnect external-browser-pkg** command in the webvpn configuration mode. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the external browser path.

anyconnect external-browser-pkg { *package path* }

no anyconnect external-browser-pkg { *package path* }

Syntax Description

{*packagepath*}	Configures the external browser package path on the device for single sing-on authentication.

Command Default

No default behaviors or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Web VPN configuration	• Yes	• —	• Yes	• —	• —

Command History

Release	Modification
9.17(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

By default, Secure Client uses it's embedded browser for SAML single sign-on authentication. You can configure the operating system's default browser (platform's native browser) for SAML authentication. Choosing the operating system's default browser requires an external browser package for Secure Client to use the default OS browser for single sign-on authentication.

The **anyconnect external-browser-pkg** command allows you to configure an external browser path for Secure Client single sign-on authentication.

The following example shows how to use the **anyconnect external-browser-pkg** command to configure a path for the external bowser for Secure Client single sign-on authentication.

```
ciscoasa
#
asa(config)# tunnel-group SAML webvpn-attributes
asa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect external-browser-pkg disk0:
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
external-browser	Configures the Secure Client external browser for single sign-on authentication.

Command	Description
tunnel-group	Creates a VPN connection profile or accesses the database of VPN connection profiles.
show webvpnanyconnect external-browser-pkg	Displays information about the specified single sing-on package file.

anyconnect firewall-rule

To establish a public or provide ACL firewall, use the **anyconnect firewall-rule** command in either group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode.

anyconnect firewall-rule client interface { **public** | **private** } *ACL*

Syntax Description

ACL	Specifies the access control list
client interface	Specify client interface
private	Configure private interface rule
public	Configure public interface rule

Command Default

No default behavior or values .

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.3(1)	This svc firewall-rule command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect firewall-rule command replaced the svc firewall-rule command.
9.0(1)	The ACL in the command can now be a Unified Access Control rule that can specify both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Usage Guidelines

To function as expected, this command requires a release of the AsyncOS for Web version 7.0 that provides AnyConnect Secure Mobility licensing support for the Secure Client. It also requires an Secure Client release that supports Secure Client, ASA 8.3, and ASDM 6.3.

The following notes clarify how the Secure Client uses the firewall:

- The source IP is not used for firewall rules. The client ignores the source IP information in the firewall rules sent from the ASA. The client determines the source IP depending on whether the rules are public or private. Public rules are applied to all interfaces on the client. Private rules are applied to the virtual adapter.
- The ASA supports many protocols for ACL rules. However, the AnyConnect firewall feature supports only TCP, UDP, ICMP, and IP. If the client receives a rule with a different protocol, it treats it as an invalid firewall rule, and then disables split tunneling and uses full tunneling for security reasons.

Be aware of the following differences in behavior for each operating system:

- For Windows computers, deny rules take precedence over allow rules in Windows Firewall. If the ASA pushes down an allow rule to the Secure Client, but the user has created a custom deny rule, the Secure Client rule is not enforced.
- On Windows Vista, when a firewall rule is created, Vista takes the port number range as a comma-separated string (for example, from 1-300 or 5000-5300). The maximum number of ports allowed is 300. If you specify a number greater than 300 ports, the firewall rule is applied only to the first 300 ports.
- Windows users whose firewall service must be started by the Secure Client (not started automatically by the system) may experience a noticeable increase in the time it takes to establish a VPN connection.
- On Mac computers, the Secure Client applies rules sequentially in the same order that the ASA applies them. Global rules should always be last.
- For third-party firewalls, traffic is passed only if both the Secure Client firewall and the third-party firewall allow that traffic type. If the third-party firewall blocks a specify traffic type that the Secure Client allows, the client blocks the traffic.

For more information about the Secure Client firewall including ACL rule examples for local printing and tethered device support, see the AnyConnect Administrator's Guide.

Examples

The following example enables the ACL AnyConnect_Client_Local_Print as a public firewall:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy example_group attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect firewall-rule client-interface public value
AnyConnect_Client_Local_Print
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed SSL VPN clients.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies a client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect image

To install or upgrade the Secure Client distribution package and add it to the running configuration, use the anyconnect image command in webvpn configuration mode. To remove the Secure Client distribution package from the running configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect image *path* **order** [**regex** *expression*]
no anyconnect image *path* **order** [**regex** *expression*]

Syntax Description

order	With multiple client package files, specifies the order of the package files, from 1 to 65535. The ASA downloads portions of each client in the order you specify to the remote PC until it achieves a match with the operating system.
path	Specifies the path and filename of the Secure Client package, up to 255 characters.
regex *expression*	Specifies a string that the ASA uses to match against the user-agent string passed by the browser.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was added as svc image.
8.0(1)	The **regex** *keyword was* added.
8.4(1)	The Secure Client image command replaced the svc image command.

Usage Guidelines

Numbering the package files establishes the order in which the ASA downloads portions of them to the remote PC until it achieves a match with the operating system. It downloads the package file with the lowest number first. Therefore, you should assign the lowest number to the package file that matches the most commonly-encountered operating system used on remote PCs.

The default order is 1. If you do not specify the *order* argument, each time that you enter the **svc image** command, you overwrite the image that was previously considered number 1.

You can enter the **anyconnect image** command for each client package file in any order. For example, you can specify the package file to be downloaded second (*order* 2) before entering the **anyconnect image** command specifying the package file to be downloaded first (*order* 1).

For mobile users, you can decrease the connection time of the mobile device by using the **regex keyword.** When the browser connects to the ASA, it includes the user-agent string in the HTTP header. When the ASA receives the string, if the string matches an expression configured for an image, it immediately downloads that image without testing the other client images.

Note When using the standalone client, the **regex** command is ignored. It is used only for the web browser as a performance enhancement, and the regex string is not matched against any user or agent provided by the standalone client.

The ASA expands both Secure Client and Cisco Secure Desktop (CSD) package files in cache memory. For the ASA to successfully expand the package files, there must be enough cache memory to store the images and files of the package file.

If the ASA detects there is not enough cache memory to expand a package, it displays an error message to the console. The following example shows an error message reported after an attempt to install a package file with the **svc image** command:

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0520-k9.pkg
ERROR: File write error (check disk space)
ERROR: Unable to load SVC image - extraction failed
```

If this occurs when you attempt to install a package file, examine the amount of cache memory remaining and the size of any previously installed packages with the **dir cache:/** command in global configuration mode.

Note If your ASA has only the default internal flash memory size or the default DRAM size (for cache memory) you could have problems storing and loading multiple Secure Client packages on the ASA. Even if there is enough space in flash memory to hold the package files, the ASA could run out of cache memory when it unzips and loads the client images. For more information about the ASA memory requirements when deploying Secure Client, and possibly upgrading the ASA memory, see the latest release notes for the ASA 5500 series.

Examples

The following example loads Secure Client package files for Windows, MAC, and Linux in that order:

```
ciscoasa(config)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image
 disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0527-k9.pkg 1
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image
 disk0:/anyconnect-macosx-i386-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 2
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect image
 disk0:/anyconnect-linux-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 3
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)
```

The following is sample output from the show webvpn Secure Client command, which displays the Secure Client packages loaded and their order:

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# show webvpn anyconnect
```

```
1. disk0:/anyconnect-win-3.0.0527-k9.pkg 1 dyn-regex=/Windows NT/
  CISCO STC win2k+
  3,0,0527
  Hostscan Version 3.0.0527
  Tue 10/19/2010 16:16:56.25
2. disk0:/anyconnect-macosx-i386-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 2 dyn-regex=/Intel Mac OS X/
  CISCO STC Darwin_i386
  3.0.0414
  Wed Oct 20 20:39:53 MDT 2010
3. disk0:/anyconnect-linux-3.0.0414-k9.pkg 3 dyn-regex=/Linux i[1-9]86/
  CISCO STC Linux
  3.0.0414
  Wed Oct 20 20:42:02 MDT 2010
3 AnyConnect Client(s) installed
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect modules	Specifies the names of modules that the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client requires for optional features.
anyconnect profiles	Specifies the name of the file used to store profiles that the ASA downloads to the Cisco AnyConnect SSL VPN client.
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about SSL VPN clients installed on the ASA and loaded in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect localization	Specifies the package file used to store localization files that are downloaded to the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client.

anyconnect keep-installer

Note This command does not apply to versions of Secure Client after 2.5, but is still available for backward compatibility. Configuring the **anyconnect keep-installer** command does not affect Secure Client 3.0 or later.

To enable the permanent installation of an SSL VPN client on a remote PC, use the anyconnect keep-installer command in group-policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect keep-installer { **installed** | **none** }
no anyconnect keep-installer { **installed** | **none** }

Syntax Description

installed	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
none	Specifies that the client uninstalls from the remote computer after the active connection terminates.

Command Default

The default is permanent installation of the client is enabled. The client remains on the remote computer at the end of the session.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	The svc keep-installer command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect keep-installer command replaced the svc keep-installer command.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters group policy webvpn configuration mode and configures the group policy to remove the client at the end of the session:

```
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)#webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect keep-installer none
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about Secure Client installed on the ASA and loaded in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect enable	Enables the ASA to download Secure Client files to remote PCs.
anyconnect image	Specifies an Secure Client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect modules

To specify the names of modules that the AnyConnect SSL VPN Client requires for optional features, use the **anyconnect modules** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect modules { **none** | **value** *string* }
no anyconnect modules { **none** | **value** *string* }

Syntax Description

string	*The name of the optional module, up to 256 characters. Separate multiple strings with commas.*

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	The svc modules command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect modules command replaced the svc modules command.

Usage Guidelines

To minimize download time, the client only requests downloads (from the ASA) of modules that it needs for each feature that it supports. The **anyconnect modules** command enables the ASA to download these modules.

The following table shows the string values that represent AnyConnect Modules.

String representing AnyConnect Module	AnyConnect Module Name
dart	AnyConnect DART (Diagnostics and Reporting Tool)
nam	AnyConnect Network Access Manager
vpngina	AnyConnect SBL (Start Before Logon)

String representing AnyConnect Module	AnyConnect Module Name
websecurity	AnyConnect Web Security Module
telemetry	AnyConnect Telemetry Module
posture	AnyConnect Posture Module
none	If you choose **none**, the ASA downloads the essential files with no optional modules. Existing modules are removed from the group policy.

Examples

In the following example, the user enters group-policy attributes mode for the group policy *PostureModuleGroup*, enters webvpn configuration mode for the group policy, and specifies the string *posture* and *telemetry* so that the AnyConnect Posture Module and AnyConnect Telemetry Module will be downloaded to the endpoint when it connects to the ASA.

```
ciscoasa> en

Password:
ciscoasa# config t
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy PostureModuleGroup attributes

ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect modules value posture,telemetry

ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# write mem

Building configuration...
Cryptochecksum: 40975338 b918425d 083b391f 9e5a5c69
22055 bytes copied in 3.440 secs (7351 bytes/sec)
[OK]
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)#
```

To remove a module from a group policy, resend the command specifying only the module values you want to keep. For example, this command removes the telemetry module:

```
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect modules value posture
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about Secure Client packages that are loaded in cache memory on the ASA and available for download.
anyconnect enable	Enables an Secure Client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies an Secure Client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect mtu

To adjust the MTU size for VPN connections established by the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client, use the **anyconnect mtu** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect mtu *size*
no anyconnect mtu *size*

Syntax Description

size	The MTU size in bytes, from 576 to 1406 bytes.

Command Default

The default size is 1406 bytes.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	Th svc mtu command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect mtu command replaced the svc mtu command.

Usage Guidelines

This command affects only the Secure Client. The VPN Client is not capable of adjusting to different MTU sizes.

The default for this command in the default group policy is **no svc mtu**. The MTU size is adjusted automatically based on the MTU of the interface that the connection uses, minus the IP/UDP/DTLS overhead.

The minimum MTU allowed on an IPv6 enabled interface is 1280 bytes; however, if IPsec is enabled on the interface, the MTU value should not be set below 1380 because of the overhead of IPsec encryption. Setting the interface below 1380 bytes may result in dropped packets.

Examples

The following example configures the MTU size to 500 bytes for the group policy >*telecommuters*
:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy telecommuters attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect mtu 500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. After the initial download, the client remains on the remote PC after the connection terminates.
anyconnect ssl dtls	Enables DTLS for CVCs establishing SSL VPN connections.
show run webvpn	Displays configuration information about WebVPN, including **anyconnect** commands.

anyconnect profiles (group-policy attributes webvpn, username attributes webvpn)

To specify a CVC profiles package downloaded to Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client (CVC) users, use the **anyconnect profiles** command in webvpn or configuration mode. You can access the webvpn configuration mode by first entering the group-policy attributes command or the username attributes. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value it to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect profiles { **value** *profile* | **none** } [**type** *type*]
no anyconnect profiles { **value** *profile* | **none** } [**type** *type*]

Syntax Description

value *profile*	*The name of the profile.*
none	The ASA does not download profiles.
type *type*	(Optional.) The profile type. The default is **user**. Specify one of the following: • **user**—AnyConnect VPN Profile. • **vpn-mgmt**—AnyConnect Management VPN Profile. • **umbrella**—Umbrella Roaming Security Profile • **ampenabler**—AMP Enabler Service Profile • **websecurity**—Web Security Service Profile • **nam**—NAM Service Module • **iseposture**—ISE Posture Profile • **nvm**—Network Visibility Service Profile

Command Default

The default is none. The ASA does not download profiles.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	The svc profiles command was added.

Release	Modification
8.3(1)	The optional type **value** was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect profiles command replaced the svc profiles command.

Usage Guidelines

This command, entered in group policy webvpn or username attributes webvpn configuration mode, enables the ASA to download profiles to CVC users on a group policy or username basis. To download a CVC profile to all CVC users, use this command from webvpn configuration mode.

A CVC profile is a group of configuration parameters that the CVC uses to configure the connection entries that appear in the CVC user interface, including the names and addresses of host computers. You can create and save profiles using the CVC user interface. You can also edit this file with a text editor and set advanced parameters that are not available through the user interface.

The CVC installation contains one profile template (cvcprofile.xml) that you can edit and use as a basis for creating other profile files. For more information about editing CVC profiles, see the *Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client Administrator Guide.*

Examples

In the following example, the user enters the **anyconnect profiles value** command, which displays the available profiles:

```
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles value ?
config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
Available configured profile packages:
  engineering
  sales
```

Then the user configures the group policy to use the CVC profile sales:

```
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles sales
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed Secure Client.
anyconnect	Enables or requires an SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies an Secure Client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect profiles (webvpn)

To specify a file as a profiles package that the ASA loads in cache memory and makes available to group policies and username attributes of Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client (CVC) users, use the **anyconnect profiles** command in webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the ASA to unload the package file from cache memory, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect profiles { *profile path* }
no anyconnect profiles { *profile path* }

Syntax Description

path	The path and filename of the profile file in flash memory of the ASA.
profile	*The name of the profile to create in cache memory.*

Command Default

The default is none. The ASA does not load a profiles package in cache memory.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	Th svc profiles command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect profiles command replaced the svc profiles command.

Usage Guidelines

A CVC profile is a group of configuration parameters that the CVC uses to configure the connection entries that appear in the CVC user interface, including the names and addresses of host computers. You can create and save profiles using the CVC user interface.

You can also edit this file with a text editor and set advanced parameters that are not available through the user interface. The CVC installation contains one profile template (cvcprofile.xml) that you can edit and use as a basis for creating other profile files. For more information about editing CVC profiles, see the *Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client Administrator Guide.*

After you create a new CVC profile and upload it to flash memory, identify the XML file to the ASA as a profile using the **anyconnect profiles** command in webvpn configuration mode. After you enter this command, files are loaded into cache memory on the ASA. Then you can specify the profile for a group or user with the **anyconnect profiles** command from group policy webvpn configuation or username attributes configuration mode.

Examples

In the following example, the user previously created two new profile files (sales_hosts.xml and engineering_hosts.xml) from the cvcprofile.xml file provided in the CVC installation and uploaded them to flash memory on the ASA.

Then the user identifies these files to the ASA as CVC profiles, specifying the names >*sales* and >*engineering* :

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles sales disk0:sales_hosts.xml
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles engineering disk0:engineering_hosts.xml
```

Entering the **dir cache:stc/profiles** command shows the profiles that have been loaded into cache memory:

```
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# dir cache:stc/profiles
Directory of cache:stc/profiles/
0      ----  774         11:54:41 Nov 22 2006  engineering.pkg
0      ----  774         11:54:29 Nov 22 2006  sales.pkg
2428928 bytes total (18219008 bytes free)
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)#
```

These profiles are available to the **svc profiles** command in group policy webvpn configuration or username attributes configurate modes:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect profiles value ?
config-group-webvpn mode commands/options:
Available configured profile packages:
  engineering
  sales
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed Secure Client.
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect image	Specifies an Secure Client package file that the ASA expands in cache memory for downloading to remote PCs.

anyconnect ssl compression

To enable compression of http data over an SSL VPN connection for a specific group or user, use the anyconnect **ssl compression** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ssl compression { **deflate** | **lzs** | **none** }
no anyconnect ssl compression { **deflate** | **lzs** | **none** }

Syntax Description

deflate	Enables a deflate compression algorithm.
lzs	Enables a stateless compression algorithm.
none	Disables compression.

Command Default

By default, compression is set to none (disabled).

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(2)	The **anyconnect compression** command was added.

Usage Guidelines

For SSL VPN connections, the **compression** command configured from webvpn configuration mode overrides the anyconnect **ssl compression** command configured in group policy and username webvpn mode.

Examples

In the following example, SVC compression is disabled for the group policy sales:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl compression none
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect keepalive	Specifies the frequency at which a client on a remote computer sends keepalive messages to the ASA over an SSL VPN connection.
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
anyconnect rekey	Enables the client to perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection.
compression	Enables compression for all SSL, WebVPN, and IPsec VPN connections.
show webvpn anyconnect	Displays information about installed SSL VPN clients.

anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore

To enable the forced fragmentation of packets on an SSL VPN connection (allowing them to pass through the tunnel) for a specific group or user, use the **anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore** command in the group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore { **enable** | **disable** }
no anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore

Syntax Description

enable	Enable DF-bit ignore for Secure Client with SSL.
disable	Disable DF-bit for Secure Client with SSL.

Command Default

DF bit ignore is set to *disabled.*

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.4(1)	The anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore form of the command replaced svc df-bit-ignore.

Usage Guidelines

This feature allows the force fragmentation of packets that have the DF bit set, allowing them to pass through the tunnel. An example use case is for servers in your network that do not respond correctly to TCP MSS negotiations.

Examples

In the following example, DF bit ignore is enabled for the group policy sales:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl df-bit-ignore enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect	Enables or requires the SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect keepalive	Specifies the frequency at which a client on a remote computer sends keepalive messages to the ASA over an SSL VPN connection.
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
anyconnect rekey	Enables the client to perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection.

anyconnect ssl dtls enable

To enable Datagram Transport Layer Security (DTLS) connections on an interface for specific groups or users establishing SSL VPN connections with the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client, use the **anyconnect ssl dtls enable** command in group policy webvpn or username attributes webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ssl dtls enable *interface*
no anyconnect ssl dtls enable *interface*

Syntax Description

interface	*The name of the interface.*

Command Default

The default is enabled.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	The svc dtls command was added.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect ssl dtls command replaced the svc dtls command.

Usage Guidelines

Enabling DTLS allows the Secure Client establishing an SSL VPN connection to use two simultaneous tunnels—an SSL tunnel and a DTLS tunnel. Using DTLS avoids latency and bandwidth problems associated with some SSL connections and improves the performance of real-time applications that are sensitive to packet delays.

If you do not enable DTLS, Secure Client users establishing SSL VPN connections connect with an SSL tunnel only.

This command enables DTLS for specific groups or users. To enable DTLS for all Secure Client users, use the **anyconnect ssl dtls enable** command in webvpn configuration mode.

Examples

The following example enters group policy webvpn configuration mode for the group policy *sales* and enables DTLS:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl dtls enable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dtls port	Specifies a UDP port for DTLS.
anyconnect dtls	Enables DTLS for groups or users establishing SSL VPN connections.
vpn-tunnel-protocol	Specifies VPN protocols that the ASA allows for remote access, including SSL.

anyconnect ssl keepalive

To configure the frequency of keepalive messages which a remote client sends to the ASA over SSL VPN connections, use the **anyconnect ssl keepalive** command in group policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration modes. Use the **no** form of the command to remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited.

anyconnect ssl keepalive { **none** | *seconds* }
no anyconnect ssl keepalive { **none** | *seconds* }

Syntax Description

none	Disables keepalive messages.
seconds	Enables keepalive messages and specifies the frequency of the messages, from 15 to 600 seconds.

Command Default

The default is 20 seconds.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	The svc keepalive command was added.
8.0(3)	The default setting changed from disabled to 20 seconds.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect ssl keepalive command replaced the svc keepalive command.

Usage Guidelines

Both the Cisco SSL VPN Client (SVC) and the Cisco AnyConnect VPN Client can send keepalive messages when they establish SSL VPN connections to the ASA.

You can adjust the frequency of keepalive messages (specified in *seconds)* to ensure that an SSL VPN connection through a proxy, firewall, or NAT device remains open, even if the device limits the time that the connection can be idle.

Adjusting the frequency also ensures that the client does not disconnect and reconnect when the remote user is not actively running a socket-based application, such as Microsoft Outlook or Microsoft Internet Explorer.

Note Keepalives are enabled by default. If you disable keepalives, in the event of a failover event, SSL VPN client sessions are not carried over to the standby device.

Examples

In the following example, the user configures the ASA to enable the client to send keepalive messages, with a frequency of 300 seconds (5 minutes), for the existing group policy named >*sales* :

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl keepalive 300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect	Enables or requires an SSL VPN client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect dpd-interval	Enables Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on the ASA, and sets the frequency in which either the client or the ASA performs DPD.
anyconnect keep-installer	Disables the automatic uninstalling feature of the client. The client remains installed on the remote PC for future connections.
anyconnect ssl rekey	Enables the client to perform a rekey on a session.

anyconnect ssl rekey

To enable a remote client to perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection, use the anyconnect ssl rekey command in group-policy webvpn or username webvpn configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of the command.

anyconnect ssl rekey { **method** { **ssl** | **new-tunnel** } | **time** *minutes* | **none** }
no anyconnect ssl rekey { **method** { **ssl** | **new-tunnel** } | **time** *minutes* | **none** }

Syntax Description

method ssl	Specifies that the client establishes a new tunnel during rekey.
method new-tunnel	Specifies that the client establishes a new tunnel during rekey.
method none	Disables rekey.
time *minutes*	Specifies the number of minutes from the start of the session until the rekey takes place, from 4 to 10080 (1 week).

Command Default

The default is none (disabled).

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Group policy webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—
Username webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	The svc rekey command was added.
8.0(2)	The behavior of the **svc rekey method ssl** command changed to that of the **svc rekey method new-tunnel** command to prevent the possibility of a “man in the middle” attack.
8.4(1)	The anyconnect ssl rekey command replaced the svc rekey command.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco Secure Client can perform a rekey on an SSL VPN connection to the ASA. Configuring the rekey method as **ssl** or **new-tunnel** specifies that the client establishes a new tunnel during rekey instead of the SSL renegotiation taking place during the rekey.

Examples

In the following example, the user specifies that remote clients belonging to the group policy *sales* renegotiate with SSL during rekey and rekey occurs 30 minutes after the session begins:

```
ciscoasa(config)# group-policy sales attributes
ciscoasa(config-group-policy)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anycoanynnect ssl rekey method ssl
ciscoasa(config-group-webvpn)# anyconnect ssl rekey time 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
anyconnect enable	Enables or requires the Secure Client for a specific group or user.
anyconnect dpd-interval	Enables Dead Peer Detection (DPD) on the ASA, and sets the frequency that either the Secure Client or the ASA performs DPD.
anyconnect keepalive	Specifies the frequency at which an Secure Client on a remote computer sends keepalive messages to the ASA.
anyconnect keep-installer	Enables the permanent installation of an Secure Client onto a remote computer.

apcf(Deprecated)

To enable an Application Profile Customization Framework profile, use the **apcf** command in webvpn configuration mode. To disable a particular APCF script, use the **no** form of the command. To disable all APCF scripts, use the **no** form of the command without arguments.

apcf URL / **filename.ext**
no apcf [**URL** / **filename.ext**]

Syntax Description

filename.extension	Specifies the name of the APCF customization script. These scripts are always in XML format. The extension might be .xml, .txt, .doc or one of many others
URL	Specifies the location of the APCF profile to load and use on the ASA. Use one of the following URLs: http://, https://, tftp://, ftp://; flash:/, disk#:/' The URL might include a server, port, and path. If you provide only the filename, the default URL is flash:/. You can use the **copy** command to copy an APCF profile to flash memory.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Webvpn configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was added.
9.17(1)	This command was deprecated due to support removal for web VPN.

Usage Guidelines

The **apcf** command enables the ASA to handle non-standard web applications and web resources so that they render correctly over a WebVPN connection. An APCF profile contains a script that specifies when (pre, post), where (header, body, request, response), and which data to transform for a particular application.

You can use multiple APCF profiles on the ASA. When you do, the ASA applies each one of them in the order of oldest to newest.

We recommend that you use the APCF command only with the support of the Cisco TAC.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable an APCF named apcf1, located on flash memory at /apcf:

```
ciscoasa
(config)#
 webvpn
ciscoasa
(config-webvpn)#
 apcf
flash:/apcf/apcf1.xml
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)#
```

This example shows how to enable an APCF named apcf2.xml, located on an HTTPS server called myserver, port 1440 with the path /apcf:

```
ciscoasa
(config)#
 webvpn
ciscoasa
(config-webvpn)#
 apcf
https://myserver:1440/apcf/apcf2.xml
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
proxy-bypass	Configures minimal content rewriting for a particular application.
rewrite	Determines whether traffic travels through the ASA.
show running config webvpn apcf	Displays the APCF configuration.

app-agent heartbeat

To configure the heartbeat message interval for the app-agent (application agent) running on the ASA to check the health of the chassis, use the **app-agent heartbeat** command in global configuration mode.

app-agent heartbeat [**interval** *ms*] [**retry-count** *number*]

Note Supported on the chassis only.

Syntax Description

interval *ms*	Sets the amount of time between heartbeats, between 100 and 6000 ms, in multiples of 100. The default is 1000 ms.
retry-count *number*	Sets the number of retries, between 1 and 30. The default is 3 retries.

Command Default

For the Firepower 2100, the default interval is 6000 milliseconds and the retry count is 10. You cannot use this command to change these values.

For other device models, the default interval value is 1000 milliseconds, and the retry count is 3.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Global configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	• Yes

Command History

Release	Modification
9.6(2)	Command added.
9.9(1)	The minimum interface was changed from 300 to 100 ms.

Usage Guidelines

The ASA checks whether it can communicate over the backplane with the host chassis.

For the Firepower 4100/9300, the minimum combined time (*interval* x *retry-count*) cannot be less than 600 ms. For example, if you set the interval to 100, and the retry count to 3, then the total combined time is 300 ms, which is not supported. For example, you can set the interval to 100, and the retry count to 6 to meet the minimum time (600 ms).

Examples

The following example sets the interval to 300 ms:

```
ciscoasa(config)# app-agent heartbeat interval 300
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
health-check	Sets the cluster health check parameters.

app-id

To add the Cisco-defined application ID to a network-service object, use the **app-id** command in object configuration mode. To remove the ID, use the **no** version of the command.

app-id *number*
no app-id *number*

Syntax Description

number	The number is a unique Cisco-assigned number for a particular application, in the range 1-4294967295. This command is mainly for the use of external device managers.

Command Default

No application ID is assigned to the object.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Object network-service configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—

Command History

Release	Modification
9.17(1)	This command was introduced.

Related Commands

Command	Description
object network-service	Creates a network-service object.
object-group network-service	Creates a network-service object group.

appl-acl

To identify a previously configured webtype ACL to apply to a session, use the **appl-acl** command in dap webvpn configuration mode. To remove the attribute from the configuration, use the **no** form of the command. To remove all web-type ACLs, use the **no** form of the command without arguments.

appl-acl [*identifier*]
no appl-acl [*identifier*]

Syntax Description

identifier	The name of the previously configured webtype ACL. The maximum length is 240 characters.

Command Default

No default value or behaviors.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Dap webvpn configuration	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
8.0(2)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

To configure webtype ACLs, use the **access-list webtype** command in global configuration mode.

Use the **appl-acl** command multiple times to apply more than one webtype ACL to the DAP policy.

Examples

The following example shows how to apply the previously configured webtype ACL called newacl to the dynamic access policy:

```
ciscoasa
 (config)#
config-dynamic-access-policy-record
Finance
ciscoasa
(config-dynamic-access-policy-record)#
 webvpn
ciscoasa
(config-dynamic-access-policy-record)#
 appl-acl newacl
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dynamic-access-policy-record	Creates a DAP record.
access-list_webtype	Creates a web-type ACL.

application-access

To customize the Application Access fields of the WebVPN Home page that is displayed to authenticated WebVPN users, and the Application Access window that is launched when the user selects an application, use the **application-access** command in customization configuration mode. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

application-access { **title** | **message** | **window** } { **text** | **style** } *value*
no application-access { **title** | **message** | **window** } { **text** | **style** } *value*

Syntax Description

message	Changes the message displayed under the title of the Application Access field.
style	Changes the style of the Application Access field.
text	Changes the text of the Application Access field.
title	Changes the title of the Application Access field.
value	The actual text to display (a maximum of 256 characters), or Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) parameters (a maximum of 256 characters).
window	Changes the Application Access window.

Command Default

The default title text of the Application Access field is “Application Access”.

The default title style of the Application Access field is:

background-color:#99CCCC;color:black;font-weight:bold;text-transform:uppercase

The default message text of the Application Access field is “Start Application Client”.

The default message style of the Application Access field is:

background-color:#99CCCC;color:maroon;font-size:smaller.

The default window text of the Application Access window is:

“Close this window when you finish using Application Access. Please wait for the table to be displayed before starting applications.”.

The default window style of the Application Access window is:

background-color:#99CCCC;color:black;font-weight:bold.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Customization configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was added.

Usage Guidelines

This command is accessed by using the **webvpn** command or the **tunnel-group webvpn-attributes** command.

The **style** option is expressed as any valid Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) parameter. Describing these parameters is beyond the scope of this document. For more information about CSS parameters, consult CSS specifications at the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) website at www.w3.org. Appendix F of the CSS 2.1 Specification contains a convenient list of CSS parameters, and is available at www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/propidx.html.

The following tips can help you make the most common changes to the WebVPN pages—the page colors:

- You can use a comma-separated RGB value, an HTML color value, or the name of the color if recognized in HTML.
- RGB format is 0,0,0, a range of decimal numbers from 0 to 255 for each color (red, green, blue); the comma separated entry indicates the level of intensity of each color to combine with the others.
- HTML format is #000000, six digits in hexadecimal format; the first and second represent red, the third and fourth green, and the fifth and sixth represent blue.

Note To easily customize the WebVPN pages, we recommend that you use ASDM, which has convenient features for configuring style elements, including color swatches and preview capabilities.

Examples

The following example customizes the background color of the Application Access field to the RGB hexadecimal value 66FFFF, a shade of green:

```
ciscoasa(config)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# customization cisco
ciscoasa(config-webvpn-custom)# application-access title style background-color:#66FFFF
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
application-access hide-details	Enables or disables the display of the application details in the Application Access window.
browse-networks	Customizes the Browse Networks field of the WebVPN Home page.
file-bookmarks	Customizes the File Bookmarks title or links on the WebVPN Home page.
web-applications	Customizes the Web Application field of the WebVPN Home page.
web-bookmarks	Customizes the Web Bookmarks title or links on the WebVPN Home page.

application-access hide-details

To hide application details that are displayed in the WebVPN Applications Access window, use the **application-access hide-details** command in customization configuration mode, which is accessed by using the **webvpn** command or the **tunnel-group webvpn-attributes** command. To remove the command from the configuration and cause the value to be inherited, use the **no** form of this command.

application-access hide − details { **enable** | **disable** }
no application-access [**hide - details** { **enable** | **disable** }]

Syntax Description

disable	Does not hide application details in the Application Access window.
enable	Hides application details in the Application Access window.

Command Default

The default is disabled. Application details appear in the Application Access window.

Command Modes

The following table shows the modes in which you can enter the command:

Command Mode	Firewall Mode		Security Context		
	Routed	Transparent	Single	Multiple	
				Context	System
Customization configuration	• Yes	—	• Yes	—	—

Command History

Release	Modification
7.1(1)	This command was added.

Examples

The following example disables the appearance of the application details:

```
ciscoasa(config)# webvpn
ciscoasa(config-webvpn)# customization cisco
ciscoasa(config-webvpn-custom)# application-access hide-details disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
application-access	Customizes the Application Access field of the WebVPN Home page.
browse-networks	Customizes the Browse Networks field of the WebVPN Home page.
web-applications	Customizes the Web Application field of the WebVPN Home page.